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HIS LORDSHIP THERT. REV. BISHOP OF MONTREAL'S PASTORAL LETTER, ADOPTED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE RT.

REV. BISHOP OF TORONTO.

To the Clergy, Regular and Sécular, to the Religious Communities, to all the Faithful of Our Diocese. Health and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, We have been just favored with a Rescript from Rome, which authorises us to establish in our Diocese a new Association of Prayer. We address to you, with the present circular, an abstract of this interesting Rescript, which will declare to you in its tone, simple and paternal, the graces that are offered you by our Holy Father the Pope, and also the religious observances that are required on your part to share in them.

in The considerations that should engage us to respond to the appear of our common Father, by enlisting ourselves under the standard of the pious Association of the Immaculate Conception are both numerous and cogent: for, as you will presently perceive, we are called on to do homage to the Trinity, to honor the Immaculate Virgin, to come to the aid of our Holy Church, and effect the conversion of sinners.

The idea of establishing this pious Association is owing to the tender devotion of the Supreme Pontiff, to Mary, and to the unliving solicitude with which he watches over the interests of the church. It is his comprehensive mind, which is alive, day and night to the sense of our multiplied wants, that conceived its plan; it is his paternal hand that directed its regulations. He has avowed himself its fond patron, and wishes to confide its future guidance to the wisdom of the eminent Cardinal Patrizi, in quality of first president.

The conditions necessary to share the advantages of this pious re-union are easy in their fulfilment. For this end, priests are required only to offer up the holy sacrifice of the Mass once a month. Members of religious communities, with the pious faithful, have only to approach Holy Communion.

The graces to be derived from this pious association are precious; its indulgences numerous, and its suffrages without measure. There the ferrent soul enters into harmonious concert with the choirs of celestial spirits and with the society of the just on earth; here, she commingles the sweet accent, of prayer with the suffrages of the Pontill of the Universal Church for the living and the dead; there communes, in spirit, with thousands of holy priests and sainted laity.

Let it suffice, dearly beloved brethren, in order to impress on your minds this important truth, to remark here, en passant, that at the close of last year, there were said in favor of this new Associationalready diffused over the whole Catholic world-more than a thousand masses each day-which give more than a seven thousand each week; over thirty thouthousand each year; the number augments of course with time.

You see now, dear brethren, how much it concerns you to espouse with one heart and soul the common cause of our Holy Father the Pope; of our indulgent mother the Church; of the Bishops and Clergy your devoted pastors in the vineyard of the Lord; of all pious Christians throughout the Catholic world, who are united with you in a holy brotherhood.

What a glorious society this; how prolific of sniritual blessings to us all-both here and hereafter! What abundant and beneficial aid in store for us. should it be our lot after this our mortal pilgrimage, to be consigned to the chastening flames of Purgatory: what we cannot avoid thinking, when we consider on the one hand—our multiplied transgressions on the other our tepidity and backwardness in bringing forth fruit worthy of penance!

In praying for the wants of the Universal Church. we will necessarily include our own; and be assured, dear brethren, they are great in all respects. Revelry displays itself in proud and pompous parade; honesty is little known amongst men; lying oaths are taken without scruple in our Courts of Jurisdicture : blasphemy is uttered without reserve; licentionsness the enemies of the holy religion they profess! What upon your zent the enlogism it so well merits, and eggs, and in this particular only do they excel our der them unworthy to walk in procession with or incomposition of immoral books which are circulated that, we encourage you to continue in the course you that, in your, religious they over the bush of slame when eaught and pastoral solicitude you should persevere with still. The principle is, the supremacy of the lawy of the lawy of the circulated that, we encourage you to continue in the course you that, in your, religious and pastoral solicitude you should persevere with still. The principle is, the supremacy of the circulated that, we encourage you to continue in the country! How often is the modest have so well-begun, in order that this particular only do they excel our der them unworthy to walk in procession with of important the country. How often is the modest have so well-begun, in order the House of Harsburg or that of Hunore with and the country and the lowers of the supremacy of the civil over for important the country! How often is the modest have so well-begun, in order the House of Harsburg or that of Hunore with Supremacy of the civil over for important the house of Harsburg or that the modest have so well-eggs, and in this particular only do they excel our deggs, and in this particular only do they excel our deggs, and in this particular only do they excel our for the House of Harsburg or that of the House of Harsburg or that the House of Harsburg or that the House of Harsburg or far and near. believemany counterfeit a marriages'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1854.

To appease this God so justly irritated, let us entreat Mary, our mother as well as His, to interpose in a Brief dated from St. Peter's, at Rome, on 1st his spiritual relations also. It is on this most extraher authority. The charms of her virginal purity are of May, 1854, and addressed to the Bishop of Perivagant assumption the Jubinger professor of canon too fascinating to be resisted: she possesses sovereign gueux. The exhortation of the Pontiff will be found law proceeds in defence of the Batten tyranny—influence with her Divine Son; through her he will to apply to the Catholics in all parts of the United "The supreme lower," [of the State] says he, deign to regard us with eyes beaming with compas- Kingdom. They are by far too lax with respect to "alone determines the rights of the Church, just as sion.

Do we wish to have a still stronger claim to the protection of this all-powerful Virgin ? if so, let us enlist ourselves under the banner of this Pious Association of her Immaculate Conception. It is by marching under the glorious standard of her "Virgithe fruitful parent of so many vices amongst us. Oh! yes, dear brethren, the new Association will bring about the regeneration of our fair country, by impartpulse to industrious habits and by cementing the discordant members of families in a holy brotherhood.

If we be chaste, modest and unassuming, God will be to us a bountiful Father, and we to him dutiful children: even in this vale of tears, as far as is consistent with the condition of frail mortality, he will shower upon us his choicest temporal blessings.

O Mary, mother of mercy, it is with the highest feelings of pleasure that we all hasten to enrol ourselves the children of the Pious Association of thy Immaculate Conception, on which we are confident, you look down to-day, with the most tender complacency. In it we will find a sure safeguard against the dangers and perils with which human existence is embittered, #Mater misericordiæ tu nos ab hoste protege et hora mortis suscipe."

It is our ardent wish to establish in every "mission" of our diocese the Pious Association of the Immaculate Conception, with all the privileges, and indulgences annexed to it by our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., who rules the Church at the present day with so much wisdom and foresight.

Let the present Circular with the Abstract above mentioned be read to the faithful in all the churches wherein the holy sacrifice of the Mass is offered, and to the chapter of all the Religious Communities on the Sundays after its reception.

Given at St. Michael's on St. Laurence day, Au-

gust 10th, 1854. + ARM. FR. MA., BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE POPE UPON ANTI-CATHOLIC AND IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS.

(From the Dublin Weekly Telegraph.)

In the Univers, of the 14th July, there is published a Brief, addressed by his Holiness the Pope to far it is wise, because everybody knows that the anthe Bishop of Perigueux, with respect to the efforts | nual charges on the budget of the State is not a gift sand each month: over three hundred and sixty-five made by that excellent Prelate to prevent the read or a salary, but restitution money, scantily doled out. waiting for foreign documents before publishing their ing of bad books and demoralising newspapers in his diocese.

An extract from the Brief of his Holiness will serve to show how much importance ought to be attached to a subject which is but too much neglected by Irish Catholics, whether dwelling in their own country or resident in England, Scotland, or America :-

"Your episcopal vigilance is (observes the Pontiff), in an affair of such vast importance, most truly laudable, justly worthy of your office, as a Catholic bishop, and has afforded to us the greatest consolation. We do, in sooth, most earnestly desire that your venerable brethren, Bishops of the Holy Church, should, in the midst especially of the dangerous times in which we live, relax not for a single justant their cares, their counsels, and their labors, to remove the faithful of whom they have the care from the frightful contagion of the many postiferous books, tracts, and newspapers, by means of which wicked men proinulgate fictions, and casta slur upon sound doctrines; diffuse on all sides of them the most monstrous opinions and most pernicious errors; and by means of which they infect the minds and the hearts of their readers, deprave and corrupt their manners, confound all rights, human and divine, and shake (if, it were the depravity of the times! : Concubinage prevails is, and so seek to cast everything into complete confusion and thorough anarchy.

them; they are by no means sufficiently careful as to up for railway reading affords temptations to the cir- was alone in the State and independent of it." culation of impure, immoral, and Anti-Catholic books. drawing room tables in Catholic families - what simply novels, tales, and romances are read without a suspicion of the poison that is contained in them-what works are purchased, apparently amusing, or trifling, or innocent, that are yet most pernicious.

THE LIBERALS OF BADEN. (From the Tublet.)

The increasing ferocity of the Government leads us again to the discussion of those principles which it would enforce on the Church. The contest is getting hotter and hotter, and, we doubt not, the final victory is near at hand. The Archbishop of Freisome dishonest Priest to show them the way of are the fittest persons to become Parish Priests .justify its will.

The Government of Baden pays the Parish Priests and Vicars, the Canons and the Bisliop, a certain solary; but it makes no claim on that ground. So The Sovereign Pontill took especial care to make Clergy was to be of right and not of grace—a just be prepared for it, for though the Government may policy if the Irish Prelates, in their negociations with this, they will involve all that Baden is suffering Pitt, had taken the same course for themselves, or referred the matter to Rome. Had they done so it and will excite no terror; and the most fiery advois more than probable that Maynooth would not have cate of civil and religious liberty will be the very been in the condition it is at present. Local negociations in those affairs which touch the general principles of Ecclesiastical law, end in disappointment, if

in nothing worse. England is certainly a great country, and its people has an undoubted genius for schism. The Legislature of that country is the source of all those prinforce they borrowed from us the rules of their pronent, in their multitudinous writings, have laid down no principle whatever of which an Englishman is ig-

ment. We conjure you through the infinite mercy detest, ablion, and cast away all publications in which saved in this way, it is probable that no objection of God to part with those vices and disorders whose they find, no matter in what form it may be presented will be made; but that is a matter with which mobaneful and destructive influence you would always to them, anything opposed to their faith, to religion, dern statesment are not in the habit of troubling them-liave to lament.

To appease this God so justly irritated, let us en
The great essential of government is to subThe appeare this God so justly irritated, let us enThe great essential of government is to subThe great essential of government is to subthe literature which they permit to circulate amongst it determines the rights of individuals." He thinks, too, that he refutes the claims of the Church by saybooks purchased by them. The chean literature got ing that the "Bishops discuss them as if the Church

The question is brought to its final issues; it is which, so far from being resisted by Catholics, is but not merely for this or that right that the Prelater of nity" that we will crush the serpent's head, which is too frequently aided by them, for they are amongst Germany have to contend, but for Christianity itself. its purchasers. We point out the fact to the atten- The lawyers deny the existence of the Church as tion of the clergy and the bishops, and we leave it to such, and acknowledge her only so far as the civil them to deal with it as their wisdom and piety will government does so. She is, in fact, nothing more ing life and spirit to morality by giving a fresh im- suggest. Let but an inquiry be instituted by them, than a civil institution, and has no greater rights than and we feel convinced they will be amazed, if not a benefit society, or a lodge of Freemasons. The horrified, to find what books and what authors are Prelates are not likely to be satisfied with this view frequently to be found on the library shelves and of the case, and so M. Warnkonig tells them quite

> "They may set their consciences at rest provided they do all they can for the triumph of Catholicism. though they have not perfectly succeeded."

The State of Baden claims the nomination of all the Parish Priests in the country, without being the patron of the benefices according to any law of patronage hitherto recognised in any part of the world. This is mere tyranny, and M. Warnkenig justifier the claim, on the ground that the Parish Priests are public functionaries, and on the same ground defends the presence of the Government commissioner at the examination of candidates for Holy Orders. The claim becomes more extensive here, for all Priests burg has been compelled to excommunicate some of are not likely to become Parish Priests, and the reathe officials, and a Priest, who lends himself to the son does not hold good as it is given. The theory errors of the civil power. In these quarrels between of "public functionary" is an after-thought, for it clearly does not cover the whole claim; accordingly ignorance of Government agents, in consequence of we are fold, that this is a sort of precautionary meawhich they are always obliged to have recourse to sure, by which the State ascertains beforehand whe schism. The State knows well enough what it wants, "It is unreasonable," says our canonist, " to expect but it knows not how to make the demand; brute the State to have absolute confidence in the decision force is not always respectable—it is gone out with of persons who are utter strangers to it." These highway robbery—and the civil power, like respect- persons are the Bishop and his Canons, whom he may able rogues, employs lawyers to do its work. M. employ in the examination of the candidates. They Warnkenig stands forth as the advocate of the Go- are strangers in the eyes of the Government for one vernment of Baden, and furnishes it with reasons to purpose, while for another they are functionaries absolutely subordinate to it. This is only another illustration of the contradiction of error, and shows how impossible it is for the State to have a consistent theory while it attempts to justify its exorbitant pretensions.

The Commissioners of Maynooth are, it seems, report. 'We have no doubt that the Baden pro this matter clear in his treatment of the affairs of ings will be found there, divested perhaps of some of France with the First Consul. The payment of the their glaring horrors. It is just as well we should debt contracted in the previous plundering of the propose gentle measures in appearance, supposing Ecclesiastical property. It might have been better Maynooth is preserved, we may be quite certain of These principles have become naturalised in England, first to control and limit the liberty of Catholics.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. (From the Nation.)

Of late years it has become a fashionable practice with a majority of the Journalists, Reviewers, Phiciples which have disturbed the Continent. When lanthropists in the United States, known as "Nathe Government grew weary or ashamed of brute tivists," or exclusives, to discountenance the passion for military associations that pervades the foreign, cedure, and constituted themselves as the disciples of but, more especially, the Irish and German portion Henry VIII. The Protestant jurists on the Conti- of the population of the Union. It is denounced as calculated to create sectional feelings keep alive the spirit of separate and distinct Nationalities, innorant. It is true they have analysed the English stead of fusing them on the one great basis of Amahas thrown by her dissembled gard and stalks at possible for them so to do) the foundations of our system, and reduced it to a theory; but an advocate rican patriotism and policy. It is decided as, ally, acontide through our towns and villages. Alas for most holy religion, of civil society, constituted as it from Doctors Commons can learn absolutely nothing ridiculous—a childish taste for fire-locks, feathers, from them save the method and divisions of the sub- and gaudy regimentals; in a speople whose servility jects. In England the whole matter is treated prac- and stameness to authority at home-whether under tically, but Germans will make a science of boiling the House of Hapsburg or that of Hanover ren-

Louis XIV., James II., or Wellington-though their services and sacrifices have been great, their recompense has been but little. Must it be said that Americans, recusants to the promises of their fathers, and to the plighted word of the greate and good. Washington, forgetful of the aid of Irish treasures, the services of Irish arms; and the secrifice of Irish blood in the darkest period of their country's history, band themselves with the persecutors of the land that | carriage. I found two skull-crackers or life-preservgave them a Montgomery, a M'Donogh, Wayne, Moylan, Butler, and Shields? Or have they Stars for their enemies and Stripes for their friends? We know not what the present spirit of opposition to everything Irish may lead to; but we deplore its existence as much as we condemn the ingratitude that supports it. It is no easy task to assuage the insatiable thirst for military renown that has never ceased burn in the heart of an Irishman since the day that Strongbow landed in Wexford, until that memorable hour when the Palmetto Regiment exhausted its last, shot against the bastions of Chapultepec. It is inherent, ineradicable as is their love of country, whether native or adopted—a costly inheritance which centuries of wars, and misrule have only rendered the more sacred to them. Dormant at home. it is most actively exercised in loreign climes. Unsuccessful at Aughrim, it conquered at Cremona .-Worsted at the Boyne, it exacted a desperate and bloody revenge on the crimsoned plains of Fontency. During the American War of Independence, and the agitation preceding it, it was it that infused hope, and life, and activity into the desponding mind of South Carolina—that quelled and stifled insubordination in the ranks of the Connecticut Militia, when Washington's entreaties were drowned in the murmurs of the armed multitude. It was it that formed the celebrated "Pennsylvania Line"-that procured the neutrality of the French Canadians-that lent to the young orphan of Waxhaw energies and impulses beyond a parallel—that gave him, in after years, the victory of New Orleans, and a still greater triumph—a triumph over the malice of his enemies-a chaplet of undying fame, and the high and honorable fitle of President Jackson. In the field the camp, and the senate it animated, conquered and inspired. Charles Thompson, of Philadelphia, himself an

Irishman, spoke the spirit militant of Ireland, when, ninety years ago, in reply to Franklin's advice to "Light the lamps of Industry" in America, he uttered, the memorable words, "Be assured we shall light lamps of another sort;" and that they did light torches of inextinguishable brilliancy, Chas. Thompson himself lived to witness. Irish hands first applied the matches. Irish blood fed the lamps. Geo. Read uttered the sentiments of his brother Irishmen when he said to the British agent who offered him a bribe to betray his adopted country, "I am a poor man, but the King of England is not rich enough to buy me." John Dunlap, a native of Strabane, Captain of the first troop of Irish Horse raised in Philadelphia, exhibited the readiness with which Irishmen defended the liberty and protected the laws, of America, in his remarkable reply to the question, "When he would be ready to march?" "When," he said, "the Laws and Government of this happy country, require defence, the Philadelphia Cavalry need but one hour's notice." But the greatest testimony borne to the patriotic and military spirit of ton, at Valleylorge, in South Carolina-" Place me in Rockland County" (an Irish location), he said " and I will get men enough to save the Revolution." Then, as now, the Irish colonies furnished the largest proportion to the ranks of the military—the zeal of Irishmen was paramount—their discipline was the work of chiefs taken from the ranks of the people, entertaining the same hatred to England, and the centertaining the same hatred to England, and the lence, the Clerk of the Crown informed Mr. Carden same love of Liberty that characterised their forea fathers in the ages of Hugh O'Neill and of Grattan. Ne shall return to this subject next week, and, in a lew articles, trace a little the rise and character of the military association that formed the Irish contingent in the army of Washington, and which, in a more extensive manner, is followed up in the present Irish-American Militia.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE IN TIPPERARY.

The assizes for the south riding of Tipperary were opened at Clonmel on Thursday with an air of bustle and excitement to which that town has been wholly satisfranger ever since the trial of Mr. S. O'Brien and the other actors in the follies, of 1848. For two days previously the gentry poured into the town. On Friday the grand jury found true bills against Mr. Carden and his four associates for abduction, and Mr. Garden was put upon his trial.

The Attorney-General addressed the Court at great

adength, and witnesses were then called.

Miss Eleanor Louisa Arbuthnot was the first witness examined, and stated the chief circumstances as they

are already known to our readers—the stoppage of the car by Mr. Carden and his party—his dragging out three ladies, Mrs. Gough, and Miss Laura Arbuth—noil (sisters of witness) and Miss Lyndon—and his viviolent but unsuccessful endeavor to drag the wilness vontain like manner. The witness stated also the injury she had suffered in the bruising of her arms, and:

the tearing of hier clothes from her person.

In The other witnesses were Miss Laura Arbuthnot and Miss Lyndon, who were in the car, Dwyer, coach-man to Mr. Gough, John M. Giath, a person who was Present and John Smithwick, sliepherd to Mr. Gough. The latter said-I hit Mr. Carden with his whip; I' usaw a pistol in Mr. Carden's side pocket, andda belt my mind. It is perfectly true that at one time, when round his waist; I took up stones and used them; I angry with Mr.; Gough, I expressed myself towards did not strike Mr. Carden; saw M.Grah struck by him in that manner; but I now say that the attempt two men with skullcrackers; saw Mr. Carden on the the criminal attempt—which I have made and failed; of the car; I made towards, him; he retreated, ed in, arose out of no such motive; and even now I do not blame Mr. Gough in the slightest degree; this own boys; I was citteeverly on the head; I did and had I been convicted of the crime of which, there were required to the crime of which, not see Mr. Carden get into his carriage.

Mr. George M Cullagh, sub inspector of police, described the capture of Mr. Carden, after he had fled from the scene of his outrage. 1 took a doublefled from the scene of his outrage. I took a double-. Gough ought to know that malice or hatred is not con-barrelled pistol from Mr. Carden, which he had in his genial to my mind; for it is well known that my cabreast, or waistocat pocket; it was capped and loaded. reer has been a terrible one. And I do attribute it to The pistol is loaded still. It is in court, and the ball that circumstance, that I never bear malice towards is visible. I found in the carriage a single parrelled any person opposed to me. I do believe it is attribu-pistol, and a five barrelled revolver, loaded and cap table to that. And now that that career is brought to ped; there was ammunition for the revolvers in the a close, standing, as I do, in this disgraceful position, ers, in the carriage; one of them was broken; and county will exult in my downfal. (Sensation). With had some marks of blood upon it. I found a third respect to Mrs. Gough, I have made a solem asseve-skull-cracker on the person of Henry Atkinson, the ration, and it is true that I had not the slightest idea man who was outside the carriage. On the person of that anything of the kind was the case. Had I pro-James Atkinson I found a large class knife; it appears a description of Mr. Carden I me to make any such criminal attempt. Now, as in found a belt, which he told me contained £315 in the chordorm. There were various other medicines money, two bundles of papers, a penknife, and his money, two bundles of papers, a penknife, and his watch; I found nothing else on his person; there were gold and English notes in the belt. I found a leather bag in the carriage; it was closed with a secret lock: I opened the bag on Monday; I found a bag also containing a small bottle of iodine. Infound in the carriage a lady's crotchet jacket; a pair of satin slippers, a coil of rope, two balls of strong twine, a wig, air cushions, an opera glass, a coat very much torn, and saturated with blood. [A shirt worn by Mr. Car den, and which, when he was arrested, was covered with blood, was produced]. The bag remained in my possession until I saw it opened. Mr. Carden opened it on Wednesday and put his papers into it, and locked it. When the bag was opened in the jail I found the two bottles I now produce, marked 'chloroform'-(sensation)-Goulard's mixture; a bottle of sal volatile, some smelling salts several other bottles, containing various fluids, and two gloves, marked with blood. The orderly found a memorandum book of Mr. Carden's. Lalso found a flask of water, and a prayer-book; there were two horses under the car-

Mr. Martley, the leading counsel for the prisoner, in addressing the jury admitted that a gross outrage had been committed by Carden, but it did not amount to a felony. He contended that the prisoner had only been guilty of an attempt to commit a felony.

Acting under this view of the case, counsel on both sides, with the consent of the judge and jury, agreed to a verdict that the prisoner was not guilty of felony, but guilty of an attempt to commit a felony.

The prisoner was then removed, and the trial of himself and his associates for a felonious assault was fixed for next:morning.

xed for next morning.

At the opening of the court on Saturday morning, John Carden, Henry Atkinson, James Atkinson, and Patrick Kinneally were put to the bar, charge with a felonious assault on John Smithwick, the herd. On behalf of Carden, the learned counsel handed in a plea to the effect that the prisoner had been tried before for an offence of the same character, and been acquitted, and again, that he had been convicted in he same case.

The other prisoners pleaded not guilty. The jury were then sworn to try the "issue raised" on behalf of Carden. After a long hearing of several speeches from counsel on both sides, the issue handed up to the jury was settled, after some discussion, as follows - Whether the acquittal of the charge of abduction was an acquittal of the felony or felonies in the present indictment, namely, the cutting and wounding of John Smithwick, with intent, &c.

The jury, after lengthened absence, came different times into Court to say they could not agree? On the judge intimating, however, that they would, in that case, have to be locked up till Monday, they requested his lordship to wait a few minutes longer. They retired, and in a short time returned with the following verdict :- We find that the acquittal of the charge of abduction is not an acquittal of the felony or felo-nies in this indictment. The jury were then dis charged, and the Court then adjourned at half-past eight o'clock till Monday, when the trial of Mr. Car den and his accomplices for the felonious assault was proceeded with.

On Monday, Mr. Carden was found not guilty of the assault on Mr. Smithwick. He was sentenced, however, to two years imprisonment, with hard labor that he was about to be sentenced for the attempt at abduction, of which he had been convicted on Friday, and he requested to make a few observations. Judge Ball.—Certainly; I am prepared to listen to

anything you wish to say.

Mr. John Carden then, in a voice tremulous with emotion, said-I wish to make a few observations,

my lord, but in what I have to say I do not by any means attempt to disclaim or palliate the henious crime I have committed, nor do I wish for a moment to attempt, by any language of mine to influence the Court in the amount of punishment which it may be thought fit to visit upon me. I have a very strong feeling that the judges of the land are just and impartial, and therefore prior to your lordship commencing loose strictures which must be of a grave character-I do wish to impress upon you, under the most solemn asseveration, that three of the positions, which were made by the Attorney-General in his opening speech against mo, and which no doubt were briefed to him, are absolutely and positively unifue. The first is, that I was influenced in this attempt by any degree of malice either towards the young lady herself, or any member of her family; secondly, that I had the alightest idea or knowledge in the world of the delicate state of health of Mrs. Gough; and the third is that which I would disclaim with the deepest indignation, that I had the remotest intention of using any of those drugs whatsoever for the production of stupifying effects, or the production of any effect inconsistent with the dictates of common Humanity. My lord, as to the first, the malice and hatred towards Miss E. Arbuthnot, or any member of her family-every person who is acquainted with me, is aware of the feeling which I have, for some time, held, towards that young lady, and it is hardly necessary for me now to observe upon it. Not only towards her, but with respect to every member of her family, I solemnly avow that I was not influenced by any such feeling; and at this moment no such feeling has possession of do not blame Mr. Gough in the alightest degree; portant and arduous profession. thank God, I have been acquitted, I would not enter- house is 1604.

tain acrimonique feeling towards him or his family. L do feel there is not a single person in this great in the carriage, which I had collected from time to time, according as they suggested themselves to my mind One of them was lodine, which I intended for a local application I need not mention what that was. The sal volatile and valerium I bought before the chloroform was purchased, and therefore they could not have been got as antidotes, but I labored under this disadvantage. There was brought up, apparently in my favor, but in reality against me, one of the worst witnesses that ever appeared in a court of justice. The character of Dr. Forsyth is well known in this county. He is a clever man, a bookworm, and is even in private life badly able to express himself; therefore you may judge of his confusion in this court. I must tell you the real facts. Almost immediately before I made the attempt it suggested itself to my mind that such extraordinary excitement might produce hysterical affections, and as I did not know. how to treat them-fainting or that sart of thing, I might have managed; and, as I was afraid I would under the circumstances, be unable to give up the young lady to the first doctor, I thought it better to get some advice on the subject. Accordingly, I waited on Dr. Forsyth. He described to you the conversation in the garden, in the course of which I said, By the way, a lady, a friend of mine, is subject to hysterics; are they dangerous?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'Could they kill a person?' He replied, 'Something near it.' 'What is the best thing for them?' I inquired. (Chloroform, said he. I asked him the quantities. 'Twenty drops in water,' was the reply, or, what he forgot to tell you, 'Thirty drops applied externally. He took his pocket handkerchief out, rolled it up deliberately, and showed me how to hold it, and remarked that it should be kept at a distance, if insensibility was not to be produced, for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air. He told me he was in the habit of using a sponge for the purpose, I procured the second bottle, fearing the first might be broken: so particular was I about the quantity, that I placed a gutta percha band round a glass so as to mark precisely the necessary quantity, fearing that the rolling of the carriage would prevent my dropping it accurately. I applied it to myself, and found that its effects was certainly sedative, but as it gave me'a headache and made me sick, I determined it should be the last remedy on earth I would be tempted to employ. Perhaps, under the circumstances, I had better not detain your lordship with any further obser-

Judge Ball-I am really, sir, to hear from you every observation you may feel desirous of uttering.

Mr. Carden—It would have been gratifying to me

to make you acquainted with the details of my plan; for this reason, that it would have convinced your lordship that no such allegations, could with truth be brought forward against me; but it would be indecorous for me to relate my story which might by some be altributed to a wish on my part to put myself forward as the hero of a romantic tale, when I feel I stand here as a criminal for having outraged the laws of the country.

, Mr. Carden's address was most attentively listened to, and seemed to impress every one present.

-MR. CARDEN'S CASE .- The Dublin Evening Mail, contains the following, from his Clonnel correspondent:-"The prisoner, during his trial, looked self-possessed and quiet; and paid great attention to the proceedings. When Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot came upon the table, he covered his face with his hands, and gence of both the Misses Arbuthnot excited univerrepelling the attack made by Mr. Carden and his vile | Catholic Standard. associates, on the 2d July, was the theme of unmingled admiration. So much gentleness, combined with such high courage, has seldom been witnessed."

County Mayo .- Upon opening the assizes, Mr. Justice Moore andressed the Grand Jury briefly. He congratulated them upon the state of the calendar of prisoners for trial at these assizes, which consisted of only twelve or fourteen cases, and contrasted this pleasing state of things with that which existed when he last had the honor to preside in this court, when there were upwards of 200 persons for trial;-His lordship said he hoped a few hours would enable the Grand jury to dispose of the criminal business.

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, admistrator of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell M'Swiney-who, with his lady, was killed at the calamitous collision at Straffan fast year-has recovered £5,000 and costs at the Wexford Assizes against the Great Southern and Western Railway Company-three children, daged respectively five, three, and two years; having been left orphans by the catastrophe. Mr. M.Swiney was a nephew of the Liberator, and married to a sister of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell.

laish Henoism .- Lieutenant, James Burke, R.E. who fell on the 7th ult. in the attack upon the Russian camp, near Rutschuk, was the youngest son of the late James Hardman Burke, Esq., of St. Cleran's, in the county of Galway. Mr. Burke accompanied Sir John Burgoyne to the seat of war, previous to the embarkation of the British expedition to the East, and rendered efficient service as an engineer, in directing the preparations for the camping and quartering of the troops, and taking actual personal observations of several fortresses on the the Black Sea and the Danube, which were likely to be the scenes of active operations. In the course of these occupations, it occurred to him to be thrown frequently into the midst of the contest, in which it was his invariable practice to take a share, being, as the correspondent of the Times truly states, "brave to a fault." He was no less remarkable for personal daring than for the skill and intelligence with which he performed the daties of his im-

The number of inmates in the Kilrush Union work-

DICCESE OF DROMORE.-We understand that the Sovereign Pontiff has appointed Dr. Leahy-one of the regular clergy of Cork-Coadjutor to Bishop Blake at Dromore, cum jure successionis. - Catholic Standard.

THE REV. DR. TAVLOR, P.P. The accomplished and exemplary clergyman—the Rev. Dr. Taylor—who had been acting as Secretary to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and Papal Legate; has been recalled to his diocese, by the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, for the purpose of being appointed Parish Priest of Rathvilley.—Nation.

The new Catholic Church, at Newcastle, county Down, will be consecrated by the Right Rev. D. Denvir, on Sunday, the 20th of August .- Ulsterman.

We copy the following from the pastoral of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, on the occasion of the Feast of the Assumption:—" We recommend you also to pray for the conversion of all those who are sitting in darkness and the shades of death, and especially of our countrymen who have the misfortune to be wandering in error, without faith, tossed about by every wind of doctrine. Every effort is made by the emissaries of the enemy of mankind to poison them with prejudices against everything Catholic. And to depict our doctrines in the most revolting colors. It is only by a special grace of God and the intercession of the Holy Virgin, that they can obtain sufficient courage to embrace the truth, and to become a member of that One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, out of whose pail there is no salvation. Let us also pray that God may continue to leave us free from the ravages of disease, so dreadful in other countries, and that He may preserve all the fruits of the earth from those fatal blights which in latter years have brought famine and pestilence in their train. Let us also humbly pray that the wars now raging and spreading desolation in many unhappy countries, may soon be brought to a happy issue, and that peace and concord may be restored to all Christian nations. To conclude, let us pray for all our necessities, which are innumerable, and let us place all our petitions with the greatest confidence in the hands of the Immuculate Mother of God. O Holy Virgin, let us say, come to our assistance, rescue us from the evils by which we are menaced. Repress the fell spirit of bigotry and fanaticism now so active against us, protect the children of our poor from the snares laid for their destruction: thou, who art the seat of wisdom, preserve all the youth of our country from the evils of a bad education, promote piety and the practices of religion among all classes, obtain for us the happiness to be all of one mind and to be united in the bonds of charity among ourselves, so that our dissensions may not leave us an easy prey to our enemies, restore peaco and plenty, obtain for us patience and resignation in our afflictions, strength to glory in the persecutions we have to suffer for conscience sake; and in fine, through thy intercession, may we all, being delivered from the hands of our enemies, serve the Lord our God, without fear, in holiness and justice, all our days. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all."

THE ANGLICAN SEE OF KILMORE, &c .- Can it be possible that the present Government have conferred the litle, rank, and large emoluments of the Bishopric of Kilmore upon Mr. Marcus George Beresford? We remember that one to be one of the most ferocious bigots even in the North of Ireland. We remember him as a leader of the Brunswick Clubs, when O'Connell was laboring to win that Catholic Emancipation which some of the Irish Catholic leaders of the present day would seem disposed to relinquish, for sheer love of a swingeing persecution. We recollect his exhibition at Morrison's at the Rotundo, and at Tyrone House, when the plaster statute of the Orange demigod, bedizenned with purple, was waved over his head, and thousands of young bigots, armed with deadly weapons, vociferated their applause for the "heart's blood of a Beresford." When Mr. Sergeant Lefroy-who has grown Wiser since-told George the Fourth, that by conceding the freedom of the Catholies he, would forfeit the allegiance of his subjects and his right to the throne, the Rev. Marcus Beresford, was among the warmest of his eulogists. And this is the man, unchanged in his principle-however time and circumstances may have obliged him to suppress his feelings-whom the present Government showed some emotion. The demeanour and intelli- have raised to the Episcopal Bench, and to a seat, periodically, in the House of Lords! It is a most applause. They gave their evidence in a quiet | monstrous appointment—a most disgraceful dispensaand collected manner, and the heroism displayed in tion of the patronage of a Liberal Administration.

Owing to the unparalleled paucity of troops in Dublin garrison, by reason of the war, the military guards have been reduced in number to the minimum point. At the Castle, Bank of Ireland, and other stations, not half the former complement of men are called upon to do duty; but even with this marked reduction the life of a soldier in the Irish metropolis is not an idle one, and, unless some relief is afforded by the more general aid of the constabulary, or by the employment of the militia, a still further diminution must be effected in the various guards of Dublin.

The New Militia.—It is really true that we have just had the Strongbonian invasion of the 12th century re-enacted on an extremely insignificant, scale in the metropolis of Ireland. Without striking a single blow in the European War, England has been obliged to exhaust herself of nearly every regular regiment; and Ireland was on the eve of entering a period similar to that which originated the volunteers of 282,-But it would be obviously indiscreet to entrust the Irish people with the preservation of their own country -so the Militia will not be raised until after the harvest is over, and it will not be regularly embodied until the spring of next year. A division of the West Yorkshire Militia, however, consisting of 350 men. arrived on yesterday to do duty in Richmond Barracks, and a similar force is expected this morning. Another English Militia Regiment will take possession of the Royal Barracks next week, and another as soon as possible after-so that we need not quite despain of being left without protection. These are the first English Militia Regiments which have found their way to Ireland since the last Continental War.—Nalion.

THE POTATO DISEASE. The accounts received from several parts of the country by this morning's mail speak of the spread of the disease more or less in the potato fields. In our own immediate districts we have heard of the existence of the disease in several localities; but nothing to cause alarm. The impression on our mind still is that we may have the average amount of loss, that is may one fourth, but from the large breadth of ground planted this year, there would still be left abundance.—Galway Vindicator.

At a recent meeting of the magistrates of Armagh, it was resolved that the police-force of the county should be reduced from ninety-seven to twenty-six, the peace of the county justifying that step.

able iron mine lias been discovered on Lord Carew's restate in Queen's County.

CHOLERA IN BELFAST. It is with the deepest regret we have to state that no fewer than I wenty-four cases of cholera have occurred in this town since Tuesday last, and that the disease has assumed a very aggravated character, and has proved unusually fatal. Ten of the cases to which we allude have been treated privately, the others at the dispensary. The home of the disease is, as hitherto, in the ill-ventilated and filthy alleys of the town.—Banner of Ulster.

The people of Miltown Malbay are emigrating in great numbers to Australia and America. Upwards of forty young boys and girls set out hence within the last ten days, and will have a considerable sum of money in their pockets after landing many more are getting ready— Munster News:

On Tuesday the J. L. Bogert was towed out of Cork harbour, having no less than 680 emigrants on board, bound for New York.

DUBLIN .- Itchas continued to rain, with very little intermission, for five days; and, notwithstanding the encouraging prospects of last week, apprehensions for some of the crops are again beginning to be entertained.

*TERRY O'DRISCOLL ON THE TIPPERARY ABDUCTION. Wasn't that a pleasant fellow, the Tipperary jintleman that tried the other day to shake himself free of single blessedness' by draggin' a young lady out of her car, and gettin' up at hauling home' that ended in a lively thrashing match, and a view of the interior of Clonmel jail! There was a time, Thady, jewel, when, if a poor boy attempted to force a girl's neck into the matrimonial noose against her consent, he'd run a purty fair chance of bein' at the very least, next door to earnin' a hempen one for himself. He'd be afforded an opportunity, free gratis, for larnin' what say sickness meant, anyhow; and be all that's reteliin' and wretched, that's the mean malady that brings people to their level, knocks all sintimintal notions ont o' their heads, and leaves 'em, in short, without a stomach for anything-not to say for flirtin, or even fat bacon. What a shure marksman Masther Curid is, after all! He did what the Tipperary blazers often tried their hands at, and failed to accomplish-shot the sportin' jintleman in question through the very cinthre o' the heart. And talkin' o' hedge-firin', I'm told for sartin' the same man was so often popped at, that he went by the name of the wood-cock, and used to change places occasionally with his sarvintman, when they'd be ridin' along a lonesome road, and there might be slugs of a different patthern from those found in a cabbage-garden comin' from the ditch-side.

ROMANCE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR .- The following is from a Carrick-on-Suir correspondent:-" An affair of honor took place here on Monday the Bist July, between two young gents of this town, one in training for the legal, the other for the medical, profession at a place called the Cottage, about a mile from the town, and on a second exchange of shots (the first taking no effect), the man of law was so severely wounded in the arm, that it is thought amputation was necessary; they not being fattended by a surgeon, fears were entertained that the man of law would bleed to death, but happily he arrived in time to have him conveyed to his mother's residence, which was quite convenient, where he lies dangerously ill. The innocent cause of this affair is a young lady of this town, lately returned from a boarding-school, worth a few thousands when she comes of age, on whom both unfortunately cast an eye, and of course a jealousy sprung up ending in a green field, a pair of seconds, with pistols and the consequences,"

JUDGMENT OF JUDGES-In the Court House of Belfast on Saturday was performed the last act of the unfortunate drama which commenced in Sandy Row. on Sunday, the 16th July. The man Stanford was tried before Judge Perrin-and a jury very special in its character-for the stabbing of Russell, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the terrible punishment of transportation for life. We have a few words to say on this same trial, and more especially on the framing of the jury on the occasion, when a privilege of the Crown was exercised in a manner that we had hoped was finally given up when Lord Clarendon took last and unregretted leave of our shores. It is unnecessary to inform our readers that there are exceedingly few Catholics who enjoy the high privilege of being summoned on the jury panel of Antrim. The number altogether is about six, or perhaps seven -an evidence that Down does not enjoy exclusively the honor of excluding 'Papists' from the tribunal of justice. In criminal trials the Crown, as well as the prisoner, has a right of challenge, with rather more extended privileges than the poor fellow in the dock. The Crown is not fond, in Ireland at least, of letting its rights sleep; and, on Saturday, it exercised them very effectually. When the panel was called over, three Catholic names turned up. Two were local merchants, men of respectability of character and position. The third was a gentleman living within a few miles of town, and one certainly not remarkable for party bias. Will it be believed that when the names of these three respectable men were called over, the prosecutor for the Crown exercised his "right" of challenge, and struck them from the list? Struck them off, on the one only ground that he believed these men of character and social position, could not give an honest verdict in the case of the prisoner then arraigned for trial. In all the trials that signalised Lord Clarendon's vice-royalty, what act was committed by the minions of the Crown worse in its character than that which signalised the trial of Stanford on Saturday?' Here was a man charged with having stabled another in a rictous. Stawi. He was a native of another province, and almost totally unknown in this town. We will venture so say, that there was not a man on the whole jury punel who knew anything at all about him. But he happened to be a Catholic, and, therefore, the gross insult was offered to three highly respectable men, members of that religion, of excluding thom from the gan and General Scarlett. The infantry regiments box. There is hardly a person of any persuasion in will form a strong division under the command of box. There is hardly a person of any persuasion in Belfast who does not know these men, and who does General Sir George Catheart, K.C.B., and Brigadiers not know them to be as moderate in their opinions as Torrens and Goldie, of the 57th regiment. This dithey are irreproachable in their personal character.— vision will prove a very effective addition to our army Will it be asserted that these men were challenged in the East, which is by this time fully provided with on any other ground than what we have stated? And all the means of transfer and of support in the face of to this phase in the working of our "glorious system?" in those parts, called it Rum River. Milwaulnet Senwith so glaring an act, perpetrated in the name of the

Crown and Government, will it be any longer won-dered at that the humbler Catholic population sliculd despair of equal justice? For, look at the thing in illis light; if the prisoner had been a Presbyterian, would the Crown have challenged all the Presbyterian jurous? Surely not. Yet, because this man was a Catholic, three Catholics, of unimpeachable character and respectability, are driven from the jury-We have not a word of objection to offer hox. against the jury who tried the case; no men, with reason and conscience could possibly have brought in any other verdict than the one they gave. But still the effect is the same. And we will ask any dispassionate Protestant what would be his feelings if, in a similar trial, there were only three Protestant jurors on the list called out and these three-highly respectable men-were branded with exclusion? need not wait an answer. Such a thing would raise a fire of indignation throughout the country that would not be easily quenched. But we Catholics are accustomed to be spat upon and insulted; and so there the matter rests. But there is another feature in this trial well deserving of notice as furnishing a remarkable contrast to the issue of a similar trial heard before Mr. Justice Crampton at the County Down As-

Mr. Justice Perrin, after lecturing the prisoner on the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to be transported for the term of his natural life. The sentence was the heaviest that could be imposed; but Mr. Justice Perrin is as impartial a judge as there is on the bench; and we will not pause now to discuss the fairness of his sentence. But mark what a starting and painful contrast this furnishes to another case. Stanford was engaged in a street row, was terribly beaten, and in the fury of passion stabbed somebody with a knife causing the man's death. Such an offence deserved punishment, assuredly; and Justice Perrin deals with it with no light hand. At the Down Assizes a man named Purdy was tried for stabbing and killing a Catholic named Trainor. The evidence was that Purdy had followed the other from a fair, came up with him on the road, told him "he was no man"—clearly to pick a quarrel—and wantonly stabbed him with a knife. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter; and Mr. Justice Crampton, after reading him a moral lecture, sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

Here is a painful and lamentable contrast. In Down, a riot of a party character takes place at a fair; a Protestant follows a Catholic along the road and slays him with a knife; and the prisoner is sentenced to 12 month's imprisonment. In Belfast a riot takes place in the street, and in the heat of the brawl a Catholic stabs a Protestant—for which offence he is sentenced to be transported for life. What conclusion can the people draw from the comparison of these cases, but one fatal to all confidence in the administration of justice in Ireland? We do not want to question Judge Perrin's sentence, but if he was right what must we say of Judge Crampton?

In truth, things of this kind are fearfully destructive of all respect for the law, and its administration. We do not want to manufacture grievances-we do not seek to find evil motives for unhappy acts of this sort. But the things are so hideously glaring that they must impress every honest man most disagreeably, who is dispassionate enough to weigh their consequences and their effect on the minds of the people. These two sentences—so monstrously unequal—by two Irish Judges, on two similar cases—will long be remembered as disastrous examples of the unfortunate administration of justice in Iteland—Ulsterman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT JEDBURGH. - A correspondent of the Daily Mail says :- "We believe a building of this kind will shortly be commenced. There are no Catholics in this district, saving three Irish families and the Jedburgh town clerk. The Marshioness of Lothian will, however, be the patroness of the building. It is now said to be a matter of fact that the two youngest sons of the Marshioness have been bantised in the Romish faith, greatly to the displeasure of the trustees who had to see to their uprearing.

The prorogation of Parliament will, we have reason to believe, take place in the third week in August -most probably on the 18th of that month. - Globe.

The transport ship, Lord Auckland, from London to Madras, with Company's troops on board, put in at Plymouth on Monday with cholera on board. Three deaths had already occurred, and upwards of twenty cases were reported.

NEW AMBULANCE CROPS.-Notice has been given to the metropolitan police that fifty men are required for special service at the seal of war. These men must have been in the cavalry, as they will be mounted, the duties being to look after stragglers, from the various regiments. The pay is fixed at two guineas per week. Should the system succeed, it is under-stood to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to increase the force materially. Twelve men, who had volunteered to join the Commissariat staff, at a rate of 5s 6d per day, with rations, will embark immediately to join that service. - Times.

The police force of Liverpool is in a state of insubordination. Large numbers are weekly leaving the force—say from forty to fifty—and efficient members cannot be obtained to fill up the vacancy. It is said that Major Greig-refuses to let an Irishman fill the situation of a policeman. The old hands (Irishmen) are leaving in scores.

The first of the new guns cast at Woolwich for service in the Baltic has just been shipped. It is intended to be under the control of Admiral Chads; it will carry rather further than four miles.

It is not correct to say that 6,000 more troops have just been, ordered to the East. The mistake arises from the fact of the nine regiments of cavalry and in fantry, which we announced some three or four weeks ago as having been, ordered for immediate embarkation for Turkey, to reinforce the 30,000 troops already under the command of Lord Raglan. Most of these regiments have gone, or are on the point of going. The cavalry (Scotch Greys, and 4th Light Dragoons) will be incorporated into the divisions of Lord Cardi-

THE POTATO CROP.—The fact has at last, become loo appareal to leave any doubt that we are likely to lose a large portion of the crops of this valuable esculent by the same fatality which has blighted the hopes of former years!—English Paper.

THE PRICE OF PAPER AND THE "TIMES" NEWS-PAPER.—The rise in the price of paper has increased; the expense of the Times newspaper £400 a week or £20,000 annually.

A functionary, nearly connected with a cabinet mi-nister, it is said, has largely and unfortunately specuated in the lands. - Morning Herald.

CENTENARIANS, - At the last census 111 men and 208 women have been returned of ages ranging from 100 to 119 years; and to the scientific inquirer in the districts where these old people reside, an opportunity is afforded of investigating and setting at rest a problem of much greater interest than some of the curious questions that engage the attention of learned societies. Two-thirds of the centanarians are women. Several of them in England are natives of parishes of Ireland or Scotland where no efficient system of registration exists; few of them reside in the parishes where they were born, and have been known from youth; many of the old people are paupers, and probably illiterate; so that it would no doubt be difficult to obtain the documentary evidence which can alone be accepted as conclusive proof of such extraordinary ages .- Census Report.

AFFECTING INCIDENT .- While the 46th regiment were in rank in the barrack square at Windson, prior to marching out for conveyance to Southampton en roule to Constantinople, a motherless child, six years old, clung to its father's legs. He was peremptorily ordered to send it away, but resolutely answered, "1 will not." Licutenant Hutton, touched with the scene, took the child and placed two ten pound notes in its hand, with the hope that some one would befriend it. This, however, proved unnecessary, for having afterwards made his own mother (who is staying at Windsor) acquainted with the circumstances, she adopted the little fellow in time to give the father an assurance that the child should be well cared for .-Bucks Advertiser.

UNITED STATES.

The Cholera is subsiding, and as to the excitement about it, that has more than proportionately passed The thing is seldom mentioned except as away. people look at their morning or evening papers for the daily bulletin of deaths .- N. Y. Times.

The extraordinary number of four thousand four hundred Immigrants landed at this port on Thursday. A very large proportion were Germans, shipped from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. The remainder came from Havre and Liverpool. There were several births and nine deaths on board the vessels during the passage; and, strangely enough, there were no pajents requiring Hospital treatment on their arrival here.—N. Y. paper.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lt. Wm. C. Toby, who expired at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 1st inst. Lieut. Toby served in the Mexican war, but was better known from his long connection with the press as Legislative, and more recently, Congressional eporter. His letters under the homme de plume of "John of York," were greatly admired, and carned for the writer no little celebrity, while his amiable and sociable qualities endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances who will deeply lament his untimely end. In his last sickness he was visited by several Protestant ministers who failed, however, to afford him the consolation he desired, although he had always been a Protestant himself. At length he sent for the Rev. Mr. Maher, the Catholic pastor, who after sufficient conversation, received his profession of faith and admitted him into the Catholic fold. Subsequently, the deceased received all the rites of the Church with much fervor and piety. As he had resided in Harrisburg from time to time, he had many acquaintances and friends there among the Protestant portion of the community, among whom his death-bed conversion has, very naturally created no little sensation.—Requiescat in pace.—Catholic Herald, Phi.

THE ST. Lovis Rior .- Some idea of the extent of the riot at St. Louis may be formed from the fact that 55 houses were mobbed and the most of their contents Government to enforce the law or vindicate the honor In addition to this a larg houses had windows broken, signs pulled down, and the inmates frightened away. - Boston Journal.,

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH BY FIRE. -We regret to announce that this venerable building was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Thursday, the 10th inst, a little before day. The fire com-municated to it from an adjoining building, used as a Planing Machine Shop, where the fire originated .-All efforts at preserving the church were in vain .-The building and fine organ are a total loss. The best part of the vestments and sucred utensils have been saved from the wreck. The loss is, in some measure, covered by insurance.—Pittsburg Catholic.

The English deserters, Prichard and Carey, were further examined before U. S. Commissioner Woodbury, of Boston, on Friday on the charge of robbing the Queen's Treasury at Sydney. The Commissioner held that the offence proved was larceny, which offence was not in the Ashburton Treaty. He therefore ordered their discharge. They were then immediately taken in charge by the State authorities, the British Consul having made a complaint against them in the Police Court for simple largeny. The announcement of their discharge was received with applause by the audience in the Court'room.

The drought in New Hampshire, particularly in Belknap County, is very severe. The deadgrass and stubble are as dry as tinder, and fires are raging in the woods in all directions.

The Havanna papers are filled with denunciation of the American Government for the destruction of Greyown, over which they exult as certain to involve the United States and Great Britain in war.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS PROSCRIBED IN PHILA-DELPHIA. - The newly elected School Directors in the lower section of the city, have removed some fifteen of the Teachers in the Public Schools, within the last few days, on (it is understood) Sectarian grounds. All the discharged teachers belonged to the Catholic Church. Much feeling is being manifested here among the friends of the proscribed Teachers, and the matter seems likely to greatly widen the already existing breach between the Protestants, and Catholics in this city .: What will our "Liberal Catholics" say

We do not know of a single instance where a Catholic clergy man was "placed by popular suffrage," on a Common School Committee. We never heard even of such a thing being proposed, but twice and on both occasions the Caucus rejected the proposition. If any clergyman has been so placed, the case was so very rare and remote, that it never reached our knowledge.—Ib.

The Galena Advertiser note the fact that a lad named George Jackson, aged twelve years, was committed to juil in this city, a day or two since, for the murder of a playmate, called Elias Horn, aged sixteen. . Both boys were residents of Millville, in this county. The two went to Apple River together, and Jackson returned alone. In answer to an enquiry for his companion, he said he was drowned. Search was made for the body, and it was found that the deceased had been shot, the ball entering his mouth. Jackson now says he shot him by snapping the gun at him, without knowing it to be loaded. His accessers think he killed him for a dollar and ten cents in his pocket at the time of the tragedy.—Galena (111.) Jefferson, Aug. 6 Hurrah for the "Common Schools."

TRIAL OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN FOR MURDER. Our readers, especially those in Jesterson County, will recollect the case of the Rev. Joseph R. Johnson, a Baptist elergyman located at Saugerties, who not long ago was tried and deposed from the ministry for immorality. Some time before, his wife and inlant child had been drowned; as it was at the time supposed accidentally, while he was rowing them in a boat on the river. After his character was discovered, it began to be suspected that he threw them over board, and thus caused their death, and on an investigation the Grand Jury indicted him. Unfortunalely it turned out after the evidence was closed, that there was a mistake in the indictment in the name of the deceased wife, and on that ground the court ordered his acquittal, but committed him to jail to await the action of the next Grand Jury upon his case. Johnson formerly resided in Henderson, Jefferson County .-Rome Sentincl.

SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY.-The Lexington (Mo.) Express, has an account of the death of a slave at the hands of his master, Josephus Hinklin, from which we make the following extract :- "The only fault alleged against the negro was that he was dissatisfied with his master, and wanted to be sold, and that he was lazy. For these alleged offences the negro was put to the torture. Ontside of Fox's Book of Martyre it would be hard to find any case that in point of eruelty affords a parallel to this. Mrs. Stowe's imagination furnishes no case upon which this is not an improvement. The lash, fire, gouging, beating over the head with heavy clubs, the rubbing of cayanne pepper and tobacco in his eyes, &c., were some of the appliances used, not for a single hour, or a single day, or a single week, but every day, for more than three weeks," until he died. The fiend has not yet been arrested." -N. Y. Heruld.

We have repeatedly called public attention to the fact, that the Slave-trade is now, and has long been actively carried on between this City and the Coast of Africa; that New York merchants are constantly sending vessels to Africa, to bring cargoes of slaves to Cuba; and that this infamous traffic, made piracy by special treaties as well as by the laws of the United States, is constantly carried on from this port and from Baltimore with a degree of openness and recklessness which makes the Government officers accomplices for not taking steps to break it up. The imbecility of the Federal officials on this subject is absolutely incredible. Vessels are fitted up almost every week, estensibly for Cuban ports or for legitimate trade on the coast of Africa, - which any trader to that coast will not have a moment's hesitation in identifying as destined for the Slave-trade. Yet not one of them is ever interrupted. Not one has the slightest difficulty in securing regular American papers, and, although every man of any judgment here knows perfectly well the errand on which they have been dispatched, until their slaves are landed at some Cuban port and this Cuban authorities detect the traffic, not a word is ever. heard about it here. There are merchants in our streets to-day who are making thousands and hundreds of thousands yearly, by the traffic condemned alike by our laws and by the public sentiment of the civilized world. And yet nothing is done by the officers of and dignity of the country. -N. Y. Times.

FASHIONABLE TIPPLING-A New Idea .- A lady friend of ours, in making some calls upon the fashionable millenery establishments in Broadway, after making her purchases at one of them, was politely invited into a back room where she was asked to take a glass of wine. We did not ask her whether she refused or not but she informed us that the department seemed devoted exclusively to the purpose of treating their customers. This is another step in the march of civilization. We poor male bipeds will have to keep a sharp look out for our poor wives and daughters, last they be induced, while in a state of semi-intoxication, to spend more money in finery than the law allows. Tippling is getting to be a fashionable vice among the ladies, and there are already several splendid saloons in Broadway, which they visit exclusively for the purpose, unattended by their lords .- N. Y. Allas.

A MOCK MARRIAGE-SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE. - At Clifton Springs, a short time since, a gay party was assembled—among them Miss M., of Bullalo, and Frank N., of Syracuse. In the course of the evening, gaiety began to flag, and some one proposed a marriage. Up springs the gay young Miss M., and expressed a willingness to be the bride. She was followed by Frank N., who joyfully consented to be the groom. A young gentleman present, who sometimes deals in jewelry, and is well known in Syracise circles, performed the ceremony, and the merry couple made the usual responses: After the ceremony was over, the groom gave his bride to understand that he considered it binding. She demurred, and started for her home at Buffalo, the baffled bridegroom following her, and pressing his claim at the house of her father. He was sent about his business with some striking specimens of parental indignation from the lady's father. Matters at present are in statu que, and the lovely damsel remains a "wedded maid?" The gentleman claims her as his lawful wife, and her

The gentleman claims not as the relatives deny the claim.

How Rum River was Named.—The original Indian name of this stream was Manitou (Spirit.), The ranged it to Rivière du Saint Esprit, (River French changed it to Rivière du Saint Esprit, (River of the Holy Spirit.) English or American traders next translated this into Spirit River, and alterwards "for short," Rum being the only "spirit? then known in those parts, called it Rum River. Milwaukie Sen-

SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable is any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the united Kingdom, are drawn o

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, . 11981 At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. . Itanio Private at the sound and the WHILE OF THE CO. O.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1854

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At last something like a plan is beginning to evolve Aself from the chaotic confusion of the Eastern question. An expedition against the Crimea has been decided upon; and it seems that some of the steamers and transports have actually left Varna. The point of disembarcation is, as yet, a secret.

. The Russians are still falling back, seemingly inestined to avoid hazarding a general engagement .-From the Baltic, we have rumors of the bombard-"ment of Bomarsund by the fleet, and the occupation of the Aland islands by the French troops. These however want confirmation.

The Asia arrived at New York yesterday. We copy from the telegraphic report :-

The Russians are evacuating Moldavia and Wal-Hachias The expeditionary troops have arrived at Tewekat, the Isihmus joining the Crimen to the main land. A formidable expedition against Sebastopol is preparing at Varna.

"3,000 troops have landed near Boomersond. The Russians had abandoned 8 cannon. The large ships of the fleet were at Letsund. The bombardment was expected to take place on the 8th August.

"Prince Gortschakoff announced to the Austrian Goverament that both the Moldavias would be evacuated immediately. The Austrian froups on their way to Gallicia, Bokvaria, and Transylvania had,

consequently, received orders to half for the present.

"Queen Christian has been indicted before the Spanish. Courts, on a charge of treason. Arrangements had been made for the departure of the Queen and her family; but large bodies of troops surrounded the palace. The populace seem determined on the punishment of the Queen, and that she shall not leave Spain until she has been tried by the Courts. There had been more fighting at Madrid."

THE CANADIEN.

From a lengthy notice with which the Canadien of the 18th inst. honors us, we gather that our cotemporary is very angry, and therefore conscious of error-but, at the same time, unwilling to acknowledge his fault. This we regret; we expected that the Canadien would have had the good sense to confess, and do penance for, his sins against decency, which we pointed out, and animadverted upon, in the TRUE WITNESS of the 11th inst.

The Canadica adopts, however, a different tone. Instead of manifesting any signs of contrition for his faults, he repeats the offence, and endeavors to make it appear that he has been harshly treated by the TRUE WITNESS. Our cotemporary complains:

1st. That we have misquoted him.

2d. That we have passed censure upon him. . 3d. That the editor of the TRUE WITNESS is a the impertment interference of any ministerial back. convert to Catholicity -not born and bred a Catholic When laymen take it upon them publicly to criticise like the editor of the Canadien - and that moreover the former is-"un rejeton exotique"-an exotic sinstical superiors, there is an end of all ecclesiastisprout, living in a distant country, in ignorance of the first elements of Catholicity at a period when are at once reversed. " me"-of the Canadien-were learning from our

Catholic pastors, devotion to religion, and respect for its ministers. Now, what right has a foreigner and e convert to criticise the conduct of a " natyve Ca-

nadian?" Our misquotations from the Canadien amount to these,—that we translated the words, "un nombre assez considerable"-" a considerable number"-TRUE WITNESS, Aug. 11-thus omitting the word "assezi" We hasten to correct our mistake; and admit that it would have been better to have saida pretty considerable number" of the rural cures and vicars." We do not see however, that this trivial omission, in any way affects the substantial accuracy of our translation in The second fault with which we are charged is more grave, and we must plead guilty to an oversight. We rendered the word actuellement" by "actively" instead of "actualty; so that the passage in the Canadian, which we

y ... It is of no use deceiving one's self further, since it is notorious that a metty considerable number—nombre asses considerable—of rural cares and vicars octually (not netively) interfere in the elections, in upposition to the views of the Government."

transferred to our columns, should have read :--

Really, the Canadien must have little to complain of, as to the manner in which he was quoted by the FRUE WITNESS, when he condescends to notice auch trivialkernors; errors which in no degree affect the sense of the passage. These, however, are the only misquotations, or errors of translation, with which

of the Canadien was substantially correct. Our There is another cause, viz .: the " hostility of Mr. would, if followed out, have led to very different recotemporary, having expressly asserted that a number Hincks to separate schools;" and it is to this hostilisults. It would, for instance, have effectually preof the rural clergy had interfered in the late elections, ty that we must attribute the insidious "Act Supple- rented any candidate from receiving a Catholic vote, cotemporary, having expressly asserted that a number Hincks to separate schools; and it is to this hostili-sults. It would, for instance, have offectually pre-clude we have no decided to philip or include the politics of the rural clergy had interfered in the late elections, by that we must attribute the insidious "Act Supple-rested any candidate from receiving a Catholic vote, that agitate the country. When Theard Mr. Hincks in opposition to Ministerial views, asserted, by impli-t mentary" of last session: This Bill was drawn up who did not pledge himself to oppose Mr. Hincks' state positively at the different in this clown, that the

opinions. They had not read the Canadien; and, as our cotemporary observes, with his usual good taste and modesty: - oring was or using all in colours

Nous avons cru qu'ils ne pouvaient se dispenser de

"We thought that they could not dispense with reading the Canadian."

We agree with our cotemporary. If our Clergy and Catholic laity expect to obtain clear, orthodox, philosophical, and perfectly novel views upon the great social questions of the day—upon the obligations of Matrimony, and Divorce, for instance—they must not "dispense with reading the Canadien." In its columns they will find much to surprise them; much of which Catholics, who have not the advantage of reading the Canadien, must for ever remain in igno-

Now, not having read the Canadien, and being in consequence in a state of great mental darkness, it was, according to our cotemporary, highly condemnable on the part of these benighted priests to exercise any influence upon the elections. "Such conduct"—that is, the conduct of those who presume to offer an opinion upon a subject, without having made themselves masters of it in all its bearings-(which can be done only by reading the Canadien) -" blameable amongst private individuals, is in the highest degree reprehensible and dangerous in a priest."-Canadien, July 31st.

Thus, if there be meaning in words, the Canadien accused our rural clergy of 'using their influence,' whilst but imperfectly informed on the merits of the questions at issue; and proceeded to pass sentence upon this conduct as highly reprehensible and dangerous. This the Canadien had no right to do; and we tell him again, that, to every honest Catholic, his presumption in presuming to brand our rural clergy as ignorant—(because they don't read the Canadien)—and as political agitators because they exercise their influence on the elections, is as disgusting, as was his disregard of truth, in the case of the Bishop of Toronto-or as, when again, he deliberately and maliciously circulated the foul Protestant lie that Dr. Brownson had denounced Protestant marriages

No layman has the right to sit in judgment upon the Clergy, or to pass sentence upon their conduct. Unlike functionaries in the secular order, the Priesthood are not responsible to the laity for the manner in which they fulfil the functions of their Ministry. The former are responsible to the people; for, through them, from God, do they derive their power. The latter hold their offices direct from God; and to Him alone do they owe any account for their behavior therein. We do not assert the impeccability of the Priesthood; nor do we deny to the layman the right to call the attention of the proper authorities to conduct which he may deem "reprehensible and would be the duty of the layman, charitably, and avoiding all scandal, to notify the Bishop of the percant priest's diocese; leaving it to the Prelate, who is responsible to God, to take such action as to him might appear requisite in the premises. But no layman—no not even the editor of the Canadien has the right to erect himself into an ecclesiastical censor, or to assume the functions of a Bishop. To Bishops alone does it belong of right to reprehend the inferior clergy; and we may be sure that—if there had been anything "reprehensible or dangerous" in the conduct of the "rural cures and vicars," of whom the Canadien complains, and whom he so and censure the conduct of their pastors, and ecclecal discipline: the positions of learner and teacher

We do not feel called upon to deny, or palliate, the facts of our conversion to Catholicity, or of our foreign birth. We do not feel either to be a reproach; and are certainly not aware, that because we were Protestant, and are not Canadian by birth, we should abstain from condemning the impertinent sallies of one, who appears to be a Catholic only as he is a Canadian-by the mere accident of his birth. Our cotemporary boasts that, whilst we were in ulter darkness, he was a dweller in a spiritual Goshen, learning from Catholic Pastors his duties towards religion and its ministers. We regret that we cannot congratulate him upon practising what he then learnt, nor felicitate his pastors upon their pupil. Not that we would attach any blame to the pastors. They did what they could, no doubt, with the raw material upon which they had to work; and the best workman, is still, to a certain degree, dependant upon the quality of his materials. It is a homely proverb, but an apt one. "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Speaking of the " School Question," the Quebec Colonist says: - We are aware that the bigotry of the ultra-Protestants of the George Brown school has prevented the working of the Act, and that some legislative provisions will have to be made, to enable Catholics to enjoy the privileges for which they ask, and which they are entitled to."

The difficulties with which the Catholics of Upper Canada have to contend, are not solely attributable ers? if immediate justice were not done to Catholics the ead tax us. Canada have to contend, are not solely attributable to the "bigotry of the George Brown party."

cation, that they had done so without having made by Dr. Ryerson in all its important clauses." To him themselves, acquainted, with the ments of the quest did Mr. Hincks—who, hypocritically appeared to be tions, upon which they reprehensibly hazarded their anxious, to meet the views of the Catholics on the been anticipated. The condition of the supporters of Catholic Schools in Upper Canada has been rendered far worse than it was before.

the result of the Ministerial Bill, that he was-though, of course, secretly—one of the most ardent advocates the debate thereupon, to urge its adoption by the Hincks thought it prudent to keep his," opposition to separate schools" secret; and so to legislate, as, without coming to an open rupture with the Catholic party, to throw every obstacle in the way of the further development of the separate school system.

The policy recommended by Dr. Ryerson, was this-Not to attack the separate schools; to take nothing from them, but to add to the advantages already possessed by the non-Catholic schools. By these means, the temptations to Catholic parents, to disregard the admonitions of their, Pastors, and to send their children to the schools condemned by the Church, would be vastly augmented, and would, of course, prove irresistible to lax, lukewarm, and dishonest Catholics, who are to be found in Canada, as in every other part of the world. With a little encouragement and protection from the State, it was hoped that this description of Catholics might be arrayed in open hostility to the Church, and on the side of what Dr. Ryerson calls " intellectual and general improvement." These were the motives which actuated the framers of the "Act Supplementary;" this the policy which dictated the restrictions, in Mr. Hincks' Clergy Reserves Bill, upon appropriations for sectarian school purposes.

Having quoted a remark of the True Witness to the effect that, by "justice to Catholics," we meant:

"The concession of all claims which the Churchthe sole competent judge in the premises—has declared to be just;"

the Montreal Herald comments as follows:-"It seems to us that, in that case, it would be well to advocate the abolition of all the present machinery of legislation and let the Church transact the business at first hand. Why have the Church to direct the numerous guests, must the complete success which electors to direct the ministry to pass laws, when the crowned their exertions be attributed. laws might be passed at once by the Church itself? Ministers, Parliaments, Elections, and Governors, are clearly, fifth wheels to coaches, or any still more useless pieces of machinery, upon this theory of Gorernment."-Herald, 19th inst.

It seems to us that our contemporary must have failed to notice that, in claiming for the Church the sole right to decide what was "just," as towards dangerous" in a priest. In such a contingency, it Catholics, we were alluding solely to politico-religious questions, or questions presenting a religious as well as a secular side; and that, therefore, the claim, as put forward by the True Witness, did not apply to purely secular questions; in which it never has been the custom of the Church to interfere with the tree action of the secular power.

In asserting the sole competency of the Church to adjudicate upon these same politico-religious questions, our intention was to assert-that the Church, and not the individual Catholic, had the right to declare wherein "justice to Catholics" consisted. We asserted, in fact, no more for the Church, have reprinanded the guilty parties, and put matters individual; and there can be no doubt, that the in- Catholic body, as follows:to right, without the assistance of the Canadien, or terests of society, and the stability of governments, "Having been present at the Reform Dinner held competent judge of what is "just" as towards Catholics—than by the Protestant theory which constitutes every man a judge in his own case.

Perhaps the Herald will say that the State is the sole judge on all questions, political, religious, and trenson against the first principle of Protestantism. If man's private judgment is good in the super-natural order, it must be so in the natural order; if valid against the Church, equally valid against the State.

An Irish Catholic writes to us from Brock, complaining of the conduct of some of his fellow counrymen, and co-religionists, during the late election for the North Riding of the County of Ontario. Though we have no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of our correspondent's statements—and fully agreeing with him that, with every true Catholic, the one consideration should be "How will the vote I am about to give, affect the interests of the Catholic Church ?" we do not think it right or prudent to publish a onesided account of the transactions alluded to. We fear, as our correspondent says "that when too late" Catholics will find to their cost, how sadly against their own interests they have in many places voted; and that-being guided in their choice of representamies. The policy laid down by the Catholic Institute of Toronto in May last, and embodied in a Resolution-pledging itself to oppose the "re-election of the present Ministry and of any of their supportwith regard to the free working of their schools-

Clergy Reserves Bill: for every vole given for that Bill, will be a vote against Catholic Freedom of Edu-cation. The Bill has been carefully prepared by School question-give carte blanche; and the result Mr. Hincks, the avoived opponent of separate schools, has been what was intended, and what might have with the view of abolishing what he is pleased to call " sectarianism:" Mr. Hincks, is the head of the Upper Conadian Ministry, and where the head goes the tail must follow. Of this, however, the Catho-"So well aware was Dr. Ryerson that this would be lics of Unper Canada may be certain; that, if Mr. Hincks' Bill passes, their last chance of obtaining justice for their schools will have slipped away .of the measure; writing constantly to Quebec during They may call indignation meetings, and pass noble resolutions; but talking and resolving will avail them legislature, as the next best thing to the abolition of nothing. Their demonstrations may excite the pity of separate schools altogether. In 1853, however, Mr. their friends, and provoke the contempt of their enemies; but it will not bring back the chance which they have so strangely thrown away:

> The Toronto Leader complains of the fearful amount of bribery during the late elections. We will not undertake to contradict our cotemporary upon a point on which he ought to be well-informed. The Leader says:-

"In our larger cities, we are fast reaching a state of things in which no man can be elected unless he purchases his seat by bribery, direct or indirect. These places are fast being given up to the control of whoever has the weightiest purse, or is willing to spend the largest amount of his nwn, or it may be his creditor's money. We do not here speak of direct bribery but of practices sanctioned by law, and allowed to pass unquestioned before a parliamentary committee. The realest amount of bribery practised is not direct and llegal; it is indirect and not prohibited by law. It is done openly and in the face of day. Merit goes for nothing, in such cases; and money becomes every hing. The man of merit, without bags of money to brow away, in the most corrupting practices, has no chance of success. Our City constituencies are fast becoming mere marketable commodities, at the exclusive disposal of the rich."

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETIES.

Our Irish friends are always lucky in their festivities; the excellence of their Soirées is proverbial; but an Trish Pic-Nic-in the language of the immortal Elijah Pogram-may be said to "defy creation." The expedition of Wednesday last was no exception to the rule. The weather was all that could be desired; the arrangements of the Officers of the Societies were most excellent; and to them, and to their unremitting attention to the comforts of their

At S A.M., upwards of a thousand persons embarked on board the steamers Iron Duke and Jacques Cartier; and in due time were landed in the pleasant woods of Lavaltrie. Hunger having asserted its rights, and the mighty appetites of the famishing multitudes having been appeased, dancing set in, in good carnest, to the enlivening strains of two excelent bands, whose services had been engaged for the trip. At 4 P.M., the company re-embarked, and re turned to Montreal highly satisfied with the day's amusement. We have not yet learnt the amount realised; but it will, no doubt, be something considerable; and after the deduction of all expences, there will be a handsome balance for the St. Patrick's Or

Before separating an extempore meeting was held, it which a vote of thanks to the captains of the boats was unanimously agreed to, and embodied in a couple of resolutions.

A correspondent of the Cutholic Citizen, writing than what every consistent Protestant, who professes over the signature "Pro Bano Catholico," diswantonly insults—the Bishop of the Diocese would the "right of private judgment," claims for every courses upon public affairs, and the prospects of the

are better secured by the Popish doctrine—that the here recently, at which four members of the Govern-Church alone, and not the individual, is the sole ment were in attendance, I must say that I was not very much astonished with the explanation of Mr. Hincks, in reference to the School question. His expressed sentiments fully bear out my long settled opinions regarding the policy of the Upper Canadian members of the Government, with reference to Separate Schools. They will for the time seemingly grant politico-religious. But this would be to deny the anything Catholics may require, in order to educate right of private judgment;" and therefore high their children in the manner that is dear to them; but when the Clergy Reserves, and other important measures are settled, then look out for your cherished School Law. They want Lower Canada support to settle the Reserves, and carry out some other semi-socialist measures; and when their ends are gained, down goes your Separate Schools without much trouble. Well, taking it all in all, the Catholics are themselves to blame if they be hoodwinked in the manner intended. They have their eyes now opened, and let them look out in time.

"Now that the election is over, it will perhaps be unnecessary to say a word with respect to the general course the Catholics have taken in the political contest, especially in the Western constituencies. From the Catholic Institute of Toronto, and its branches, much was expected; but I cannot say that the line of policy adopted by that institution has been as useful to our cause as a more decided course would have been. If there had been anything like a proper organization, there would now be several Catholic members elected in Upper Canada; whereas there is not a single man returned of our persuasion, if we except the two McDonalds, who are as far from being Cathulics in spirit, as the most democratic Protestant. They tives, rather by old party names, than by the merits are found willing to associate themselves with the of the respective candidates—they have in several field in attaining the Premiership which he so ardently instances secured the return of their bitterest eneaims at. I cannot see any reason why the Catholics, as a body, should not publicly state their sofitments upon the leading political questions of the day, as well as any of the Protestant sects. There has not been any considerable body of Protestants in the Province that did not come boldly out, and state their position previous to the election. We are, as it were, in the political world a mere nonontity, and our views are never called into question, for they very naturally con-

Catholic Bisliops called upon the Governor General; and took that occasion of expressing their views about the Clergy Reserves, I historic you I felt highly delighted to see that their Lordships had not considered, it beyond the line of, their public duty to express themselves finally and above board. They had a most unquestionable right to do so; and I only regret that their opinions were not more widely diffused previous to the election, as a sort of guidance for their faithful and devoted fullowers. If the ranting of the non-conformist bigots of dissent, is to rule Upper Camada, then it is time that every lover of tolerance and national liberty should know it. All the oppression of Anglicanism cannot bear the least comparison with what we may expect from the Praise-God-Barebones, Covenanters and fanatic Wesleyans, if they be permitand to direct the public affairs of the country. It is now the bounder duty of Catholies to look out, both in Upper and Lower Canada, ere it be too late."

When Gavazzi, and his allies of the Protestant press, were busy last year assailing our Sisters of Charity with every filthy calumny that their beastly imaginations, ever fertile in obscenity, could devise, we remarked that the best refutation of these calumnies would be given by the conduct of the Sisters of Charity; that, in all probability, pestilence would, in a few months be on our shores; and that then, the quiet unostentatious heroism of these ladies, whom it pleased Gavazzi and his friends to stigmatise as corruptors of youth," would put their enemies to silence.

So it has been. The tone of the Protestant press has greatly altered, and it is now becoming the fashion to admire, where the other day it was the universal custom to abuse. The following extracts-one from the Philadelphia Gazette, the other from the Montreal Witness-will illustrate our meaning :-

"Reader, have you ever observed one of those meek and devoted Sisters of Charity, humbly attired in a black dress and a quaint white hood, wending her way along Chesnut street, amid the dashing throng of fashionable beaux and belles? This sight has frequently excited our curiosity and awakened singular reflections. We see moving among those whose thoughts and feelings are all bent upon the gay and fluttering vanities, "the fleeting showers of this passing world," one, whose purpose here seems but to worship God, and relieve the sufferings of humanity who, while others are gaudily attired, and wasting the hours in the idle and gossipping promenade, looks upon such a life with a feeling of aversion; and, with prayer, food, and medicine, hastens to the homes of poverty and affliction. She thinks not of the latest style of bonnet received from the French capital of fashion; nor the manner in which Jenny Lind, Sontag, or some other pets of the public, wore her their at a certain concert, subjects which are fully and vigor-ously discussed by the ladies who throng the pave. She moves among them, but is not of them. She heeds not the impudent stare, or petty jeer of the moustachioed Mantalinis who escort or follow the dashing belles. They have her pity—nothing more. Follow her, and after the glittering crowd of human butter-flies is passed, you will find her kindling a fire on a hearth long cold, giving bread to gaunt-cheeked chil-dren, kneeling beside the couch of the sick, or administering medicine, to lips parched with a fevered breath. There you will learn to respect the quaint white hood and gloomy dress; and the next time you see this woman on Chesnut street, you will lancy that the blessings of hundreds, peal like heavenly music in her ears, and that her meek brow is forever fanned by angel-wings.
"The beneficient qualities of these devoted Sisters

of Charity cannot be seen while the broad sunshine of prospetity is around us; but they shine out like glorious stars when the night of adversity lowers in its gloom. When the poisoning hand of pestilence touches the brilliant and the beautiful—the rich and the poor-and homes are rendered desolate, friends even avoiding friends—when the dread of contagious disease makes strangers of us all, we may find friends to peril their lives in the effort to save us, in those mild, humble, devoted disciples of Christ. They slinch not in the pursuit of their hely vocation. When even relations desert the couch of the dying, they remain, as if their lofty faith had lifted them above all mortal disease, to the immediate protection of fleaven itself. Their character is written in letters of living light in the history of New Orleans and other cities that have been smitten with a destructive pestilence. What they performed there, of peril and devotion, should never be forgotten by the lovers of all that is noble in humanity. Study that history of womanly heroism, and our word for it, you will never sneer at the quaint aspect of one of these self-sacrificing Sisters as seen among a fashionable crowd."-Philadelphia Gazette.

More than once we have referred in terms of commendation to the self-denial and self-devotion of the Nons and Sisters of Charity during seasons of severe sickness. With their motives we have nothing to do; we can only judge by actions, and these are excellent, so far as care of the sick is concerned."-Montreal Witness.

What are the objects of the " Know-Nothing" Societies in the United States? is a question often put. We find an explanation in the Richmond Christian Advocate, a Protestant paper of the United States, which says "if these are its"-Know-Nothingism's—" principles—they commend themselves to our unqualified approbation." We tay a few of these "principles" before our readers, as specimens of what Protestants mean by "civil and religious li-

- berty":-- "KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.
- Repeal of all Naturalisation Laws.
- None but Native Americans for office.
 War to the hilt on Romanism.
- Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name.
- The amplest projection to Protestant interests.
 Eternal ennity to all who attempt to carry out the
- principles of a foreign Church or State.
- "Death to all foreign influences."
- This reads not unlike the social and political programme of European Liberals. "Liberty, Fraternity, or Death." From the frequent occurrence of be succeeded by Sir Edmund Head, as Governor Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Patrick's Hospitals.

 HENRY Howard, It is stated positively, that Lord Elgin is about to Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution; In this city, on Saturday night, 18th inst., of aponity, or Death." Plant Howard, as Governor Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Patrick's Hospital.

 Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Patrick's Hospitals.

 Was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. ...This reads not unlike the social and political pro-

mity-and death," one would hardly suspect it was the Platform of a professedly religious society, intent upon carrying out the principles of the Author of Christianity. However the discrepancies vanish when we reflect that it is the Platform of a Protestant, not of a Christian, Society.

There is much truth in the following article, which we clip from the Commercial Advertiser. contemporary need not, however, have left Canada, or Montreal, to find numerous instances of the humbug which he rebukes. Have we not amongst us the ex-Directors of the Swindling Montreal and Provident Savings Bank? And are not these Swindling gentry " as little impaired in fortune, or in the esteem of good society" as if they had been the most honorable men in the world? Nay, has not the Montreal press, with scarcely an exception, endeavored to gloss over the infamous frauds to which the failure of the above mentioned bank was owing, and through which so many of our honest and industrious citizens were robbed of their hard earned savings? True, the knaves who brought this to pass are amongst our wealthy citizens, and occupy the high places in the Synagogue; but none the less for that is their knavery worthy of the reprehension of the Commercial Advertiser. Whilst, these go unrebuked we cannot afford to be severe on our Yankee neighbors. " Who live in glass houses should not throw stones:"--

"CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAME.-The way in which the crimes of great offenders are smoothed over, and communicated to the public, is a remarkable feature of the present age. In the American financial vocabulary, the term 'over issue,' must have already become permanently fixed, though how Webster will define it, yet remains to be seen. It seems like charity, to cover a multitude of sins, and to take under its extensive wing all, sorts of swindles, great

"In the good old fashioned times-long since departed—there was a word in vogue which happily expressed not only the condition of a broken merchant, but the public sentiments concerning his failure. He was called Bankrupt-because when he failed to meet his engagements-his bench (banco) in the market place was broken (rupto.) He ceased to be a merchant, and was even prohibited from again entering into trade until his unfortunate promises were all redeemed. But these were primitive times, and the people who flourished then had some strange notions about honesty, which we of the present day are unable to appreciate. Now, it is rude and ungentlemanly to say of an unfortunate debtor that he has 'failed,' 'burst up' or is dead broke.' Even the notorious Schuyler is not to be called a swindler, or his crime swindling; the proper word is, 'over-issue,' which means simply, that one has overreached or gone beyond his means—no-

thing more.
"All external indications of a failure in business, modern refinement has also abolished. What, in other days, would have been a house of mourning, is converted into a theatre for the display of a most discreet and decorous submission to fate. Our bankrupt of the present day neither abates his style of living, nor closes his store, nor looks sad. First taking out a goodly inheritance for himself and children, he divides what is left among his creditors. This is accepted without any impertinent enquiries or grumbling, and the business proceeds with no apparent interrup tion. He is said not to have failed. He was ' short, or ' had a settlement with his creditors,' that is all.

If a banker uses for his own purposes, or gambles away private funds committed to his care, the gentle excuse is, the has become involved.?

" Should the President, Secretary, or agent of an incorporated company obtain millions of dollars from the public by false tokens, it is not theft, robbery, counterfeiting, nor forgery; it is only an fover issue. The enterprising operator temporarily leaves the scene of excitement; he goes to Europe, perhaps, and makes a continental tour; and when he returns, is about a little impaired in fortune or in the esteem of 'good society, as though he had been on an excursion to

"IT LOOKS BAD."-A correspondent of the Montreal Witness asks significantly :-

"What has become of the money (amounting, I be lieve, to many hundreds of pounds) collected by the Rev. E. Lapelletrie, for the purpose of building a French Protestant Church in Montreal ?"

"Sinister reports" are in circulation; "Sons o Belial" shake their heads, and look unutterable things when the French Canadian Missionary schemes are mentioned.

CHOLERA .-- At a meeting of the Board of Health. held on the 17th inst., it was resolved to discontinue the daily reports of mortality, as the general health of the city had so much improved. The Board still recommends the strictest attention to diet.

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning on the New York and Montreal Railroad, near La Pigeonière; by which two men were killed outright and another so seriously injured, that his life was despaired of.

The Rev. Mr. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel" denies, through the columns of the Montreal Pilot the accuracy of the biographical memoir of this somewhat notorious Protestant minister, which appeared in the N. Y. Sunday Times, and which we transferred to our columns. Mr. Orr says that " his life is full of interesting matter; and that if he began to write, he would be at a loss to fix upon his starting

The John Munn steamboat, on her trip to Quebec on Friday last, ran foul of a shoal in the channel near Champlain, and almost immediately filled and went down. The crew, passengers, and cargo were saved, with the exception of one mail bag containing newspapers.

GENEROUS CONDUCT .- We have much pleasure in mentioning the generous subscription of £13, from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 26th Regiment, in aid of the funds of the St. Pat- ment at the opening of the session. rick's Organ Committee.

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, writing from Clarenceville, records the following fiendish outrage; it seems almost incredible :-

"A poor inoffensive man by the name of Owens, having had occasion to go into the Village Tavern, was allured into drinking by some graceless young men, who after succeeding in making him partially intoxi-cated, completely saturated his clothes with spirits of turpentine, and then applied alighted candle to them. Before the flames could be extinguished, the man's body was literally roasted, and those who have seen him, state, that from his waist downward, there is scarcely a particle of skin left, and his physician is of opinion that it is extremely doubtful whether he will survive his sufferings, which for the week have been of a most exeruciating character. The principal perpetrators of this inhuman act, instead of being immediately arrested and committed to prison to stand their trial, have been allowed full liberty of action."

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the Eye and Ear Institution, held on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, in the Rooms of the Institution, St. Francois Xavier Street,—on motion of Bernard McEvenue, seconded by Mr. Sadlier, Francis McDonnell was appointed Chairman; and on motion of Isidore Mallon, seconded by D. Lanigan,

Sadlier was appointed Secretary.
Moved by John McDonnell, seconded by I. Mallon: That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by D. Lanigan, seconded by John Kelly:--That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Management: - Messrs. W. Workman, Francis McDonnell, Charles Curran, W. P. Bartley, C. Dorwin, P. Ronayne, J. McShane, and J. Sadlier. Moved by P. Ronayne, seconded by M. P. Ryan

That John Collins be requested to continue to act as Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year. Moved by John Collins, seconded by D. Lanigan: That this meeting cannot separate without tendering their best thanks to Doctor Henry Howard, of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, for the care and

attention he has bestowed on the suffering poor of this Province, in giving them his Professional Services gratuitously for a period of eight years. A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman, the

meeting adjourned. FRANCIS McDonnell, Chairman. JAMES SADLIER, Secretary.

Montreal, August 17, 1854.

To the Committee of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institulion,- Established 17th Sept., 1845.

GENTLEMEN.-I herewith enclose the Druggist's annual account against your Institution, which I have examined and found correct, and which I am sure you will take means to pay.

I beg to lay before you the Eighth Annual Report of your Institution, by which you will perceive that the number of poor patients treated the past year for those diseases incidental to the Eye and Ear, have been 486, which is 176 more than those treated the preceding year; and which when added to 2,531, the number treated the first seven years, makes a total of the number of poor patients treated at the Institution since it was opened of 3,017.

For the particulars of the cases treated during the past year, I beg leave to refer you to the annexed tabular statement :-

REPORT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Ophthalmis.

Purulent

Simple Conjunctivitis

Chronic Conjunctivitis

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| e | Selerotitis | | | | | | 26 |
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| | Ulcers of Cornea . | | | | | | 50 |
| - | Opacities of Cornea . | | | | | | 18 |
| e | Staphyloma | - | | | | · | 4 |
| a | Amaurosis | | | Ì | | • | 10 |
| | Diseases of Eye-lids . | · · | • | | • | • | 60 |
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| t, [| Morbid conditions of the I | Custac | hian | Tube | es an | ď | , |
| s | Middle Ear . | | | • | | • | 10 |
| - | Morbid condition of the Int | ternal | Ear | .~ | | | 4 |
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Total number of cases of the Ear . 84 RESULTS OF TREATMENT. Diseases of the Eye cured . Do. do. relieved . 298 44 30 Do. do. incurable Under treatment 30 402 Total, ".

Diseases of the Ear cured Do. do. relieved 20 Do. do. incurable 10 Under treatment . 84 Total, .

I have the honor, Gentlemen, To remain your obedient servant,

The Hon M. Morin has been returned for Chicontimi without opposition; so that the honorable gentleman will be enabled to take his seat in Parlia-

The first battle in the approaching session will be on the question of the Speakership. M. Cartier is spoken of as the Ministerialist candidate for the office; and M. Sicotte it is said will be supported by the opposite party. It has hitherto been customary to select the Speaker from amongst the Upper and Lower Canadian members, alternately.

We have to return thanks to our very active agent, Mr. M'Cawley; a gentleman who enjoys the highest certificates from all his employers, and in whom we place full confidence. We would recommend him to the favorable attention of our subscribers, amongst whom he will soon make a tour for the purpose of collecting outstanding debts.

The Metropolitan .- We have received the August number of this excellent Catholic periodical—a number in no wise inferior in interest to any of its predecessors. It is, indeed, a cheering "Sign of the Times," when such truly Catholic publications meet with the support of the community; and the growing popularity of The Metropolitan, is no less creditable to the good taste of the American public, than to the abilities and sound principles of its conductors. Although The Metropolitan "cannot subscribe" to all the opinions put forth by Dr. Brownson in the last number of his Review, we are glad to see that its columns are free from those bitter invectives which have figured in the pages of some of our Catholic journals, not much to the credit of the heads or hearts of the writers. Dr. Brownson is not the Church; he is but a layman, enunciating in clear, forcible, and gentlemanly language, his particular opinions, on certain great political and social problems. We do not at all agree with him on certain points which he lays down: we think that some of his expressions are unguarded; others not duly qualified; several false; and many of them open to misrepresentation. They have, in fact, been misrepresented, and have, we fear, done no little harm. But, we are glad to see, that The Metropolitan records his dissent like a scholar, a genfleman, and a Christian. We trust that his example may be generally followed throughout the United States; and that in condemning what they think to be wrong, the Catholic press will not forget the great obligations which they are under to Dr. Brownson.

LIEUT-COLONEL ROWAN. - This gallant efficet, who. for two or three years, has held the staff appointment of Millitary Secretary, to his uncle, General Rowan, commanding ther Majesty's forces in Canada, left town on Saturday for Qebec, en route (by the Canadian S. S. Charity) for the seat of war in the East, where he has been appointed to command a brigade of artillery. Colonel Rowan has, during his prolonged stay among us, gained the esteem and regard of a very numerous circle of friends, who, while they see him depart with regret, will ever feel an interest in his advancement and prosperity, and whose best wishes will follow him wherever duty and his country's cause may lead.—Alontreal Herald.

Noble Conduct.-The Cornwall Freeholder, in its last number, bears testimony to the admiration which that community entertain for the manly, determined conduct and nutiring zeal which marked the move-ments of Joseph F. McDonald, Esq. Civil Incincer, connected with the board of works, when the cholera first appeared in that town, and during the whole period of its frightful visitation. The calm preserving aftention of Mr McDonald to the sick amidst the deathdealing melavia at the month of the canal and his noble conduct in superintending, day and night, when occasion required, the passage of steamers and other craft safely throng the looks, when the lock master and nearly all his assistants, were swept away from their labors into eternity, was devotion of the most extraordinary character and particularly at a time when no amount of remuneration could tempt the poorest man to apporoach that fatal locality,

The heroic conduct of this gentleman has won him the esteem of the whole neighborhood and is the more deserved as Mr. McDonald is not a resident of Cornwall, but was merely there a few days on business, and only protracted his stay to relieve the distressed at the risk of his own life .- Transcript.

The Kingston Herald states that on the 14th inst, a young lad picked up on Princess street, Kingston, an old handkerchief, with £20 in bank bills rolled un in it. The boy made enquiries and at length found the owner in the shape of a long-faced looking Yankee farmer, residing not many miles from Mill Creek, who on receiving the parcel, put his hand into his packet and presented the honest little fellow with one penny. Very liberal, very l

STRAW PAPER IN EARNEST .- We received by the last English mail an excellent sample of straw paper, better in many respects than the best newspaper now used in Montreal, with a request for orders. We expect soon to see a great reduction brought about in the cost of this great necessity of civilized life.—Montreal Herald.

INFORMATION IS WANTED;

OF MICHAEL PADDEN, who left Ireland in 1852, and who, up to July, 1863, worked on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad; then left with the intention of going to the State of Pennsylvania. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Bridget, who has arrived from Ireland; directed to the oars of Mn. Michard Hranny, Komptville, C.W. [The Boston Pilot would confer a favor by copying.]

Birth.

At Allumette Island, C.W., on the 18th inst., the wife of John Lyuch, Esq., C. S. A., of a daughter.

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conting without opposition to that the konorable sulfact of the end a FRANCE is not live nometinen

A correspondent of the Independance Belle inentions a report that Marshall-St. Arnaud has written to the Emperor to say that he could not take upon bimself the responsibility of crossing the Danube and meeting the enemy without very considerable reinforcements. Some say that 50,000 more men are asked for by the Marshal and (30,000 English by Lord Ragian. The French journals inform us! that reinforcements for the army of the East are being

The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from an intelligent American

now in Europe, dated, franchis Albania a fraction of Marseilles, Monday, July 17,9 1854.—I am induced to make some remarks about the cholera. now in twenty-six departments in France: 2 Perhaps they may throw light on the strange journeyings of this dreadful scourge of God. It appears to have flown over Lyons, that large city watered on both sides by the Rhone and the Soane, and in every way surrounded by fresh water. It has never been there. It lighted at Avignon, at the Pope's palace, the highest ground in the city, occupied by Frenchattoops. Out of eight hundred in that palace, two hundred and forty-five died; the rest marched to Aries, carrying the disease with them, and it there raged in the most dreadful manner. Such was the panic that in a population of twenty thousand only five thousand remained, the rest having fled no one knows where.-The deaths are at present reduced to fifty per day. Some of the soldiers were ordered to Marseilles, to embark for Algeria; they introduced it into this a Albanie

" Eighty thousand inhabitants have emigrated; many fled to encamp in the woods. Soon their little means will be exhausted, and they will be forced to obtain employment in or near the city, which will add to the victims. Many die of sheer fear. If the Russians were within five miles of the city—the Cossacks, correctly remembered in France, within sight—the panic could not be greater. It is said that fathers have fled, leaving wives and children to follow as soon as necessary articles could be collected; also that mothers have done the same thing. This I will not believe of a mother. Families hire wagons, carrying bedding, &c., not knowing, so that they only can get clear of the city, where they shall go as the bastides (country houses near the city) six thousand in number, shanties, &c., are crowded. Our streets look as if a second fatal plague exist. At six o'clock the shops close, and everybody retires, while a deathlike silence prevails even on the beautiful promenade, Bonaparte, which is usually crowded till midnight. The deaths in the remaining population of 129,000, have been, within a few days, from 130 to 187 per day, the usual number being only 25. "From what I have said, it would appear that

this scourge is not wholly in the air, as is believed in the United States, but is also communicated by travellers. It does not follow the course of rivers; it avoided Lyons, and, as I stated above, has never been there. Their city, as regards fresh water, is washed on all sides by two mighty rivers; one is coming from the north of France, passing by Paris, where the cholera is bad, the other from Switzerland .-Marseilles is surrounded by the sea; no fresh water

is near, and yet see how it suffers.

"Great efforts are being made in Paris to have the shops closed on Sundays, and the supporters of the movement have resolved to purchase nothing on that day. The Patrie recommends the further measure of withdrawing custom from those tradesmen who

great advances in Paris, even since I was here last, as that sanction was rather long in appearing, people about two years ago. I remember on my first visit thought for a moment that this hesitation was perto Paris, about twenty years ago, how scantily haps the indication of a commutation of the penalty. the churches were served with Priests, the thin congregations consisting principally of a few aged tiff, notwithstanding the elemency with which his men and women, and very few communicants in- heart is filled, has not thought himself able to grant deed ... Now the churches are crowded, and count- a pardon to the accomplices of the most abominable less multitudes of both sexes approach the Holy 'Table every Sunday.

"I have been in Paris when the Clergy dare not course. appear in the streets in Clerical costume without exposing themselves to insult and danger, and even still, although they appear abroad in the costume of their profession, it is painful to the Trisk Catholic to about three weeks ago. see with what little respect they are treated by the people. No salutation, no smile of affectionate respect greets the French Priest as he goes forth and the only solution I can give is, that they are blica!" A great honor indeed for that form of go-pensioners of the state; that they are paid from the vernment, to reap the good wishes and merit the taxes wrung from the people; that they are not bound to the people by the strong ties of willing service and voluntary support. And is it to reduce the Trish have a place of honor in the worship of their breth-Priesthood to the level of the French that one of ren and friends, who willingly place them in the cathe Catholic body, the representative of a Catholic talogue of the confessors and heroes of the republiconstituency, the learned Serjeant Shee, is laboring can cause. Even on the evening of the assassination, in the English parliament 2 Oh ! never shall the the principal of them was the object of an enthusias-Trish Priests become state pensioners. No; not all the ovation; he was promenaded in triumph through the wealth of the Trish law Established Church, the Corso; they kissed his hands, and exclaimed—inormous though it be, would be accepted by the Long live the hand which struck the blow? Cos-Irish Priests in exchange for the love; veneration, transin ought, without doubt, to have shared in the Catholic people of Ireland and their Priests together, in the success of the assassination. It was he who heart to heart. May I recal to the minds of your struck on the shoulder of the unfortunate minister the readers the murder of the Abbe Guy; a Canon of blow agreed upon to make him turn aside his head, and thus present his throat to the assassinated in the open day in before his death, a respectable Catholic lady; mal-measure decreed by the government, and to the good cannot be approached unless with the sacrince of six marched across the peninsula to Sebastopol., It is treated by her husband, sought the spiritual consola-feeling of the population, the assassin died in the or eight line-of-battle ships. The people of England admitted on all hands that the possession of the Cri-The state of the state of the Sues but best upen early

tion and counsel of the Abbe in the holy confessional. The advice the penitent received did not accord with ne will and designs of her wicked husband, and he kept his vow, and after a lapse of six months this demon murdered the Priest. The murderer was arrested, but what became of him I cannot learn. Thank God, our history affords no such sacrilegious act. Had such a thing occurred in Ireland the wrath of the people would leave but little to be done by the liangman! AUSTRIA!

It is not probable that the Vienna Conference will meet to draw another protocol, as Russia is said to have still fifteen or twenty days to resolve on quitting or retaining possession of the Principalities.

Some pretend to attribute the numerous changes which have taken place in the plains of the Russian campaign to a division among the generals of Prince Gortschakoff. It is much more correct to say that this wavering is caused by the contradictory orders from head quarters and proceeds from political causes; and it is satisfactory to know that all the latest intelligence tends to one point—that Austria is firm in her determination to force the Czar to evacuate the Provinces, not as an ally determined to prevent Turkey and the Western Powers from advancing, but as an active ally determined to put it out of the power of the Emperor Nicholas to disturb the peace of Europe for a long time to come .- Morning Chronicle's Paris Correspondent.

The armies in Gallicia and Transylvania are already very powerful, but the King of Prussia has recently given so many instances of irresolution that further military preparations are considered necessary. The army in Galicia now consists of 160,000; that in Transylvania of 170,000 men. The reserve army, placed en echelon, in two corps, will be about 70,000 strong. Thus the whole army concentrated for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of Turkey and the political independence of Austria consists of 400,000 men; but, as has above been said, the support of Prussia cannot be fully depended on. and therefore another 100,000 men will be raised .-The army in Italy and in garrison in the other parts of the empire may amount to about 200,000 men, so that the Austrian forces will soon amount to 650,000 or 700,000 men. As the most peaceful denizens of this city have come to the conclusion that a war between Austia and Russia' is inevitable, "as the latter will never voluntarily quit the Principalities," they are somewhat astonished that Government should still besitate. The general argument is, that the maintenance of such an enormous army in a state of inactivity-that is, within the frontiers of the empire-is ruinous to the finances, while the loss of time and opportunity is irretrievable. The principal cause of the delay on the part of Austria is doubtless the desire to be fully prepared for all contingencies; but she has another motive, and the language used by the Times in one of its recent leaders has long been heard on the Continent, "Six months have elapsed since the allies took the field, and until now their armies have not fired a shot." ITALY.

The state of public feeling in Italy is very bad, and great disturbances are expected. The French garrison at Rome is to be reinforced.

At Genoa the cholera has occasioned a perfect panic. The railway trains are crowded at every departure, the hotels are deserted, and many shopkeepers even have closed their houses and gone to the its presence."

ROME.—EXECUTION OF COSTANTINI.—It will be recollected that the Tribunal of the Consulta, to-It was nothing of the kind; and the Sovereign Poncrime of this Roman revolution, so fertile in attempts of every kind, but has allowed justice to take its

One of the two guilty men, Grandoni, has not waited for the day of human justice, and has anticipated its vengeance. He hung himself in prison,

Costantini has not imitated the companion of his crime, and on Saturday, July, 22nd, he ascended the scaffold. He died as almost all the Italian sectaries among the people. I have often asked myself why die, with blasphemy in his mouth, and repelling the is this—for, the French Clergy are as good, as learn- image of the Saviour of men. His last exclamation ed, as exemplary as any body of Clergy in the world was the cry of all the Demagogues, "Viva la repu-

praises of assassins. It is well known that the assassins of Count Rossi, and mutual dependence on cach other that binds the honors of this triumph, for he had a most direct part the streets of Paris last May. About six months But the times are changed. Thanks to the wise

midst of the indifference or the horrors of a few

scattered spectators have been all the most of the secution of July 22nd is one proof more that great crimes rarely escape the vengeance of Heaven and that sooner or later the guilty receive the penalty SPAIN

A private letter from Madrid says that it would be difficult to give an idea of the popular hatred to the Queen-Mother and Sartorius. A memoir of the latter is hawked about, entitled "Vida del Conde de San Luis, el Ladron! el Ladron! el Ladron!" and cries of death were, even on the 26th, uttered against the former, with the addition of most offensive epi-

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS IN VALLADOLID .-The first act of the Junta of Valladolid has been the be taken, with great loss on both sides. expulsion of the Jesuits located in that province. The Nation calls for the suppression of all the other religious houses which have been established in consequence of the concordat; adding that, "in order for the Catholic religion to shine in all its splendor, it is not necessary to have these lodges of Friars, which are nothing more than perpetual focuses of conspiracy against the national liberties."

RUSSIA.

A Vienna paper has a Warsaw letter which speaks of a demonstration at St. Petersburg against! the Emperor and his policy by a considerable number of the most influential members of the Senate.

It is stated that the Crown Prince Alexander signed the memorial, which hinted that it was impossible to approve a line of policy condemned by the whole of Europe. A wish was also expressed that the Principalities should be evacuated. This statement appears to be one of those put into circulation by Russian agents to divert public attention.

The Courrier de Murseilles quotes a letter announcing that a secret treaty had been concluded, or was on the point of being signed, between Russia and Persia, and that the Prime Minister of the Teheran had repaired to Georgia, to communicate to the Russian general commanding in that province the terms upon which the Shah consented to accept the propositions of the Czar. On those terms Persia places herself entirely at the disposal of the Emperor of Russia, and pledges herself to employ her army, not only against Turkey, but also against all his ene-

NORTHERN POWERS.

SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWERS .- King Oscar, who has hitherto rejected the pressing demands of the Western Powers, that he should join them in the war, or at any rate allow them to occupy some point on his coasts, has offered them conditions on which he will give up his armed neutrality. They are the payment of subsidies to Sweden during the war, and the guarantee that Finland shall be restored to Sweden at the close of the war. The Western Powers have returned no definite answer. -Aachener Zeitung.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN SWEDEN .- A letter from Hamburg of the 26th, ult., in the Independance of Brussels, says :- "The Minister of War in Sweden has just addressed a circular to all the military governors of the kingdom, demanding the space of time which it would require to concentrate all the troops in garrison in the different localities on

THE BALTIC.

By a private letter from St. Petersburg, we hear the Emperor has issued a ukase which compels all made to discover some of the infernal machines which are said to have been laid down, but, after the most diligent search to within 3,000 yards of the Risbank battery, none were found. It is known that near Moscow at the beginning of this year. They consist of copper globes holding 700lb. of powder, and are made to explode either by the ship's bottom striking them, or by means of galvanic wires connected with the shore. One of them would make a hole in the St. Jean d'Acre's bottom about 25 feet in diameter.

The following letter from the Baltic gives confidence to the expectation that 'something will be done':-

· H.M.S.-

Something is really to be done, but not what you expected in England.

On the arrival of the French troops we are to storm and capture 'Aland,' assisted by marines and blue jackets. There will be no mistake about it; the first intention is to bombard and shell-but, by so doing, we should have destroyed what we wish to keep; therefore, we shall attack and carry the place with a storining party, and garrison the island with French and English. Our operations commence on the 4th.

The fleet was considered free from cholera. The French have been the greatest sufferers, and 60 Frenchmen have found their last resting-place in the Gulf of Finland.

The result of the sounding and surveying, by the small steamers was beginning to be apparent from the success with which one division of the large ships had been conducted through the narrow, intricate, and dangerous channels among the Aland, Islands, and placed it in position for battle before the fortifications of Bomarsund.

Helsingfors and Cronstadt are impregnable, and

should be emphatically impressed with this fact, and the question then arises - is the conquest of either of these places worth the slaughter of 6,000 men?) Between the islands on which the batteries of Sweaborg are built a single ship alone can pass, and from the casemates directed upon this point are the muzzles of

340 guns of large calibre.

A nowerful army landing and encircling Helsingfors is considered the only feasible plan of operation, and when Bomarsand has fallen, as it; will do in a few days, our hopes are directed to Sweden for assistance by land. When Sir C. Napier menaced Cronstadt, every man in the fleet saw the madness of attempting To force a passage; unless aided by land forces to distract the enemy.

Copenhagen, July 31 .- Bomarsund is reported to

SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

BATTLE OF GIRGEYO.—It seems that when the siege of Silistria was raised Omar Pasha conceived the idea of advancing in force upon the Danube, and crossing that river into Wallachia. With this view, he despatched considerable bodies of troops from Shumla towards Rustchuk and Silistria, but repaired himself in the meantime to, the British camp at Varna, where he arrived on the 3rd of, August, and held a conference with the allied commanders respecting the projected operations. In the interval, however, and before he could rejoin his army on the Danube, affairs had been precipitated by the impatience or mistake of the Turkish generals. At Rustchuk the officer in command; of the forces, observing the Russians, as he imagined, in full retreat, determined to improve the opportunity, without waiting for the arrival of Omar Pasha, and on the 7th inst, crossed the river to Giurgevo. The enterprise itself was successful, for the Turks effected their lodgment and maintained their ground, but the Russians proved so much stronger than had been supposed, and disputed the position with such tenacity, that a heavy loss of life ensued. Among those left on the field were three English officers-Lieutenant Burke, of the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Meynell, of the 75th Foot; and Captain Arnold, of the Madrass Army, whose zeal and intrepidity in encouraging the Turks exposed them only too surely to the bullets of the Russian marksmen .- Times.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS .- The Moniteur contains intelligence from Bucharest, dated the 28th July, according to which the Russian army had evacuated its position at Kalugereni. Its vanguard was at Schelava, two hours distant from Bucharest. The artillery, baggage, and hospitals, in three long columns, were marching towards the Sereth.

The correspondent of the Times writes as follows

from the seat of war in the East:-

"Our parades, reviews, drills, and inspections are as harmless and innocent as if they took place at Satory or Chobham, and our whole operations of offence by land have been confined to, first, a reconnoiting excursion by Lord Cardigan; secondly, the despatch of some engineer officers and sappers to Silistria and Rustchuk; thirdly, the march of a few French Pontoniers in the same direction (on Tuesday, the 11th); and, fourthly, the further despatch of a company of Sappers and of 150 sailors to Rustchuk, to construct a bridge across from the bank to the islands, and thence across to the other side. To those who advocate the necessity of striking some powerful blow at the most vital point of our gigantic antagonist there is one reply—' It would be madness to attempt Sebastopol.' The Generals say our fleet is not prepared for it, and it would take one or two years to provide our army with the means of disembarking in the face of a powerful enemy and of presenting in the face one given point. It is supposed that this measure is of a powerful enemy and of prosecuting with success the preliminary to the formation of an army to be the siege of such a fortress. Surely all these diffi-It is a dangerous thing to familiarize diplomatists with the use of "armies of occupation;" still more dangerous would it be to strip war of its horrors, and to render the parade of all its point and circumstance as harmless as the moves of a chess-board. Human life persist in keeping their shops on the Sunday." wards the middle of May last, condemned to death the English residents along the coasts to retire into ought to be sacred, but it is not. To talk of "loss of A correspondent of the Tablet gives a cheering Grandoni and Costantini, two of the principal active interior, but permits those now living in the city life" as the first thing to be considered in conducting report of the progress of Catholicity in France:— complices in the assassination of Count Rossi. This to live anywhere on the great road to Moscow. Be- any operation of that terrible art whose chief mystery are delighted to see that religion is making decree was submitted to the Sovereign sanction, and fore we left Cronstadt, on the 2d, every effort was and hyperstical desirable. and hypocritical drivelling. If Russia finds she can with impunity exhaust the resources of Turkey by attacks on her territory, she will care but little for French and English armies and fleets, to whom the great undertakings of war are impracticable, and treat several hundred were made at a Government factory with indifference any little 'airings' our men may take by sea or land, so long as Cronstadt is intact and Sebastopol can shelter an armada under its guns.—
The loss of officers and inen in such affairs as those at Gamla Karleby and Rustchuk only embitters the feelings of the friends and relatives who lament their death. Suchtdeplorable results may, indeed, be regarded as sacrifices of human life, all the more pitiable inasmuch as success would scarcely have been glorious, and failure certainly is discreditable. Such are, I am sure, the prevailing sentiments of most of the army out here. It is the grossest nonsense to talk of the men being 'inflamed with ardor,' or 'burning with a desire to chastise the Russians," or 'pining for distinction.'. They have no particular animosity to the Russians, because they never saw them; and they have no sympathy with the Turks, who often cheat them, and never sincerely fraterrize with their allies: but they tire of long encampments in the same place, and, if they must fight, their honest wish is to have that fighting over and be done with it as soon as possible. They do not understand the impediments to rapid action which a semi-barbarous and semi-hostile country presents to our Generals, especially when they are asserted by a mode of thought founded on the traditions of a war which opened with pig-tails, 30button gaiters, and cocked hats, and corrected by mo-dern requisitions which tend to increase the comforts and to swell the baggage of our armies. A forced march is one of the most destructive proceedings to which an army can be exposed, and it appears that, in order to avoid its perils, we are to remain stationary, or, at all events, to advance with tiptoe marches to the Danube just in time to get into our winter quarters, or to he sent home on the signing of a protocol, which Russia will respect just so long as she is proparing for her next swoop?

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA. It is now a fact beyand all doubt that the allies are to occupy the Crimea. The troops will, be landed at Theodosia (Roffa); and

'H.M.S. Furious. i. Budden and immediate orders send us to Varna, where we are to embark soldiers for the Crimea. Every available vessel is to do the same. We are now in full spirits at the prospect of really getting into action; the excitement is great. The Turkish fleet is preparing to return to the Black Sea, and will progeed in the direction of Circussia. The Russians are increasing the strength of their navy. Excellent landing-places for the allied troops have been found between Sucham and Anapa, and it is stated that 10,000 French and 5,000 English troops are about to operate in that quarter.

CAN SEBASTOFOL BE TAKEN .- It is General Macintosh's opinion that Sebastopol cannot be carried by a sort of coup de main, either by land or sea. It can only be taken by regular approach from some distance, and by a force superior to the Russians either in the field or in position. It this be so, the great arsenal of the Black Sea cannot be carried so quickly as many suppose. Although practically the country south of the Danube may be safe, it is not altogether clear of Russians. Austria has not yet advanced into Wallachia; there is no saying when she may reach Moldavia, and cover the Delta of the Danube. To withdraw the alli-ed armies and a large portion of the Turkish army (for it is doubtful whether the allies are strong enough of themselves), to begin a campaign in the Crimea would be a greater risk than men charged with actual responsibility may be inclined to run. Hence, however important the author's account of the Crimea may be for the caution it impresses, it is not so attractive reading as if it promised victory off hand. The precise condition of the land side of Sebastopol is not now known; but General Macintosh infers that it is not left so exposed as late travellers have represented; and if the town itself could be "walked into," even that is not easily done. "So late as last year (1853) travellers, who, however, were not military men, reported that the town was still altogether open to the landside. Detached works may, however, have existed even then, which escaped their observation; and there is little doubt that, since the occurrence of war, the Russians have been busied in extending the defences on that side. The landing-places, near the Monastery of St. George, are too precipitous to be surmounted in the face of a defending force pre-pared for such an attempt; and any force landing on the level shore between Cape Kherson and Sebastopol would most probably find itself at once engaged in a general action, and would have to fight for a space large enough to encamp upon. I am, therefore, certainly of opinion, that a descent, made in the immediate neighborhood of Sebastopol, even with a strong and well-appointed force, especially after so much time has been allowed to Russia to erect fortifications there—though these may be only field-works—and to collect forces for their defence, would be a very hold and indeed hazardous undertaking; and that, while a subsequent hasty re-embarkation, should it occur, without any object having been attained, would in itself be inglorious, a great loss in men and material would hardly fail to attend such a repulse. When we consider the great scale on which arrangements must be made for attacking even an imperfectly-fortified place, the heavy and cumbrous cannon and siegestores which it would be necessary to land here, the great quantity of provisions requisite for the support of the besieging corps, to last possibly some months, and which must be collected in a secure situation; and when we take into calculation what a large force ought also to be kent in front to resist attempts to raise the siege; when we consider, further that the army must land on a level shore, commanded at no great distance by heights of very considerable strength, and that the area where it would have to make all its pre-parations is too confined for the operations of so large a force as would be required for such an attack-I feel persuaded that my view of the subject will be ad-, mitted to be just by all who have had experience in such matters, though it may not meet the wishes of many who are too impatient that a blow should be struck at any cost in that direction .- General Macintosh's Military Tour in Turkey.

DEATH OF GENERAL NEV .- A very afflicting event has just occured to an illustrious family. The Duke d'Elchingen, son of Marshal Ney, has died at Gallipoli. The Duke had felt for some days a slight indisposition, when, on the morning of the 14th, he heard of the death of his mother. That melancholy intelligence caused him a most lively emotion, and immediately after alarming symtoms appeared, and at four in the afternoon he had ceased to exist. His son, young Michael Ney, a non commissioned officer in the 7th re-giment of dragoons, now forming part of the army of the East, and who was on the road to Varna, could not receive his parting breath. He is now bringing back to France the heart of his father, and is accompanied by the aide-de-camp to the Duke M. de Klememberg.

. THE BRITISH AND CENTRAL AMERICA .- It is clear to every mind, that the recent occurrences at San Juan have rendered an early settlement of the question of the British Mosquito Protectorate a matter of absolute necessity. Negotiations with reference thereto chave been for some time pending at London, as we Sundersland; but the present exigencies cannot fail to force some conclusion on the subject very soon, either by treaty of war.-N. Y. Times.

* THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW .- Capt. Taylor, of the British barque Briton's Pride, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Cadiz, reports that on the 12th of August when in lat. 56 N. lon. 66 05 W., he saw in the water some distance O'Connell was simply anxious to speak, and to speak from his vessel, a chest painted green, on which were with authority. A petitioner is loud and clamorous, the electric G.B., City of Glasgow." There was likewise some gilding on the chest. Also passed at the same time a vessel's head-board with a name on spoke. For, unquestionably, a king he was among a spoke. For, unquestionably, a king he was among a spoke. were no doubt portions of the wreck of the lost steam- princely air.

mea is of vital importance to the interests of Russia, er City of Glasgow, which is supposed to have foundered at sea, on her voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia

> BRITISH MORALITY. - Of course we are not surprised at the avidity with which the English journalists have seized upon Mr. Carden's escapade as a theme for scandalizing Ireland, though the virtuous indignation of gentlemen accustomed to deal with such enormities as that of Alice Leroy is amusing enough. The Times regards it as "the revival of one of Ireland's most savage and most mischievious peculiarities."-"Of this creditable love tale," lisps the Morning Chronicle, "Ireland is, perhaps, the only possible scene in the world, civilised or uncivilised." The Standard, however, insists that offences of this nature are not absolutely peculiar to Ireland, reminding its contemporaries of the abduction of Lady Strathmore by Andrew Robinson Bowes, an Englishman, nearly sixty years ago; and that of Mrs. Lee, in Somerset, by the brothers Lockhart and Landon Gordon, still more recently. But at the present Ipswich Assizes there has been a case remarkable enough to concentrate all the virtuous enthusiasm of the British Press. A "gentleman of property," named William Meen, has been convicted at Ipswich of violating the person of a young lady named Huron, and another individual of the same rank has been convicted of abetting the crime. Meen being sentenced to transportation for fifteen years, and Garrod to two years? imprisonment with hard labor. The peculiar character of their crime and defence may be gathered from the address of the presiding Judge: - "The principal defence in answer to the charge was that the woman whom they had most scandalously assaulted was a woman of a light character, and that she had wilfully and voluntarily submitted to the embraces of one of the prisoners. He must say that there were circumstances which satisfied him that the prosecutor's story had been confirmed, and that she was not, as the prisoners had attempted to show, a woman of immodest character. He was sorry to say that there had been no want of the greatest exertions, either in the selection of the most able counsel, or expenditure of money, to procure and employ testimony for their defence to state that which was untrue. They had, no doubt, brought one witness, at least, to state that which must be untrue, for the purpose of blackening the character of the prosecutrix."—Nation.

WHAT THEY THINK OF STOCK JOBBING IN ENGLAND. -A Mr. Lawley was recently appointed Governor of South Australia. Before his departure, Sir Geo. Grey ascertained that there were charges against him of having used his official knowledge as Secretary to the Chancellor of Exchequer for the purpose of speculating in the funds. On inquiry, however, he became convinced, as he told the House of Commons, that no such improper use of official knowledge had been made. Nevertheless, holding, we presume, the clearly correct doctrine, that men in stations connected with the finances of the country, had no right to be engaged in jobbing at once cancelled the appointment. -Montreal Herald.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AS A SPEAKER. The following is from Hogg's Instructor for May, by George Gilfillan:—

"The hour for dinner came. It took place in the Canomills Hall. Good speeches were delivered by Dr. Bowring, James Aytonn, Dr. James Brown, and others. But, compared to O'Connell, they seemed all school-boys, learning to speak to a juvenile debating society. What struck you about his style and manner was its exquisite combination of ease and energy, of passion and self-command. Again, the basis was conversation; and yet, in that basis, how did he contrive to build energetic, although illogical thought, fierce invective, sarcasm which scorched like grape-shot, and touches of genuine imagination. We noticed the power with which he used the figure of interrogation. His questions seemed hooks which seized and detained his audience whether they would or no. His first question was; I am going to ask you a question—what brought you all here? Altogether it was. Titanic talk. Its very coarseness was not vulgar, but resembled rather some mighty Tartar prince like Tamerlane. And then his voice! Again een the finest ever h its rich thunder, its swelling and sinking waves of sound, its quiet and soft cadences of beauty alternated with bass notes of grandeur, its divinely managed brogue over the awed and thrilled multitude who gave him their applause at times, but far more frequently that silence which is the best applause.' We left with this impression—we have often heard more splendid spouters, more fluent and rapid declaimers, men who coined more cheers, men, too, who have thrilled us with deeper thought and loftier imagery; but here, for the first time, was an orator, in the full meaning and amplest verge of that term tolus teres atque rolundus. He had all those qualities which go to form a great speaker; united into a harmony, strengthened and softened into an essence, subdued as a whole. He had a presence which, from its breadth, neighth, and command, might be called majestic .-He had a head of ample compass, and an eye of subtlest meaning, with caution, acuteness, cajolery, and craft mingled in its ray. He had the richest and best managed of voices. He had wit, humor, sarcasm, invective at will. He had a fine Irish fancy flushing up into imagination. He had fierce and dark passions. He had a lawyer-like acuteness of understanding .-He had a sincere love for his country. He had great readiness, and had also that quality which Domosthenes deemed so essential to an orator, action-not the leapings, and vermicular twisting, and contoitions, and ventrilognism and ape-like gibbering by which some|men delight the groundlings and grieve the judicious, but manly, natural, and powerful action. And over all these difficulties he cast a conversational calm; and this founded off the unity, and made his varied powers not only complete in number, but harmonious in play. Hence, he moved altogether, when he moved at all. Hence, while others were running, or leaping, or dancing, or flying with broken wing and convulsive effort, O'Coonell was content majestically to walk. Hence, while others were screaming, or shouting, or lashing themselves into noisy fury,

AN IRISH JUDGE.

Norbury's personal appearance, was very remarkable. He was more than eighty when I saw him, and resembled a caricature. Charles Phillips said of him, that the chivalry of Quixotte was encased in the paunch of Sancho-Panza; but chivalry and Norbury were addipodes, not by the synonymes. He had a sort of animal courage or insensibility to danger, but was innocent of the gallant thrill

Which warriors feel In formen worthy of the steel.'

He was nearly as broad as he was long, with a large and rubicund face, small and twinkling eyes, and cutions expression of ferret-like keenness, resulting, in all likelihood, from his being perpetually on the watch for the opportunity of a joke. His laugh was so hearty as to be infectious. Like Falstaff, he was 'fat, and scant of breath, and was perpetually puffing-like an asthmatic locomotive. From this, though resembling the German civilian in nothing, he had obtained the soubriquet of Puffendorf. On the bench, he would pant, and pun, and puff, chuckling with glee at the laughter he created, until, as the fun came faster and faster, and the bullo grew hotter and hotter, he would let his judicial robe fall from his shoulders, shift his judicial wig, to obtain ventilation, and returned it to his head, with the tails, most probably, hanging be-fore, instead of behind. On one occasion, Lord Castlereagh gave a fancy ball at which Lord Norbury appeared as Howthorn, in Love in a Village, and was extremely amusing. His dress was a green tabinet, with mother of peral buttons, striped yellow and black vests, and black breeches, if showy, the attire, from its materials, was light. When Norbury next went the circuit, as judge, this fancy dress found its way into one of his travelling trunks. The weather was warm; the sitting of the court would last for seven or eight hours; the dress was thin-Norbury donned it, and, covered with his ample judicial robes, no one could see it. By-and-bye, the heat became almost intolerable. Norbury gave his wig the usual twitch to the side; then, he turned up the sleeves of his robe; next, he loosened the girdle which confined it round his waist; and lastly, when the loosened envelope had gradually opened, there was the Chief Justice seen in his 'Hawthorn dress,' chuckling over the jokes with which he amused himself and the Court, in the intervals between the graver business of sentencing culprits to be hanged. He was, usually, very polite to prisoners. On one occasion, when he had to sentence half-a-dozen, he had them all brought in a batch, and, severally naming five of them, pronounced judgement of death. An officer of the court reminded his lordship that he had missed one. The convict was sent for. 'My good man,' said Norbury, blowing like a gramous, I have made a mistake about you, and I must really beg your pardon (puff, puff, puff). I should have sentenced you with the rest (puff), but quite omitted your name (puff): pray, excuse me. sentance of the law is (puff), that you, Darby Mahony (pull): I really wonder how I came to pass you over: be taken to prison, and from prison to the place of execution (pull), and there hanged by the neck until you are dead (puff): I do hope you will excuse my mistake, and may the Lord (puff) have mercy on your soul. That's all, my good man (puff): turnkey, remove Darby Mahony. The victim coolly turned round as he was quitting the dock, exclaiming, ' Faith, my Lord, I can't thank you for your prayers, for I never heard of any one that throve after your making Norbury, who relished a retort, actually them! granted Darby a reprieve, before leaving the assize lown, and successfully recommended him for a commutation of punishmennt, on his return to Dublin.

ANECDOTES OF THE DUKE .- May 7, 1838 .- Dined yesterday at B---'s; a literary party of ten. Brelated some capital, things; among others, two new anecdotes about Wellington, which he had heard from his own lips, a few days before, at a small dinner party. Both of them related to the friendly feelings and intercourse that subsisted between the French and the English troops in the Peninsula, when they were not engaged in actual combat. One related to Colonel Aguilar. Being personally acquainted with some of-ficers of the French regiment which lay in front of his own, he had been invited to dine at their quarters, the MURPHY & CO'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS. two regiments being at the time 'observing' each that wondrous instrument, which Disraeli admits to other. Just after dinner, while they were at the height of enjoying themselves, a messenger came from the Duke to the Col. Aguilar, to move his men backwards a certain distance, the Duke having observed that they were placed nearer than he wished to the French regiment; and the messenger of the Duke had been allowed to pass to the colonel. The message was read by Col. A. and he immediately rose to go; and on being pressed to stay a couple of hours longer, or explain why he could not, he told the French Colonel the nature of the message he had recieved from the Duke. 'Oh' said the French Colonel, 'if that's all, i'll manage that for you. I'll move my men back the distance the Duke requires, and then yours will be in their right position. And he did so. The other anecdote related more immediately to the Duke himself. and is of great interest and importance, as his own life or death was involved in it. He had been persuaded to my beautiful white charger, which he proceeded to do, attended by one person only (an orderly, I think -said); and without much thinking where he was siding, he suddenly came right in front of the French piquet, who seeing the white charger, and supposing that it was some one of consequence, and that they were part of a larger party, instantly raised their guns and pointed at the Duke. I thought it was all over with me, the Duke said, in relating the anecdote? but the man who followed me cried out. 'Stop stop; ce n'est rien, ce n'est rien, - we are not followeil by anybody!' The Frenchmen immediately with-drew their guns, and my life was saved,' the Duke added. B—then related another story arising out of these military recollections.—'My Friends and Acquaintonce,' by P. G Patmore.

> The young King of Portugal, on Sir Edward Landseet, the animal painter, being introduced to him, said, 'he was very glad to make his acquaintance, for he was very fond of beasts.' This reminds one of the celebrated story of the late reverend joker, Sidney Smith, who, when Landseer invited him to sit for his portrait, replied, 'Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?

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