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DIARY OR THE SIEGE. IS OF EVE From Correspondents of London Journals ) RE-OPENING OF THE BATTERIES . DE MONTE

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, August 17 - Atsfour this morning, the English batteries opened a heavy tire along the whole of their line. The Russians kept silence for full twenty minutes, when they replied in good style. The French were slow in co-operating with us. It was fully half-past hye before they opened on the left, and when they did it was a sort of intermittant fire, their right pausing when their left was active, and vice versa. A report had been current that but for the action on the Tchernaya the long-talked-of bombardment was to have cominenced yesterday at noon, and when at daybreak to-day the roar of the artillery was heard, it was supposed the cannonade had commenced in earnest, and would be vigorously sustained as Aften a short time, however, it slackened considerably, and it became evident that no serious bombardment was intended. During the whole day the cannonade has varied in violence, and has often been scarcely more severe than that we are accustomed to witness nearly every evening. At other times, however, the lire has been very heavy. . . Its real object is, I believe, to enable the French to continue their approaches to the Malakoff. Many conjectures and reports are affoat on the subject! It lias been said that the fire is to be succeeded by a feint attack. Then, when it is supposed that the enemy has brought large bodies of troops to the front of his defences, a more effective bombardment is to take place, to be followed by a real attack on a different point, More authoritative information has reached me, which; without entering into details, gives me grounds to believe that something serious will shortly occur, to which to day's fire has been merely a prelude. Mennwhile, we have casualties to lament, and have suffered some damage to our batteries. Four guns of No. 7 battery, eleft attack, were silenced, the other two theretery, left attack, were silenced, the other two there. In these ast that the Turkish redoubts were thrown upon suspending their fire. Two sunt of the mayal ton these ast that the Turkish redoubts were thrown brigade were disabled. Captain Oldfield, royal artil. Up, which were so precipitately abandoned, by their tery, was killed. Major Henry, 5f the same corns. defenders on the 25th of October. The highest of tery; was killed. Major Henry, 5ff the same corns, lost his arm at the shoulder joint, but was doing well this evening. He had just been relieved, and was about to quit the battery when the ball struck him. Lieutenant Dennis, 3rd buffs, has been very badly wounded, and there is scarcely a chance of his erecovery. Captain Hammet, commander of the Albion, was killed in the trenches. He saw the ball coming, called to his men to stand out of the way, and himself remained, and was instantly killed, either by the ball or by a spoke of the wheel which it smashed. I have heard of other similar instances. There is sometimes in sort of fascination, it would appear, in a cannon shot when it comes at you.

THE NEGLECTED NAVAL BRIGADE.

The naval brigade suffered severely. About 200 were in the trenches, and they had twenty-three casualties, including six men and an officer killed! This gallant but ill-treated brigade usually gets all the hard knocks, but none of the rewards of good service. It surely is not too much to expect that vacancies, made in their ranks by the shot and shell they so, bravely and frequently face should be filled has not been a promotion among them, but very numerous deaths. Three lieutenants, belonging to one ship, have been killed. On the 18th of June a lieutenant fell when gallantly attempting to rescue, a wounded sailor. The mate promoted had seen no service before, and has seen none since, for he went -to: England shortly afterwards, but he is a very near orelative of Sir James Graham's. Is Captain Hammet's vacancy to be similarly filled up? "The naval brigade has certainly strong grounds for complaint. This afternoon, about six o'clock, one of our mortar batteries on the right discharged six mortars simultaneously, at one spot in the Malakoff, and blew up a magazine of shells, which popped off in succession ini beautiful style, while the Russians jumped over the parapets'in mortal terror, and our fellows in Gordon's battery jumped on theirs and cheered with debegude of all stagner, there was an asidem intigal

out all Atrussian spy-where is the 200 and Phis evening, about nine o'clock, we were disirbed from our post-prandial pine by a sudden alarm in the camp of the fourth, division by shouts, of the pont was, on the night of the 18th, instant, lon, and Faucheux were under arms, front line a little (A. Russian spy 1995). Seize him 1996 the guarded by the 20th of the line. The Piedmontese way back from the brow of the hill, and a great number of similar, exclanations. Of course we had batteries regularly fortified on all the heights ber of Zouaves were lying down in shelter behinds bowlediout of our hittorn double quick time. There to werlooking the ford on the road to Chorgoum; and small ridge. Below, on the plain along the hollow bowlediout of sour hit can double quick time. There to verlooking the ford on the road to Chorgoum, and small ridge. Below, on the plain, along the shollow was considerable excitement in the vicinity of the had the upper end of the valley completely within on which the English light liorse died so gallantly cattle points for need of empty beef casks, which their range. On the other side of the river, on the last winter, every turf beneath their feet a soldier's after containing the dead provisions of the division, top of a hill similar in every respect to those that expulcible were ranged the English and French casery of enclose the live stock. Nobody seemed to been describing they had on the same night an out-valry, squadron after squadron, extending back nearly have another the english and specific points. The same of the containing the containing the same of the containing the same of the containing the containing the containing the containing the same of the containing the same of the containing the contain likes; but he was said to be inounted; and some Hi whose greater security; considering their distance senemy should force the Piedmontese position and at possible to repress for the moment as senament of the private of the private of the moment of the private o

darkness, was rather a daring assertion. Finally, the spy-if spy it was, and not some new-come Englishman riding shome to his quarters escaped unscathed. Not so a canteen, which the seekers after the spy entered by mistake, and nearly emptied under pretence of seeking him.

August 18 .- The fire continued more or less all night, at times heavy. This morning it was not very severe. As I write the funeral of poor Captain Oldfield is taking place. It appears he was careless about exposing himself. He was hit in three places by fragments of shell. About half-past twelve there was some very heavy firing. Upon the whole the result of the cannonade appear pretty satisfactory. The Redan has suffered a good deal. Our fire has been very well directed, and that of the Malakoff has been considered checked.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

MTURKISH CAMP, KAMARA, August 18.-To give you anything like a correct idea of a conflict which, though fought out, considering the number of the combatants, in a very small space, derived a great deal of its incidental importance from the nature of the terrain, it is almost necessary to, call attention to a few of the leading features of the well-known, now so often described district around Balaklava. If you descend from the northern side of the plateau, on which the besieging armies are encamped, into the gorge through which the Tchernaya empties itself into the harbor, and follow the banks of the river for a short distance upward, you find yourself, in a narrow valley, with the heights of Mackenzie's Farm rising abruptly on your left, like tall cliffs on the sea shore; and on your right a row of small hills, extending, with greater or less intervals between them; on to Tchorgoum. Beyond them is the plain of Balaklava, which is broken in its centre by a somewhat similar line of eminences, but in this instance so small as liardly to be entitled to any better appellation than that of mounds. It was these hillocks does not trise above 300 feet from the level of the plain. Between Tchorgoum and Inkermann there are some of the most remarkable features in the landscape; but on crossing the river on the road from Bulaklava to the former of those places, they no longer stand apart, each from its neighbor, but become more and more closely crowded together, and are soon lost in the picturesque confusion of the great range of hills which extend without interruption along the whole of the southern coast. On two or three of these, which lie in a cluster on the side of the plain next Inkermann, and directly facing the Mackenzie Heights, the road from which passes between them, have encamped for some time past three divisions of French. On the side next the Tchernaya, the position was defended by a precipitous and escarpé descent, on which some stunted brushwood still remained, but which in most places, stripped of the soil by the rain of ages, presents but the white masses of chalk which plays so important a part in the geology of the whole dis-trict; on the side next Balaklava the descent is comparatively easy. On the summit rested the right wing of Liprandi's army on the 25th of October, and on the southern side were planted the greater number of the batteries which moved down the British Light Cavalry, as they charged along the slope which leads gently toward the ford to the road to Tchorgoun. This ford is reached through a tolerably wide opening, which separates the French position from that of the Piedmontese, who occupied the heights immediately under the village of Kamara, extending a short distance to the right. The valley still further right, which is traversed by the Woronzoff road, leading on to Baidar, was defended by the Turks. The three armies occupied a chain of eminences forming a semi-circle drawn from linkermann to the sea, and embracing Balaklava and the plain within its two wings—or, in other words, just the position taken up by Liprandi last autumn. The French divisions were encamped on the top of the hills; between these hills runs the road leading up to Mackenzie's Farm, and crossing the river in the valley by a stone bridge, for the protection of which a small redoubt had been thrown up in front. This

trol during the night; and on the other side of the river fell into an ambuscade and were all made prisoners except two men, who escaped and gave the alarm; but even this was treated as one of the ordinary incidents of night-duty in the presence of the enemy. About an hour before daybreak the French sentinels in front of the bridge thought they could perceive shadows gliding past them in the darkness, and fired. There was no reply; and silence deep as death followed; about the same time a few shots were heard from the hill occupied by the Piedmontese outpost, but as the utmost stillness prevailed afterward on every side no precautions were taken, till just as the first streak of light made itself, visible in the horizon, a sharp fire was opened, from a party of skirmishers against the tête de pont, and a regular assault made upon the Sardinian picket. General della Marmora was already on the ground, and sent a battalion of bersaglieri to reinforce the post, so that they might defend themselves till the troops could be got under arms and the necessary arrangements made. When the reinforcements arrived half the picket was already hors de combat, and the assailants were up on the parapet of the little redoubt firing down into them. To prolong the conflict here would only have caused a useless massacre, and the Sardinians consequently withdrew behind an epaulement on the other side of the river, near the aqueduct, and there defended themselves till the day broke clearly, and the action became general. On the side of the French the tête de pont was assaulted in great force, and carried very soon after the enemy's first showing himself on the ground, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the 20th regiment of the line, which in one battalion alone lost twelve officers. The bridge was now occupied, two batteries of artilleries were brought across so as to sweep he road leading between the two heights toward Balaklaya, and a strong column was pushed on to the assault and mounted other declivity. Strange to say; although Gen. Pelissier had received full warning the previous night, he refused to believe in an attack until it actually commenced, and consequently no dispositions were made, and nobody was ready. The Russians had already, reached the crest of the hill; while the French were still asleep; many officers were awakened by the roundshot passing through their tents; a sergeant had his head taken off while writing the orders of the day for the division. At this critical moment two battalions alone of the 2d Regiment of Zouaves held the whole assaulting column in check, and contested the ground inch by inch till they were forced back upon their own tents. In the meantime the alarm was sounding, the troops got into order, the artillery into position, and a vigorous onset drove the Russians down the declivity, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. All this it will be remembered, occurred in the

gray of the morning, which the smoke of the action converted into something like positive darkness; leaving everybody as yet in complete ignorance as to the force they had to contend with, or the dangers they had to bear. In the short pause which followed, however, and during which both sides prepared for a renewal of the struggle, the sun came out from behind the hills, the smoke rose, and the valley of the Chernaya lay before us like a picture. The tract of table-land lying at the foot of the Mackenzie heights was covered with masses of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. About 30 guns were ranged in a crescent outside the bridge, and thundered unceasingly against the French position. On the hill from which the Piedmontese picket had been driven were crowds of men round a battery of field artillery, which fired incessantly, though against what I could never clearly make out I must not forget to mention. however, that they had previously shelled two battalions of Turks encamped in the hollow near the Woronzoff road and forced them to retire. This retrograde movement was the only part the latter bore in the whole affair; but it is right to add they were under arms all ready, in case the positions had been attacked. "The Piedmontese were drawn up! in line behind a small eminence close to the ford on the Chorgoum road, and their batteries on the heights to the right were vigorously replying to the Russian fire; the three divisions of French, Camoux, Erbil-

5 A peloton of Chasseurs d'Afrique went jout to pas in the fresh morning breeze, and when the sun grose high in glory, and poured, down his rays (full on the plain, making scarlet look redder, and steel and brays brighter and more resplendent, gilding the hill-tops, making the tents glitter, and rolling smoke and mist in: great packs up the valley toward. Inkermann, the scene became one of passing splendor as well as of passsing interest. We looked in breathless anxiety for the renewal of the conflict. The combattants had taken breath—their blood, was up, for hundreds on both sides lay already stark and stiff on the riverside around the bridge, and the artillery evidently was simply playing an interlude till the curtain rose, upon another act in the tragedy, her then vignify high

We were not kept long waiting. From behind the cloud of smoke which naturally hung 'around the Russian batteries came two large columns of the enemy, marching in quick time, about 200 yards apart and exactly parallel, a short distance from the river, and in a line with the bank. As they wound and twisted, mounted and descended, following the inequalities in the ground in long compact inasses. their bayonets glancing in the sunlight, they looked exactly like two huge serpents creeping rapidly along. their scales glistening, and their prey in sight. On arriving within about 800 yards of the ford, one halted, and the other turned off abruptly toward the river. It was evident they were about to assail the French position more to the right, on the side next the Sardinians. On reaching the water some passed on small bridges hastily thrown over, the rest forded; and on gaining this side the column broke into loose order, and pushed on toward the canal or aqueduct. which rises within an embankment at the very foot of the hill. Before reaching it they had to traverse about 200 yards of smooth green sward; they were no longer exposed to the French artillery, because the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to reach? them, but they had their flank turned to that of the Piedmontese, who had got the range to an inch, and fired with an accuracy little short of marvelous. The head of the column had hardly come up dripping from the water when they found themselves in the midst of a storm of round shot, grape, and shell, bent upon relentlessly, unrelaxingly, mowing them, down by the score, and covering the survivers with clay and gra-But I must do these survivers justice, and say that they bore up right gallantly, marched firmly onward and upward, passed the canal though the water was breast high, pushed some yards still on the precipitous side of the hill, though here every wound was mortal, for all who fell rolled helplessly downward into the aqueduct and were instantly drowned; but at last liaited, turned, and fled-never stopping till they reached the river, when they got shelter under the banks and among the old willows. An officer remained for some time alone on the declivity, vainly urging them to follow him. Reinforcements now come up from the second column; they re-formed but again in loose open order or rather no order at all, for they marched exactly like a flock of sheep. This was done evidently so that they might present less mass for the artillery to play upon; but it was a great mistake, as will be seen afterward. This time they displayed more pluck and resolution; they fell to be sure by the dozen, but they never wavered nor faltered, climbed on slowly and laboriously, and at last reached the crest of the hill, and came out on the level. When the head of the column attained the point, the Zonaves, who were lying down behind the ridge on the Russian left, jumped up and ran off to join the main body, posted near the artillery on the centre of the plateau, and at the same moment the whole of the French; the artillery included retired about a hundred yards before the advancing enemy. The firing had ceased, except broken and puny file-firing from the assailants, who now; unable to form in line, and mixed up inidisorder, doubtless perceivell they should have eitlier mounted in lines, or halted and deployed before coming out on the open ground above. For some moments I thought the French were about to give way and retreat; and the Russians become masters of the height; but I was soon convinced of my mistake. One could see them it is true, falling back on all sides, and closing up in a sinall round mass but in the twinkling of an eye this mass opened out like a fan, two black lines shot from it on each side across the plateau the centre closed, undivided itself, and the next moment a sheet of flame broke from the whole line, followed by a cloud of smoke and the crash of the musketry fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unfaltering whirt, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightler thunder of the artillery; which had an ade half a wheel to the right, and raked the crest of the hill with a tempest of grape." Strongly as one's sympathies might be engaged for the French, it was inned from as seemed and for the state of the

feebly returning the fire, unable to advance, alraid to retreat, ten thousand deaths in front-ten thousand deaths behind help and hope no where. They paused for a few seconds, seemed to hesitate, but were speedily relieved from all embarrassment as to the course they should pursue by the advance of the French, whose cheer rang merrily through the morning alread they levelled their spayonets and rushed to the charge. The Russians gave one "hurral," as if they intended to come up to the scratch, but instead of suiting the action to the word, they wheeled about and flung themselves down the hillside in complete disorder, the Sardinian artillery again playing upon them as before. Some hundreds threw down their arms surrendered to the French sooner than run the gauntiet once more across the aqueduct and the river. The remnant of the column got under cover on the other side of the stream, and remained there for some minutes, until two battations of Piedmontese came out upon the plain, and throwing out skillinishers advanced opon the river. The Russians now retired in haste, and not in very good order, skirmishing as they went, until they reached the high ground on which their cavalry and the reserve of their artillery were stationed. During the pursuit the Riedmontese made some prisoners. The moment was propitious for a charge of cavalry, who might have cut them up completely. Major Grovac, the second on the Sardinian clat-major, accordingly brought down their four equadrons, but the colonel objected to charge in face of the Russian cavalry force, fully fire thousand in number, unless he were supported by French and English. A message was accordingly sent to Gen. Maurice, the French general commanding the cavalry, requesting him to push forward a body of his men in the rear of the Piedmontese, but he declined, alleging that he had positive orders not to pursue, having returned a similar answer to a similar request on the part of Gen. Erbillon, who commanded on the heights. This is extraordinary, but true, and the only thing one can say. about it is to express a hope that there was some good reason for it not visible at first sight. The greater part of the Russian artillery now, retired followed up for a short distance by the French Chasseurs de Vincennes. The cavalry then advanced in an immense line, forming a crescent, from out of which issued three guns, which fired away to protect the retreat, till the last, column had wound its weary way up the road to Mackenzi's farm or disappeared among the hills toward Chionlion. Nothing now remained but to visit the field of battle, on which the Zouaves had already descended like vultures, and were removing everything portable. The scene which presented itself on the banks of the river, below the canal, was something fearful beyond description, much more fearful than the ordinary horrors of a battle-field. The canal itself was choked with dead -most of whom had doubtless fallen into it living. after rolling down the hill-side, and found repose in its muddy waters—broken muskets, bags of bread, cantridges; one dark red stain on the white chalky gravel often alone marked the spot where the men first fell, and in a moment afterward tumbled back to perdition. Many had fallen after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lay there as we passed, shricking in agony and imploring us to kill them and thus put and end to their suffering. Never did exe rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced and disfigured as these unhappy wretches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rags, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognized son or husband in those hideous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from was trying to trudge along with deep flesh wounds on the fiery heat of the midday sun under their tattered garments, and others lay with faces upturned and ghastly, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in their wounds.

Men shot down by any sort of missile, and lying where they fell, gory and mutilated though they may be, is, a sight, to which one gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over a rough soil, and their bones broken in their , progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On toward the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker ... On the banks of the river about it, and in the riversitself, they were heaped and plied, mostly fine men, in the prime of life many with a vieus grognard air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one, had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand, or lying near, him or broken under him in his fall. I was riding with a Polish officer, who conversed with a great many of the wounded, who informed us that large quantities of brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the action, except the artillerymen. There were a great many small platforms, lying about, some resembling, ladders with the wrungs very close, and carried by rope slings attached to each, end, as bridges to be thrown across the aqueduct. The great majority, however, passed without them. The Zouaves had made a general collection of crosses, relics, and medals, and retailed them to visitors, in additions to which pick-ings from the dead bodies, they made small collections of money from the persons of the wounded. managing dexterously to extract in from the inside of the indulgence of the Roman Romiff. The numthe trousers close, to the kneet where the Russian bell confirmed exceeded two hundred; and apwards of

that:bail we pursued them we might have gained the Mackenzie plateau along with them, and held it. Prince Gortschakoff commanded in chief, and Gen. Martinaloff the assaulting columns. The whole force, including envally and artillery, is calculated at 60,000 men. There were 60 guns in the field. There were only ten or twelve officers deft on the ground, which proves that a great number must have been carried off in the retreat. The Piedmontese have lost 300 men killed and wounded ; among others, General Monte Vecchio, commanding one of the brigades, who was shot through the body, and was not expected to survive through yesterday. The French have about 11100 men hors de combat. I was standing at the bridge while the French were collecting the wounded from the other side and placing them in the ambulances. The Russians could see perfectly well what they were about from the Mackenzie beights, and nevertheless had the barbarity to fire from one of their batteries right into the crowd on the road. A scene of great confusion ensued; the ambulance mules galloped off, causing the wounded they were carrying to shriek with pain. It was little short of a miracle that no one was hurt by the shot, which I am told after my departure continued to be fired at intervals during the whole day .-Captain Maubray's 32lb. howitzers were engaged near the Sardinians, and made excellent practice, doing considerable execution. The range of these pieces is very long, and they are most formidable against uncovered troops.—Cor. of the London Times.

Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. The Russians, as in the battle of Inkermann, gave up manœuvreing, and confided entirely in the valor of their troops. The essential difference was in the manner of fighting. At the battle of Inkermann the great mass of the Russians fell under the file firing and the bayonets of the infantry, while on the Tchernaya it was the guns which did the greatest execution. Most of the wounded and dead showed frightful traces of round shot, grape, shell, and canister, so that as a battlefield one could scarcely imagine anything more terrible. Nearly all the wounds were on the legs and head. On the banks of the aqueduct particularly the sight was appalling; the Russians when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct, were taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than 20 feet high. The French made every possible dispatch to collect the wounded. They were laid on the open space about the bridge until the ambulances arrived. While there the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, suddenly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the burbarous practice which they had already often previously shown to the troops. A gentleman who was with me at the moment, and who speaks Russian, asked one of the poor fellow both his thighs, what he thought of the behaviour of the Russians in firing among their own wounded ?-He answered, "They are accustomed to beat us when we are with them, and there is no wonder that they should try to ill-treat us when we are on the point of escaping their power:" I saw a soldier who belonged to the last battallon of the reserves, who said that before the battle began Gortschakoff, who commanded in person, had! a letter of the Emperor read before them, in which he expressed a hope that they would prove as valorous as last year when they took the beights of Balaslava, and then there was a largo distribution of brancy. Not a soldier F saw who bad not his bottle lying empty near Lim, and good-sized bettles they were too. This brandy distribution was, however, only for the infantry, whom they wished to excite to madness. The artillery got only the usual rations.

# IRISH INTERLIGENCE.

DECLINE OF CATHOLOGITUIN THE WEST .- HIS Grace. the past formight in visiting the remote parishes of be succeeded in New Ross by Mr. Tottenham, a Con-Adhil, Clare Island, and Newport, for the purpose of servative. Our Vicerpy is as active and popular as attministering confirmation, and especially with the ever. He visits the Camp on the Carragh, attende wiew of enabling, the people to partake of the indul-college examinations, visits shows of cattle and farm gences attached to the Tridium in honor of the dog-produce and flowers, examines hospitals and other gences attached to the Triduum in honor of the dog-produce and flowers, examines hospitals and other ma of the Immaculate Conception. On Thursday, santary establishments, and is equally au fait at all. his Grace and the blergy crossed in busts to Clare in these and in answer to address from various published, where he was received with entities and the sub-state of the busts of the sub-state of ma of the Immaculate Conception. On Thursday, his Grace and the clergy crossed in boats to Clare that truly Catholic people. Almost every single per-

without being able to say how many bodies may be the people could not kneel even at the elevation, indulge in propagandism, having no missions home in the acueduct, I should say the number left on the and the whole outward area was also covered by the foreign, they get credit—whether justly or unfounded m the aqueduct, I should say the number left on the field was 1500.

The usual calculation is that twice as many are wounded as are killed, and this, with between 500 and grown and continued hearing confessions until near twice and the french grace administered confirmation at the chorch of and Piedmontese, would make the total loss of the Dookenelly four wards of 300 persons. He captes and the chorch of Dookenelly four wards of 300 persons. He captes and the chorch of Dookenelly four wards of 300 persons. He captes and the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just all the divisions engaged were the pulse of the chorch of the divisions engaged were the pulse of the chorch of the divisions engaged were the pulse of the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just eithimself thighly pleased with the accurate and ready in the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just eithimself thighly pleased with the accurate and ready in the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just eithimself thighly pleased with the accurate and ready in the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just eithimself thighly pleased with the accurate and ready in the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just eithimself thighly pleased with the accurate and ready in the pulse of health to Nations? The only thing just eithimself thighly pleased with the accurate and ready in the Wesleyan Conference buth sanction. In many drarmée. One had never been under the before, and had made a rapid march from Baktschai Serai, and tongue. On the following day (Tuesday) confirmation rested eight hours before the attack. One man, who was administered in church on the south of the island, bet the attempt to hold meetings for street preaching, fell high upon the hill side, assured us that he was in at Kildounet to upwards of 200 persons. The prest by ministers of the Assembly, led to such violence, the last battalion of the reserve, and that every single soldier had been sent down from the heights; so obliged to preach and confirm in the open air on the they introduce controversy or insult Roman Catholics.

The complex who was administered in church on the south of the island, bet the attempt to hold meetings for street preaching, by ministers of the Assembly, led to such violence, the last battalion of the reserve, and that every single soldier had been sent down from the heights; so obliged to preach and confirm in the open air on the they introduce controversy or insult Roman Catholics.

The complex who try to suppress them assert that they do erea before the church .... The number who availed themselves of the Tribum in Achil exceeded 1,200 and besides, they say the very attempt is an insult, persons. (On Wednesday, the Feast of the Assump- as if they were pagans, or their own clergy incapable persons. (Oh Wednesday, the Fear of the Assumption, his Grace left the island and proceeded to the parish of Newport, to open the Tridusm, and to administer coefficient of Newport, about six miles hour at the rural church of Newport, about six miles think they have as good a right to speak the words from the town, stora crowded congregation.—Dublin of Life and Salvation, as ballad-singers or print-Erreman, the color allow appropriate the

> It is with deep regret we have to announce that the illness of the Right Rev. Dr. Haly, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, has terminated fatally. The venerated prelate died at ten o'clouk a. m. on Sunday, the 19th August .- Tablet.

The town council of Cork have resolved to have nothing to do with the levying or collecting of ministers' meney, leaving the government to whatever remedy the law allows them.

It is reported that Mr. John O'Connell, Mr.P., will vacate his seat in Clonmell, for an official situation. and that Mr. Carew O'Dwyer aspires to be his suc-Censor.

The amount of the O'Connell monument subscription in Limerick now exceeds £900.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES .- Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald M.P., has offered 1001. towards establishing a public library in Ennis, under the new act for promoting free public libraries and museums in Ireland.

The Marchieness of Londonderry offers a bounty of 21. in addition to the sum offered by government to every person on her estates joining the North Durham mililia.

The County Limerick Militia, under Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, expect soon to sail for Gibraltar, officers and men have volunteered for foreign service. The next of kin of Head Constable Fras. B. Browne, of the Waterford Constabulary, who died in June, 1854, at Kilkenny, are sought for by Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor. Any person knowing anything of them would do well to communicate it.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOF PROVISIONS .- A Sligo paper has the following: - "An extensive London firm, Messrs. Powell and Co., have taken a large building in Sligo, suitable for the manufacture of preserved provisions for the army and navy. A screw steamer arrived on Saturday, having on board all the necessary machinery, and a large staff of assistants: Messrs. Powell have contracted with several parties for a daily supply of cattle, of the primest quality, and we learn that the consumption of beef alone for the manufacture of preserved meat, soups, &c., will a mount to fifty beasts per day. Many of the operatives who have arrived here spent upwards of fourteen years in Russia, where the firm carried on an extensive trade in the manufacture of preserved provisions. On the outbreak of the present war, however, they left that country, and are now engaged by the British government.

On Wednesday (August 15th); there were only 297, paupers in the Ballinasloe Workhouse—the smallest number which has been dependent on the rates for the last ten yeurs. When in 1849 there were nearly 5,-000 in the parent and auxilliary houses, we may well congratulate the rate payers on the improved condi-tion of the union. - Western Stan.

There is at present in the Limerick union workhouse a female papper, who liss attained the extraordinary age of 113 years, and is in full posession of her faculties. She entered the workhouse five years ago, then aged 108, and is bed ridden for the last three years, but has a good appetite and enjoys the comforts allowed her, especially a drink of porter and a pinch of enull. Her name is Margaret Donohoe, a native of West Watergate. On the 22nd ult., she was visited by some of the guardians, to whom she expressed herself very thankfull for the comfort she enjoyed and sung five verses of "Garryown" for them in good

Denna, Aug. 24.—Charles Gavan Duffy is leaving our shores in despair. Two or three aspiring barristerr, unwarned by the fate of Duffy, with a few of the more restless of the clergy, are trying to raise a "Presbyterians Representation" Party. The Presbyterians have just one representative of that denominaion in Parliament, Mr. Kirk, the member for Newry, and it would be far from surprising it, at the next election, the Prosbyterians of that Borough stiould join, in ousting him in consequence of his moving the adjournment of the Maynooth discussion, which shelved that subject for the session = for the whole Presbyterian body, is strong for the abolition of the Maynooth endowment, both as objecting to the National sanction being given in any form to the Roman Catholic religion, and because their own endowment has been made to give color to that of Maynooth. It would the Archbishop of Tuam has been engaged during surely, not be more strange than that Mr. Duffy should ject his study. Generally speaking, he is complimentary, but locasionally it be meets cassumption with a

ing, and continue and conclude their services quietly. In others, however, the case is different. In Beltur-Those who try to suppress them assert that they do, of instructing them. The answer made is—the preachers while excluding none, have in view those who have no religion, attend no place of worship, and they sellers to publish their news. The authorities, of course, do not interfere only to keep the peace, for the opponents say, there is no law against their hurtahing, cheering, groaning, or singing. - Correspondent N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE "IRISH PROTESTANT

Mission."—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Friday, a tall, reverend-looking personage, dressed in black, was placed in the deck. Police officer 216, whilst on duty the previous night, about a quarter before twelve o'clocky was informed by the keeper of an improper house in Norbury Street that !! two respectable-looking men" had come to her house in a state of liquor. One of them had fallen asleep on a bed, and the other, who said he was his servant, had taken from his pocker several sovereigns. In consequence of this, he (officer 216, accompanied by 159) visited the house, and found the prisoner fast asleep. 216 aroused him, when he was severely struck several times by the prisoner. In consequence of this, they took the prisoner, who was exceedingly violent, to Bridewell, and when there the prisoner behaved in a most violent manner. The prisoner said that he was the Rev. Dr. Mt Manany, and that he came from the North of Ireland. Oh being searched, several address calds, with the words "Rev. Dr. M'Manany," were found upon him, and also letters to the same address. Therewas also found in his pocket half a sheet of large post paper, containing a printed report of a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, made up into short columns. and extracted from the Edinburgh Witness. The report was headed. "Edinburgh Irish Mission." (A report from the Wilness. "Saturday, July 17, 1852.") "Presbytery of Edinburgh." The introductory paragraph runs thus: - "A special meeting of this rever-end Court was held in the Merchants. Hall, on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the final report of Irish missions, and for hearing the discussion of sudents-Dt. Cumming, moderator." The official report then followed. The Rev. Dr. Begg, it was attributed by the reporter, made a lengthy speech, in the course of which, speaking of the Irish Mission, he said he regarded with the utmost veneration the men who had slood in front of this ballle," and who, at great personal sacrifice of feeling, had been maintaining the cause of Protestantiam in that city; and, in particular, he referred to the Superintendent of the Mission, his friend, Dr. M. Manany, as well as to the principal agents. From a passenger ticket found up-on the prisoner, it appeared that £31 had been paid for a passage for himself and a friend to America. There were also found upon him six sovereigns and some odd silver. The person who, it was alleged, had represented himself as the prisoner's servant now appeared in court. The New Testament was presented to him for the purpose of administering the usual onth. He indicated, by shaking his head, that he declined to be sworn, but perpendicularly extended his night hand. He stated that he and the prisoner, on the previous night, when a little advanced in liquor, had been pushed into the house where they were found, and they were not aware where they were. Mr. Gladstone to the prisoner—"What have you to say?" Prisoner-"Nothing, your honour." Some intimation was here given by the clerk to the magistrate, who then asked - "What are you?" Prisoner - "A medical man." The magistrates said there was some reason to believe that he belonged to a different profession altogether, but that to him (the magistrate) was no matter for consideration. His conduct had been most disgraceful, and he hoped he would learn to conduct himself better when he got to America. He must payra fine of 20s. and costs. The fine was paid,

and the prisoner discharged.—Express. We regret to state that the Pier at Kingstown, which the most respectable inhabitants of Dublin and ils vicinity have for some time resorted to as a favorite promenade, was converted yesterday into a scene of fumult and confusion by some four or five fanatics who attempted to get up a public preachification against Elopery. About four o'clock in the afternoon, just when the Pier was most crowded with the elzie, of the neighborhood, three or four of these individuals, standing in an elevated position, commenced singing in the least harmonious and most noisy manner, and soon succeeded in attracting by their actics a considerable crowd, which totally obstructed the passage, and compelled those who would have passed by to listen, at least for a time, to the most outrageous language in reference to " Popery" and Papists." For a time the crowd retained their good lemper despite the insults offered; but when they found that the would be aposites were trangressing the bounds of all decency, there was an evident indication that if or bearance what ween tested to its utmost limits. "At this juncture, some persons in the growd, who appeared to be the accomplices of these mischevious bigors, gathered round them. Some hoisterus shouts were ultered, and a scene of confusion followed, which it would be difficult to describe. The irritation minaging dexicosusly to extract its from the inside of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the Bonan Routiff. The number of the indulgence of the indulge

authorities seem to think that rotten eggs and dead cats are likely to serve better for such purposes than impolicement's batons.: Probably they are night been bombarded; and alformidable attack recently brave serieant ; that Miss; Nightingale also made proun parts, we would prefer that an intelerable nessance, made on the besieging force at Sebastopol has been which must be abated, should be put down by the au- sallantly repulsed; these seats, however, do not comther than impose on the catraged public pensate for the sacrifice of life during two campaigns, the dity of puring it down themselves. The thing nor for our outlay of 60,000,000. of money, nor for must be put down, and it is for the Police Commission in augmentation of the public debt, nor for the dethorities rather than impose, on the ostraged public the dity of puring it down themselves. The thing must be put down, and it is for the Police Commissioners to decide whether it will be put down with their aid or without it .- Dublin Freeman ....

CAUTION TO THE POBLIC. Last week a young man. dressed after the similitude of a priest; and named Motton; or more properly, we believe, Crouch, arrived in Coleraine from Bublin, and announced a lecture on popery, as antagonistic to, freedom. .. He represented himself as an Euglish ex jesuit from Rome, and stated that he had lectured very successfully in the metropolis for many nights, and would give astounding revelations of the system of jesuitry as practised in all its purity in the city of the seven hills. For four or five days he lived in first rate style in one of the principal hotels, and managed to work, himself into the good graces of several of our most respectable citizens. The evening of the lecture came, but, instead of an exposure of jesuitry and popery, the audience were treated to a schoolboy! dissertation on freedom. All were disgusted, and without any hesitation the lecturer was pronunced a sham. Next morning he left without settling his bills, which were pretty heavy, and went to Portstewart, where he also announced a lecture, but in the course of the succeeding day; two or three private letters were received in: Coleraine which threw a strong suspicion over the ex-jesuit, and the purpot of these following him to Portstewart, the place got too hot for him, and he managed whilst the parties belonging to the hotel at which he put up were at church on Sunday to carry himself off, and he has not since been heard of. The accounts he left behind him unpaid, amount to several pounds.-Coleraine Chronicle.

RIOT AT THE CURRACH. - It appears that the camp on the Curragh was the scene of a riot on Sunday last. The occurence, which it seems was near endangering the peace of the whole camp, is thus described in the Freeman: - "On the soldiers of the Clare militia returning from mass, the band of the regiment were ordered to form and play before a small number of soldiers, not more than twenty, who were proceeding to the protestant place of worship in Newbridge. The catholics belonging to the band refused to move, and several of the soldiers expressed their determination to break every instrument that should be played on the occasion. An attempt was made by the adjutant and several of the officers to enforce the order, but without success, and we understand that the adjutant and some of the officers were assaulted by the soldiers, several of whom are at present in custody. In consequence of this circumstance, orders have been issued to the effect that no military music shall be performed on Sundays before any regiment in camp while proceeding to any place of worship."

Grant—as it must be granted—that but for her immigrants since 1790, the United States would be "no where" in the race of nations, and how will the admission help to remove the ill-will entertained towards the immigrants of to-day. The very clamourers for nativism now are, in perhaps most instances, the children of emigrants themselves. The denouncers of the Irish to day, are themselves of Irish blood, but, nevertheless, have, in a single generation, acquired ideas and principles utterly repugnant to those which the peasant fresh from Connemara, or from Kerry, brings with him as he lands on the shores of the republic. "Calum non animam mutant, qui trans mare current? may be true. But the sons of those who have crossed the sea, indisputably have changed their minds, and have, in many cases, completely lost the social and political ideas of their parents. It is useless to point out to them what America has gained by their own exertions. They find in the daily influx of the strangers, elements with which they cannot amalgamate; nor can any abstract reasoning overcome an antipathy, which has its root in entire uncongeniality of character, between them and the new comers. - Cork Southern Reporter.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

tion on the subject of drunkenness, calling for returns. He wished to know why they had never been produced? The Lord Provost refused to produce them, for fear of bringing the city into unmerited disgrace, as they were not accurately made up. Dr. Mintyre insisted upon having the returns called for, produced; he; wanted to ascertain the working of Forbes Mackenzie's Bill ... "As reported in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, the importunate gentleman argued that when this Bill was passed, these police returns were largely founded on; but when wanted now they were told that they could not be accurately made up. He would make bold to say that this bill had not only rafailed to do what it pretended it would do, viz., di minish drunkenness, abut he believed it had given rise to very serious evils indeed, which could be proved if a committee of investigation were granted him. It had given rise to a large increase of drinking in private houses—— The Lord Provost said, if Dr. Milntyre wished to bring up this question in a regular way, he must table a motion on the subject. Dr. M'Intyre accordingly gave notice of a motion that at next meeting he would propose that a Committee of Council be appointed to inquire into the working of Forbes M'Kenzie's Bill."

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT.—We have reason to be chanical skill; at least, they will do so till there lieve, says the Edinburgh Courant, that things are going on in this city, a description of which would foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduction of the stanchest partisans of the war.

The war are well mob have make the world are well mob have make the change of the swell mob have make the change already formed among the younger part of four population; and stores of liquor laid in at private rooms lation; and stores of indor flatd in at private rooms taken for the purpose, where scenes of profileacy occur such as could not take place in an open public house. As for the spy system, which we find both avowed, and, to our amazement, justified, we trust public opinion will suffice to put down that scendal ous abuses.

Long Donooxalo's Plan, in a letter addressed to who, in presenting him with a silk handkerchief, the press, Lord Dundonald says :- "Sweaborg has hemited by herself, said, "I am proud of you, my rangement of public enterprise, nor the appendent his shoe torn off by a cannon ball as, ne was; many military or naval triumphs. In evidence of the practilities leg in walking. He considers that he cappendent his leg in walking. He considers that he bagged? from the eminent engineer, Sir C. Fox; in which that about 50 Russians by, his own hands! He also states that he was compelled to feign dead 16 hours as he had been appendent by Russians, in your lordship a full explanation of your proposed plan of warfare, and having given the subject the most serious consideration, I am of opinion that, if your suggestions were vigorously carried out under the protection of a naval or military force, a few hours would suffice to reduce a fortification which, under the usual system, would occupy a much longer period, and that this result would be attained with a comparatively small loss of life to the attacking party."

Some experiments have been made at the arsenal at. Woolwich with a new description of rocket, said to be for the purpose of being used at night-time to throw a glare; of light over the works of the enemy, which is effected by filling the rocket with some description of liquid which, when discharged, ignites, and burns from three to five minutes in the air, at the same time issuing forth a quantity of smoke or steam. The appearance of the rocket in the air is a very white ball, with a sort of fuze burning from it, which continues until the whole of the liquid is exhausted. The rocket, after it ascends into the air, is carried about with the force of the wind.

Upwards of 4000 tons of projectiles have been shipped from the royal arsenal at Woolwich within the last six days.

The British Government has begun to ship huts to the Crimea for the use of the healthy troops, and for hospitals, thus indicating that the army is expected to Winter there. Huts shipped at Southampton reach the Crimea in less than a fortnight.

SWEABORG. - Sir Charles Napier charges Sir James Graham with having denied him the chance of Baltic laurels. Sir James has been arrogant and overbear. ing, and Sir Charles has been wanting in politeness and discipline, "as becomes a British admiral!" If Sir Charles had had gun-boats, "the fleet would have been in Sweaborg, and the whole of the fortifications," islands, and all, blown to the devil." In this dignified manner does Sir Charles comment on the issues of the war! The Earl of Dundonald shows better, temper under disappointment; although it is plain he bitterly feels the slight put upon him by authority.— Certainly, the policy of Lord Aberdeen is carried out by the present cabinet neglect of the sailor earl.— Meanwhile, the gallant earl writhes under mortification; Sweatorg is not wholly demolished; the recess has set in, and the people are patient.

PECUNIARY RESULTS OF THE BALTIC CAMPAIGN. We (Times) must say that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had not silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. We were silenced not only for the present, but for the whole season, for anything that now appears. ... The two immense fleets were helpless, except to keep the Russians in harbor. We had left our sting in the wound. "It is a source of universal regret," says our correspondent, "that there was not a reserve of spare mortars sent out, not so much to replace the spuilt ones as they became injured, and so continue the bombardment longer, but because we might have followed this blow with another as severe in a different quarter." Why, the big ships might have carried any number of mortars, carriages and all, as ballast; in fact, one ship is now taking out mortars enough for the whole flotilla. In forty-eight hours a perfectly new mortar might have been substituted for every spoilt one, and the gunboats might have presented themselves as the heralds of their own victory at Revel, or Riga, or even Cronstadt, before the enemy had time to adapt his defences to the very important fact established at Sweaborg. He had evi-Sunday Drunkenness in Glasgow.—At a late dently made a miscalculation there, and was not premeeting of the City Council, Dr. Mintyre stated, that, some months ago, he had brought forward a mother to the sphere of demonstrate of demon equally unprepared, if we are only prepared to repeat the blow. This, unfortunately, we are not. So we are forced to leave him time to improve the occasion, and our victory of Sweaborg is only a lesson in selfdefence which, we give Russia, at no great cost to her, but at immense cost to ourselves. Our people, indeed, are attempting to calculate the damage we have done in pounds sterling. But, if this is to be the single achievement of the season in the Baltic, we fear the balance is sadly against us, for the fleets in that sea have not cost the allies a farthing under ten millions a piece, and the utmost damage we can boast to have done at Sweaborg is a million and a-half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary results of the season, then, are immensely against us. That, however, is a small affair. The worst is, that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of success. Next year, doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gunboats, just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much ahead of us as to set at: defiance our immense superiority of wealth and me-chanical skill; at least, they will do so till there is rather more of the vivida vis animi, which is ever ous to retire; but his friends were reluctant to lose his foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduct

A numerous gang of the swell mob have made their appearance at Constantinople from London, and finding an open field for their exploits set to in earnest. robbing and swindling officers and sailors indiscriminately. Twelve vagabonds have been taken up, thanks to the active exertions of Major Hackett, and the rest, supposed to be seventy in all, have dispersed, or are concealed. The collection custody are in irons, and will be sent to Malta for trial.

him a similar present;;, that Miss Taylor honored him by walking arm-in-arm with him aboard ship; and that Miss Stanley sent his pay, &c., for him to Hali-fax. He received a shot through the ear at the Alma, a bayonet wound through the arm in a sortie, a ball lay on the field of battle surrounded by Russians, in order that he might be enabled to release two comrades who were taken into Sebastopol prisoners. He got into Sebastopol, shot the sentry who was guarding the house where they were confined, released them, and then brought them safely out.

THE HARVEST, The progress of the harvest, the condition of the crops, and the probable yield, are indicated in the accounts from all parts of the kingdom by such purases as the following:—"Very good," highly favorable," "not materially injured," fully an average," "very great" "almost all gathered in," "fears of mildew in the wheat have diminished," "everything that can be desired;" "unusually heavy and sound," "manufacturing operatives this year have spread themselves through the agricultural districts in considerable numbers."

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND. - The exodus of agricultural laborers from the north of Scotland to the Canadas still continues. The second fleet of American traders will carry out above 600 emi grants from Aberdeen and neighboring ports, making the total number from the north of Scotland and the Orkney islands about 3,000 persons. Agricultural labour has advanced in value, and good hands are now getting scarce.

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE. - Our columns (says the Manchester Guardian) have recently contained several advertisements for a wife; and of some of these certain wags in Rochdale have taken advantage to play off some very successful hoaxes on the advertisers. One of these would-be Benedicks, in consequence of a correspondence with a Miss "Lavinia," proceeded. the other day to Tweedale's hotel, Rochdale, in the hope of meeting the fair one who had so kindly responded to his pressing invitation to give him an interview; but, though he displayed the tokens previously agreed upon, no "Lavinia" met his expectant gaze. His disappointment, however, was somewhat lessened by a young gentlemen greeting him by name, and introducing himself as a brother of the young lady, for whose absence he proceeded to apologise. An other gentleman entered, who was introduced as a second brother of " Lavinia;" and he was speedily followed by a third, a fourth, and so on, till the candidate for matrimony might have exclaimed with Macbeth--

A fourth! Start eyes? What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom? Another yet! A seventh! I'll see no more.

Suffice it, that, before all the fifty brothers of Lavinia had been introduced, the advertiser became rather painfully sensible of the fact that he had been most vexatiously duped. One of the brothers, stepping upon a chair, read aloud, amidst much laughter, all the correspondence which had passed between the gentleman and the "lovely young Lavinia." The advertiser, though said to be an extensive vinegar manufacturer, manifested no acidity on the occasion; on the con trary, he trankly acknowledged that he had been taken in, and threw down a sovereign to be spent by the extensive brotherhood. He added that he had that morning, at the Victoria railway station, Manchester, met the seventeenth lady who had replied to his advertisement, and there were others with whom he had not yet had the pleasure of an interview; but it was his intention, when he had seen them all, to select the one he most approved, and honourably to marry her. The gentleman was then allowed to retire, amidst the fifty. Another advertisement was answered in the name ensued as to marriage and its relative duties: but the any way to recognize them as fellow-citizens. Surely Rochdale, the advertiser took alarm, and wrote to her, Police Gazette. acknowledging the kind attention shown to him, but intimating that in the morning to be induced to pay a visit to Roch-dale. Another adventure proved more successful. All the preliminaries in the case having been satisfactorily settled, an arrangement was made for the advertiser to meet the lady who had favorably responded to his appeal. Here is the literal copy of his letter,

accepting the invitation to an interview:—
"Manchester, the 21st of August, 1855.—Dear Wo man,—I received yours at the Guardian office of the 20th, to which I reply, how that I will meet you, at the Rochdale station, at 12 of the clock, on Thursday ensuing the date hereof .- N.B. You may recognise me, with a piece of writing paper, something like your note, carrying it in my right hand, hanging it down at full length of the arm, by the side.—From L. 98.—J

On the receipt of this interesting illiterate epistle, a female servant at one of the hotels in Rochdale was induced to personate Mr. J. K.'s fair correspondent, and after a brief interview at the Rochdale railway station, where he appeared making the signal described, he consented to accompany the lady to Tweedale's hotel-the head-quarters, it would seem, for these tender meetings. On arriving there, he was received by a number of gentlemen assembled, with such marks of attention as soon convinced him that he was caught in a snare unmatrimonial, and he became very desiragreeable company so soon. The bellman was sent round the town with the following announcement :-"On view, a gentleman in want of: a wife. May be seen at No. 3, Tweedale's botel." Of course this brought a large accession of admiring friends, and one of the company having adroitly, and unperceived by Mr. J. Kay, stuck a white star or cockade on the front of his hat, he was readily distinguished, and received his complement of undivided attention. Visitors flockUNITED STATES.

T. F. MEAGHER. - Atothe general term' of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the Capitol this morning, in full bench, on the motion of Nicholas Hill, Esg., Thomas Francis Meaghel, the distinguished Irish orator, was, by a special order, admitted an attorney and connscion to practice in all the counties of the State. The Court, by the Hon. Chief Justice: Purker, in granting the jurder, made some highly complimentary remarks on the fine talents and high character of the distinguished patriot, and the pleasure with which the Court recognized them, by this special mark of its consideration.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE - The elections in Maine, it would appear, have uniformly gone against the principle of Compulsory Abstinence, and its greet apostle, Governor Morrill, has been defeated by a large majority. We never doubted that the good aense of the people of Maine would, sooner or later, satisfy them of the error their just detestation of drunkenness had enticed them into; but, we confess, we did not anticipate so speedy a recovery from and manly confession of, the philanthropic hallucination of which they had been the victims.—Montreal Herald.

NORFOLK AND PORTSHOUTH. The Bultimore papers state that the "plague fly" has appeared in Norfolk. This is a flat insect; with black back and red belly, and has very large wings. In Portsmouth they were so thick in the streets as to annoy persons walking, and oblige them to cover their faces. The appearance of this fly is said to herald the departure of the malaria. One Baltimore paper says: "We learn that the epidemic has extended to animals, and dogs and cats are found lying dead, with unmistakable evidences of the plague?—such as bleeding from the nose and mouth."

THE YOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES .- I cannot but think that the general system of training youth in the republic has a most prejudicial effect in many in-stances on their after life. In their noble zeal for the education of the brain, they appear to me to lose sight almost entirely of the necessity; of disciplining the mind to that obedience to authority, which lays the foundation to self-control and respect for the laws of the land, Nationally speaking, there is scarcely such a thing as a lad in the whole union. A boy in the states hardly gets over the novelty of his dress which marks the difference of sex ere his motto is-" I don't care, I shall do what I best please." In short, he is made a man before he ceases to be a boy. He consequently becomes unable to exercise that restraint which better discipline might have taught him, and the acts of his after life are thus more likely to be influenced by passion and self-will than by reason and reflection. I find, in the lecture from which I have already quoted, the following paragraph, which, as I consider it illustrative of my last observation, I insert at length:—"But the most alarming feature in the condition of things, not only in the city but elsewhere throughout the country, is the lawlessness of the youth. The most striking illustration of this which I have seen is taken from a Cincinnati paper of last January. It seems that in the course of a few days 100 applications had been made by parents in that city to have their own children sent to the house of refuge. The particulars of one case, which happened a short time before, are given:—"A boy, twelve years of age, was brought before the mayor's court by his father, who stated that the family were absolutely afraid the youth would take their lives, and that he had purchased a pistol for the purpose of shooting the housekeeper. A double-barrelled pistol was produced in court, which the police officer had taken from the boy, who avowed that he had bought it for the purpose stated. The mayor sent the boy to the house of refuge."-Murray's Lands of the Slave and the Free.

THE TEMPLARS.—This is the nomenclature of a new secret socity, professing to belong to the American Order of Know- Nothings. It is utterly proscriptive in its creed; the members are compelled to swear strict obedience to the majority at all hazards, under all circumstances, and against all other alliances and laughter, mingled with applause, of the fraternity of associations-under penalty of death. They are to abjure Catholicism-not to marry Catholics, nor hold of Miss "Annie Woodville;" some correspondence any social intercourse, nor to trade with them, or in "lady" having ventured to suggest an interview in this is carrying the matter too far !-N. Y. National

> BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—An impostor has been going round our city trying to enroll men 'for a fillibustering expedition to Ireland!!! He gives out that he is authorised by the leaders of the late Young Ireland Party, and has received the marked approbation of several distinguished ecclesiastics here and elsewhere. We are happy to learn that he has been treated with merited contempt by Irishmen in this city. Still, to prevent any one being imposed upon by him, or others, we are authorised by those referred to in this city to say that his statements are false from beginning to end, as far as they are: concerned, and we have no doubt but that they are equally false with regard to others. The Slievenamon, was was foolish enough, but the notion of raising an Irish army in the United States, to invade England or Ireland, is too silly a thing to enter into the heads of even the Young Ireland warriors. A few poor dupes may be gulled of their money, for we understand that, as in all such cases, instead of giving bounty money, entrance money is required. Thereby hangs a trail! None but fools or knaves can have anything to do with such a business. We do not think it, worth while to Ireat it on higher ground.—Pittsburg Calliolic.

What has not been done by children in our own diocese? One kicked his father out the doors, another put his mother in the Poor-house, a third flung an axe at his father, a fourth grew ashamed of his old father and sent him begging through the country. Of the conduct of wicked girls we make no mention here. The children of Irish Catholics aret-very remarkable for obedience, when religiously educated; but those who become addicted to any sin ; or happen, to throw aside their religion, to please those who despised, while they perveried them; those vagabonds who abandon their parents are so numerous, that lew suspectieven one fourth their number. The country is burdened for the support of criminals and paupers; ed linto the room in rapid succession; each in turn be but if Godless schools be maintained much longer by ing introduced by a master of the ceremonies to the State-laws, we shall find Prisons and Poor houses ing introduced by a master of the ceremonies to the State-laws, we shall find Prisons, and Poor-house and will be sent to Malta for trial.

At wenty-florit merchants were convicted of having lighting Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of the became ill, was to much for the endurance of Mr. J. Brook street. South Weald, seperant in the 7th Possination of Mr. J. Brook street. South Mr. J A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

#### ZREMETTANCES

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SIGHT DEAFTS from One, Pound upwards, negotiable at
any Lowing the United Kingdom, are granted on
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In the Missoria Benk of Scotland, and to a Edinburgh. STEET THE BY STEET BUILD HENRY CHAPMAN & CO. J and sell no extranso y taronto ign St. Sacrament Street

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE THUE WINESS AND UNITED CHRONICE STATES OF THE PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY AFTERNOON, The Control of the Control

# THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .:

MONTREAL FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1855.

The Baltic has arrived. We learn by telegraph that the Allies are making no progress, either in the Baltic, or before Sebastopol. The political news is e **sziln**a han nyalabata, al**am**ia sa kalabata se interiore. Tan alamata sa dan kalabata sa kalabata kalabata sa kalabata sa kalabata sa kalabata sa kalabata sa kalabata sa

"THE ROGUE'S MARCH;"-OR, "THE MARCH OF PROGRESS."

Mr. George Brown of the Globe, is down-cast apparently: at the little progress he is making in the said "march;" so the Transcript strikes up a tune to encourage his drooping cotemporary :-

"If Mr. Brown"—says the Transcript—"refers to what is just now passing on the Continent of Europe, he will find much ground for gratulation and hope.—
First Sardinia throws off the yoke.

In Spain also, he"—the Pope—"is deceived. Church property is sold, and the jurisdiction of the Church in many ways denied.

And so the margin of property ways denied. . . And so the march of progress is going on; and in it Canada must share."

Strange grounds of "gratulation and hope" truly, to one who calls himself a Christian! Breach of faith-violation of treaties-deception-and robberv ! In these the Transcript hads not only cause for grafulation, but sees and here he sees clearly indubitable signs of the Protestant "March of Progress" -known also in history as the "Rogue's March," to which the devil beats the drum, and his imps blow the

"And in this march Canada must share;" so at least prophecies the Transcript, and so, no doubt, hope the great majority of our Protestant cotemporaries, and fellow-citizens—disguise it as they may under a mask of pseudo-liberalism. From time to time, the truth leaks out in spite of them; and from their confessions, made in unguarded moments, we learn what is the ultimate end of all their policy-This-that the Government of Canada should imi tate the conduct of the unprincipled tyrants of Europe-that Canada should "fall in" and keep step with Spain and Sardinia in that famous " March" which consists in lying and thieving—in deceiving the Pope, breaking treaties made with him, and stealing Church property. This is what Protestants mean by the "March of Progress."

It is a saying in the navy-older than the days of Benbow, perhaps current on board the Ark-that. "in his life time, every one must eat a peck of dirt; but that if he goes to sea, he must eat a bushel."-As with individuals, so with nations. The history of the world seems to show that, at some period of their existence, the latter must all eat a given quantity of Protestant dirt; some more indeed, some less; but all, without exception, are doomed to swallow the unclean thing. Some, after a mouthful or two, reject the nauseous compound; whilst others, less delicately organised, lick their chops over it, and cry aloud upon their neighbors to come and dip their spoons into the mess. Some, like France at the present day, after a brief trial of "Protesting" or "Denying" principles, become disgusted, and return gladly to their ancient diet; whilst others again, with stronger stomachs, and with a natural liking for dirt, stick to it for centuries, though the stench thereof becomes yearly more abominable and insupportable. What, then, has happened to other countries, may also hanpen to Canada. We are not prophets; we have never taken out a license to practise in that line of business; and we will not therefore attempt to sneculate as to the future. We cannot therefore undertake to refute the Transcript's prophecy; nor will we attempt to raise doubts as to the proximate realisation of those fond hopes which the Transcript cherishes in his gentle hosom, and with the prospects of which he essays to cheer up his comrade of the Globe in that arduous "Rogue's March," in which the latter is already a proficient—whilst the Transcript apparently has as yet got no further in his drill, than the "hanging" or "goose step." Canada may, it is true, join in, in this "March;" but if she does, we trust, we even think, that it will not be as a volunteer, but rather as an unwilling captive in the ranks of her enemies. At all events, Canada is not as yet sufficiently depraved, demoralised or Protestantised, to march willingly with such scurvy com-

Before concluding, we would like to ask our cotemporary the Transcript one or two questions;—1. Is he really acquainted with the facts of the case as between Sardinia, Spain and the Holy See? 2. If he is does he pretend to approve of their conduct towards the Catholic Church—and if he does, would he approve of similar conduct on the part of

Church property ? for it, it is, it is not State property, sermon, return to be true demonstrates and sentences unless the State and the Church are one. - Are treaties between two independent powers mutually binding; concan one of the sontracting parties annulithem was has faunted him with "nativism" (A. 11) at its pleasure? or For if such treaties are binding if the stanted him with "nativism" (A. 11) incss; at its pleasure? or For if such treaties are binding if the stanted him with "nativism" (A. 11) incss; at its pleasure? no one party to them can set them aside without the he says - " to talk of nativism, when he himself is a consent of the other, then have the Sardinan and coanny Scott We wish to see no distinction in the inst., the following persons were elected office-bearers Spanish Governments, been guilty of gross breach of Church. It is contemptible for any Catholic, for the ensuing year. faitbenfinit -wed parder est in worldire be grunt

65-We claim when arguing with Protestants, neither for Pope nor for Church property any peculiar sanctity of character. For the Pope we claim the same rights as for any other Sovereign; for Church property, the same respect as for property of any other description, and accruing from similar sources. contend that a treaty betwirt the Pope and any other Power is as binding as a treaty betwint England and France, so long as either party is willing to abide by its terms; and we contend that, if a number of ladies choose to live together, and devote their time and property to religious or charitable purposes-to feeding the poor, clothing the naked, tending the sick, and educating the ignorant—their property is as sa-ered as that of any other individual or body of individuals, and that the State has no more rightful control over it, or them, than it has over the property or persons of any others of its subjects.

Betwixt Sardinia and the Papal Government, and betwixt Spain and the same Power, there exist treaties called "Concordats," which it is not so much as pretended that the Papal Government has in any one instance violated; but which both Sardima and Spain now wish to cancel, because, in the words of the London Quarterly Review in a most bitter, article against the Pope-"they find themselves compelled to declare to the Court of Rome the incompatibility of the old Concordats and their new constitutions." The Court of Rome on the other hand, though willing to revise and modify these treaties for the sake of peace, argues, that treaties voluntarily entered into, and in good faith, are binding upon both contracting parties so long as either of them is willing to abide by the terms thereof; and that no one party to a treaty has the right to set it aside, without the consent of the other. "If the bond of a bargain" argues Rome "is to be respected in private life, it is sacred and inviolable in the life of States, and is accordingly so held in the jurisprudence of civilized nations." "No," exclaim Spain and Sardinia-"the bargain, though fairly entered into, it is no longer convenient for us to keep; it is incompatible with some new arrangements we have made, or intend to make; therefore we will break it."-This is what Protestants laud to the skies, as an honorable, liberal policy which, in their "March of Progress," all nations having treaties with Rome ought to follow-for, according to Protestant principles, no faith ought to be kent with the Pone.

Into this one question of the "inviolability of treaties" do all the disputes betwixt Rome, and her opponents resolve themselves. The details are too long for us to enter into at present; but we may jot down some of the leading features of that progressive policy in which the Transcript finds so much cause or "cratulation and hope," and which he naturally desires us to copy in Canada.

Amongst many others, three demands are put for the Box ward by the Sardinian Civil Government to which Scot." the Pope will not agree. The former claims as its right, the education of the Clergy-absolute control over the administration of the Sacraments, and overall ecclesiastical property. Having assumed the entire management of all educational establishments, Government has decreed that no person shall be admitted to a benefice who lias not graduated in one of its Universities—it has sent an Archbishop to jail because, in obedience to his instructions, the Priests of his Diocese refused to administer the Eucharist to one whom he and they believed to be an impenitent? sinner; and it has seized upon the private property of Nuns and other Religious, breaking into their houses by force, and expelling the inmates at the point of the bayonet, amidst the curses and execrations of an indignant populace. For be it remembered. it is not so much the Nuns and Religious who are the sufferers by these brutal acts of spoliation, as are the people themselves; who are thereby deprived of their best friends and comforters in affliction, and robbed of the provision made, by charitable individuals, for their support in sickness, poverty, and old age. The property of the Church is emphatically the property of the poor, of which Nuns and Monks are but the administrators, but upon which the Sardinian Government has no more right to lay its hands, than has the Corporation of Montreal to confiscate to its own anathy of the Catholics in the U. States, or to their use the property of the Protestant "Orphan Asylum" or the Methodist Chapel in St. James Street. Can it be that the Transcript approves of these

acts, because perpetrated against the Catholic Church ! nat, gives a straightforward answer. He says that

thei plainest, proof in the language employed by the in a jail-yard whither the had been led by the "aMarch spurns, them will never him their chains, as if they Protestant press, when treating of the disputes be of Progress outwardly, actively employed break- were of gold, and tell us that they are free, and that twixt Spain, Sardinia, and the Sovereign Pointiff;—ing stones; but inwardly, arranging the heads of this non where in the world do; Gatholics enjoys greater The latter is always assumed to be in the wrong.

The latter is always assumed to be in the wrong.

"Without going too much into detail, these disputes text—"What is saide for the goose, is sauce for alter" a system of State Schoolism which is as interesting too much into detail, these disputes text—"What is saide for the goose, is sauce for alter" a system of State Schoolism which is as interesting to the money of the gradier. We should much like to hear, that sulting and degrading to them as freenen, as it is considered.

> tion of a naval of moons inque, a less makes went The Boston Pilot complains that the TRUE WIT- dom, estating an year set to mers well to another see

sake of making a little capital, to raise the cry of native against a fellow Catholic. The members of the Church, wherever born, should act as brothers."

Boston Pilots Sept: 15th: doi:10

We take this opportunity of assuring our Boston cotemporary, that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS has never made "nativism" a subject of reproach to the *Rilot*; nor are we aware to what article it is that our friend alludes. We have more than once discussed-in an amicable spirit we trust-the comparative advantages of Canada and the United States, as the home for the Irish Catholic emigrant; but we have never, intentionally, said a word in disparagement of "native" American Catholics - amongst whom the Church may reckon some of her most faithful and devoted children. In one issue of the TRUE WITNESS only—that of August 17th—can we find any thing, in the slightest degree, to warrant the complaints of the Boston Pilotand that article, we assure him, was not only, not written by a "canny Scot," but was, inserted withont the knowledge of the editor of the TRUE WIT-NESS, who, from unavoidable circumstances, was obliged to entrust the publication of the number in question to other hands. So much for ourselves.

One word as to the question of "nativism"

general. So far from making " nativism" - that is an ardent love of country—a subject of reproach to the Boston Pilot, or to any one else, we look upon it as, Irishman loves his own "green isle" above every other spot on the earth's surface; and he does well. So also does the "native" born American-who prefers the land of his birth to every other country -And why should he not love his native land? or why should he be reproached because he is zealous for her interests, and her glory? We should scorn the American Catholic who was not a "native? in this sense; that is, who did not bear an enthusiastic attachment to the land that gave him birth, and a sincere loyalty to her laws and institutions—in so far as the latter were not in opposition to the laws of God and

His Church. This spirit of "nativism" is, we conceive, blameable only when carried to excess—that is, when it have all seen scenes similar to those therein recordis allowed to take precedence of that love and loyalty which every Catholic owes to his Church. The had to weep over the loss of immortal souls, ruined Church has the first claim upon us and our affections; native land, to seek her interests, and to be ready, if cities of the Union, shows how extensively and how needful, to lay down his life in her service. If we effectually, the State-Schools of the United States honor this spirit of "nativism" in the Irishman, we honor it no less in the American; and we trust that the Boston Pilot will pardon it, even in a "canny

This is not however what is generally understood by the word "nativism." The term "native," as applied at the present day, is intended to denote that nolitical party in the United States, who would deprive their adopted and naturalised fellow-citizens, of the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the American constitution—and who, not content with loving America, think it their duty to hate Trishmen, and to persecute Catholics. In this sense, "nativism" is not "native," but imported; it is but a Yankee copy of Orangeism; and like its European prototype, merits the execration of every honest man, of every Christian, and, especially of every nativeborn American Catholic. It is in this sense only then that the TRUE WITNESS would be understood to condemn "nativism," or "natyve" principles.

We have not as yet been able to squeeze from the Boston Pilot an answer to the question repeatedly put to him through our columns. "Ifow is it, if Catholics are as free in the United States as they are in Canada, that the latter have, whilst the former have not, separate schools, conducted upon Catholic principles, for the education of their children ? Must we attribute this difference"-we asked-"to the

abject condition? hitherto very prudently shirked, the Freeman's Jouror that he desires to see them initated in Canada? though "it is true that, Catholics have foreborn to perty? Alas all experience shows that Protestants deemed not worthy to receive it; but to whom the enjoyed by Catholics in the States and Canada, re- stance, he tells us at page 368 that O'Connell in his

recognises one law for themselves, and another, for Government, had, ordered it to be administered [-] spectively. In this Province, we have been able to Catholics—that they use different weights and smear and they are called a proceeding on the part of the civil power, they confirm a strength of Protestant or Catholic actions—gratulation and thope ?!—or would be not reather, in the States concerning to Protestant ethics, that which, make the welkin ring? with his herce deministrations crouch hombly and submissively be peathfulle lists of practised lowards themselves, would be green and they welkin ring? with his herce deministrations crouch hombly and submissively be peathfulle lists of wrong, is, when Papists only are subjected to it, a sight, and an instructive one, to see a Protestant too, happy in from time to time they are allowed to matter, of gratulation and hope. Of this we have Bishop, or even a Presbyterian minister, copped, up lick he hand that strikes, and to kase, they foot that they are subjected to the language employed by the in a sale yard whither he had been led by the March spures. minors to the spiritual interests of their children.— May God in His mercy, deliver its from such "freeas carry in the oily <del>of the so</del>ver wills. For film

Young Men's ST. Patrick's Association. At the annual meeting of this body, lield on the 13th

A President: - Boo Devlin, Esquare-elected manimoisly, contaits dependent any besterion tylsiom First Nice Resident .- Charles W. Sharpley ... Secondal Joseph Frederick, Didton's militar handler Treasurer .- John Breen they state of his triang tem. Secretary: Patrick: J.: Fogarty; re-elected.

Assistant Do .- William W. O'Brien; Do .... Committee of Management - Mesers Juseph Ch ran, Michael McShane, Timothy Finn, Samuel Jackson; James: Walshis re-elected John Patton, and Joseph Currands soled out of pulsaneled soil soil a Herisald types a<del>rrestored</del> ses elected a comme

THE BLAKES AND FLANIGANS"- a Tale illustrative of Irish Life in the United States. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. D. & J. Sadlier & Co,, New York and Montreal.

The design of the talented authoress of this charmingly told tale is to instruct as well as to amuse. There is a moral contained in this story"-she says in the preface; and one that should be deeply impressed on the minds of every father, and mother on this Continent. The reader will not be long discover-

The "Blakes and Flanigans" is the story of the tortunes of two Irish Catholic families, settled in New York; one of which—that of the "Blakes"is from the commencement exposed to the contaminating influences of the Common or Infidel Stateschools; whilst the children of the other receive their first lessons in life from teachers approved of by when not carried to excess, a highly laudable and the Catholic Church. The result of this difference honorable feeling—as a virtue, not as a vice. An of early training it is easy to foresee. The children of the one grow up good Catholics, and therefore dutiful children, who honor the father who begot them, and make glad the heart of the mother who bore them; whilst the others, soon learn to despise authority first the authority of the Church, then that of their parents, whom they ridicule; of whom they are ashamed, and whose grey hairs they bring down with sorrow to the grave.

Out of these simple materials, Mrs. Sadlier has worked together a most fascinating story—unble-mished with the mawkish sentimentalism of the day, and free from all suspicion even of exaggeration .-Though professedly a work of fiction, " The Blakes and Flanigans" is alas! a but too true tale. We ed; there is not a Priest in America who has not by the influences therein described; whilst the alarmand it is to her that our supreme allegiance is always, ling and daily increasing defections from their anceseverywhere, and under all circumstances, due. "He tral faith, amongst the second generation of Irish that loveth father or mother more than Me, is not Catholic immigrants, and the consequent fearful worthy of Me."-St. Matt., x., 37. But within increase of crime, blackguardism, rowdyism, or as these limits, it is the duty of every man to love his it is commonly called, "b'hoyism," in all the large are doing their devilish work. " We have generally met," says the American Celt in his notice of this book-"TEN Blakes, for ONE Flanigan."

We heartily re-echo the sentiment with which our above-named cotemporary concludes a notice of the "Blakes and Flanigans." We earnestly hope it may find a place in every Catholic household, and that it may be carefully read by every Catholic father and mother, in the Province. From it they will learn, that-if they wish to make their children, children of hell-if they wish them to grow up, stubborn, stiffnecked, and disobedient-if they desire to stifle within them every honorable, every Christian feeling-if they wish them to become bad citizens. bad Christians, a curse to the community, and a disgrace to all connected with them-if they really desire that they shall live reprobates and die like dogs -the surest and most expeditious way of effecting that purpose is, to send them when young to the lor redder tyraet Common Schools. unii radore a 1980 e

"Brrs of Blanney." By R. Shelton Mackenzie, Editor of the "Life of Curran," Shell's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Redfield, New York. For sale by D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

Mr. Mackenzie has here given us an amusing collection of Irish Legends, Scraps of Irish Biography, with a more lengthy notice of two of Ireland's great men-Henry Grattan and Daniel O'Connell-under the quaint title of "Bits of Blarney." Blarney," the writer defines as the "power of telling anything in the way of proise, with unblushing cheek, and forehead unabashed?" yet we may be permitted to doubt if Mr., Mackenzie's "Blarney? is always very scientifically applied to those who are intended to be What would he then say, were he to see Dr. Ful- pursue anything like a regular warfare against the the objects of his praise. This is especially notice-ford, the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, trindled off, State-School system —it is not because they and able in his sketch of the career of O'Connell. As in handcuffs to the Penitentiary at Toronto, for the prove of, or acquiesce in it; but because "Catholics an Irishman, and a warm hearted Irishman, tit is but crime of liaving used his own discretion in the matter care too manly to keep up complaints and quarrellings matural that he should seek to do honor to the me-Catholic Sovereigns towards Protestants, Protestant of administering the Sacraments and for having with a system they comnot after. This settles the more of the Great Liberator; but lie adopts a ministers, and Protestant church and charitable pro- withheld; the Holy Communion from one whom he question as to the comparative amount of freedom singular method of effecting his purpose. For in-

on the fight has been fine tax in a

desige to promote harmony amonestiall the friends of Ireland, went on one occasion so lanes 10 in sacrifice his feelings as a Catholic 2 thy dining with the Dubthin Corporation ramil consenting to drink their charter toust man who ensived Treland, and domed her to long years of suffering and degradation a toust as biasphemous as it is observe, and which may be found at length in a Barrington's Sketches, of his Own Times Ba Our readers will excuse us for copying it; rasswe should be loth to pollute our pages with unything sollbeastly as the Orangeman's 114 Charter Poast: "but we may remark" that 'it concludes contemplated by the Church in the use of mages is, with the pious prayer, that he who wont drink it to aid the duliness of our maginations and to enable may be fired into the kitchen of hell, where the us to form more vivid conceptions of divine realitions is roasted on a spit and basted with the fat of ties. This is, no doubt, one object that the Church Charles James Box, while the devil stands by pelting dinn with Cardinals" ph 368 ansame of views most

to drink such a toast, or to be present when a toast to arouse within the bosom of the worshipper a noble old associations called up by the sound of the bells, so insulting to every Catholic, was drunk by others seems to us incredible; and we should like to see to imitation of their patience in suffering, their ardent: Mr. M'Kenzie's authority for an assertion so denogatory to the honor of one whom he professes to as well, by means of their images or pictorial reprerevere as one of lreland's truly great men. "O'-Connell had no doubt his faults, as every man has.— He may have been, when provoked, sometimes violent, and harsh in his language; to brutal and unmerited attacks, he may have oft retorted in a similar strain; but he was no hypocrite. If he spoke warmly, uments to their memory, so in the supernatural ortoo warmly perhaps sometimes, it was because he der, the Church, by the employment of images or felt keenly, and cared not to disguise his honest indignation; and of all men, we should say, he would commemorate their brave deeds, their victories over have been the last to have offered himself, or to have the world, the flesh, and the devil. allowed in his presence others to offer, a ribald insult to the Sovereign Pontiff. In justice then to the not intentionally, in what he says about Catholic Irememory of O'Connell, Mr. Mackenzie should, in a land. There may not be so many images or handsubsequent edition, give his authority for this strange some pictures in a humble Irish chapel as there are story which he recounts, or else retract it altogether.

a smart lively style, by one who is evidently well acpeculiarities he describes.

#### To the Editor of the True Witness.

- grown to fill the

DEAR SIR-An old friend of mine, though I fear, from having been too long resident in a Protestant country, an indifferent Catholic, and whom I shall take the liberty of calling "Iconaclast," attacked me a short time since on the subject of sacred images, and the Church's object in recommending our veneration and use of them as adjuncts to divine worship. He disapproved of the extent to which we in Canada carried our observance of the practice; alleging that, as there was no explicit warrant for it in the decree of the Council of Trent concerning sacred images, pictures, and other representations of sacred subjects, we thereby rendered ourselves justly obnoxious to the Protestant charge of "image worship-idolatry and superstition;2 the only end contemplated by the Church in our use of them-images-being, as he. contended, to aid the duliness or weakness of our imaginations, whenever warmth of devotion required that vivid impressions should be made upon them, or when from grossness of soul, we were unable to form to ourselves sublime immaterial representations.

To his objections against our Canadian orthodoxy, I opposed-1.-the striking examples of the Saints, whose lives and practices of devotion have been recorded for our instruction; and which display such a love for holy images, as the proud "common sense" of the present day would stigmatise as absurd and fanatical in the extreme-2.—the approbation of the practice given in the decree of the Council of Trent respecting sacred images. But seeing that these two arguments were sufficient to exonerate any true Catholic from the charge of heterodoxy in the use of images, or from any undue stretch of the precept to venerale them, he endeavored to destroy their forc by ascribing the devotion, apparent in the lives of all the Saints, to images and sensible representations of sacred subjects-to their national habits, to the pecu-Europe. With regard to the decree of the Council of Trent, he maintained that it only permitted, but idid not enjoin, the use of such images; and that it was to be looked upon rather as a concession to human weakness than as an obligatory precept.

The subject is an important, and difficult one, seeing that the tendencies of all modern, as well as ancient heresies are so decidedly iconoclastic. I had not the opportunity to continue the argument faither with my friend "Iconoclast," in whom I take a deep interest; so I determined to request you to write me an article on the subject of his objections against our Canadian devotion, at your earliest opportunity.—
Trusting that you will excuse this liberty, and favor us with a short essay on the subject,

Montreal, August 29th, 1855.

in the nature of indiatry and superior into contempt. If it be not a true religion, in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not in the number of images that we venerate, and not interesting into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion, into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true religion into contempt. If it be not a true rel

respect into an idolatrous worship.

"Iconoclast? errs in saying that "the only end contemplated by the Church" in the use of images is, ties. This is, no doubt, one object that the Church no tremore—for the perman.
the state of the church in the couly one by means of Mr. Editor, I for one am sorry that such a catastrophe images the Church intends, not only to instruct the should happen; of have been long an admirer of bells, That sany Gatholic, and above all that O'Connell unlettered to whom books are useless, and to excite who was always remarkable for his attachment to his the devotions of her children, but to do honor to the emulation of the Saints and Martyrs, and to excite charity, and unconquerable fortitude; but she intends sentations, to honor the Saints whom and whose actions they represent, irrespective of the purely sub- a long while yet, be enlivened every day-no excepjective emotions wrought thereby in the spectators. As in the natural order the State honors its great warriors and legislators by erecting statues and monpictures, intends to do honor to her heroes, and to

"Iconoclast" errs again most grievously, we hope in the magnificent churches of Continential Europe; In other respects, "Bits of Blarney" is a book but this can be explained without resource to the which we have much pleasure in recommending to hypothesis that Irish Catholics are indifferent, or the notice of the Irish readers. It is well written, in averse to the use of images or pictures in their places of worship. In the first place, before the Reformaquainted with the witty and light-hearted race whose tion, they had plenty of both, but they were wantonly destroyed by Protestants, as numberless ruins testify to the present day; in the second place, Irish Catholics are generally poor, and cannot therefore so well afford to decorate their churches with pictures and images, as can the people of Continental countries, which have never felt the scourge of a "Protesting Reformation."

In the third place "Iconoclast" is greatly in error when he pretends that there is no "explicit warrant" for the use of images, in the decree of the Council of Trent; and that the intention of that Synod was, merely to permit their use as a concession to popular feeling. We refer "Iconoclast" to the decree itself. Sess. 25; where he will see that the Council commands all Bishops to teach the people committed to their care that it is good and useful to invoke the prayers of the Saints, reigning with Christ; that their mages are to be retained in churches—and that due honor is to be paid them.

"Mandat sancta Synodus, omnibus episcopis....... de sanctorum intercessione et legitimo imaginum usu, fideles diligenter instruant, docentes eos, sanctos, una cum' Christo regnante, orationes suas pro hominibus Deo offerre, bonum atque utile esse suppliciter eos invocare. . . . . Imagines porro Christi, Deiparræ Virginis, et aliorum sanctorum, in templis præsertim habendas et retinendas, eisque debitum honorem et venerationem impertiendam."-Conc. Trid. Sess.

Here we have more than a bare permission—but a positive explicit injunction; disobedience to which exposes the refractory to the strongest censures of the Church:-

enserit—Anathema Sit."'—16.

These remarks must suffice for the present. We would however recommend "Theodore" not to arliar customs of their age and country, rather than to their sanctity, or progress in the religious life. In for one proud, self-willed and puffed up with extravasupport of this view, he argued that, in saintly margued, and truly Catholic Ireland, there was none of with such a one is not only of no use, but tends to gue with his friend, but rather to pray for him-as gant notions of his own spirituality. Controversy with such a one is not only of no use, but tends to that excessive love for, and display of images and harden the heart still more; whilst prayer, the hum-eacred pictures, which he complained of as prevalent ble, earnest prayer of the faithful Christian, can remove mountains, and accomplish all things.

> To the Editor of the True Witness. "The great fiend stop that clapper."

-New way to pay Old Debts.

Sir-It is a matter of profound speculation to a few of us simple ones as to how, or in what manner, this Montreal Sunday amusement question, which has just been started, is likely to terminate. It occurs to me that it has been brought on the carpet for the purpose of exciting a holy horror in the souls of "pious" Protestants, and to keep alive the coals of hateful bigotry in the hearts of ignoramuses, against their Catholic fellow-citizens. It is intended, as I think, to act as a sort of auxiliary in the cause of Know-Nothingism? here—a sort of projectile launched head-"Theodore" does well to call "his friend" an "indifferent Catholic," for he is as illogical in his arguto make it appear that none but "Papists"—as they ment, and as false in his statement of facts, as it he in their gentlemanty phraseology designate Catholics were a Protestant, born and bred. It is the "ex- or what they almost admit is nearly as bad, Protesttent? to which we, in Canada, use images, that, ant blackguards, would play ball on a Sunday. Lam according to "Iconoclast" renders us "justly? conox not a Catholic myself; but I repudiate with scorn ious to the Protestant charge of "idolatry and super such mean and dastardly attempts to bring the Catho-

obnoxious to the charge our Protestant friends are so been till now marvelling, what the result would be ready to use against us. To meet this objection should be active against us. To meet this objection of lits opnonent. Theodore need only remind him that ideality is a crime sur general and that it wants? on the subjection our friend of the Transcript, consists not in venerating many images, but in giving who is loves Tenis-hall and hates steeple hats: But, to any one of them that veneration which is due only to God. The "extent" however, to which we multi-simple ones would be at. What do you think, Sir, nly the number of images in our churches cannot will be likely to happen, should the bells continue a change the nature of the veneration that we nay to his very modest request is not acceded to "liss are respect into an idolatrous worship." demand, if some modest folks get their own way.-But what, in the name of wonder, is to be the cousequence of a telpsat to discontinue the amusement of the Sunday noon bell-ringing? Some fearful pheno-menon, no doubt, in the air, earth, or river. I begin to fremble for the bell man.

should happen: of have been long an admirer of bells, and would not like to relinquish the pleasure of liswho was always remarkable for his attachment to his the devotions of her children, but to do honor to the tening to their masic as yet. Besides, for the sake religion should ever, for any object, have consented Saints or object represented. She desires of course of old reminiscences, I would retain them—for the reminding us that we are a day older—that, our sand has run yet another twenty-four hours-and compelling us to pause and ask-will it run as many more?-Oh, yes, I go for the continuance of the bells. So do, Mr. Editor, in your next paper, give us some encouragement to hope that the city may still, and for tion-with the merry peals from the belfry of the

Parish Church. 30 areas to THE BOURDON, Montreal, Sept. 12, 1855.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. - We often receive most contradictory accounts of the social, moral, and religious aspect of the United States. By some it is represented as a terrestrial paradise, where all the virtues flourish, and where a real downright evangelical Christain finds himself like a cow in a clover field. By others again, we are told that the land is little better than a hell upon earth; a modern edition of Sodom and Gomorrah, greatly enlarged, with copious illustrations. Whom are we to believe?

For instance-one Bantist minister, a Reverend Mr. Shannon, testifies as follows:-

"I am a Christain, and a proclaimer of the un-searchable riches of Christ; for many years I have been fully convinced that God has raised up these United States as His own chosen instrumentality for the regeneration, political, social, and moral, of a debased and down trodden world."

On the other hand, we read in a Baptist journal, the Western Recorder, that:-

"Our cities are strictly missionary grounds; and we have now almost come to the conclusion that neuthendom is little more so."

Again, whom are we to believe? the Reverend Mr. Shannon, or his brother Baptist who speaks through the Western Recorder? Is the Republic of the 'United States the centre from whence a new civilising and reforming influence is to go forth to convert the nations, and to renew the face of the earth? or is it itself still a portion of the Kingdom of Satan, and like the rest of heathendom, in need itself of being converted? Do tell.

We address ourselves particularly to the Boston Pilot, who on more than one occasion has taxed us with doing injustice to his native land.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER SENT TO JAIL .-We read in the Bombay Times of an affair that has caused no little excitement in the Mauritius. A Catholic procession was passing along the streets—such processions being authorised by law-when the Rev. Mr. Beaton, a Protestant minister, endeavored to dash furiously with a carriage through the ranks, thereby endangering the lives of a number of little girls. A gentleman seized hold of the reins, and "Si quis autem his decretis contraria docuerit aut stopped the horses, when he was violently assaulted by the Reverend Jehu. For this offence the latter was put upon his trial, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, to pay a fine of filteen pounds and all costs of the trial.

> The Canadian Monarchist discourseth upon the itinerant " Apostles of the Pump":-

> "The new apostles of the pump, are a sad lot; the old Spartans made their slaves drunk as an example to their children; the apostles of the pump do exactly the same thing—one of them keeps himself with much effort, sober ; indues a white, or whity-yellow choker, and lectures on the horrors that wait on beer; and the other fellow, with eyes like burnt holes in a blanket, and a general seediness and mouldiness of person and habiliment, is presented as the horrid example. It is an excellent speculation, generally, and probably pays as well, as cheating at "all-fours," or cogging the dice at 'chicken hazard.'

> The Monarchist " is a sad reprobate;" and if he does not equickly amend his life and conversation, will have the saints of "our Zion," about his ears, as a warning to all scoffers.

> "It has been charged to the Roman Catholic Church that in Lower Canada it has attempted to exclude education from the people; the truth is that it was the seignion with his attendant brother robbers, the Notary

We copy from the Commercial Advertiser: -

and the Advocate, that struggled to keep knowledge from the masses; and instead of the Clergy having placed obstacles in the way of learning, it is to them alone that the French Canadian population owe the ight which has reached them, and which their liatu-

Mr., Hincks has been offered the Governorship of Barbadoes! Four thousand pounds is the salary we believe.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. A Toronto journal expresses he following severe judgment on the character of the capital — a harmond this ne Y — 1212 (A. Pretty: place this for the Seat of Government!

No Fire Brigade! A delightful place to bring the lew books of Canada, our archives, and the public papers! A police condemned for incompetency and cowardice, and two thirds less in number than they ought to be; cuses of ripe, stabbing, morder, theff, unsolight for, and etected and unpunished leavening.

"Here; too, we have Magistrates allowing felonies to be compounded, murderers to be bailed; we have a Curoner-and advocates calling each other. Hars and scoundrels, and other such epithets, all juries, more or less destine of proper elements: Coroner's Juries influenced with evil passions, urging verdicts of wilful murder against medical men, whose patients died from diseases which demailded unusual remedies,another mry returned a ventice of Justifiable chomicide for the murder of a man in the Queen's highway, guilty indeed of a fearful crime, but one which even he had no right to avenge after such a fashion I Vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord.' Is it to be expected that God's blessing will continue to rest upon a lawless, Godless country?

We fear there is more truth than poetry in the above. If true, it is indeed 'a pretty place for the seat of Government. Ancity that can get up such impromptu mobs, and riots, and which can show itself so powerless to restore order, as Toronto has done on several occasions lately, ought to be anything, but a seat of government. The country at large cares no more for Toronto than for any other place, as the seat of government. What it must have, however, is security for the public archives, and safety for its Legislature from the violence of mobs and the overbearing influence of crowds of any sort. : Two prerequisites which have not always been found in Toronto, and we fear will be found less than ever now .- Niagora Mail.

Rowdynsm.-At 10 o'clock on Monday night, two gentlemen, who were walking up York street, were knocked down and beaten at the corner of Queen and York streets, by some ruffians with loaded whips. After beating them severely the fellows decamped. The assault was entirely unprovoked, as the gentlemen were walking along very quietly. The strangest part of the story, however, is, that when the gentlemen were knocked down, a constable, who had surveyed operations, from the other side of the street, walked over and informed them they had been knocked down-that he had seen the fellows retreatingand that he wondered very much what was up. He also condoled them on their misfortune-informed them, probably, that it was a blessing they were not killed—and then took his departure. Of course the gentlemen were exceedingly obliged for his information, and will for the future have a very high opinion of the efficiency of our Police Force. Both gentlemen have suffered severely from the injuries they received, and one of them, we believe, has been confined to his bed .- Toronto Leader.

The Globe informs us that during the last month no less than 476 cases have been tried in the Toronto Police Court.

BALL-PLAYING ON SUNDAY .- " Protestants lay it down as their fundamental principle, that in religion, nothing is to be believed but what can be proved from the Bible. If then ball-playing on the Sunday be contrary to the law of God, it must be positively forbidden in the Bible. We would therefore call upon our Puritanical friends to give us chapter and verse from the Bible against ball-playing on Sunday. If they cannot do this-then-surely their fundamental principle is humbug-and the remonstrance of the Transcript against Sunday ball-playing, sheer, unmit-

The above we clip from the True Witness. It is part of a reply to some strictures in the Transcript against ball-playing on Sunday in Montreal. It has very much the appearance of a poser; and as we are not Theologian enough to answer it, probably some of our readers could furnish the Scriptural condemnation of ball-playing and similar amusements on the Sabbath day .- Bathurst Courier.

No Sir-ree-they can't. If they attempt it, they will only make fools of themselves.

Died.

In this city, on the 17th inst., David Gorrie, infant son of Mr. James Potts, aged 10 months and 9 days:

CENTRE OF FASHION!

MONTREAL

CLOTHING STORE. 85 McGill Street, 85

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

D. CAREY

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER, and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING. Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces,

Gloves, &c. &c. IMPORTANT NOTICE! The services of RANCOUR, the celebrated CUTTER, hav-

sand morkery such as would terrify a sober thoroughgoing Ragishman, and shock him beyond words. Sister Veronique, as she is now called, is proceeding to the Crimea, with four of her companions equally dust things most respectable and even sacred is their, devoted and resolute. Those pious and courageous ndol, and its influence grows with each day. Respect is consequently, the tribute least to be looked for from them; and respect is what they pay to our as possible to the spot where they felly struck with Victoria: I have not questioned a shopkeeper or a workman, or a backney coachman, or a gamin (and Heaven knows I have talked, within these four days, with perhaps a hundred or two !) who does not say, "Ah. she is so respectable! they say she is so good." One man's remark to me was, "She looks so honest, and, it's said she is so." A woman in a shop expatiated on her moral qualities "a good daughter, and mother, and wife, nobserved, she; adding, "it's a pity more don't follow her example." THE VISIT TO THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.—The Moniteur contains the following:-" The Queen visited the tomb of the emperor. None other of her visits has produced a more marked impression. As the review had been prolonged until very late, her -Majesty was no longer expected at the Hotel des - Invalides; but in spite of the advanced hour, she insisted on proceeding there. The Queen arrived, therefore, at nightfall, followed by a numerous staff and surrrounded by veterans of our former wars, who was no necessity for entering into engagements on had hastened to the scene on the news of her arrival, and with a noble collectedness, advanced towards the last resting-place of him who was the most, constant sis of peace; and, on the other, it was necessary to adversary of England. What a scene! What remembrances, with all the contrasts which they evoke! But when, by the light of torches, with the glitter of uniforms, and amid the tones of the organ playing "God save the Queen," her Majesty was led by the emperor into the chapel in which repose the remains of Napoleon, the effect was striking and immense; the emotion profound; for the idea arose in each imind that this was not a simple tribute to the tomb of a great man, but a solemn act, attesting that the rivalries of the past were forgotten, and that the union between the two peoples had from thenceforth its most striking consecration."

MAGNIFICENT DONATION OF HER MAJESTY TO THE POOR OF PARIS.—The Moniteur contains the following letter from Colonel Phipps, the privy purse, to the minister of the interior :- " Monsieur le Ministre,-The Queen has commanded me to transmit to your excellency the sum of 25,000f., which her Majesty begs you will have the goodness to distribute amongst the poorer classes of the city of Paris. Ac- Blessed Sacrament within it. There is no doubt as cept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my highest consideration. C. B. PHIPPS, Colonel." The minister of the interior has forthwith directed the "Bureaux de Bienfaisance" of Paris to distribute this sum in conformity with the generous intentions of hier Britannic Majesty.

THE QUEEN AT LUNCH, AND THE PARISIAN PUBLIC PUZZLED .- In the summary of the proceedings of each day, after the Queen arrived in Paris, which was given in the Moniteur, there was one expression which made its appearance as regularly as slockwork, but which exceedingly puzzled the Parisian public. It is the custom to post up the official journal on the walls of the Mairies for the inspection higher government still, and one to which a stricter vers who run may read. Each morning groups more than that of Sardinia. humerous than ordinary, take their stand before the Mairies, and study the paper, or one person reads aloud for the edification of the rest those sketches, which seem to inspire general interest. It was invariably said: - "A une heure Sa Majesté a pris le lunch aux Tuileries."-The word lunch, for which there is no equivalent single word in the French, they could not make out. Lunch !- what was lunch?-what could be that which the English Court so regularly took at 1 o'clock each day,? The the week ending on the 18th, there were 204 cases mystery however was cleared up in the rue d'Anjou, and 128 deaths. The total number of cases through-The reader of the morning a worker in bronze, discovered that it was a typographical error on the part to the 19th ultimo, is 33,144; the deaths amount to of the compositors, and that Punch, not Eurch, was 15,336. The disease is dying away at Venice. meant. It was clear as noonday. The English are

The Queen has given the Order of the Bath to

HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE. public will, no doubt, bave remarked that the Empress Eugenie has taken but little part in the public, festivities celebrated last week in Paris. For this care of her majesty's health there is every reason to believe that there is a most satisfactory cause 5 and, indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most anto observe every precaution on which some important'

A riot or insurrectionary, movement liad coccurred

insurrectionary songs; and obliging; all persons; to join with them.; i.The troops, were immediately, got under

at the siege of Rome, who took the veil in 1854. Sister Veronique, as she is now called, is proceeding women are going specially to attend the wounded not in the ambulances, but close to the trenches, as near the projectiles of the enemy to the ment of the to

Rumors exist of an approaching change in the personnel of the court. It is said that a very high personage near the queen is constantly using influence against the present government, especially since the rupture with the holy see, and that many of the courtiers do not attempt to dissemble, their hatred of the present regime. A Spanish expedition to the Crimea is still much spoken of. General Prim is: mentioned by some as likely to be the commander, and the Marquis of Douro by others.

GERMANY. The court of Saxony, and several other German courts, have already replied to the last Austrian circular. It is said that these replies are analogous to that of Prussia. They decidedly refuse to pledge themselves to the four points, observing that there that subject, since, on the one hand, the western powers no longer maintain the four points as the bahave a satisfactory interpretation of those points. Engagements; entered into en uncertain bases could only lead to contentions to which the German states would not expose themselves.

ITALY.

The war upon the Friars and Nuns of the Sardi nian kingdom is being waged actively. It is not easy, we are told, to imagine the rigor with which the law of the 29th of May is being carried into execution. The Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Fund are exacting inventories from the poorest convents " to the last farthing." Garden tools, kitchen utensils, and old stools are game to these rapacious collectors, no less than more available properties, in the shape of sacred vessels, ecclesiastical ornaments and sacred objects of value. They have resorted to violence to obtain possession of them in several instances; -broken into locks and doors, scaled walls, violated church—even during the devotion of the Forty 'Ore, laids hands on the tabernacle with the to the intentions of the government, and no hesitation or scruples in its agents. There, perhaps, we should make an exception. In some few instances the shame of such proceedings has been too much for the resolution of the executive, and functionaries have declared that their consciences could not be reconciled to the necessary measures, and submitted to instant dismisal, as was the case with Mr. Nantz, at Chambery. In some instances locksmiths have refused to force doors, and in other popular émeutes have required military coercion. In some of the agents of government there have been hesitation, pangs of remorse, a consciousness that there exists a al of the people, so that the very cab-drin account must be rendered than can be exacted even

SERIOUS RAVAGES OF CHOLERA. - The accounts from Italy touching the cholera are still far from satisfactory. Up to the 20th there had been 503 cases and 289 deaths at Genoa; the average per day being now 30 cases and 15 deaths. At Sassari, in the island of Sardinia, the epidemic has considerably abated; nevertheless, there were still on the 19th 41 new cases and 68 deaths. It is spreading frightfully in the adjoining provinces. At Milan, during out Lombardy, from its first appearance in January to the 19th ultimo, is 33,144; the deaths amount to Padua, and Vicenza; it has greatly abated in the known to like their grog quite as intensely as roast town of Brescia, but spread in the adjoining rural beef, plum pudding and porter, of which, with tea, districts.

they make their breakfast, dinner, and supper, and it is stated that the conduct of the Neapolitan go-was remarked how patriotic Queen Victoria must be; vernment has caused Austria considerable uneasiness, to compel ner Court to adhere to the customs of old and that her influence has been used to induce his

for the use of the Court, at 10 clock, was a bowl of such representations have had their effect.

Dunch a Panglate. The Convent Breaking. The Convent of

FRANCE.

FRA

despotic princes?
The discontent of the nobles has reached an extreme point in every province. The war has struck a fatal blow to commerce to production, to industry. There has, in fact, been raised, by successive recruitments, more than a quarter of the able-bodied labo-THE BALTIC.

Two British Ships Attacked By Russian GUNBOATS .- Advices from Stockholm of the 20th outrage in Ireland. A bill for the suppression of ult., confirm the report of an engagement between what does not exist is quite of a piece with the blunher Majesty's ships Hawke and Desperate and a dering which disgraces Britain in the present war.—number of Russian gunboats on the 10th ult. The Perhaps Mr., Butt's assertion may be regarded as a Desperate (6), Captain White, and the Hawke reason—"If this bill is not passed," said Mr. Butt, Desperate (6), Captain White, and the Hawke screw block ship (60), Capt. Ommanney, were attacked by seventeen gunboats, which came out of the harbor of Riga for that purpose. The action was kept up with great spirit and lasted two hours, at the mity, are left in possession of deadly weapons. An expiration of which the gunboats were withdrawn, some of them with considerable damage. On board the Hawke one man was severely wounded, and the Desperate received six cannon balls in her buli. On the afternoon of the same day, the above-named two shins bombarded the fortifications of Riga. Later ral. The moral depravity which such a Government accounts from Faro Sound mention the arrival of the Hawke, which had put in there to repair damages.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Willimer & Smith's European Times says of the condition of affairs in the Crimea:—

From the Crimea there is nothing worth recording. The opinion gains ground that the resources in Sebastopol are daily diminishing, and that the place must speedily fall. Preparations for the bombardfearful suffering which marked the events of the last winter. These preparations may possibly be antici-pated by the fall of the fortress, in which case our troops would winter within the city, but the surest means of success in war is to be prepared for every nossible contingency—the best and the worst.

# IRISH AND ENGLISH MORALITY—THE CRIME AND OUTRAGE ACT. (From the Tablet.)

To find materials for envenomed slanders of the national character, the Dublin Evening Mail has been obliged to leave this country, and rake up and rejoice over the sins of our ragged iles banis to England. The Evening Mail reluctantly stammers out that "the Irish circuits, have ended without a capital conviction." Not that incentives to crime have been wanting in Ireland. Not that grinding oppression has foregone its malevolent activity. Not that depopulation ceases busily to min the happy homesteads of domestic virtue. Not that landlordism has been bridled in its homicidal exterminations by law. No; but that the calm grandeur of the Church of miracles, in the absence of persecution, untrammelled and unthwarted by the saturic measures of the Spooners and the Chambers, has been putting forth its emollient powers, exerting its miraculous influence in assuaging the fury and serening the passions of the hearts of the Irish, and that holy accents have rebuked the storm and operated in the moral elements "a great calm.". This is the true cause of Irish tranquillity. But while "the Irish circuits have ended without one capital conviction," all over England the black stains of crimes, "tremendous in their magni-inde and alarming in their number," lie thick upon they make their breakfast, dinner, and supper, and it was remarked how patriotic Queen Victoria must be; vernment has caused Austria considerable uneasiness, to compel her Court to adhere to the customs of old and that her influence has been used to induce his the other day, "consisting of burglary, bigamy, daries now him believed that the refreshment served is now him believed that the refreshment served to be useless severities, and further adds that the refreshment served to be useless severities, and further adds that the refreshment served such representations have had their effect.

The Convent of Soint and alarming in their number. He thick upon the word and alarming in their number. The thick upon the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the and alarming in their number." The thick upon the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the and alarming in their number." The series landscape. "There they lie before me in the and alarming in their lies with the before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before me in the moral landscape. "There they lie before the court landscape." The control landscape. "The control landscape." The landscape. "The landscape." The landscape. "Th such representations have had their effect.

Convent-Breaking.—The Convent of Saint and reflection? continued the judge, "that, as our material prosperity increases, crimes in some parts of the policerat the command of the Sardinian Government, on Monday, August 13, and the inmates turned linto the street. The Nuns are French, and the country increase also." Though his lordship did not advert to the cause, this depravity is easily accounted for. When the poor are neglected by a religion which, like Protestantism, fasticiously refuses to minister to squalld poverty, the whole fabric of some of the police were the bonnet roller. It will be come be religion which neglects the poor is the worst enemy pelled to wear the red cap of Liberty, at the command of a mob, he saw death in prospective. Let Victor Emmanu el take warning!

bells. The order of the day by which Prince Gortschakoff greeted them is most instructive. There is
no ordinary case of conscription. As the Prince remarks, they have left behind their wives and children,
houses and goods, and marched down to the extremities of the empire. The process is being repeated
and before long 100,000 families will have lost their
and before long 100,000 families will have lost their
and is so, what has become of the great army which
has for generations repressed the inspirations of the
has for generations repressed the inspirations of the
has for generations repressed the hone and comfort of its
despotic princes:

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feddening faces of the Irish momils, the British Parliament hastened last we from every Irishman's hands the arms that should protect his life and property. We allude to the forme and Outrage Bill? for Ireland. There, is, one thing very surprising about this bill. Our Protestant law-givers were almost wont, while doing us wrong, to profess their solicitude to do us justice. From the reign of Henry to the times of Victoria, Englishmen were naver wanting in profession of their solicitude to be profession of their solicitude to be a profession of their solicitude to the times of victoria, and their solicitude to be a profession to the solicitude to the profession of the prof were never wanting in protestation of their deep anxiety to downs justice; but now they seem to be failing, in inventive ingenuity. There were, no reasons for introducing, many for rejecting, the bill .rers, and it is impossible to find a sufficient number. The lawgivers hoped, perhaps, to deepen the outfor tilling the ground, or for working in the factory. Tage, they were offering to Ireland by introducing a measure for which cumning could not invent a reason. not malevolence pretend a necessity. The Secretary of Ireland confessed that there is neither crime nor there will be restriction on the possession of arms in Ireland." It puzzles us to imagine why Irishmen who perpetrate no crimes should be deprived of arms, while Englishmen, who are disgraced by every enor-English criminal, according to such enlightened legislation, is preferable to an honest peaceable subject born in Ireland. If such be the case, it is not crime but nationality that this bill seeks to punish. But legislators who act on such a principle-who punish a man for his birthplace-must be profoundly immomust occasion in the Empire must be as great as the physical dissolution it has brought upon the army .-The Irish Government which refuses to vindicate the Catholics who were outraged at Newtownlimavady should, at least, give them arms to protect themselves from similar ontrages. They should not tempt the Orangemen to murder the Catholics by delivering the latter unarmed into their hands after sanctioning delinquency by pardoning its perpetrators as they have done at Newtownlimavady. Irish Catholics are treated by their Whig rulers as African slaves are treated ment are constantly going on and any hour may bring by American planters—that is, they are subjected to us intelligence of the final result. A little affair on outrage, and then deprived of the means of resist-the slope of the Malakoff was very creditable to the French arms, and our allies will give a good account better than a farce, for where the magistrate is an French arms, and our allies will give a good account of themselves when the last effort takes place. In the meantime ample preparations are being made for another campaign in the Crimea. Huis on a large scale have been sent out with an ample supply of winter clothing, and the timely precaution thus taken will prevent, it is to be hoped, a repetition of the they storm his chapel with anillery, and smash all the windows in the villages he takes refuge in. At the windows in the villages he takes refuge in. At length, in the solemn sanctuary of law, in the ermined presence of a Catholic judge, he is appalled and confounded to hear the alrecties of the Orangemen attributed to the provocation of his Priests. The culprits, chuckling at their immunity, go triumphant out of the dock.

> The European Times says :- " The accounts which have come to hand from the Baltic during the last few days exhibit more blundering on the part of the Home authorities, and enable the Russians to boast that the fortifications and batteries of Sweaborg are still intact. In the course of the two days' firing all the moitars were used, and these were of so inferior a quality that they either burst or became unfit for use. Admiral Dundas sent the mortar-boats home; but the Admiralty, on learning this, despatched a steamer to countermand their return, and at the same time forwarded another supply of mortars, the wants of which at the proper time saved the defences of the Russian fortress. From this we infer that another attack is resolved upon, but it is distressing to record the want of adequate preparation for an attack the completion of which failpreparation for an attack the completion of which faired from a cause which might have been readily guarded against. A despatch from Berlin declares that the fleets have retired from Cronstadt, and taken up another position. If, during the next month or six weeks, something still more decisive be not done, the return of the fleet from the Baltic will not add greatly to the national rejoicing. The remarks in the Times of yesterday, respecting the shortcomings of the Baltic and the Black Sea fleets, are unfortunately, warranted by the facts, for, as far as the war has progressed, the result has been anything but creditable to our " wooden walls.? At the same time it may be stated that while General de Berg asserts that the loss of life at Sweaborg only amounted to 44, and 110 wounded, a telegraphic despatch from the Baltic declares empha-tically that the Russian loss was upwards of 2000.

THE GARDEN OF RUSSIA! (Morning Post)-There is all found the south-east shore of the Crimea a singulary beautiful and interesting fringe of countrythe waters of the Euxine in front, and great mountains behind. Here the Russian nobility fixed their great maratime resort. Along the Beach, sheltered from the north by the hills of which we speak, and gazing upon the "blad" Black sea, arose many a delicious manor house and villa, from Cape Aia to Cape Aitodor and to Orianda: "Exquisite fruits, exquisite wines, are but garden commodities in that genial soil and balmy air. Wealthy Russians raised in this delightful region their best loved residences, and stored them with every luxury. How many curious elegandes of household life were filed up in these abodes! How many families whose prospects were billiant, mand of a mob, he saw death in prospective. Let indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is known that Queen Victoria was most an indeed, it is because the Victoria was most an indeed, it is because the Victoria was most an indeed, it is because the Victoria was most an indeed in which we want to their seatures of Correlpton here were processed in this definition in their seatures of Correlpton here were processed in this definition in their seatures of Correlpton here were processed in this definition has been with every luxury. How many curious elegan nates—the creatures of Correlpton here were processed in the seatures of Correlpto

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH IN PARIS AND Lonnon. There is one feature in the French cafes which strikes an observer as he first contemplates it. I allude to the intensity, igravity, and extent, of the domino playing. A quartest party will spend half the evening at this mystery, with nothing to enliven it but the gentlest of conversation, and the lightest of beer, or a simple perituerre. The government wisely thinks that a grave domino-player can be given to neither immorality nor conspiracies. But a British Government proudly scorns to tolerate such insipidities in Britons. British tradesmen at the end of the day, may be perfectly idle, spout blasphemy, and get as drunk as they please, in any London tavern, provided they do not therewith break the peace; but let the reprobates only remain obstinately sober, and play at dominoes, then they offend the immaculate justice of justices, and landlords and players are liable to be fined. So, on Sabbath nights, the working classes have thrown open to their edification the gin palaces, which invite not in vain; but, if one of these same classes should, on the same Sunday evening, knock at the religiously-closed door of a so called free library, the secretary's maid who answers the appeal would be pale with horror at the atrocity of the applicant. And what is the bewildered Briton to do? He looks in at church, where, if there be a few free seats they have a look about them so as to make him understand that he is in his fustian, and that he and the miserable sinners in their fine cloth are not on an equality in the house of God; and so he turns sighingly away, and goes where the law allows him-to the house of gin. - Dr. Doran.

The Brandon (Mississippi) Register reports the following curious sermon, preached at the town of Waterproofs, not far from Brandon :-

"I may say to you, my breethring, that I am not an edecated man, an' I am not one o' them as bleeves that edecation is necessary fur a gospel minister, fur I bleeve the Lord edecates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be edecated, an', although I say it that ough nt to say it, yet in the state of Indianny, whar I live, thar's no man as gits a bigger congregation nor

"That may be some here to-day, my breethring, as don't know what persuasion I am uv. Well, I may say to you, my breethring, that I'm a Hardshell Baptist: Tha's some folks as don't like the Hardshell Baptists, but I'd ruther hev a hard shell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day, my breethring, dressed up in fine close; you mout think I was proud, but I am not proud, my breethring, and although I've been a preacher uv the Gospel fur twenty years, an although I'm capting of that flat boat that lies at yure landing, I'm not proud, my breethering.

"Pro not a gwine ter tell you edzackly whar my tex may be found; suffice it to say, it's in the leds of the Bible, an' you'll find, it, somewhar tween the first chapter of the book of Generations and the last chapter of the book of Revelutions, and ef you'll go and sarch the Scriptures, as I have sarched the Scriptures, you'll not only find my tex thar, but a great many uther texes as will do you good to read, san' m tex, when you shill find it, you shill find it to read

\*\*\* And he played on a herp uv a thousand strings—sports of just men made perfeck."

"My tex, breethring, leads me to speak uv sperit. Now, that's a great many kinds of sperits in the world—in the fast place, that's the sperits as some folks call ghosts, and then that's the sperits uv turpen time, and then that's the sperits sum folks call liquor, an? I've got as good an artickel of them kind uv sperits on my flat-beat as ever was fotched down the Mississippi river, but that's a great many other kink of sperits, for the tex sez: 'He played on a harp uv a

thou-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.
But I'll tell you the kind over sperits as is ment in the tex, it server. That is the kind of sperits as is ment in the tex, it server is the kind of sperits as is ment in the tex my breethring. Now that a great many kinds of fire in the world. In the fust place, that's the common sort uv fire you lite a cegar or pipe with, and then than's cam-fire, fire before yure reddy, and fall back, and many other kinds uv fire, for the texisez: 16 He played on a harp uv a thou sand strings eperits uv just men made perfeck."

But I'll tell you the kind uv fire as is ment in the tex, my breethring—its hell fire f an' that's the kind uv fire as a great many uv you'll come to, et you don't do better nor what you have bin doin'—for the played on a harp uvraidhou-sand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck."

Now, the different sorts uv fire in the world may be likened unto the different persuasions of Christians in the world. In the fust place we have the Piscapaliana; and they are a high, sailin' and a high-falutin set, and they may be likened unto a tuckey buzzard, that flies up into the air, and he goes up and up, will he looks no bigger than your finger nail, and the fast that flies up into the air, and he goes up and up, hill HAVE RECEIVED A PORTION OF THEIR FALL and he looks not bigger than your finger nail, and the furt thing you know, he cums down and down, and down, and down, and is a fillin himself on the karkies uv a dead hose, by the side uv the road—and (He played on a harp uv a thou-sand strings—sperits of just men made per solvers. Flanges, Mooling, Family, Linen and other House, we have a strings—sperits of just men made per feek.

And then that's, he Methedis, and they may be. ARMS, John of Policy, Pulsas, Cookers, and RENGH ME. And then that's, the Methedis believes in gwine on from one degrees uv grace to ianother, and finally on to perfeck shun.

And therefore in gwine on from one degrees uv grace to ianother, and finally on to perfeck shun.

And the required goes up and up, and up, and up, and Mey and they and they are the second to the second the second that he sec

And the required goes up and up, and up and up, and had a second being bane Sirect. Montreal.

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And the required goes up and up, and up, and up, and a second with the second second with the second E. Current, Bolling and Bronciston,

at breakfast, just after the arrival of the letters, with the first thing you know he falls and down he cums the fournal de St. Petersburg, exactly seventeen kerflummux, and that's like the Methedis, for they is months ago yesterday; for war was officially procla-allers falling from grace, ah !!! And—" He played on a harp of a thou-sand strings reperits of just men made perfeck."

made periock... And then, my breethring that's the Baptist, ah! and they hev bin likened unto a possum on a simion tree, and the thunders may roll and the earth may quake, but that possum clings there still, ah! And you may shake one loot loose, and the other's than, and you may shake all feet loose, and he laps his tail round the lim? and he clings furever, for - "He played on a harp nv a thou-sand strings-sperits of just men made perfeck.19  $\mathbb{T} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 

NEWSPAPER READERS .- If subscribers to journals (says an American paper), like church members, in "atopping their paper," were required to produce an editorial certificale before they could subscribe for another, there would be some curious developments. As, for example, "We certify that A. B. stopped his paper because the editor, refused to allow him six columns for a personal windication which concerned nobody but himself." "We certify that C. D. refuses the paper because the editor did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent to him, but which he ought to have detected in some of his exchange papers." "We certify that E. F. wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper, because, having taken this paper six years without paying a cent, he felt himself insulied by having a bill sent to him by way of reminder." "We certify that B. B. in his own opinion, is a poet of the first water; but the editor, unfortunately, differing from him in his opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office." "We certify that S. J. has stopped his paper because the editor had the temerity to express an opinion on a certain matter, without having previously ascertained the opinion of this particular subscriber."

PSALMODY IN A MINOR. - There is a class of people commonly called psalm-singers, not because they are accustomed to sing the compositions of the Hebrew monarch in a decent manner, but by reason of being addicted to the droning of a melancholy sort of devotional doggrel through the nose. It is said that the relaxation of the Sunday beer law has caused those psalm singers to sing very small.—Punch.

## ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 3, 1852. I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and alter trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines. I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him ; after examining me carefully, he advised me to con-tinue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me.

#### W. W. PHILIPS, No. 2 Columbia Place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'-Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now he had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills proporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

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

### NEW WORK BY MRS. SADLIER.

JUST PUBLISHED—"THE BLAKES AND FLANA-GANS," a Tale for the Times; by Mrs. J. Sadura, author of "Willy Burke," "Alice Riordan," "New Lights, or Life in Galway," &c. &c.; 12 mo., 400 pages, with a fine engraphics, results, 201, etc. 52, 714

D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notice Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal

September 18.

### TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

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

References:

References:

Rev. Canon Lixan, McGill College.

Cols. D'Urlan and Prittuare.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room,
No. 50, St. Charles Bonzommee Street. Sept. 6: 1.w Health of Alley of

# WANTED IMMEDIATELY

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

WAMURRAY

St. Bridget, 6th September, 1855.

# FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS.

# Midunnough, Muire Co

in a manure, and nothings. The etropic form 21, 1813.

# PROSPECTUS

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

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

The grounds are extensive, and well aid out for College purposes, and the fathers, desirous of bestowing the most conscientious

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

The system of government being patents, the observance of established discipline is abtained by the mild, persuasive, wat from means of rightly understood parents authority.

yel firm means of rightly understood parental authority.
Letters from or to students not known to be from or to pa-

rants, are subject to inspection.

Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed directation among the students without having previously been submitted to authority. The students are not allowed to beyond the college precincts unless accompanied by their professors or tútórs.

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

The regular classical course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; Religion, Elecution, Poetry, and Rhetoric; Geography, Mithology, and History; Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathema-

tics; Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. There are two semi-annual examinations: the first towards the end of January, the second before the annual commencement towards the middle of July.

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

of their progress in the Greek and Latin languages and in

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

When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons

literature

or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly.

There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are

There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing, the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic.

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

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

# TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance, Washing and Mending of Linen, Physician's Fees, 15

remaining during the summer vacation.

2. For a few years past, owing to the high price of every kind of provisions, it was found necessary to call on the parents for the additional charge of \$20. This transitory measure, however, is not likely to be kept up unless on account of the pressure of the hard times and with the agreement of the parents.

N.B.-1. There is an additional charge of \$15 for students

ment of the parents. ment of the parents.

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

With regard to pocket money, it is desirable that parents should allow their sons no more than a moderate sum, and that this be left with the treasurer of the College, to be given as prudence may suggest or occasion require.

Students coming from any foreign country, or from a distance exceeding 500 miles, should have guardians, appointed in or near the city, who will be responsible for the regular payment of bills as they become due, and be willing to receive the student in case of dismissal.

Semi-anaual reports or bulleting wilkbe sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the progress, application, health, are, of their sons or wards.

or, of their sons or wants. R. J. TELLIER, S.J. St. John's College, Fortham, N.Y.,

# EDUCATION.

TO PARENTS, &c.

MR. ANDERSON'S, CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Laguagetieve and St. Charles Borromes Species, RE-OPENED, 1st inglant.

August 14th, 1865.

N.B.—Mr. A.'s 'EVENING CLASSES for BOOK-KEEPING, &c. &c., will be RE-OPENED, (D.V.) on the Evening of the 1st September next. Hours of attendance—from,
71 to 91 olclock,

# HOUSES TO LET,

WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE. WEST OF THE WELLINGTON IRLIGE:

ONE Large Brick Dwelling House, with every conmining water, a tank in the Cellar for rain, water, a Garden, Stables, Slieds, &c.

It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now
in course, of esecucia near the Red Or a Committable Readence
or a respectable Private Boarding House.

Good Spring Water, can be obtained in any part of this property at the depth of figure 10 (a) A stable.

I wo good substantial: Nave, Brick: Houses contiguous to the Above Provided the Country of the proprietor on the greenises and the proprietor on the greenises and the provided the country of the provided the p

AND FOR SALE,

Several Building Lots in the neighborhood, the plans of which may be seen at the residence of the proprietor.

OT FRANCIS MULLINS.

August 16: 1.1

(6) Haymarket Square.

# NOTICE !!

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

288 Notre Dame Street,

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, 37 And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale. ou Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

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To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the funcquite easy; but where there is any derangement of the func-tions of nature, it will cause, very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the con-trury, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomi-

ums of it that ever man distened to.:

the proster of the hart of the Lanary, C.W. During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical discovery, and used three bottles for the cure of Eryspolus, which had for years afflicted my face, nose and upper lip. I perceive that I experience great benefit from the use of it;

but being obliged to return to this place in a hurry, I could not procure any more of the Medicine. I made diligent enquiry for it in this section of the country, but could find none of it.

My object, in writing is, to know if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found.

"DONALD M'RAE." Answer—It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada—from Quebec to Toronto.

"If orders come forward as frequent as they have lately, 'I

shall want large quantities of it. "CORNWALL.

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day.

it increases every day.

Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmo-

inie Syrupy and a trade of the state of the

unicities at ven . rain " South Branch, April 13, 1854. .ff I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the

last seventeen years troubled with the Ashma, followed by a severe Cough. I had coursel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my allment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking. Stramoneum, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two butters of your Pilmeir. good luck of getting two bottles of your Palmonie Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced nore benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are severy ral people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me. "ANGUS M'DONALD." " ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1851.

Mr. Kennedy,-Dear Sir-I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything mat Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery.

without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery.

"I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like-all the rest of quackery; but I have the
satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle,
it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflamation, and
my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were
before.

dender plansking mer stringen og i star F. T. FROAD.

one we faile most in the second of Disvite; Oct. 1859." last a day the green. From Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did not Sirelar along com too lo Montrext, Univ 12, 1884.

1 isold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West.— I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medecine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the

be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the colony.

DIRECTIONS YOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; childrentiforeight years, desert spoonful; from five loveight, tea, spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice aday.

Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbirry, (Mass.)

Montreal—Alfred Sayang & Co., 91 Notre Dame, Street;

W. Dyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall—two Masson; Joseph Bowles G. G. Andonin O.

Quebec-John Musson; Joseph Bowles, G. G. Ardonin, O. Giroux.

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.c. equality and glohn colfarrelli, bloom out

office wine Garden, Street, next, door, to the Urseline di ba Convent, near the Court House too! at tuing you know, he came to woldshe tried to be only and and and the state of the st and a no hereig RHE IME OUVE Address olds out ye

uv a thou-sand strings-weares of just men made pe TUIL NEAR AD ONEGAN, LESSAHO TELL 70

Printed and Published by Jone Gillies! for Groses E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.