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VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855.

NO. 33.

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER TO LORD PAL-MERSTON,

MANAGEMENT MISMANAGEMENT.

My Lord-A considerable time has now elapsed since I last addressed you—I then demonstrated the wickedness and the treachery of the cabinet of which you were a member, and the career of yourself and your colleagues since then, proves that your cabinet is composed of bigots and rabid fanatics in religion, but imbselles in politics, worn out parliamentary backs, who have brought England to her present miserable condition. You are, my lord, at this moment, Prime Minister of a country, held in contempt by every other nation in Europe. Yourself and your colleagues, have been the cause of this-aye, and much more than this-you have beggared the exchequer; you have robbed the country of its best and bravest sons; you have made the name of an Englishman a laughing stock through the length and breadth of Europe; you have, with unheard of recklessness, aided and abetted in squandering away \$20,000,000 of public money. And, permit me to ask, what have the people of Great Britain and Ireland received in return. I will tell you, my lord. They have received the dying wail of 42,000 murdered soldiers in the Crimea-the unhappy parents, wives, children, and relatives of our bold army, have received-what ?-Mourning, wailing, and desolation in their homes. But, my lord, you will yet answer for the thousands of lives sacrificed to the incapacity of the Russianish Aberdeen Cabinet.

The Duke of Wellington stated that England could not have a little war on her hands; consequently it was imperatively necessary to be prepared for the contingencies of a great one, and what preparations have yourself and your colleagues made? Have you provided your army in the Crimea, with covering, in the shape of winter huts? Have you provided the. means of removing the wounded, and caring for them when removed? Have you provided any clothing to prevent the bitter blast of a Russian winter from freezing the marrow in the bones of our brave Eng. lish, Irish, and Scotch soldiers, of rather librose? Mave you provided sufficient food and other necessaries to enable our betrayed soldiers to work up to their hips in frozen slush in the trenches; and after coming out to charge 10, or 10,000 which ever might be necessary. No! you have done none of these things. The soldiers capable of doing duty are frostbitten in consequence of having nothing, but a canvass rag, to protect them from the piercing cold and torrents of rain at night, and no fire to warm their frozen and stiffened joints. Those that are wounded cannot be removed without the numiliation of begging ambulances from the French General. Next, my lord, do you find no stings of conscience for the deaths, caused by crowding the vessels with mortified and putrid bedies, whose flesh have turned into maggots, because there was not one person to attend to them? Then, the hospital at Scutari-I need not go into details of that hot-house of pestilence, disease, and death. My God! our brave men when wounded cannot inhale even pure air. No! the air urising from their filthy bedding, from putrifying human flesh, from saturated floors, yielding a poisonous steam, tends to sicken the healthy and kill the sick. And then, my lord, what glorious news for England to hear that we received, out of sheer charity, 9,000 cleaks from General Canrobert—for what? Why, actually, to cover the British soldiers' nakedness. And where is the food? People of England, listen-it is at Balaklava, seven miles from the British camp, while thousands of your countrymen are dying in their tents on the roads, in the ditches, on the plains, and on the hill-side, from starvation. And this squandering of the public money, this unheard-of sacrifice of human persecution. dife, was not done for liberty of conscience, or liberty of political opinion, but was brought about in consequence of your bigoted intolerance; you indomitable spirit for intrigue; your insolence at Foreign Courts, and your meddling in the internal affairs of other states. All these crimes, of which you are notoriously guilty, have been the means of destroying England's prestige, and her claims as a first-rate power has strangled her weight in foreign councils, and leaves her at this moment ridiculed by France, scorned by Russia, laughed at by Austria, and derided by Prussia, Denmark, and the German Principalities .-For some of these crimes you are actually arraigned at the bar of European public opinion, and for others you will have to answer at the bar of Eternal Jus- lits impartial administration, and the equality of libertice, when the red blood of England's brave sons, murdered by yourself, and your cabinet's incompetency will cry out for vengeance on yourself and your accomplices in this unheard-of robbery and murder. When Gavazzi, Achilli, or your tract-jobbing pets, express his manly and generous indignation against of Exeter Hall, will not be able to screen you from the judgment of the just Judge.

It is not England, as a nation, which stands in de-

rallel of the relentless and unappeaseable cruelties of your laws against the ancient religion of your country, and against the descendants of those men who, by their learning and piety have shed a lustre on the early character of your nation.

Bigotry is written on every inch of soil of ancient England. You can read it in the crumbled churches; you see it in the demolished abbies; you trace it in the ruins which everywhere meet the traveller's eye; and the reclaimed bogs; the arable hills now attached to such mansions as Woburn Abbey, are afflicting evidences of the successful ravages of national plunder and religious spoliation. Churches, colleges, abbeys, hospitals, convents, houses of refuge, orphanages, widows, and asylums,-all have fallen beneath the ruthless progress of what your lordship has been taught to call-"the Reformation;" and the history of Atilla (the scourge of God) was the model which your ancestors in England seem to copy in their ferocious seizure of the accumulated legal charities of ages, and in their demoniacal crasure of all the former vestiges of moral and religious English perfection. But, alas! what pen can tell the ruin which, like the molten flood of persecution you have spread from your national furnace over the fair form of invincible, but unfortunate Treland.

Ah! sir, you glutted the axe, you blunted the sword, you flooded the recking scaffold, and you exhausted the strength of the hangman's rope in persecution of my Irish ancestors, and in the attempt to annihilate the whole Irish race. The old oak trees still bear the mark of the English executioner's rope, and the cross roads are still red with the blood of your victims. Your laws, your power, your armies, your sources, your national strength have been exerted for three centuries, for the destruction of Ireland. You have changed our family names; you confiscated our property; you proscribed our religion, our education, our name, our race; you banished us to the woods and to the bogs, and you set a price on our heads, as the head of a wolf; the wild deer and the fox had a home and a refuge, which you denied us on the rich soil of our fathers. You cut down the population of centuries; you made a desert of our country; and you left nothing behind except the soil, and the crimsoned traces of England's remorseless cruel-

The infidel spirit which has been suppressed throughpowerful support from your cabinet; and the humiliating position in which England is avowedly placed at this moment, has, without any doubt, arisen from her hereditary bigotry, and her undying hatred of Catholicity. It is a melancholy reflection to think, that the hitherto most powerful nation in the world, so distinguished for the supremacy of the Arts and Sciences, should be branded, by common consent at unstained pre-eminence through all the countries .this moment, as the most fanatical and intolerant country in the entire civilized world. And it is quite true to state that the hatred that Europe openly bears towards England does not arise so much from the superiorty of your commerce, or the unrivalled advance of your triumphant arms, as from the detestation and abhorrence which all men must feel towards a state professing a religious rancor, and enacting an exploded duty and the principles of my profession would place

England stands alone in the world at present as the sole advocate of legal intolerance! And whatever may be the result of the present indignation of Europe against her, the future historian must admit that her hatred of Catholicity has been the basis of her international policy; and moreover that it may happen to turn out, perhaps, the immediate cause of her national ruin! To the close observer of the English character, there is one feature which is very remarkable; it is the total difference between the natural feelings of Englishmen and the official sentiments of the cabinet. The feelings of Englishmen, as a nation, are certainly most generous, and honest, and even noble, in reference to the justice of law ty amongst the universal subjects of Great Britain. Lhave never met an Englishman, who, when correctly informed on the cruelty and oppression practised towards Ireland, did not blush for England, and the burning wrongs of my country.
This was the early character of your rule and your

the official clique, whose venal and heartless policy is unchanged in every country where you could deve- cution than befalls the Jew or the African, securis to tiable bigorry must be daily fed by religious persecu- is all the same to us when Catholicity is to be protion! During the last three hundred years, cabinet scribed; and although unwards of three hundred page, viz. :- Bigotry, Persecution, Chains, Exile and of religious rancor as in the first hour of its blood-

bining against the universal enemy of order and reliyour antagonist empire. The name of the English Under pretext of aiding by your alliance those two kingdoms, you have, on the contrary, contributed to their American dependencies.

You have, by your sole influence, changed your succession to the throne in those two countries. You of stark naked infidelity in religion; you have demolent money, guaranteed war resources, on condition of being repaid from the confiscation of the universal England and Ireland; and consequently in those two fine Catholic countries, there is at this moment only one convent standing, and hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling, which went to feed the hungry, and to clothe the naked, and support the orphan, and have been wrested from their ancient and consecrated objects, and have passed by England's stratagem, and state deceit, and relentless bigotry from the hand of charity to repay the services of the very, executionbroken narrative exists in all your legislative con-

Ask India; ask Canada; ask America; ask Europe; ask universal mankind, and the most polished as well as the most savage nations, and all the world with one voice will exclaim that the annals of Roman tyranny furnish no parallel with the English persecution; and while all the nations of the earth have land alone has resumed her instruments of terror, and has alone whetted her national axe for renewed oppression.

But if a European war should unfold its crimson banners on your own shores, and threaten your nameet, not only the foreign foe, but worse, you must conquer the millions in England who will no longer bear taxation in order to pay for your political plunder, and who will not surrender cheap bread, and cheap meat, and cheap clothing, and light, and cheap air, but with their lives. But you must not mistake me; I am no revolutionist or rebel; I inherit the dutiful loyalty which belongs to my profession with an No. sir, I am not a revolutionist; I am am a pilot on board your state ships; I am clinging to the helm to "steer clear of the rocks," where your recklessness has placed her; and surely the captain must be mad not to thank me for saying the crew and the passengers. If, on to-morrow, the state was threatened. I would be found in the front of the battle, where my me; while you, in your bereditary treason to your ancient unfortunate kings, would be found to act the part of a true whig in the battle field, as you have already done in the senate; that is, to "desert your friends, and join the ranks of the enemy."

Being quite convinced, my lord, you cannot hold your place much longer than a few weeks, perhaps a few days, this is likely to be my only coorrespondence with you; and hoping that Ireland may never again behold five years of such political deceit and treachery as those which are just passed. I have the honor to be, my lord, your obedient servant, D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

THE IRISH MISSIONARY.

(From the Nation.)

Well may Dr. Newman say that Ireland is "the centre of a world wide mission." Wherever the red flag of England waves in malthy colony, or barbarous empire, under its scornful shadow the chalice of the Irish Priest is daily raised—wherever the Saxon tongue is spoken, the Celtic Missionary answers its impious scoff, with the words of his ancient faith. laws three hundred years ago towards, the Catholic The political destiny of our race it is hard to read, "They are nearly all addressed to Dr. Moriarty, graded in lolerance before God and man ! No! but name. And from that bour to this your cruelty is God knows. Wherever the Trish go, a worse perse- the President of All-Hallows, until last year, under

built on the ruln of foreign nations; and whose insa- lone your sanguinary persecution. Whig and Tory await them. But wherever they go a great and a manifest religious mission goes with them too. They have re-edified the Catholic Church in England and after cabinet has tried this sauguinary policy; and years have elapsed since you erected your gibbits Scotland. There is hardly a town now of any size your history during these three centuries, has but one against us, your heart is as unchanged in the career on either side of the Tweed in which there is not a considerable and increasing Catholic congregation-Death! The persecution of Catholicity has been stained existence. But the hour is come, sir, when of whom often nine in ten are of Irish birth or blood, the aim and the end of your legislation, and the re- the world will no longer permit your ruthless advance. and almost always the Priest an Irishman. The cords of the whole world have never produced a pa- All nations seemed to be confederating and com- American Church is an Irish Church, too-Irish in Bishops, Priests, and People. So, also, the Austragion; and the voice of indignant mankind demands at lian. It will, perhaps, be the most memorable result this moment, in smothered revenge, the dissolution of of the Irish Famine, this permeating of the Saxon Protestant countries with so strong a Catholic clecabinet is written in letters of fire in the history of ment. Before that awful visitation, almost all the Portugal and Spain during the late twenty-five years. | Catholicity that spoke English was cooped up within our four seas, and was on the perpetual defensive against Penal Laws and Pecuniary Proselytism. All. erect into a number of small and weak republics, this has changed; the Irish Emigration has been a crusade as well as an exodus. The Irish Papist carries his crucifix across ocean, and prairie, and digging -he is in every town and on every road, from Lonhave called into existence an English party there, don, from Sydney, from New York; and the Irish which is the advocate of revolution in politics, and Priest is the worker of a mission greater than that which called his predecessors to convert the Goth lished their mechanical machinery and ruined their and the Frank ten centuries ago. The wily Hindoo, commerce; and finally you have in both countries the fierce Carib, the untameable Red Indian, the subtle Cingalese, the Kaffir, the Australian, the Yankee, the Scot, and the Saxon, await his ministry, and Catholic Church property. You' developed there his congregation. No race has wrought such work your favorite policy, heretofore practised in ancient for the Church in this age, nor, we believe, in any

> Alma Mater of this enterprise which grasps the globe, the quiet College of All-Hallows sits amid its old caks just over the smoke of Dublin, and few who pass its grave and decent portal think that, next to the Propaganda, this is the centre of the widest missions in the world. Every month in the year a young Trish Priest bends for the blessing of the Superior, bids his comrades good-bye, and goes forth with his ers of those countries. In a word, turn over your breviary under his arm. He may have to traverse a entire history all over the world, and the same up- bemisphere ere he reaches his destination, and a year hence you may find him, Heaven only knows where, with long beard, and fantastically rich vesture, reviving some decayed Jesuit chapel in central Indiaor amongst the clubs of the Red Indian, beyond the Rocky Mountain-or trying to harmonise the Negro, the Spaniard, and the Briton in some fair West Indian isle—or taming the cannibal of New Zealand or united with the perpetually moving masses of Ausabandoned this odious policy of the present age, Eng- tralian and American life-or blessing the burly French Canadian-or arguing in a Dutch kraal at the Cape-or consoling the Negro on an Alabama plantation—or, perhaps, in a less distant and a more laborious mission than any of these, he is among the heathen of St. Giles's. But under whatever sky, his tional pre-eminence pray, sir, what do you think heart is in Ireland; and wherever his altar is raised would be the result? In that hour you will have to there is always a prayer for old All Hallows.

And with these prayers are now beginning to come back an unexpected recompense; and the gold of California and Geelong begin to pour into a treasury which, with trifling means has, God only knows how, achieved such marvellous works. When Father Eugene O'Connell was leaving San Francisco last year, the inhabitants in testimony of his piety and goodness, presented him with a purse containing £250. Every penny of it went to All Hallows-Father Charles Woods, a young missioner in Hohart Town, sent a collection of £280. From the gaster and garrison of Norfolk Island, the two chaplairs to that pandemonium gathered £50. This is only a beginning, we feel assured. As the years roll on we shall isee from distant nations a splendid revenue: swelling in support of the institutions which sends forth those who teach them, and see its own grateful subbjects sustain it as no State endowment could.

We have read, with wonderful interest, the letters of those far-sundered Anostles. One writes on a slope of the Himalayas of the monument of an Irish Priest, and a little Convent of two Irish Nuns, which he has discovered there. The Italian Bishop of Port Victoria telling how two of his Priests, an O'Callaghan and O'Neill, have been disposed of, one by sickness, one by removal, piteously entreats for more Priests—"By the love of God, and all you hold most dear, have mercy on us." Father O'Callaghan tells: of the monastery they are going to found; with a hope of teaching the Nomads of the Bush to live in one place, till the earth, and cover their nakedness. Father King writes from California, surrounded by "the children of St. Patrick.? but about to start for the Rocky Mountains, on a visitation to the Flat-Head Indians. A letter comes from the first Convent of Nuns formed in Australia; after a hard struggle they have succeeded in their task. The next tells the

But we could not give even an abstract of all those interesting Irish Lettres Edifiantes.

whose sway it grew from the little seminary it was in man, who, in a somewhat dirty can jorange necker-good Father Hand's days, to be what one of its chief, draggled chintz dress, and sabots, was anygood Father Hand's days, to be what one of its Priests well calls it—the depot of faith to many lands. Proud may he be of the loyal love with which those struggling young Priests all remember his benign influence upon their hearts and minds. The work abich the Rounder Jonly saw the rudingents of, he has lived to see the perfect establishment, and main foring to his zeal, tenergy, and wisdomitties that All-Hallows now pursues its great mission, free from the vicissitudes which beset its early days.

THE MORAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMY. (From the Rambler.)

Of the physical and purely military evils which follow from this wretched system, every one has recently read in the newspapers of the day. But there is another aspect of the question, not so much insisted upon by newspaper correspondents perhaps because it would be the most galling of all to the most " respectable? and "proper" of all the nations of the earth. We are persuaded, that if, even now, you were to ask a roomful of Englishmen and Englishwomen their opinion of the French and English armies, they would tell you, with one voice, that whatever the French were in the battle-field and simply as soldiers, as men they were marked with every vice, and were, in comparison with English troops, immoral to

The experiences of Mrs. Young, whose book on Our Camp in Turkey lies before us, will go far to dispel these flattering notions. She tells us, from her own observations, what may be made of soldiers when they are treated as men and disciplined with that just regard to their humanity, without which we are convinced that soldier, sailor and civilian, must ever be more or less a degraded being.

" Mrs. Young is the wife of an English officer, and was with the army at Gallipoli and Varna, where she had also the advantage of a large acquaintance among the officers of the French army. Her book was written before the attacks on our misdoings became prominent in the newspapers; so that she comes forward as an independent witness, who cannot help telling the truth, however unpopular it may be. We cannot give a better specimen of the opinions she formed of the relative characters of the French and English soldiery as men, than by quoting her account of her passage from Malta to Gallipoli, in the French transport. Thabor.

"The Thabor was crowded with French troops, but fortunately they were French, so that less annoyance was to be expected; and moreover, I looked to have a very interesting opportunity of observing a good deal of their system of military discipline. It was possible to enjoy fresh air, too, which would not have been the case on board an English transport; but here, on each side of the deck, was stretched a rope, behind which the men being ranged, room in the centre was secured for the accommodation of the passengers. On the left hand were grouped the "administration," as they are called, composed of a certain inumber of men, employed as attendants on the sick, with tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, and artisans of all sorts. The attendants on the sick, as it may be supposed, are an eminently valuable class; they are carefully selected for the work and regularly trained for their responsible and important duties. All these soldiers composing the administration appeared full of intelligence; during the day they employed themselves in reading, working and writingone or two among them even drew with considerable skill and taste; while in the evening they formed into little circles, and amused themselves by singing. It was conducted; there was no uproar, riot, or impropriety of any kind. A sort of leader mounted a little production in the French camp, as means of preserving some were led to expect that the most energetic meanicity of any kind. A sort of leader mounted a little way up the rigging of the vessel, to direct the production of the Bishop of Ossory to one of this clergy set aside—order of the Bishop of Ossory to one of this production. ceedings; each circle followed in order with their glees and choruses: the songs were usually selected from 'Guillaume Tell,' and the 'Somnambula;' occasionally we had a solo from Béranger, or glees in honor of Napoleon. It was observable in these last, that the enthusiasm expressed towards the great leader did not appear so much to arise from his exploits, as from his fraternization with the French army, as every verse ended with the chorus: 'He ate with his soldiers :'-- 'Il mangenit avec ses soldats.' One, man, of extremely, delicate appearance, was very popular from his talent for singing French romances, which he, did, with a charming voice and exquisite taste shown in the selection of the music, the order in succession observed by the singers, and the courtesy and good feeling, which were never violated. This last characteristic was also very remarkable at Smyrna. The French soldiers all went on shore, -a certain tariff having been fixed for the boats employed, -and I looked with terror for their re-appearance, expecting scenes of intoxication and punishment. L had no cause for alarm, however; my friends all returned sober, polite, and in the best possible humor with each other, and their, boatmen.

Again, they are not treated as mere machines by their superiors. The French soldiers learn to feel that their health; their comfort, even their daily recreations; are subjects; of interest to their, officers; this ficts originates strongt degrees of personal attacliment, and the mentfeel elevated by their knowledge of the existence of this sympathy and My voyage in the Thabor afforded me great opportunities for observing these facts, and the staff-officers on board werengood enough to afford athe many interesting. to see the difficulty of the attempt, and did not risk proofs connected with such matters. A ...

9.5 The wivesyof French soldiers generally are never permitted to accompany their husbands on service. upless in case of the one or two continieres, whose service to each regiment was likely to be useful.-

thing but an attractive object. Having seen no other woman, however, except our pleasant little Marseilles stewardess, and femme de chambre, on her way to Constantinople, I was somewhat startled, the morning we reached off Smyrna, at the apparition of a bril-lient cantiniers, who in red trousers, short skirt and tight jacket, came clanking her spans down the com-panion-ladder at breakfast, and southing with a most self-possessed air into the saloon, Touching her cas-quette to the colonel, and stated her intention of passing the day at Smyrna. Monsier le Commandant smiled, bowed, addressed the individual as "Madame," and requested she would have the goodness to be on board again at four. On this she touched her cap a second time, wheeled round and re-ascended the companion in most military style. Truly, dress is a great improver of persons, for this dashing cantiniere was no other than the lady of the sabots, whose chance of creating an impression was entirely the result of this grande tenue."

The sex of the writer of Our Camp in Turkey leads her to bring prominently torward another point unhappily too much overlooked by male writers, even the most determined of abuse-hunters: namely, the condition of the women. The abominations of barrack life at home are bad enough. The "Rules and Regulations of the Service"—that ready-made justification of every wickedness-condemn almost all women who have to do with the English soldiery to an existence ulterly inconsistent with the preservation of comfort and peace, much less of feminine delicacy and virtue. But when it comes to camp-life, every evil is intensified. Read the closing sentence of the following paragraph, and admit what an enormous amount of humbug there is in our national professions of morals and propriety:-

"The culinary talents of the French soldiers as tonished our people. The English soldier was halfstarved upon his rations, because he could not, with three stones and a fin-pot, convert them into palatable food. The pork and beef are often cast aside for this reason, and the man are only his bread, or he was compelled to pay a woman of the regiment to cook for him. The Frenchman, on the contrary, caught tortoises, and hunted for their eggs; gathered herbs of all kinds; made, in addition to the soup prepared with his ration-meat, ragouts, comelettes, aux fines herbes;' and so dined well on dishes seasoned and delicate. The French and English women did not seem to associate at all. The wives of our soldiers wondered at the manly costume of the useful cantinieres, who have their horse and tent, and are treated with equal courtesy by officers and men; and they, no doubt, were astonished by the want of gallantry in a people who bring women to the wars in a foreign land, suffer them to stand unsheltered to wash the clothes of the men in a burning sun with a thermometer at 110 deg. Fahrenheit, leave them unprovided with carriage when the regiment moves, and oblige each woman to sleep with nine other persons of both sexes in a circular tent some twelve feet in diameter."

Some of our military abuses do not necessarily spring from the prevailing Protestantism of the country; but some undoubtedly do so. Among others, the stupid insensibility to the importance of amusements as an aid to morals, is one of the most efficaciously pernicious. We admit that here and there in sensible Protestant quarters a slight amelioration is at least talked of in this respect; but as long as England believes in the meritoriousness of looking glum, and the curse of Sabbatarianism broods over the country, we expect but small measure of real change for the better. Mrs. Young was forcibly is notable, however, with what decorum this matter struck with the systematic use of employment and saw not an idle man; those not hard at work were hard at play; and the only man she saw take it easy was a great red-whiskered Zouave playing with a little bird, and teaching it to nestle in his bosom.-And as an instance of the sort of spirit the officers contrive to infuse into the men, she mentions that leave was one day given to a Zouave to walk all the way from the camp to the coast by himself, because he particularly wished to see the fleet, thinking the army would not return to France. In order to indulge this piece of what our people would have called sentimentalism, his superiors actually gave him three days leave of absence, and applauded him for his zeal in undertaking a laborious journey with just enough to cat to keep him going. We can, however, find room for no further quotations, except the account of the camp-theatricals, which is too curious to be overlooked:-

"This practice of, under every circumstance, looking for and cultivating external amusement is peculiarly French. In our camps nothing of the kind was ever heard of. The band-occasionally played, but very seldom and very badly; and as to the parties of our soldiers being told off to exhibit their voficers, that happily was never attempted. General Canrobert, before he left Scutari, had found it so dull without a ball-room, or fete champetre, of any kind, that, not approving of the tranquil quietude of the ladies at the 'Sweet Waters,' he declared that on arriving at Varna he would originate a ' Jardin des Fleurs,' and make all the Greek ladies 'dance and be happy ... The good general, however, seemed shulled off prejudices and rellow boots, would have enjoyed, a deux temps of all things, and not been averse even to a polka.

ing affair indeed. The men had erected it of the old the wanderer back to the right path and to save souls. material, walnut, not wood, but leaves, and had all sorts of devices for scenery and decoration. We always said, What's the use? we shall move directly, when any thing was proposed, even so simple a matter as stabling the horses; but the French set about every plan they could devise at once, and carried it into execution. Thus there was a theatre, decorated with arms, and all the turban-clothes and waist-scarls that the Algerines, glad enough to form part of the audience, would contribute; and the Zouaves acted, and droll enough they were. They composed their dramas, too, as well as acted them; and they were usually rude satires upon existing circumstances, full of coarse humor and rough mirth. The officers encouraged these performances by their presence: and the men, sure of their efforts pleasing their superiors, exhibited freely all the accomplishments they had singing, dancing, or practising tricks of jugglery, tours de force, and so on, they had learned among the athletæ and gipsy tribes of Algesia. A good deal of the Arab character was apparent in all this, blended with the French.

"The Czar of course was very prominent as a hero on the boards, of the Prince's Theatre.' In one drama, that met with immense applause, and was announced for frequent repetition, a windmill was introduced, constructed with much cleverness with bayonets and turban-clothes, a few brushes, and so A sack was brought in, by a man supposed to be a Russian, who emptied it into the windmill, and then screamed out that he wanted the contents back, as they consisted of the Czar! But the Zouaves told him to wait; and then grinding away a quantity of dust, the remains of the Autocrat, reduced by French power, was shaken out to the Russian, who anon capered about, and danced a round with the Zouaves, to show his sense of the value of emancipation from the yoke of a tyrant.

"Childish as all this may seem, the French commanders know its value. The minds of the men are amused by it; the occupation caused by the necessary preparations employs time that might be given to evil habits; and it improves good feeling between officers and their men. There is a kind of originality and cleverness, too, often displayed by the soldiers, that, in lack of better things, tends to amuse the officers themselves; and I have often thought how much more cheerful the French camp was, with its glees and theatre, than ours, where two or three officers sat, almost in the dark, in their tents, writing letters, or unemployed, except by a cigar; and the men were lying idly about, or crouching round the green-wood smoke of our kitchens, grumbling at the delay in our military operations, canvassing the acts of their immediate superiors, or finding fault generally with all about them. These recreations and indulgences form a material part of the absolute discipline of the French army, and the men certainly seldom appear to abuse it. They have commonly much intelligence, and seek to gain information on what surrounds them."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Weekly Telegraph of the 24th ult., publishes a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the Rev. Dr. Yore, V.G. We make some extracts, on the subject of Mr. Lucas' mission to Rome :-

"Irish-College at Rome, 7th February, 1855. "My dear Dr. Yore-Nothing can be more reasonable than your anxiety to be made acquainted with the progress in Rome of the controversy on Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, which was brought under public notice at the meeting held in Callan as far back as last October. From the vehemence and determination displayed by the orators on that and other occasions, and the promises made to carry, without loss of time, the controversy to the highest tribunal in the Church, an order calculated, it was solemnly declared, to close the mouths of every honest ecclesiastic, leaving liberty to speak only to the evil designing and the corrupt. The business was at first taken up with the utmost haste; it would brook no delay, yet more than three months have now elapsed, and the first step, declared to be all-important, has not been taken. The statement of the case will create surprise, as you must have heard from other quarters that great activity and talent, were engaged in carrying on the Callan appeal, yet such is the fact-nothing, absolutely no-

thing, has been done.
"First-No appeal has been lodged in any of the tribunals of Rome against the Bishop of Ossory-nay more, no mention has been made by the appellants of the proceedings which took place at that meeting.

"Secondly-No appent has been lodged against any other bishop or archbishop, for any matters arising out of that meeting.

"Thirdly-No memorial has been presented to any of the tribunals of Rome. It is, indeed, reported that a memorial has been received here, but it is said that the person to whom it was sent, not thinking it fit to be presented, sent it back to have some alterations made in it. This, however, is only known by report: and it may be that the memorial, added to, or taken from, as the originators of it required, will, ufter some

time, be forthcoming.
"Fourthly-No deputation, that we have heard of, has arrived in Rome to present the memorial-none certainly has, as yet, presented itself to any of the tribunals.

"Fifthly—There is, indeed, one gentleman here connected with the Irish press, but he has presented no credentials from any party; he has given no formal statement of his business, and he has not undertaken to justify the proceedings at Callan against the Bishop of Ossory; perhaps he does not intellate undertake and prosecute the business marked out for a deputation the humiliation of a failure... Not but that the Greek at Thurles and Callan. He seems to be more meriladies, and the Turkish, too, when they had once toriously employed in seeking counsel and advice, which are never refused by Rome to any of her childten. The Pope always acts as a kind tather to all who seek instruction from him, and those who have the honor of representing him in the several tribunals

They become all to all, that they may gain all to Christ. Hence, you may be certain that the gentleman already alluded to has been received with politeness and kindness, and any other gentleman who may come hereafter, will, I am sure, experience the same Christian treatment. However, it would be a mistake to imagine that Bome, acting as she does with the affection and charity of a tender mother; overlook nor approves the errors of her children. She uses every means at her disposal-kindness, persuasion, and charity-to bring them to a sense of their duty; but, if she find them perverse or obstinate, she knows how to assert the rights of religion, to sustain those who have been insulted and maligned, and humble the

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE.-Lord Palmerston seems resolved upon trampling under foot every feeling and sentiment of the Irish people. The Derby Ministry, when selecting their Irish Executive, named to the three principal offices a Scotch nobleman with an Irish wife, and two Irishmen. Lord Palmerston, to show his contempt for Ireland and for a body of representatives whose fascile tendencies he had experience of, sends an Englishman as Viceroy, and a Scotchman as Chief Secretary. The third office being now prematurely filled, no change was made. But, in selecting men for these offices, his lordship was resolved to be as insolent as supercilions. Lord Carlisle was one of the Durham epistle cabinet, and Mr. Horsman voted for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in the House of Commons! If Lord Palmerston was resolved to insult all political parties in Ireland, by sending a stranger to rule over them, he might at least have abstained from one additional and special insult to Catholics of selecting a Titles Bill advocate for the ruler, and another for the manager of the Executive in a Catholic country. There is, however, an open daring in the insulting tone assumed from the outset by the new Premier. which is, at least, refreshing from its entire freedom from hypocrisy. Being forewarned is to be forearmed.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Brewster, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Keogh, will succeed Mr. Brewster, as Attorney-General. Mr. John David Fitzgerald, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General, in succession to Mr. Keogh.

THE FERMANAGH MILITIA.—(From a correspondent of the Telegraph.)—Enniskillen, 14th Feb.—Sir might I request you would give publicity to the following facts connected with the Fermanagh Militia : This loyal regiment is now embodied, and musters about 400 in number, considerably more than one half being Catholics. Of the latter, and immeasurably the more promising looking of the regiment, not one individual holds even the rank of corporal. This we might expect, and with this, in the present situation of the country, one might imagine Lord Enniskillen, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, the Colonel of the regiment, would be contented. But such was not the case. The regiment has been paraded through the streets of Enniskillen, its colonel at its head, its colors flying and the band (kindly lent for the purpose by Lord Erne) playing a choice selection of the most insulting and offensive Orange party nirs. In marching to and from Church, on Sunday last, and at the door of the Catholic Chapel, where the Priest, and his people were engaged at the time in the worship of God, the same outrage was again perpetrated by Lord Enniskillen's band. His conduct has roused up the worst and bitterest feelings among the Catholics and Protestants of the regiment. The consequence of Sunday's music was, that on the same evening our barrack presented a scene of very serious disturbance, and would certainly have been the scene of bloodshed but that fortunately the men are not as yet armed.—Now we don't blane Lord Enniskillen. He is infinitely more to be pitied. But they are to blame by whose authority such a man is Colonel of a regiment, and they will be more to blame by whose sanction be

COMMAND OF THE IRISH ARMY .-- It is stated that on the 8th of March the veteran Sir Edward Blakeney, purposes leaving Dublin for Chelsea, and that on the 1st of April the command of the army in Ireland will be assumed by General Lord Seaton.

Timber stabling to accommodate 100 additional troop horses are to be erected in the cavalry barracks at Caher, besides new stabling for 150 extra horses at Newbridge and 100 each at Portobello and Dundalk, to supply the cavalry remounts at the seat of war.-Tipperary Free Press.

In reply to a question of Lord Berners in the House of Lords-whether it was true that the law officers of the Crown in Ireland had given an opinion to the effect that the appearance of Catholic priests walking in procession in the full habiliments of their orders was not illegal? Earl Granville said it was perfectly true; and that, when the case alluded to by the noble lord was referred to the Irish law officers, they gave an opinion to the effect that the law did not affect the secular or working clergy.

THE WEATHER-THE POOR OF DUBLIN .- A genial change has come over the spirit of the weather. It is a great comfort, too, to see such weather as we have had "broken up." The sufferings of the poor of Dublin have been intense. Blessings on them! The poor of Dublin never during this hard season broke the snow mounds which stood like fractured blocks of granite between them and that which was not their's. They never during this trying season annoyed a shop-keeper or trader of Dublin with violence. The really distressed are too virtuously proud to be dishonest.-Very great distress, however, prevails; and many efforts have been made to alleviate it. But we fear it may be long before the industrial classes of Dublin' shall recover from the effects of a visitation so severe as the frost and snow of the last four weeks .- Weekly The grant of water been surgery to getter

A. GENTLEMAN!" ON THE TREADMILE - A trial of a somewhat unusual nature, which had been for three court days, before the magistrates at the Castletownroche Petty Sessions, terminated last court day, by having a gentleman of high position and large, for tune committed to gad for a month, and sentenced to hard labor on the treadmill. The gentleman who has been sentenced to this very heavy pudishment Mr. Grice Smith, of Gaelle Widenham, and the charge was that of having one night sometime since in com-pany with his brother and Mr. Humphrey Smith, prowe had only one Francismon and a server exemple a the honor of representing him in the several tribunals of Dunastown Miles, form down the gates of We had only one Francismomer, among the troops on However, there was absolutely, a theatre, got up endeavor to imitate his meek ness and charity. Their several gentlemen, wronched off knockers and completely, and she was a middle-aged Nord in Prince, Napoleon's camp—a very droll and amust only desire is to promote peace and good will—to being mitted many other acts of a similar character.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Gaynor, Esq., of Roxboro', to be a magistrate for Roscommon.

DEATH OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. - The following letfer, from our venerable and gallant friend, Colonel Byrne, lells is own story; and one that will be read with pride and sympathy in Ireland :- Panis, 17th Feb., 1855.

Dear Sir-i shall take it as a very particular favor if you will have the goodness to insert some notice in your excellent paper on the death of one of my most esteemed friends and comrades, John Allen, chef de bataillon in the service of France, and Knight of the Legion of Honor, who died on the 1st inst., at Caen, in Normandy.

Mr. Allen was born in Dublin, and the part he took in the memorable events of 1798 and 1803 belong to history, and must be still in the recollection of many of the good patriots of his native city. He was tried and acquitted at Maidstone; along with Arthur O'Connor and the unfortunate Father Amgley. After the unlucky attempt of the ever-to-be lamented Robert Emmell, on the 23rd of July, 1803. Mr. Allen had the good fortune to escape to Cadiz, and from thence he proceeded to Morlaix, where he was named Lieutenant in the Irish Legion, then organizing there for the expedition to Ireland. A few extracts from the notes I have kept of the campaigns made by the Irish Regiment down to 1815, in which Allen took such a distinguished part, will suffice to shew, that had poor Ireland had an independent government, she would have found in Allen, not only an experienced officer of the first merit, but a citizen free from all selfish ambition. If a momentary dictatorship had become necessary, that office might have been entrusted to John Allen without any danger of his betraying the trust confided in him. He had a sound understanding, and a head and will to make himself obeyed in everything for the good of the service and cause he sustained.

On the 21st of April, 1810, at the siege of Astorga, a battallion of chosen troops was organised to mount the breach of which Captain Allen's company of Voltigenrs, consisting of 150 men of the 2nd buttalion of the first Irish regiment marched at its head. After Capt. Allen received his instructions, as he passed the Duke of Abrantes in the trenches, he divided his company into two sections, and at the head of the first he marched on to the breach. At five o'clock when the signal was given, he had to pass a considerable way uncovered before he got to the bottom of the breach, under the fire of above two thousand men; he, however, mounted it with such bravery and decision, that when he arrived at the top, he turned round and saluted the General and the army of above thirty thousand men; then pointing to his army to fire on the enemy that was on his flank, and to follow him into the town, he took possession of a house near the rampart, according to the Duke of Abrantes' instructions, in order to keep up the communication between the breach and the trenches, and this he defended the whole night. In order to facilitate the mounting of the breach to the rest of the battalion, he made a temporary rampart of the men's sacks on his left flank, from behind which he kept up a continued fire on the enemy, that approached the breach from the rampart, and who he feared might cut off his communication with the trenches. All the senior officers of the Battalion being killed or wounded, all orders were given by him during the night.

Captain Allen's conduct was so remarkable as to excite general admiration throughout the army assembled there; indeed it exceeded all praise that could be given him. The Duke of Abrantes, who was so brave himself, and such an admirer of heroic actions, was heard to exclaim, when he saw Capt. Allen on the top of the breach, "Good heavens," I would give two thousand Napoleons to see that brave man alive in the morning; but it is impossible for him to escape under such a tremendous fire.²³ After the town surrendered, Captain Allen was ordered to return by the breach, as an honor, with the remains of the battalion, reduced from 900 to 150 men, the rest being all killed

or wounded.

The General-in-Chief, Junot, Duke of Abrantes, accompanied by all the Generals present, Solignai, Lagrange, Thomier, St. Croix, &c., came to review tion from other countries stimulates the exertions of these brave men who remained of the battalion that their agents, by whom a complete system is organised mounted the breach. Nothing could equal their ex- facilitate the transit of all newly enrolled 'Latter-day pressions of admiration and praise; each embraced Captain Allen, the only Captain who had escaped.

distinguished himself, wherever the Irish regiment riage are so pernicious, and are so plausably present-was, he was seen doing his duty in a very remarkable ed to the laboring classes, combined with large promanner. After Spain, he made with the Irish Regiment, the terrible campaigns in Silesia in 1812-13, that you will be conferring a benefit on society by exand was at the battles of Wurtzen, Bantzen, Lowen-posing their odicus and delusive character. Polyberg, &c.; at Lignitz, on the 27th of May, 1813, he was hailed by the Emperor as he pursued the enemy into the town, at the head of his Voltigeurs. The Emperor asking what regiment they belonged to.

Mr. Allen was equally distinguished for his humanity and intrepidity at the great inundation at Flushing in 1808, saving by his extraordinary activity the lives of many, who would have otherwise been drowned.

in that fearful breaking in of the ocean.

After the Battle of Waterloo, the brave Irish regiment was disbanded by Louis XVIII.—and the Irish officers were made to feel that Lord Castlereagh and much faster than in others. Assertions of this nature English influence prevailed in the French councils.— Commandant Allen, who had retired to Melun, was ordered from that town to Rouen, and passing by Paris, was there arrested by order of the Duke of Feltre Minister of War, and informed he must quit the French territory without delay. Thus, without trial or judgment, one of those officers whose gallant; actions had gained such renown for the Irish Regiment, both in Spain and Silesia, was to be banished from his adopted country, by the orders of General Clerke, the son of an Irishman. Lieutenant-General Arthur O'Connor waited on the Duke of Feltre, and insisted that Commandant Allan should be brought tottrial; saying, "It deplored; and the ministers of our religion would do was too bad to see him worse treated here than he had been when tried and acquitted with him at Maidstone." against these impostors and their abominable principles. The last census of the United States furnishes could be brought against Mr. Allen, before a court martial, had no idea of having him tried; but, seeing Utah. In 1850 it contained a population (since largethat General O'Connor took up the matter so warmly, and fearing no doubt that he might have it published in the English and Irishnewspapers, after much hesi 3,115 males, and 3,027 temales, the return of married dation, consented to have him set at liberty, and allow persons showing a proportion to the population double ell him to retire to Tours on half pay. There he retained a sort of prisoner at large, like so many brave the 11,380 persons occupied 2,322 dwellings, each and distinguished officers of the Irish Regiments until the Revolution of 1830.

Dremain Dear Sir, yours sincerely, -Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has it is said, forbidden all fancy work at Court, in order that her Majesty and attendants may devote all their leisure time to the making of comfortable articles to be sent to the brave men in the Crimes.

LORD RAGIAN. - Sir F. Head has addressed a letter to the Times, in which he states that he saw in 1834 how the Prussians teach their soldiers the art of war, on the proper scale, and with all the requisites for making a man a real general or field marshal. He obtained an interview with the present Lord Raglan, and represented the necessity of similar training in our own army. His Lordship's reply was a few seconds' panse, a shrug of his sholders, and the talis manic words "Joseph Hume!" Sir Francis argues, herefore, that the fault is not in Lord Raglan or the Duke of Newcastle, or anybody, excepting only the House of Commons, which, by enforcing Mr Hume's well-intentioned measures of economy, has, bit by bit, limb by limb, gradually dismembered the British army of all its field departments, deprived us of an educated staff, and thereby itself reduced our army in the East from 51,000 men to about 12,000 effective bayonets.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Captain Elliot, of H.M. steam-ship James Watt, has met statement made by Sir Charles Napier at the recent banquet at the Mansion House, that the fleet was very badly manued and worse disciplined, with A flat repudiation, in so far as his ship was concerned. He says, the James Watt had a most skillful pilot on board, of 20 years' experience in the Baltic, and was provided with most correct general Admiralty charts, and was navigated from England to the Guif of Finland and home, both the outward and homeward voyages, without any assistance from Sir Charles Napier

Speaking of the Committee of Enquirey into the management of the war, the London Times says:-" It is not the Duke of Newcastle, or Lord Raglan, or a few military gentlemen, who are the subject of this inquiry; it is not merely the army or the departments at home; it is not only the conduct and administration of the war,—nay, it is not a Government, nor is it even a House of Commons. It is the British constitution that is under trial. It is on trial not before the British people alone, but before the whole world. Everywhere is it spoken against. It is the jest alike of our enemies and our allies. Every Englishman who shows himself abroad is regarded as the representative of political stupidity and pretence. What is the value, they ask, of a constitution that can do nothing, and which is no sooner fairly tried in the common field of war than its best men are found pretenders to titles and professional rank they have no real claim to, and whose whole system is a miserable counterfeit? That is the talk of camps and of capitals, and every day these reproaches are endured we sink so much the lower in the opinion of the world, and lose all solid strength in the great contests of hu-

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- THE MORMONS .- A correscondent of the Times, gives the following particulars the progress of this strange sect, whose doctrines profess to be based on the private interpretation of the Bible, and who may, therefore, be fully classed under the denomination of Protestantism. The writer signs the name of J. T. Hammack:—" While the recruiting staff of the army is actively engaged in enrolling spirited young men for her Majesty's service, it may not be generally known that an agency is at work beating up recruits of a different character—namely, unmarried young women-for the Mormon settlement of Utah. The missionary zeal of the disciples of Joe Smith is developing itself not only in our provincial towns, but in the remote parishes of the agricultural counties, where, among the poor and ignorant, their, endeavours to make fresh converts, are it is to be feared, too often successful. It is computed that upwards of 30,000 persons have already departed from this country for the Great Salt Lake; and, as the Mormons are much given to marriage, and are not contented with one wife, the great necessity for keeping up a continuous supply of young women by importa-Saints' to America. Mormenism is thus not a mere theory or speculative principle, but a practical thing, But it would be too long for an article manewspa- in real and active operation in this country. The per to record all the campaigns in which Mr. Allen doctrines of false prophets on the subjects of marmises of independance and profitable employment, gamy is openly advocated. A plurality of wives, say the Mormon preachers, is not only perfectly innocent, but highly expedient and commendable, being based upon nature, and God's everlasting covenant made with Abraham. To oppose objections founded on the approximative equality of the sexes at the usual age of marriage, together with the fact of more male children being born than female, they assert that, although such may be the case in England, it is not so in countries where a plurality of wives is allowed, and that in such countries the population increase are utterly without foundation; for it is a fact beyond all question that Christian populations increase at a much faster rate than Mahomedan; while there is no reason to believe, although the assertion cannot be denied on the authority of records and registers, that in the East more females are born than males: indeed, in ancient times just the contrary seems to have been the case, if the families of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and other patriarchs mentioned in the Old Testament history may be quoted as evidence on the point.-That the poor should be deluded by such doctrines as those taught by the Mormon agents is deeply to be well to warn the less educated portion of their people. ly augmented) of 11,330 persons,—namely, 6,020; and 5,300 females. The Salt Lake county numbered containing one family: the births in the year ending Jane 1, 1850, were 482, the persons married 404, and

were by no means women enough to provide one wife for each man; most unfair, therefore; were the proceedings of those prophets and elders who manage to secure more than one wife, thus not only appropriating more than their proper share, but preventing others from getting any partners at all. It is not surprising that in a polygamous population; with the adult females in a minority, a constant cry should be raised for the material for more wives. The required supply cannot be obtained from the United States and doubtess the Mormons think that no better recruits could be obtained than from among its. Let us hope, however, that our country women will be too prident to be entrapped, and that, if no other considerations weigh with them, they will ask themselves how the discipline necessary to maintain peace and order in a family of joint wives is likely to suit them."

ARCHDEACON DENISON. -The Record and Morning Advertiser, which are considered as representing the party or the establishment to which the present Archbishop of Canterbury belongs, state that further proceedings against Archdeacon Denison are abandoned. "The principal reason being that the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in whose diocese the Archdeacon is beneficed, is averse to the prosecution, and that there are consequently some serious difficulties in the way of bringing the case to trial. The Archbishop of Canterbury has thought it prudent, under all the circumstances, to let the matter rest where it is." This termination, we suppose, can be satisfactory to no party concerned; certainly not to the Archdeacon, who rests with the sentence of the Archbishop's Commissioners, that his doctrines are contrary to the declaration of the Established Church, neither confirmed nor set aside.

THE PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY .- There is at present a cry against the aristocratic system. That system we shall not attempt to defend. Its doom is pronounced, and it must fall unlamented. But who ostered the aristocratic system? Was it the aristocracy or the people? We say that, however much he aristocracy may have been to blame, the peoplemeaning by the word the men who possess and exercise the right of voting in the election members of the Lower House of Parliament-are not innocent .-If the people prefer to send aristocrats to Parliament -and our popular Constitution compels the Minister of the day to choose his colleagues from the members of the Legislature-it is not the people who are primarily the cause of the evil. And is it not a melancholy fact that our small boroughs are venal, and sell their privilege for a mess of poltage; that volers make a traffic of their votes-not money always-but for money's worth; and that their importanities for places -say in the Post Office or Custom-for their worthless and inefficient, sons, brothers, and consins-are daily and nightly inflictions on the time and temper of the men whom they send to Parliament. These things cannot be denied, and while they exist, it is in vain to expect that mere law can lessen the undue preponderance of the aristocratic element in our system of government. Parliament is the fountainhead of our system, and the Parliament can only be what the people choose to make it. And perhaps it will be found that the bunglers in our Commissariat Department, or the little 'jacks in office,' who allow no jurisdiction to compete with theirs, and other officials and sub-officials who have brought our army into peril, and our name into disgrace, are not aristocrats, but the creatures of that corrupt system which foists off poor relations upon the public service, and considers their salaries and emoluments as equivalent for

votes at contested elections.—London News. The Liverpool Standard has an editorial article, imougning the Protestant tenet that Rome Christian is the Antichrist of Revelation. In reply to a correspondent, who maintains that the laws of England declare the affirmative, he sensibly remarks:-" We expressly said that we knew not whether they declared the Pope to be Antichrist or not. We very candidly expressed our ignorance, nor do we care to have it enlightened; because, as Acts of Parliament cannot make the Pope to be Antichrist, if he is not so we consider it perfectly immaterial what they say upon the sudject. If we are not, as is generally admitted, bound by every particular statement incidentally occurring in the Homilies, much less are we bound by those which occur in Acts of Parliament. We also bject to what our correspondent says about our 'lib- to the cause of total abstinence. erality to that dark system, viz., Popery. He will see, upon re-consideration, that if we believe that lady named Janette Waldron, who has been lecturing the Pope is not the Antichrist, not liberality, but com- on Spiritualism in Utica, N.Y., and who claim to be mon justice, requires us to say so.

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BOSTON. - The celebration of the 17th, passed off quietly in this city, with the exception of some disturbance that took place in one or two sections of the city, where bad rum maddened some foolish tellows to commit a breach of the peace. Apart from this, we never saw the day observed more rationally. There were no civic celebrations. The Charitable Irish Society met at the Merchant's Exchange to elect their officers for the one hundred and eighteenth time. On Monday, the Society partook of dinner at the Merchant's Exchange. - Boston Pilot.

New York, March 24.—The United States District Attorney has addressed a letter to the Marshal of this district calling his autention to the fact, that a recruiting office has been established in this city for the British service, which he considers is in violation to the neutrality law of 1818, and consequently directs the Marshal's attention to the penalties, and promises his co-operation in any measure that may be taken for the suppression of the office.

Going A-HEAD!-The New York Chief of Police, in his semi-annual report of crime in that city, annual report of crime in that city, annual report of crime in that city, annual report of crime in that city, and 166 for assault with intent to kill, during the six months ending with December last.

The Anti-Liquor Law has passed the second reading in the Massachusetts Legislature by a vute of 284 to 41.

A project is rumored of laying out a new highway through the Ursuline Convent grounds, in Charles-town, in order to obliterate the rains.—Baston Pilot.

On Sunday, the 11th instant, a medical gentleman a stranger, visited the church, corner of Twelfth and Walfint-streets, Philadelphia, and had his pocket picked of four hundred and twenty dollars.

A letter from Berne says that the English Govern-ment has given an order in that town for 10,000 military uniforms.

ncerely, and the deaths 230. From these figures, and the re- An earthquake was felvet Tampa, Fla., on the 7th. M. Byanz. Utils of the ages of each sex, it is obvious that there. The houses were shook with much violence.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AND THEIR RECENTLY SAINTed Mantya, "Billy Pools,"—The Coroner's Jury have brought in their verdict. The principals in the murder are declared to be Lewis Baker, James Turner, and Patrick, or Pandeen McLaughlin. Of these, Baker is of Welsh parentage, but is now said to have been born in New Nork. Turner is also an American; and McLaughlin, notwithstanding his Irish name, turns out to have been born at Cohoes, in the State of New York. Of the five who have been declared accessories before the fact, Van Pelt and Linn; the only ones yet interrogated, prove also to have been New Yorkers by birth, and of the other three, Morrissey is the only one that seems to have been Irish by birth. Perhaps it may turn out at last that he, too, is American-born, as he is certainly New York bred. Whether or not, it is now clearly understood, that no class of Irishmen are at all implicated in the atrocities of Stanwix Hall .- N. Y. Freeman.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Boston Daily Chronicle, in the course of a long article condemudtory of the Hindoos, makes the following remarks on its representative muteriel:-"The materiel out of which Know-Nothingism manufactures its representatives in the parliamentary bodies of the different States and the nation, is somewhat peculiar. Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rate clergymen, principally belonging to those sects who esteem education in a preacher of the Gospel to be not only undesirable but positively wicked, since it implies a reliance upon human meansclergymen, we say, of the above calibre, seem to be the great staple out of which Know-Nothingism makes its State Legislators, Congressmen, &c. The government of this Commonwealth, at the present time, resembles that of the Jews in Pentateuchal times-it is in fact theocratic, that is, the infusion of the priestly element is so strong that the compound result may, with infinite propriety, be termed a theocracy. As men of intellect, mark, and tried ability, were in the outset universally proscribed by the Hindoo lodges, and refused admittance into their midnight politicotheological conventicles, and as such men now would not allow themselves to be connected with the Order for any consideration, or upon any terms whatever, of course the Hindoos are compelled by dire necessity to resort to fifth-rate clergymen, whenever an office, absolutely requiring a glimmering of intelligence at least, is to be filled. Hence the number of clerical office-holders among the Children of Night.

The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor of Troy, gave as a new rendition of the Declaration of Independence, viz:-"Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Irishmen!" He was left to life, liberty, and his own pursuits .- Albany Atlas.

The Know-Nothings of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut have nominated Rev. Sidney Dean for Congress. Mr. Dean was a member of the last Legislature of Connecticut; was formerly a Methodist preacher, but of late has followed the business of shoe-making.

STATE OF PROTESTANTISM IN BOSTON.-We are grieved to write, that the state of religion in this community, is far from being what it should be. Errors of various kinds are rife among us. The Spiritualists, so called, maintain two Sunday services, and the corruptions of the deluded people who come under the designation are daily becoming apparent. Infidel preachers are as busy as ever in undermining the religious principles of all that they can induce to hear them, and they are not a few. They seem to grow bolder in attacking all that the Bible holds up as worthy of our reverence and love. Vice of every description is bold, and unblushing.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

GREELEY'S RELIGION. - A newspaper discussion among the religious papers as to the religious belief of Horace Greeley, has brought him out in a letter to the Christian Ambassador, in which he states that he has believed for thirty years that God will bring the whole human family into a state of reconciliation to himself, but as to the time when, he has no immovable conviction.-He claims to be a sort of Unitarian Resurrectionist. He says he is a member of Rev. E. H. Chapin's (Universalist) Society, but don't partake of the communion, because he believes the use of the vile and poisonous drug sold as wine is detrimental

ARREST OF A FEMALE SPIRIT MEDIUM .- A young a remarkable "medium," has been locked up in that city, on pretending to know the whereabouts of a man who has been missing since July last, and offering to give the information for \$50. The Utica Gazette says: On Monday last Mr. J. Auguish, of Chatlenango, received a letter from this city, signed " Amos Flyn," telling him the writer knew where his brother was; had seen him within a week, and for \$50 would give him the information he desired. Mr. A. wrote a reply, but came on to Utica shead of the mail containing it, and acquainted the city marshal and post-office clerks of the facts, requesting them to watch and inform him who called for the letter. On Friday, a woman, heavily veiled, called for the letter. Mr. Anguish, was immediately apprised of the fact and accosted her just as she was leaving the office. The city marshal was also present. She gave her name as Janette Waldron-the same young lady who has been lecturing here on Spiritualism-and admitted having written the letter alluded to. The only thing she appeared to regret, or in which she thought she had done wrong, was in the employment of the signature of another person to her own letter. She plead, however, that she was advised to do so by a spirit, but now she was convinced it must have been a bad spirit. The marshal thought so too, and arrested her on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretence. An opportunity will now be afforded to Spiritualism to vindicate itself in court!

A religious paper published in St. Joseph, Mo., republishes, (from the Baptist: Memorial for November) the name of & Joseph Kenan, Romana Catholic, Illinois," among "ministers received from other denominations" during the preceding month. We cannot trace a vestige of any such person, either in Illinois, or elsewhere, and recommend our Baptist friends to demand of the "Rev. Mr. Kenan" his letters of orders. They have been imposed upon: If they find him out, however, we advise them, upon his confession and repentance, to give him some small employment; he is a knave, doubtless, but not worse than many others if he proves his pretensions, on the other hand, let them beware of him; an apostate priest—a rare, but possible character, as Luther and Achilli show—is self-stamped as wicked and worthless .- Leader.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London.

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Montreal, December 14, 1854.

TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic's mail confirms the rumor of the death of the Czar Nicholas, who has been tranquilly succeeded by his son Alexander II. In ascending the throne, the new Emperor issued a proclamation declaring his intention to carry out the policy of hisfather; but sanguine hopes are entertained that he will be willing to conclude peace on reasonable terms. As an earnest of his intentions, he has despatched Prince Gortschakoff as his plenipotentiary to the Vienna Conference, now in session. The demands be regretted however that the post mortem examiof the Allies are said to include the destruction of the fortifications of Sebastopol.

The news of the Czar's death was received in chivalrous and thoroughly Protestant England with every demonstration of tumultuous joy. At the principal theatres and places of public resort, the noble, generous people burst forth into loud and long continued cheering when the death of their enemy was publicly announced to them; reminding one forcibly of the old fable about the " Tack-ass and the dead Lion." In France, on the contrary, all indecent allusions to the catastrophe were at once vigorously repressed by the police; and in respectful silence did the Parisians learn that their antagonist was no more. But the people of France have not had the benefit of "sanctuary privileges" like the Protestants of England; and their conduct therefore is perhaps excus-To be sure, ill-natured persons will say that to crow over the death of a gallant enemy is a sign that he was feared when alive; and that the rejoicings over the body of the dead Nicholas, are but the outward and visible signs of the terror with which the living Czar had inspired the people of England.

Symptoms are not wanting that the entente cordiale betwixt the Allies is drawing to an end. Napoleon plainly tells the people of England that, if they will persist in their enquiry into the conduct of the Crimean campaign, his army can no longer act together with their's-whilst Lord Clarendon, it is said, has received instructions to remonstrate with the French Emperor on his meditated trip to the seat of war. Neither French nor English will much relish this kind of mutual interference; and a coldness between the two great nations will very soon be succeeded by open hostility. Should the death of the Czar lead to terms of peace betwixt France and Russia, the people of England may perhaps find out to their cost, that a Napoleon may be a more dangerous enemy than a Nicholas. France has a Waterloo as well as a Moscow to avenge; and it is well known that Napoleon the second regards himself as the inheritor of the wrongs, as well as of the thrones, of his uncle. Nous verrons.

In the Crimea, the health of the troops is said to be improving; but nothing decisive has occurred before Sebastopol since the arrival of the last steamer. It is said that the Allied Governments have given instructions to their generals to push the siege with vigor. Lord Lucan has arrived in England, but his application for a Court Martial on his conduct at Balaklava has been refused.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND CANADA.—The Monileur has published the reply of the Emperor to the communication made to him by Lord Elgin of the letter addressed to her Majesty the Queen by the Legislative Assembly of Canada, notifying the contribution of Canada to the Patriotic Fund, for the widows and orphants of the men, French and English, who have faller in battle. His Majesty says :-

"Moved like myself, believe me, by the eloquent testimony of so vivid a sympathy, our country will not see without gratitude that remembering French origin, the population of Canada has not wished to separate, in its congratulations and its offerings, those who are so nobly united by a community of

From Australia, we learn that a serious fight had occurred at Ballarat "diggins," between the military and the miners. Of the latter, 26 were killed, and Good Hope.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE GRAY MURDER CASE.

the village of Huntingdon, a discharged soldier of as those by which they are themselves but too been produced in Court, to show that, immediately the name of William Gray, a Protestant, married to evidently actuated. And yet we have but to after the death of his sister, he had told a story Anne Reilly, a Catholic, and many years younger read the "Charge" of Judge Duval to the Jury, respecting it, at variance with that which he had than himself; a brother of the woman, John Reilly, as reported in the Montreal Gazette, to see at sworn to before the Jury; and this letter, if proved lived in the same house with the Grays. The union once how utterly unfounded are these attacks upon seems to have been an unhappy one; both man and the honor of one who is esteemed by those who best wife seem to have been in the habit of drinking; know him, as an ornament to his profession, and a quarrels, resulting in blows, were of common occur- credit to the Bench. But we forget. Judge Dural rence; the neighbors were often disturbed by shricks is too highly esteemed, and too well appreciated by the issuing from the house which they occupied; and on public, to need any defence from our hands against more than one occasion the husband had been the vile insinuations of his calumniators, which have heard to declare his intention of "fixing" the un- provoked not only the well merited strictures of the happy woman, his wife. Thus lived the family of Montreal Herald and Transcript, but have aroused the Grays; when, on the 24th of October, about the disgust and indignation of every honest man in were ignorant of their existence or contents; for Mr. the relatives of the young lady gave their consent. eight o'clock in the evening, the neighbors were arous- | the country. ell by the report that William Gray had murdered! We blame not our cotemporaries that they have to have taken them, was present in Court, and mani- the young lady's request, for the space of two years James Barrell

his wife. The following are the particulars as elicited on the trial, which took place last week.

John Reilly, brother of the deceased, swore, that on the evening in question, about seven o'clock, being in the garden, he heard a scream from some person in the house—that, running to the door, he saw Gray, the husband of the deceased, kneeling on her, with both his knees on her chest, one hand on her mouth, and the other grasping her by the throat immediately beneath the chin—that he at once taxed Gray with having murdered the unfortunate woman -and that having lighted a candle, and examined the body of his sister, thus assuring himself that she was dead, he rushed out, and gave the alarm-first to his brother, James Reilly, and then to several others of the neighbors, who accompanied him back to the house, where, in the meantime, Gray had been left with the body of the deceased. Here again, and in the presence of numerous witnesses, John Reilly openly taxed Gray with murder; to which the latter replied by the remark—"you may hang me, or send me to the Penitentiary, but I am out of Purgatory" -or words to that effect. This evidence of John Reilly was not only not shaken upon cross examination on the trial, but was most remarkably corroborated by the testimony of the other witnesses-of whom several swore to having noticed dark marks, as if of violence, on the deceased's throat. It is to nation of the body was most imperfectly made by Dr. Sheriff, who was brought up as a witness on the trial. His evidence, therefore, was little worth; for, for reasons best known to himself, he had taken the precaution not to know anything that it might be unpleasant to know. He had carefully studied the aspect of the deceased's lungs, of her thighs and her brains; but he had been equally careful not to examine into the one thing which it was his first duty to examine - the state of her larynx and trachea. He had also, like a cautious man who wished to keep things pleasant, very prudently abstained from dissecting the integuments of the neck; and thus, though he could testify to everything that was perfectly irrelevant, he was unable to throw any light on the immediate cause of the woman's death. She had died he said, of asphyxia; but how asphyxia in her case was produced, he knew as little as a three year old babe. "Where ignorance is bliss, t'is folly to be

For Huntingdon is, it seems, an eminently Protestant and Orange district; a regular nest of Orangemen, of Orange lawyers, and Orange Magistrates, all bent upon screening their friend, William Gray. Thus when James Reilly commenced making certain unpleasant revelations—going so far as to assert that his sister had been murdered—he was at once committed to jail as a very troublesome sort of a person, whom it was necessary to put out of the way, in order to keep things pleasant. And when at last, after many delays, a warrant for the apprehension of Gray was issued by the Montreal Magistrates, and entrusted to the hands of M. De Lisle, the Chief Constable, threats were openly held out of a rescue; threats which no doubt would have been carried into execution, but for the precautions taken, and timely display of force made, by the energetic officer above mentioned. At last William Gray was arrested, brought down to Montreal, and last week was put upon his trial, charged with the murder of his wife.

We need not recapitulate the evidence. Suffice it to say, that, after a long and patient investigation before the Hon. Justice Duval, the prisoner, who was most ably defended by Mr. Mack, was found guilty by a Jury, of whom the great majority were Protestants; and, on Monday last, was sentenced to death by His Honor Judge Aylwin. We have no intention to say anything to prejudice the unhappy | dead I had no suspicion that she had come to her man's fate. He is an old man, and has not at the death by an unfair means." Of course, if these best many years to live. We know not what provo- depositions had been produced in Court, and if it cation he may have received from his wife; and would could have been shown that they were not forgeries, fain hope that his cruel act was rather the result of and that John Reilly had knowingly sworn to the sudden passion, than of deliberate malice. If there truth of their contents, his evidence upon the trial be any extenuating circumstances in his case, in the name of the God of Mercy let him have the benefit have been handed over to stand his trial for perjury; of them, and thus have another chance of making his and Wm. Gray might in all probability have been fulpeace with Him Whom he has offended, but Who is ever ready to forgive the penitent sinner. Gray's fate is in the hands of the Executive, who, we have no doubt, will give it their serious and merciful consideration.

It is not then, our readers will perceive, for the sake of making out a case against the convict that sally admitted to be a clever and upright member of with the view of vindicating our Courts of Law from the scandalous imputations east upon them by a foul mouthed, mendacious press. Because Gray was a Protestant, and his victim a Catholic, and because 123 taken prisoners. Rumors are rife of an out- the Judge, before whom the case was tried, was also break on the part of the Caffres, at the Cape of a Catholic, the Montreal Gazette, and Commercial Advertiser, have not hesitated to attribute Gray's conviction to religious prejudices—though the Jury which found him guilty was composed, for the most part, of Protestants, the co-religionists of the accused-and to impute to the upright magistrate who pre- to a third person, containing the statements said to In the month of October last, there resided in sided on the Bench, the same unworthy motives

made themselves the defenders of Wm. Gray. We blame them not for this; but for that, in their advo-cacy of his cause, they have not scrupled to profane the precincts of the temple of justice with their sacrilegious broils: seeking to introduce therein the foul fiend of polemics. Quarrels in the name of religion are sad enough at all times, and in all placesin the streets and on the hustings, at the polling booths, and in the Courts of Legislature. For heaven's sake let us try and keep one spot, our Courts of Law, clear of them. Look to it in time. If once confidence in the pure and impartial administration of justice by our legal tribunals be shaken-should, unfortunately for the peace of the community, the Montreal Gazette, and Commercial Advertiser succeed in impressing upon the minds of their miserable dupes that the judges on the Bench are religious and political partisans—farewell, we say, to the peace was to transmit them to Court, with all the requisite and prosperity of Canada. The reign of lawless formalities, but who did not do their duty, are a pair rowdyism will have been inaugurated; and instead of relying confidently upon the laws of the land for protection under all circum stances, an infuriated populace will soon learn to execute a rude justice with their ed from the Commission of the Peace. If, on the own hands. We say it with regret; but it is only too notorious that in our large cities we have too many loaling ruffians as it is, ready upon the least hint, to proceed to acts of violence. Let us beware, and it is equally easy to perceive what is the duty of we say, lest we encourage such pests of society. Judge Duval may be attacked to day; some other member of the Bench will be the victim to morrow; until at last Judge Lynch be installed supreme arbiter of our lives and liberties. All men, of all origins, of all denominations, are then alike interested in resisting the first assaults upon the honor and independence of our legal tribunals; for all are alike in- it seems, been attacked in his own house on the eventerested in upholding the supremacy of law and order over brute force. But this supremacy cannot long be asserted, if the atrocious calumnies of the Mon- fled the pursuit of justice. This at least is Poussaint's treal Gazette and Commercial Advertiser, are allowed to go unpunished, unrebuked.

One word as to the evidence upon which our above the perjury of John Reilly, a legitimate and most logical conclusion—but to the partiality and partisan-

with this deplorable tragedy.

From the report we have given above of the trial, it will be seen that John Reilly was the only witness whose evidence directly convicted the prisoner of murder. It was therefore the interest, and the duty, of the counsel for the defence to impugn his testimony if they could; and to show to the jury that little, or no reliance, should be placed on his statements. To convict John Reilly of perjury, or even to throw doubt upon the value of his evidence, was, almost, to absolve Gray of the charge of murder. Now, though during the trial, no attempt was made on the part of the defence to do this, immediately after it was over, the Gazette announced to its readers the startling fact, that the witness, John Reilly, had, immediately after the occurrence of the 24th of October, made two depositions-one before the Coroner's Inquest on the 25th of the same month, and the other on the 2nd of November, before Messrs. John Morrison and William Lamb, Justices of the Peace for the district of Huntingdon-in which the deponent, not only gave a version of the circumstances attendant upon the death of his sister, quite at variance with his evidence before the Court of Queen's Bench, but explicitly acquitted Gray of all participation in her death. In one deposition, he, John Reilly, is made to say—"I did not see Gray use any violence to deceased;" and in the other—" When I found her would have been put on one side; he himself would ly acquitted, as the intended victim of a most nefarinot these depositions, or attested copies of them, laid before the Court?

Not because Mr. Mack, counsel for the prisoner, failed in his duty towards his client; for he is univerdrew up the depositions, having bungled some matter of form;" because, though a defect in the legally required formalities might have been sufficient to clear John Reilly of the legal consequences of perjury, that defect of " form" could not in the slightest degree have affected the value of the said depositions, f produced merely for the purpose of impugning the damning evidence adduced by him against Gray on the trial. A private letter, even, from John Reilly have been sworn to in his depositions, might have to have been written by the witness, would have had have been amply sufficient to discredit his whole evidence against the prisoner. Now the object of the counsel for the defence was, not to convict John

fested a lively interest in behalf of the prisoner .-We can only conceive of two reasons then, why these all important depositions, upon which the Gazette lays so much stress, were not produced. One is—that no such documents exist: the other, that if they do exist, they are forgeries, or at least interpolated-and therefore, unfitted to bear the rigid scrutiny to which they would have been exposed, if produced in Court. Upon no other hypothesis is the non production of these depositions, explicable.

A heavy suspicion -it may be, an unfounded one -hangs over the magistrates whose names appear as attached to the documents quoted by the Gazette; and it is the duty of the Government to institute an enquiry into their conduct. If, indeed, such documents do exist-and are not forgeries, and are not interpolated—the said magistrates, whose duty it of bungling incompetent blockheads, who, by their neglect of duty; have put an innocent man's life in jeopardy; and ought therefore to be at once dismissother hand, no such documents exist-or, if existing, they have been forged or interpolated-it is easy to understand why they were not produced in Court ;the Government towards the magistrates whose names appear as appended thereunto.

On the last day of the term, the Grand Jury found "True Bill of Indictment" for perjury, against André Poussaint, one of the converts of the Grande Ligne mission we believe, or of some other Protestant proselytising society. The man Poussaint had. ing of the 31st of October last, by a gang of disguised ruffians, who have hitherto, unfortunately, bafstory; and, if true, he has been grossly wronged, and would but for his subsequent conduct, have obtained the sympathy of every respectable person in the comnamed cotemporaries base their arguments in favor of munity-whether Protestant or Catholic. But, un-Gray's innocence; and thence conclude—not only to luckily for himself, André Poussaint—whether proprio motu, or at the instigation of the reverend shepherds to whose fold he belongs, we know not-taxed ship of His Honor Judge Duval-a most illogical a most respectable resident of the district, Mr. and groundless assumption. And here we arrive at George M'Cill, with the outrage; although he Mr. one of the most singular circumstances connected M.Gill-was many miles distant from the spot at the time when the assault occurred, or was said to have occurred. Having clearly established his own innocence, and consequently the falsity of the depositions sworn by André Poussaint against him, Mr. M'Gill obtained a warrant against his calumniator; who was thereupon committed to jail, and, at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, will have to stand his trial for malicious perjury. In the meantime, he has been bailed out by some of the saints; and as the infamous conspiracy against Mr. M'Gill has been defeated and publicly exposed, we do not suppose that there exists any desire to inflict any further punishment upon the accused. We must however congratulate Mr. M'Gill on his escape from the foul plot that was laid for his destruction. Many an innocent man has been ruined by the oaths of men like Andre Poussaint.

Craven-the man who at the late municipal elections was the cause of the death of the driver John Kelly-was tried and acquitted on the charge of murder. We trust that severe measures may be taken by the Civic authorities to put a stop to the dangerous and disgraceful practice of carrying firearms concealed about the person, especially in election times. Craven was defended by B. Devlin,

> "A MARE'S NEST." "Then she called for sword and pistols,
> Which did come at her command."
>
> [Billy Toylor. A very doleful ballad.

Mister George Brown of the Toronto Globe has inst discovered another of these remarkable productions. The man is always finding "mare's nests;" but his last is a "stunner" -- containing nothing less than a live young lady imprisoned in a numery, and almost rescued by an elder sister, with a loaded pistot and a parasol; who, we suppose, was anxious to renew in Toronto the awful tragedy of " Billy Taylor." ous conspiracy. Why then-it will be asked-were But we must put our readers in possession of the facts of the case.

Miss Sarah Bolster, the younger daughter of a Profestant father, but, we believe, of a Catholic mother, was admitted sometime ago into the Catholic Church, with the knowledge and full consent of her we have entered upon the above details; but rather the Bar. Not because, as the Gazette would have elder brother, her natural guardian. The young lady us believe, "on account of the magistrates who having manifested a strong desire to embrace the religious life, was sent by the same brother to the Sisters of St. Joseph at Toronto; whose schools she had previously attended, and with whom she resided as boarder, for several weeks. In neply to her reiterated intreaties to be admitted as a member of the Community, the Sister Superior told her plainly that she could not be permitted to enter even upon her novitiate, without the consent of her natural guardians; but that she might remain as a boarder until such time as that consent had been obtained, or decidedly refused. On the 30th of January last, the elder brother accompanied by another, and younger, brother of Miss S. Bolster, visited the Convent; upon which occasion the elder, in opposition to the younger brother, expressed his desire that his sistershould remain with the Nuns. To avoid all disputes, its full effect with the Court. It would not indeed however, the Sister Superior sided with the younger have legally convicted him of perjury; but it would brother; and at her request, Miss S. Bolster left the Convent with her relatives. We may add too, that the younger brother was earnest with His Lordship the Bishon of Toronto, that he would not allow; Reilly of perjury, but to absolve Gray of the charge Miss Bolster to become a Nun without the consent of murder. Why, then, did they not produce the of the family. His Lordship told Mr. Bolster to depositions before the Court? Not because they make his mind easy on that point; for that, even if J. Morrison, one of the magistrates who professed he, the Bishop, would not give his, nor comply with

change her mind.

Miss S. Bolster went to reside with her brothers; but on several occasions she called on the Superior of the Convent, begging hard to be admitted into the Community. These requests were as constantly refused; and on one occasion, the 16th ult., the Superior accompanied the persevering young lady back to her brother's residence. Again, on the 18th, Miss S. Bolster presented herself at the Convent; the lecturer's ability. again did she meet with an unqualified refusal to her demand for admittance; and since then the Sisters hare neither seen, nor heard from, her.

In the meantime, an elder sister of the said young lady came in hot haste from Port Sarnia, to rescue Sarab from the dangers of a religious life. For this purpose, Miss Bolster went into the store of a Mr. Ashfield, who sells fire-arms; purchased a pistol; and requesting the people in the store to load it with any quantity of powder, ball, and other combustibles, publicly avowed her intention to shoot the Sister Superior of the Convent; and thus, dead or alive to rescue her younger sister from the fate which menaced her. Horrified at this new "Gunpowder plot," Mr. Ashfield thought it is duty to have the amiable and interesting Guy Faux taken before the magistrates; who would have committed her to jail, had not the Sister Superior of St. Joseph interfered, and procured and gigantic vegetation, and the vast limestone rocks her release. This at least is the version of the Globe: the Leader says that one of her brothers became security for her good behaviour. At all events, and trace the first beginnings of vegetable life. And Miss Bolster was discharged and restored to her the Zoologist also finds it a necessary auxiliary; as friends, who, we hope, will take better care of her for the future.

Such a chance to slander the Nuns, as that afforded by this escapade of Miss Bolster, was too good to be lost by the Globe. Although Miss S. Bolster was not within the Convent; and although this must was not within the Convent; and although this must Microscope enables us to discover minutely, the have been well known to the editor of the Toronto changes of form and color effected by the test fluids Globe, he at once endeavored to excite the brutal upon solids, and opens to the mind an extended field, fury of the Protestant rabble of Toronto against the full of wonders. To estimate duly the value of the St. Joseph Asylum; hoping, no doubt, to get up a little drama in Toronto like that which the good gentlemanly Protestants of Boston enacted a few years vention of this instrument, the Mile was considered ago upon the premises of the Ursuline Convent at of the existence of living atoms so minute, that the Charleston. "By what authority is this girl detained mite, compared with them, may rank as an elephant, in the nunnery ?"-indignantly exclaimed the Globe; The opinions regarding the vital fluid in animals, knowing well that she was not, and never had been, were very indefinite, and the manner of its circulatherein detained; yet anxious to excite the rascal canaille of Toronto to deeds of violence and arson; in which nefarious design, as we learn from the Citizen, he very nearly succeeded.

What will our readers think then, after all this storm in a butter boat, when they read the following letter, written on Tuesday last by Mr. L. G. Bolster himself, the brother of the young lady whom the Globe represents as forcibly detained in the Nunnery? Must they not feel astounded at the height and the depth, and the length, and the breadth of Protestant mendacity, and Protestant gullibility !-Will they not exclaim-"Oh! the wonders of the Great Protestant Tradition ?"

> Toronto, 20th March, 1855. To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen:

Sir-Let me beg of you to correct an erroneous statement which has gone abroad, (after emanating from certain journals in this city.) charging one of the convents in Toronto, with detaining and secreting my sister, contrary to the wishes of her family. As the charge is wholly unfounded, and much public feeling has been wrongfully excited by the statements made by these journals against the Convent, I feel it a duty to submit the facts, which are of a character to exonerate completely the Sisters of St. Joseph from the

false accusations made against them. The young girl in question was brought up a Protestant, but having, through the exercise of her own judgment, been led to regard the doc trines of the Catholie Church with favour, she applied to me, some few months ago (unsolicited and unbiassed by any one), her introduced to one of the Ladies of Joseph, of this city, in order that she might be taught and thoroughly grounded in the religious faith it was her determination to follow. After some time my sister signified, from time to time, her desire to embrace a Religious life, and become a member of the Community. Ultimately seeing her resolution fixed, and believing her intentions sincere, I acquiesced in her desires, provided she obtained the consent of the other members of the family, which she failed to dothey having entirely forbidden her the right of disposing of herself in the way she desired. I regarded their refusal as decisive, and promised my brother that I should, for the future, discountenance any such ideas on her part, it being agreed that she should be allowed

to continue in the Catholic Religion. Subsequently, without my knowledge or consent, she quitted her home, intimating to me in a note that she had gone into the Convent of St. Paul. My brother requested her instant removal; and though I desired that she should be left in the establishment for some time as a boarder, he refused, and, in company with me, brought her out. The next day, although under the surveillance of my brother, she went back again to the Convent. This time he complained to the Rishon, who promised that she should be sent home—and she was accordingly brought home by the Superioress of St. Paul's,—but only to leave again a she is under the protection of a Catholic lady at some distance from this city; and from the most minute class them. inquiries which I have made within the last few days, I am able to state most positively that the ladies of St. Joseph had nothing to do whatever with her pre-*ent absence from the city, or that they at any time no small degree the advancement of Geological desired to retain her in the Convent against her consent, or that of her relatives.

I am, Sir yours,
L. G. BOLSTER.
Are we too sanguine, if we hope that there may be some one, or haply two, of the Protestant journals of Canada, honest enough to publish this full refutation of a vile Protestant lie? We shall see.

shall be laid before the Postmaster-General. 19.1 3 1050 C

at least, as she was young; and might in the interim ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S COURSE OF LEC-TURES.

LECTURE ON THE "MICROSCOPE AND THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD."

On Thursday the 22nd instant, Mr. Edward Murphy delivered a lecture on this highly interesting sub-ject. A very large and respectable audience (among whom we noticed several of our leading medical men) was in attendance, and showed during the evening that they knew how to appreciate both the lecture and

On commencing his lecture, Mr. Murphy said, that it was a subject at once interesting and useful, and that the invention of the Microscope was considered by the scientific world one of the most important achievements of science and art; that it claimd equal eminence with the discovery of the Telescope; the latter instrument, he observed, brings us into comparative intimacy with other worlds, or what are inferred to be such by analogies discoverable between them and our globe. On the other hand, the Microscope carries us back to the opposite bounds of creation, and reveals the atomic miracles with which re are surrounded.

The lecturer then enumerated the various advantages arising from the use of the Microscope, of which

we here give the principal points :-To the Geologist, the Microscope reveals the fact, that this world is but the wreck of ancient organic creation; the coal beds are the ruius of a luxuriant are the catacombs of myriads of animal tribes, too minute to be perceived by the naked eye. By its aid we can often determine the nature of fossil remains, without it the structure and functions of many animals would remain unknown, and the existence of numerous species would be yet undiscovered. The medical man acquires by the aid of this instrument, with the greatest facility, knowledge which could not be obtained by the minutest dissection. In chemistry, the Microscope, we must refer to some misconceptions that prevailed prior to its introduction. Before the inthe least of animated beings, and nobody had an idea tion was but imperfectly (if at all) understood.

The lecturer then gave a short sketch of the history of the Microscope. The invention of this instrument, he said, could not well be traced before the beginning of the 16th century. Zacharias Jansens and his son, were said to have made Microscopes before 1590 Fontana, in one of his works, said he had made Microscopes in 1617. Dr. Lieberkuhn invented the Solar Microscope in 1738. The attempts of the early microscopic observes, to determine ultimate structure, &c., had, however, been of little value, on account of the imperfections of their instruments.

The lecturer here remarked that it was to the Achromatic Compound Microscope he wished to draw their attention—that being the most perfect of all the various forms of the instrument.

In 1824, Mr. Chevalier, of Paris, and Mr. Tully, of London, constructed the first achromatic glasses for the Microscope.

The following are the names of a few of the most celebrated artists, in the manufacture of Microscopes: Powell & Leland, Smith & Beck, and John Ross, of London; Cutts, Sutton & Son, opticians to the Queen, Shelfield and London; M. Nachet, M. Chevallier, of Paris; and Oberhauser, of Germany. The lecturer here observed that he could speak with confidence, of the peculiar excellence of the Microscopes made by Cutts, Sutton & Sons, of Sheffield, as he possessed one of their instruments, and was enabled to recommend these makers to any person desiring a good instrument.

Mr. Murphy then called the attention of the audience to the second part of his lecture, the Microscopic World. Firstly, he would speak of the phenomena connected with congelation and crystallisation; seondly, of ion of dies and remains of insects, animaculæ and vegetables; and thirdly, of the minute formations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and of infusorial animacula. If water be exposed in a freezing atmosphere, thin plates of ice would be formed on its surface; if we separated one of these plates from the rest, and brought it under the Microscope, it would be seen to resemble a herring bone, having a large stem in the centre and a number of parallel spines, inclined to the central stem in an angle of about 60 degrees. The formations of ice on our windows consisted of a series of branches disposed under the uniform angle of 60 degrees, all the irregular variety being merely the result of small impediments to the freezing process. A more beautiful sight could not be beheld than that which was presented when any saline solution was suffering gradual evaporation under the Microscope. It would likewise be found interesting to examine the various crystallizations in polarized light; the splendid colors and systems of colored rings produced by transmitting polarized light through transparent bodies that possess double infraction, are the most brilliant phenomena that can be witnessed. The Microscope allowed us to examine the various descriptions of sand, and to observe their beauty, and had brought to light the value of the superior minerals. By the aid of Microscopic investigation of such portions of fossils as have withfew days afterwards; and I have since learned that stood the destructive power of time, namely, the scaly covering, Philosophers had been able to group and

The discovery of animacular fossils by Dr. Ehrenberg of Rerlin had caused considerable sensation at the time in the philosophical world, and had aided in polishing slate found in Austria above 40,000 millions of these animals in a cubic inch. Vast layers of rocks had been discovered which the microscope showed to be composed of the shields of animaculæ. Man even used their remains as food, for the mountain meal which the inhabitants of Swedish Lapland often mixed with their flour, consisted of the flinty shells of ani-

The lecturer then remarked that the Microscope affords considerable aid in the development of the The complaint of our Normanhy correspondent fossil woods, as by its assistance the natural orders,

and plants of former epochs, can be determined with accuracy; it tells us whether they grew up like the forest trees of Canada by yearly additions to the outside of the woody centres, or by internal accessions, like most of the productions of the tropics; it tells us also whether their leaves were veined or not; and has not the Microscope demonstrated beyond all question the vegetable origin of coal; for when it is examined under this instrument, not only is the woody fibre discovered, but even the most delicate of the vegetable organs, such as the spiral vessels and their beautiful terminations; and he stated further that corals, which had been supposed to be marine plants, were on the contrary marine animals, of wonderful habits.

Speaking of the minute formation of the vegetable kingdom, the lecturer quoted from Dr. Prichard, that it would occupy the leisure of an extended life to make one acquainted with the floral products of the humblest flower garden." He next gave some of the results of examination in the animal kingdom. Hairs, for instance, had been found to be composed of an aggregation of cells, their color depending upon a quantity or pigment deposited in or about each cellete. The microscope developed to us the arrangements of the perspiratory pores of the human skin, the number of which amounted to about two thousand millions. The lecturer then said that the Microscope enabled us to see the circulation of the blood in the fin or tail of a small fish; and that there certainly can be nothing more pleasing or wonderful than a sight of the blood corpuscles coursing rapidly along the capilary ends of the arteries into those of the veins; and that the blood corpuscles in man are of a circular flattened

In examining insects, we again detect wonders by the aid of the microscope, which without it we could never have imagined. Thus, for instance, this instrument told us that the common house fly had not less than eight thousand eyes, and the dragon-fly about 25,000, etc.; and that the wings of butterflies, &c., are covered with a fine dust, which produces the beautiful colors by which they are adorned; and that the feet of the house fly are terminated by two claws between which are situated a pair of cushions wherewith it walks in safety over perpendicular polished surfaces. Animalculæ had been discovered 60 feet below the surface of the earth, as also in mud brought up from a depth of 1600 feet of the ocean. They existed in the fluids of the animal body and in plants, and in the most powerful acids. The smallest animalculæ are called monads, of which, a drop of water contains nearly 500,000,000, and in form resemble snakes, eels, cork-screws, funnels, bells, tops, cylinders, tobacco-pipes, etc. Some lived only a few hours, others a couple of weeks.

In conclusion, the lecturer said he hoped the few remarks he had made were sufficient to show the many ways in which the Microscope is of the greatest importance to the student as well as to the man of scientific acquirements, and of charm and interest to all who desires rational amusement and instruction combined; and he added, should any of his hearers be induced to investigate the inexhaustible field opened to them by the Microscope, they would never regret having commenced the study of so useful and facinating a science.

Mr. Murphy then illustrated, by the aid of the Lucernal Microscope, several of the very interesting facts connected with the minute formations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, to which he had called attention in his lecture; some of them appeared to us as being specially worthy of note :- A transverse section of mahogany, the magnified image clearly showing the annual layers of growth, and the pores through which the sap ascends from the roots to the branches and leaves for their nourishment;—the sting, tongue, mouth, and legs of the honey bee, the latter displaying the pockets whereby the insect carries to its hive a winter store of pollen, or bee bread. The tongue of the field moth was also a very beautiful object. A spider was magnified nearly four feet in length, showing the enormous flangs with which it seizes and destroys its prey. A couple of East India flies appeared to be much admired. Butterflies' wings, as well as the trachae, or breathing tubes, taken from caterpillars and other insects, were very interesting objects. The "water devil"—the most voracious of the insect tribe-also attracted much attention; it is furnished with terrible jaws and other weapons of the well known J. V. Huntingdon, Esq., late editor destruction, by which [the lecturer informed us] it is enabled to grasp and destroy creatures much larger than itself. Another insect magnified to a great size, the " Cinex Lectularius," which, despiteof the scientific name, was instantly recognised by the audience as the unwelcomed visitor to their sleeping apartments. There were many other very interesting objects, which want of space alone prevents us noticing. At the conclusion, Mr. Murphy was requested to exhibit a few views with the Magic Lantern, which he kindly complied with. Among them we noticed spe-cially "Napoleon's Tomb, St. Helena;" "Ross Cas-tle, Lakes of Killarney;" "A night view of the City and Bay of Naples, with Mount Vesuvius in a state of eruption;" a beautiful view of the Place D'Armes and French Cathedral of our good City; this was quite appropriately a winter scene, with sleighs passing and repassing on the square. We were particularly struck with the artistic merits of this representation—the prominent points of the magnificent edifice standing out in bold relief. We understand that it was painted in London, from a drawing and description sent by Mr. Murphy. The evening's entertainment was closed by a chromatrope view, which had a most surprising effect, and displayed in the centre the word-" ADIEC !"

On Saturday last, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, accompanied by the Bishop of Bytown, ar rived in Montreal on his way to Quebec. The Bishop of Toronto is, we are happy to say, apparently in better health than when last in this part of the Province, though certainly he does not spare himself. On Sunday morning he preached in French at 6 o'clock at the Recollet church; at forenoon High Mass, he preached in English in St. Patrick's church; after Vespers, he preached in French in the Parish church; and again at 6 p.m., he preached in French in the Bonsecours church. Pretty well for one day.

On Monday, their Lordships of Toronto and Bytown started for Quebec; where, we believe, they will remain some time. The health of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec is still precarious, though we genera, and sometimes the very species of the trees are happy to learn that it is decidedly ameliorating.

"THE DAY."-From all parts of Canada, and the United States, we have accounts of the festivities with which the Sons of St. Patrick celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint. We are happy to see that everywhere in the States the day passed over quietly; and that the good conduct, and truly Christian demeanor of the Catholic Irish disappointed the expectations of a row, which had been entertained by the "Know-Nothings" and other rowdies. At Toronto, Bytown, and Kingston, the Irish turned out in great force, and concluded the festivities of the day with the customary banquets.

"Parliament will adjourn on Thursday next, until Monday week, on account of the number of Fêtes d'obligation."—Commercial Advertiser, Wednesday.

The meaning of the above paragraph is obviously to represent the Catholic Church as impeding the business of the country by its numerous "fêtes d'obligation," and as enforcing their observance upon Protestants. Now, it so happens that betwixt " Thursday next," the 29th instant, and " Monday week," the 9th April, there does not occur one single "fête d'obligation" the observance of which is enjoined by the Catholic Church. In England, it is customary to observe an Easter recess; and we believe that it is common amongst Protestants to keep Good Friday as a Festival, perhaps because Catholics observe it as a solemn Fast, though not as a day of abstinence from toil. But in the Ecclesiastical Calendar of the Catholic Church, there does not occur a single "fetc d'obligation" betwixt the 25th of March, and the Feast of the Ascension, which falls this year on the 17th of May.

We are happy to learn that the lectures of the dirty fellow Fowler, to whom we alluded last week, have been stopped at Quebec.

TREATISE ON THE "IMMACULATE CONCEPTION." Translated from the French of Cardinal Lambruschini, by Mrs. Sadlier. D. & J. Sadlier, Mont-

We have just received, and too late for an extended notice, a copy of this admirable treatise, which we confidently recommend to the Catholic readers. In our next we shall have more to say about this valuable work.

'CHATEAU LESCURE; OR, THE LAST MARQUIS." A story of Brittany and La Vendée. New York: Ed. Dunigan & Brother.

A pretty little tale, pleasantly told, of the French Revolution of 1792; and of that heroic struggle long maintained by the loyal Bretons and Vendéans against cut-throats of the Convention, which has reflected immortal glory upon the France of a Lescure and a La Rochejaquelin, and almost makes us forget that the same France was also the country of a Marat, a Jourdan coupe-tête, a Collet d'Herbois, a Carrier, and the other foul monsters, the legitimate spawn of modern democracy—the mere mention of whose names is an offence against decency and humanity.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION." A Dogma of the Catholic Church. By J. D. Bryant, M.D. Boston: P. Donahoe.

This treatise on the late Papal definition, is accompanied with the approbation of the Bishops of Philadelphia and Boston; who, having duly examined it, "recommend it to the perusal of the Catholic community." The work is handsomely printed, on excellent paper, and is brought out in Mr. Donahoe's

We have received the first number of a new Catholic Journal, published at St. Louis, and edited by of the Metropolitan. We need not add that, under such editorial management, the Leader is sure to prove a valuable addition to our Catholic press; and that we heartily wish it, and its talented editor-" God speed."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Rawdon, E. Corcoran, 12s 6d; Barrie, S. Baxter, 15s; Pointe Claire, Wm. Carroll, 6s 3d; Tyendinago, J. Gargan, 12s 6d; Brantford, Rev. J. Ryan, 10s; Toronto, Rev. J. O'Neill, 15s; Tracadie, N.B., Rev. F. Gaurreau, 12s 6d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville-D. Deighan, 5s; R. M'Cabe, 5s; J. Longhlin, 5s; D. Chalk, 5s; S. Tanney, 10s; M. Cass, 5s; N. Gower, M. Donehoe, 5s.

Per D. P. McDonald, St. Raphaels-Self, 7s 6d; Capt. J. Kennedy, 12s 6d; J. A. Kennedy, 12s 6d; A. M'Donell, 6s 3d; N. Lancaster, J. M'Donell,

Per J. O'Sullivan, Prescott-Rev. E. P. Roche, 12s 6d; F. Collinane, 2s 6d. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-C. Alleyn, £1 10s; R.

Roy, 15s; C. F. Gaurread, 15s; T. Bogue, 15s; P. Lawler, £1 2s 6d; J. Lane, 15s; C. F. Hamel, 15s; Semiminary, 15s; Rev. Mr. Horan, 15s; Rev. Mr. Forgues, 15s; Rev. Mr. Bailliarge, 15s; J. Ryan, 12s 6d; St. Henry, Rev. Mr. Grenier, 12s 6d; St. Anne, Rev. Mr. Gariepy, 12s 6d. Per Rev. M. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatiere-

St. Roch des Aulnets, A. Dionne, 10s. Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto-Rev. J. Symott, 12s 6d; Mara, A. P. McDonald, 12s 6d; P. Clarke,

12s 6d T. Healy, 12s'6d.

. Died.

At New York, on Monday, March 26, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Lindsay, in the 75th year of her age, a native of Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.

TENDERS for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a STONE BUILDING (Presbytery) will be received by the undersigned, at Sherrington, until the 12th of April next, from whom Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application, by letter or otherwise.

Rev. JOSEPH GRATON, Or PATRICK HALPIN.

Sherrington, 27th March.

Journal of BORELGN IN TELLIGENCE FOR the linited with the common of the festivity I spendalan Anniol FRANCE, established by elli

TRENCH OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH ARMY AND GOVERNMENT. -The diastrous manifestations of military incapacity in our war administration liave created a strong and not a favorable impression in France observes the Spectator. The case is presented to the French in various ways—through the published reports, the complaints of our press and parliament men, the avowals of Lord John Russell and some of his colleagues, the reports of General Canrobert to the Emperor Napoleon, and innumerable private letters. Surprise is succeeded by a feeling akin to contempt; and this feeling is explaite by those who try to revive the old feeling against England as a means of disparaging our ally the Emperor.

His Grace the Archbishop of Paris has issued his Pastoral, upon the Decree defining the teaching and faith of the Church respecting the Immaculate Conception of Mary. As this illustrious Prelate has been foully maligned by the Protestant and infidel press, and represented as opposed to the late Papal definition, as an unauthorised stretch of power, we give some extracts from His Grace's Pastoral, which will suffice to show what are the sentiments of the Archbishop of Paris, and his colleagues towards the

Holy See :-

"It is a remarkable fact, that there is a movement towards unity in dioceses around the Bishops, analogous to that in the Catholic universe around the Pope. Their spiritual power is growing; unity is concentrated more and more in their hands; and they account themselves happy to be enabled by providential circumstances to carry to Rome, the centre of Catholicity, the tribute of all that power which God gives them, and thus to swell beyond all its ancient propor-tion the spiritual authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The Sovereign Pontiff, on his side, depends more than ever on the Bishops for the government of the Church and the exercise of his universal jurisdiction; and never has the great Catholic hierarchy been more strictly united and more strong than now.

Never in past ages did the Papacy make a solemn and imposing use of its power. The Vicar of Christ pronounces a few words, and conviction follows; calmness and peace pass into the souls of men; and the waves of human thought, ever prone to agitation, are stilled as heretofore, when our Divine Master

spoke to the tempest, and the waves obeyed his voice, and there was a great calm.

"And it is plain that God reserved this great remedy of the Pontifical authority in its strongest and most concentrated expression for times like ours, when the minds of men, after having sought a haven in heresy, in philosophy, in all manner of cherished yet fruitless theories, are falling into the most bitter despondency, the most desolate scepticism, and are compelled, if they would not perish, to take refuge at

last in the haven of authority.

"O celestial gift! O ever abiding presence of the Divinity in the Vicar of Jesus Christ! O mighty authority of the Church, how many sick souls, racked by the anguish of doubt now understand, and long after you. The head tests not now on the pillow of scepticism, but on the pillars of authority. It is authority which now attract them, which now in their weariness they come to seek. There only can they sleep in peace, for in the arms of the Church they rest upon the bosom of Jesus Christ. Yes; Jesus Christ is wholly in the Church, and the Church is wholly in Peter and the papacy, which is his living personifica-

cc To point out the divine authority and ever living personification of Jesus Christ in the Pope, we then personincation of Jesus Christ in the Pope, we then said:—'It is Jesus Christ, in Peter, who governs the Church; it is Jesus Christ, in Peter, who perpetuates the true worship of God; it is Jesus Christ, in Peter, who teaches holy morality.

"Jesus Christ launches on the ocean of ages a vestion bears his close to their eternal home. With

sel which bears his elect to their eternal home. With a mighty and invincible arm he directs it over the waves swollen by passion and error. That arm is the arm of Peter, and that vessel shall never be wrecked. of mixed marriages with Prussia, and who has re-

"Jesus Christ builds to his Father's glory on the ruins of the idolatrous world, a temple cemented by his blood, whose summit must reach to heaven, that the voices of men may, mingle with the harmony of angels. This sacred edifice needs an immovable foundation, that foundation Jesus Christ has declared to be the faith of Peter, and against it shall all the powers of hell be broken.

"Jesus Christ raises in the sight of all mankind a chair whence he will speak to all generations, until the end of time, to perpetuate himself the teaching of his Gospel. But men have need of a sensible language to preserve them from illusion. Jesus Christ will speak by the mouth of Peter, and the chair of Peter shall be the indefectible and infallible chair of Jesus Christ.

"To Jesus Christ, in Peter, belongs the primacy of the Priesthood; to Jesus Christ, in Peter, appertains the dominion of souls.

"To Peter belongs the supreme judgment, because supreme judgment belongs to Jesus Christ. Peter absolves, it is Jesus Christ who absolves. Peter opens or shuts heaven, it is Jesus Christ who opens or shuts. Peter anathematises errors, the anathema is pronounced by Jesus Christ., If Jesus. Christ stays the incursions of hell, it is by the ministry of Peter. If Jesus Christ extends the limits of his empire, it is by the missionaries of Peter. Jesus Christ gives mission to whomsoever it is given by Peter. Peter can never misgovern the Church, because Jesus Christ is the eternal wisdom. Peter can never teach erfor, because Jesus Christ is the eternal truth. Peter can never be overcome, because Jesus Christ is the strength of the Most High.

"Jesus Christ ever conquers in Peter, ever reigns with him, ever commands, by him. When Peter seems weakest, then he is strongest. Emperors and philosophers; kings and politicians, all the oppressors of truth, all the public corruptors of morals may comhim-against him-in the person of Peter, they may drag him into exile, they may calumniate him, they may insult him, they may spit in his face, they may crown him with thorns, they may kill him; but at the very moment when the madmen are publishing their triumpin they, shall be vanquished. When they shall cry out to the world: He is dead! Peter like Christ,

shall remain till the consummation of ages, greater and more glorious until the end? He shall behold successively, empires decay, power into whatever form philosophy may mould it crumbs to dust; the fragments of thrones and republics floati upon the tide of revolutions, while safe amid all these wrecks, tranquilly seated on the vessel of the Church, with his firm hand upon her helm, he shall offer the one only hope of safety for expiring human society. Then shall the nations ory as they grasp his sucred westment: Thou has the deposit of eternal truth; teach us the ways of the Lord, O Supreme Pontificol his Church, and let thy hand uphold our ruins." SPAIN.

Spain remains Catholic notwithstanding the efforts. violence, and sacrilege of revolution. There was on the 9th of Feb. a magnificent ceremony in the Church of the Incarnation at Madrid, in order to celebrate the triumph of the Immaculate Conception. The Archbishop of Santiago officiated pontifically, and pronounced, with the remembrance of all that he had witnessed at Rome, a discourse which profoundly affected all present. On the 11th there was to be celebrated a solemnity in honor of the Blessed Virgin, which should surpass in magnificence everything that preceded it. But all fetes celebrated up to the present will be as nothing compared to those in prepara-Sovereign Pontiff, the Bishops will be at liberty to publish it officially.—L'Univers.

ITALY, PROTESTANTISM IN PIEDMONT .- The few dozen Protestants now at Turin are at serious strife among themselves. They have two journals-one belonging to the Valdesi, called the Buona Novella;the other to the Evangelici, called the Luce Evangelica. The Novella and the Luce have been at daggers drawn for some time past. The Valdesi are even beginning to split among themselves, and we have now the pleasure of hearing certain persons, who call themselves Valdensian Deacons, cry out against certain others who call themselves la Tavola Valdesi. The Deacons and the Table are at issue

on the administration of the temporalities. As for De Sanctis, who was elected at Valdensian Minister a few years ago, not so much to give him a charge as to allow him a morsel of bread, he has been now, says the Luce Evangelica, "summarily dismissed from the office of an Evangelist."

GERMANY.

Germany is now feeling the sad effects of political divisions consequent upon the religious divisions introduced by the Reformation. Austria is taking her stand upon a purely national and German ground, which is bringing her more and more into harmony with the Western Powers; while Prussia, her implacable and jealous rival, seeks to impede a movement which did not originate with her, and in which

she could only play a secondary part.

It is evident that the policy of Prussia is unpopular, vherever national feeling is allowed to express itself. We have just received some additional details concerning the position of the Church at Fieburg.

The "Provisional Convention" had excited some alarm among the Catholics of Baden, and the manner of its execution is calculated to increase, their uneasiness. The Church is completely sacrificed.

"But we hope," it is added, "that before three months are past, the definitive solution of all these difficulties will have been obtained, or the Archbishop will be authorised to act. The Counsellor Brunner, our plenipotentiary at Rome, has asked and obtained the most extensive powers. Cardinal Brunelli, the most consummate Canonist of the Roman Court, has the direction of the whole affair. It was he who, in 1837, contributed to the settlement of the question cently brought the negotiations concerning the Spathe firmness of the Holy Father, we doubt not that | Here are his words:we shall soon attain to a complete peace, or that the negociations will be broken off. Meanwhile, the party warfare goes on. The police has just summoned two Jesuit Fathers, appointed by the Archbishop to preach the Lent at Frieburg."

A marriage between a Prussian nobleman and a danseuse, contracted at Gretna-green in times when such marriages were legal, has given rise to a trial in the Prussian courts of justice, which has been going on for a long time, and is just concluded. The husband claimed that the marriage was not binding on Prussian subjects, and wanted to be off his bargain, which the wife resisted. After the usual appeals from one tribunal to that above, the Supreme Court of appeal have just decided that the marriage is perfectly legal and binding on the parties.

RUSSIA.

Russian Preparations in Finland .- In a speech delivered by General de Berg, the new Governor of Finland, at a grand dinner given in his honor, has the following phrase: - "Gentlemen, my return within your walls does not announce to you any favorable change in circumstances; it proves, on the contrary, that the trials to which you were subjected last year are likely to be renewed."

SCRAPS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The following, from a correspondent in the Cri mea, is a good answer to the sneers at the aristocratic constitution of the British army. Had all done their duty, as have the officers of the Guards, the condition of the troops would be different to-day:-

"Many a generous fellow lays out his last shilling to buy some little comfort for his company, or to soothe the sufferings of his men in hospital. As may be expected, considering their presumed wealth and command of money, the officers of the Guards have been distinguished for their kindness to their men, and they would blush to see their names blazoned to the world. It is strange to see the pride which the best of our aristocracy, and autocracy take in catering. They have an ostentations pleasure in surrounding themselves with strings of onions and cantering off to the camp with a live sheep tied round their waist, and a couple of plaintive turkeys or sulky geese pendant from their saddle bows, and holsters filled with pistols of Cognac, and their energy in " boarding" vessels as they arrive is startling. However, it is for their messmates and their friends they take all this trouble, and no man ever goes hungry or thirsty away from the tent of a British officer.

It appears that the sick and dead for January only amounted to five thousand five hundred of the English force before Sebastopol. A most curious and useful return, which the Roebuck committee might call for, would be "a nominal list of the expeditionary army as it left England; as it left Varna; and as it is now," with columns for nothing the casualties.

A YOUTHFUL HERO .- A sergeant-major, now in Wellington barracks, Dublin, who has recently returned from the Crimea, has sent us the following enthusiastic account of the conduct of a young soldier, only ten years old, named Thomas Keep, of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command tion for the day on which, the government having at of Colonel Thomas Wood. The writer states that length consented to give exequater to the Bull of the this boy accompanied the army to the heights of the Alma, preserving the most undaunted demeanor throughout the battle. At one time a 24-pounder passed on each side of him, and shot and shell fell about him like hail, but, notwithstanding the weariness of the day, present dangers, or the horrid sight, the boy's heart beat with tenderness towards the poor wounded. Instead of going into a tent to take care of himself after the battle was over, he refused to take rest, but was seen venturing his life for the good of his comrades in the battle field. This boy was seen stepping carefully over one dead body after another, collecting all the broken muskets he could find, and making a fire in the night to procure hot water. He made tea for the poor sufferers, and saved the life of Sergeant Russell and some of the private soldiers who were lying nearly exhausted for want. Thus did this youth spend the night. At the battle of Balaklava he again assisted the wounded. The boy did his duty by day, and worked in the trenches by night, taking but little rest. At the battle of Inkermann he was surrounded by Russians about 20 minutes, and, to use his own words, he said he thought it was " a case" with him, but he escaped all right. He received one shot, which went through his cont and out at the leg of his trousers, but Providence again preserved him unhurt. He helped with all the bravery of a man to get in the wounded, and rested not until the poor sufferers were made as comfortable as he could make them. He waited on the doctor when extracting the shot from the men, and waited on the men before and after. "Thus did this youth," says the writer, "do anything to any one who needed help. Some of the wounded say that they should not have been alive now had it not been for this boy's unwearied watchfulness and kindness in their hours of helplessness. This boy has been recommended by Colonel Robinson and Colonel Wood and other officers in Her Majesty's service."

> "You may rely upon it," says a well-informed Parliamentary friend, "that Palmerston is intriguing with Lord Derby for a coalition which will replace the Peelites in his Cabinet by Protectionists. There have been several meetings of the leading Derbyites with a view to this object within the last few days." Would Lord Derby serve under Palmerston? We doubt it. Palmerston must yield the first place, for which he has striven so long; and this he will not do.

Young men of good constitution and sufficient inches, who don't wish to feed Russian powder, had better beware. Lord Panmure means to impress for the army, if all other means of recruiting fail. He nish Concordat to a happy termination. Thanks to will suspend the constitution and have a conscription.

> "The attention of government has been much directed, my lords to the recruiting of the army, and there can be no question that means must be found, if not gentle, then they must be found by compulsion. for recruiting the ranks of her Majesty's service, in order to enable this war to be carried on with vi-

Of course, the shape this conscription will ake is,

"I am sorry to say that some of the Militia regiments have not shown that activity and vigor in supplying their quota to serve in the line, which it was expected they would do. It is my intention to take energetic measures for insuring a proper supply of men from the militia regiments, but I trust that, previously to taking energetic measures, an appeal which I have made to the commanding officers of the militia

may have its due and proper effect."

For fear he should be misunderstood, he says, in a subsequent stage of the debate, that "when he had spoken of taking a more stringent step, in order to obtain the due quota from each regiment; he merely proposed that a person of the rank of field officer should go down and communicate with the commanding officer of the regiment, to ascertain why the quota had not been furnished, and to see that the men had fair, opportunities for volunteering afforded them." Faci-lities of volunteering, forsooth! His lordship's idea of volunteeering reminds one of that very stringent tax formerly called a Benevolence. Now may may all our unfortunate paupers prepare to be drilled to death, for that is the real meaning of a fair opportunity of volunteering. They tell in Mayo of the way volunteers were got in the last war. The way is this -The Captain (his name was O'Connell, we believe), who has just been visited by, a well-qualified field officer, with a long purse, and a sheaf of blank com-missions, marches his Company, now tolerably well.

fight bloody Roney, let him take one step forward let the rascal who refuses take one step bak wards and compulsion, boys, it is all free volunteering, and every facility given. Now, first of all, lett the rascals who will not volunteer step backwards. There is a general tendency towards retreat, but the knapsack grates against a stone-wall, and no facility in that direction. "No rascals!" quoath the Captain, with a saidonic chuckle. "All Volunteers! There is no use in my giving the other command, then. Fall in, boys, under escort, and, General, out with the Bounty.32 **—Nation.** The Military m_{i} and i is the m_{i} scale halo i

Stranger with and <u>Alexander was allegated to a</u>

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM. - It is most earnestly to be deplored, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that so few who are born in this land and love American traditions, are aware of the rapid hatred of Christianity and its comitants, which inspires the vast numbers who are yearly increasing our population from the continent of Europe. We do not speak of the convicts and paupers that are smuggled into our ports from Genoa, Hamburg and Trieste: but of the tens of thousands of Germans who from year to year come from provinces of Europe completely pantheized and with whom freedom is considered synonymous with the downfall of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. We called attention some months ago to the fact, that large numbers of Germans who have come of late years, to this country, are disciples of the anarchist school of Heine, according to whose creed "there can be no true freedom until Christianity is bloodily abolished," i. e., until a persecution by infidels of Christians is instituted, with ends similar to those of Diocletian or supor. We showed that elections had been made to turn upon the single point, whether prayers should be offered to God in our Legislatures: whether the Lord's day should be kept, and religious oaths be maintained. One of the most influential German papers in this city, published simultaneously, articles warning the better class of Germans, of whom there are so many in our city, against encouraging these excesses. Our remarks were republished in various parts of the United States, and we trusted that a good result might be produced. Since then, however, another anniversary has recured of the hirth-day of Thos. Pane, and it has filled our hearts with shame to learn how the natal day of that enemy of God, of his Saviour, and of his country, has been celebrated. The German language constitutes a barrier which prevents the most of our people from imagining what takes place behind the screen of that unknown tongue. The Teutonic dialect ensures the existence of the anti-Christian legions, whose large numbers are reinforced continually from abroad, as a vast secret Society to whom none can have access who do not go through an arduous and pains taking apprenticeship of study, which in the end leaves them when initiated, only among the first class of novices. Yet its members are easily naturalized, become as speedily as possible citizens of these States; carrying Atheism to the polls, and receiving the homage of demagogue politicians to obtain a few miserable suffrages. A few of the "re-forms" demanded by the "Freimaenner," so they call themselves, who have set up Thomas Pane as their apostle, and who strive to gain strength to revolutionize our free government by the establishment of the tyranny of anarchy, are—abolition of the laws for the observance of the Sabbath; abolition of oaths in Congress; abolition of oaths upon the Bible; no more prayers in our legislature; abolition of the Christian systems of punishment; abolition of the Presidency, of all Senates, of all lawsuits, involving expense; the right of the people to change the Constitution when they like; a reduced term in acquiring citizenship, etc. These things are not sought after as mere shadows, nor are they the dreams with which visionaries amuse themselves, but which do no harm. They are seriously inculcated principles, earnestly instilled; for the propagation of which there exists several chief and many minor societies, to which hundreds of thousands of foreigners are affiliated, who are in constant communication with each other, and act in concert, and who are beginning to be felt in every corner of the land, but particularly in the West, where their efforts are greatly aided by the growing licentiousness of abolitionism.

PERIOD OF HUMAN LIFE.-M. Flourens, the dislinguished French P anu rerpetual Secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has just published a book, in which he announces that the Normal period of the life of man is 100 years. The grounds on which he comes to this new philosophic conclusion may be briefly stated. It is, we believe, a fact in natural history that the length of each animal's life is an exact proportion to the period he is in growing.-Buffon was aware of this truth, and his observations led him to conclude that the life in different species of animals is six or seven times as long as the period in the first instance, a Militia Ballot. And after men of growth. M. Flourens, from his own observations have been forced into the Militia his lordship believes and those of his predecessors, is of opinion that it may it will be very easy to crimp them into the Line. He be more safely taken at five times. When Buffon wrote, the precise period at which animals leave off growing, or to speak more correctly, the precise circumstance which indicates that the growth has ceased, was not known. M. Flourens has ascertained that period, and thereon lies his present theory: 'It consists, says he, in the union of the bones to their epiphyses. As long as the bones are not united to their epiphyses the animal grows; as soon as the bones are united to their epiphyses the animal ceases to grow.' Now, in man, the union of the bones and the epiphyses, takes place, according to M. Flourens, at the age of twenty; and consequently he proclaims that the natural duration of life is five times twenty years. 'It is now fifteen years ago,' says he, since I commenced researches into the physiological law of duration of life; both in man and in some of our domestic animals, and I have arrived at the result that the Normal duration of man's life is one century. Yes, a century's life is what Providence meant to give us. Applied to the domestic animals M. Flourens' theory has, he tells us, been proved correct. The union of the bones with the epiphyses, he says, takes place in the camel at eight years of age; and he lives forty years; in the horse, at five years, and he lives twenly-five years; in the ox at four years, and he lives from fifteen to twenty years; in the dog at two years, and he lives from ten to twelve years; and in the lion at four years; and he lives twenty. As a necessary consequence of the prolongation of life to which M. Flourens assures man he is entitled, he modifies very considerably his different ages. worn out, after a month of pack drill for ten hours a considerably his different ages. I prolong the duraday, into the barrack yard, and halts them with their tion of infancy, he says, sup to ten years, because backs to the wall—addresses them, adjures them to go it is from nine to ten years that the second delition is shall arise from the tomb, overthrowing his enemies been distinguished for their kindness to their men, backs to the wall—addresses them, adjures them to go it is from nine to tem years, been distinguished for their kindness to their men, backs to the wall—addresses them, adjures them to go it is from nine to tem years that the second defition is and get knocked on the head at once—Now, my terminated I prolong adolescence up to twenty years, they and their systems, but Peter consciences of all these good men will reward them, lads, he ends; whoever will volunteer to go and because it is at that age that the development of the

bones cease, and consequently the increase of the body in length. I prolong youth up to the age of forty, because it is only at that age that the increase of the body in bulk terminutes. After forty, the bodies do not grow, properly speaking; the augmentation of its volume, which then takes place, is not vertiable or ganie development, but a simple accumulation of fat. After the growth, or more exactly speaking, the development in length and bulk has terminated, man enters into what I call the period of invigoration, that is—when all our parts become more complete and firmer, our functions more assured, and the whole organism more perfect. This period lasts from sixtyfive or seventy years; and then begins old age, which lasts for thirty years. But, though M. Flourens, thus lengthens man's days he warns, him, more than once, that the prolongation of them can only be obtained on one rigorous condition, that of good conduct, of ex-tstence always occupied, of labor, of study, of modera-tion, of sobriety in all things. To those who may be disposed to ask, why it is, that of men destined to live a hundred years so few do so, M. Flourens answers triumphantly— Without manners, our passions. our terments, man does not die, he kills himself!' and speaks at great length of Cornaro, of Lesius, and mentions Parr and others to show that, by prudence, and, above all, sobriety, life can easily be extended to a century or more. Such is an outline of M. Flourens' singular argument, and knowing the author's scientific eminence, we doubt not it will be received with respect.

How to Brain Business.—One of the wealthiest merchants of New York city tells us how he commenced business:—I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wanted. "No," in a rough tone was the answer, all being too busy to bother with me-when I reflected that if they did not want a clerk, they might want a laborer; but I was dressed too fine for that. I went to my lodgings, but on a rough garb, and next day went into the same store and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again "No, Sir," was the response-when I exclaimed, in despair almost, 'A laborer-Sir I will work at any wages .-Wages is not my object, I must have employment, and want to be useful in business. These last words attracted their attention; and in the end I was hired as a laborer in the basement and subcellar, at a very low pay, scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. In the basement and subcellar I soon attracted the notice of the countinghouse and chief clerk. I saved enough for my employers in little things wasted, to pay my wages ten times over, and they soon found it out. I did not let any one commit petty larcenies, without remonstrances and threats of exposure, and real exposure if remonstrances would not do.

If I was wanted at 3, A. M., I never growled, but told everybody to go home, "and I will see everything right." I loaded off, at day-break, packages for the morning boats, or carried them myself. In short, I soon became indispensable to my employers, and I rese, and rose, till I became head of the house, with money enough, as you see, to give me any luxnry or any position a mercantile man may desire for himself and children in this great city.

ADVENTURES OF A FAST Young MAN .- "Thank you, I don't care if I do." said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to the Indian that stands in front of Van Cott's tobacco store, in Broadway, with a bunch of cast iron cigars in his hand. "Pil take one, I smoke sometimes," and he reached out his hand to take the proffered weed, but the Indian wouldn't give it up. He hung

on to the cigars like grim death.
"Look here, old copperhead," said the fast young man, "uone of that; no tricks upon travelers, or there'll be a muss; you and I'll fall out; somebody'll

get a punch in the head."

The Indian said never a word, but held on to the east iron eigars. He was calm, dignified and unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the face, and no muscle moving a single

"Yes! Yes! Look at me, old feather head! I'm one of 'me, I'm around, I'm full weight, potato measure heaped up; and he placed himself in position, threw back his coal, and squared off for a figlit.

All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly into the face of he fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly sort of way. The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult at all. He was ready to "go in." but the calmness and imperturbability of the Indian rather cowed him, and he was disposed to reason the matter. "I'll take one," said he, "certainly. I said so before. I freeze to a good cigar; I'm one of the smokers. Why, father was one of the smokers, he was. One of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected, with notes, author's handwriting on the title page, and copyright secured. Yes, I'll take one. All right, old red skin, Pll take one."

But the Indian said not a word, looging all the time straight in the face of the fast young man, and holding on to the cigars.

"Look here, old gimlet eye, I'm getting riled, my back's comming up, and you and I'll have a turn; smell of that, old copper head," and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast iron Indian, who said not a word, moved not a muscle, but kept right on, looking straight into the face of the fast young man as if not caring a fig for his threats, or taking in at all the odor of his fist. "Very well," and the fast young man, "I'am agreeable. I'm around, look out for your ugly BEG leave to call the attention of "FRUGAL HOUSEmug, old pumpkin head," and he let go a right hander square against the nose of the cast iron Indian, who never moved and inch nor stined a muscle, looking with calm unchanged dignity as before in the face of

his enemy.

"Halloo," cried the fast young man, in otter bewilderment, as he reeled back half way across the side

his skinned knucwalk, with the blond dripping from his skinned knucwalk, with the blond dripping from his skinned knuckles. "Hallo I here's a go, here's are eye opener, here's a thing to hunt for round a conner. I'm, satisfied, old iron face, I'am. Enough said between gentlemen." Just then he caught sight of the tomahawk and scalping knife in the beli of the savage and his har began to rise. The Indian segmed to he making up his mind to use them. "Hold on," oried the fast young man, as he dodged round awning post.—"Hold on, indie of that i'll applagise; I squall knock under. Hold on, I'say, he continued as the Indian seemed. OF JOHN HOOLAHAN, of Skintone, King's County, Iroland when lest heard of, he went to work upon the Saratoga. Hold on, I'say, he continued as the Indian seemed. Office, he will hear comething to his advantage.

White Window Hollands, Linea and Counce items. Blankets, Crib. Blankets, Gentlemen's Gorget Shirts, &c. &c.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

In Five per cent. discount to cash purchasers over four dollars.

March 15.

INFORMATION: WANTED:

OF JOHN HOOLAHAN, of Skintone, King's County, Iroland when lest heard of, he went to work upon the Saratoga. Rail Road, in last Counter. By, communicating with this Office, he will hear comething to his advantage.

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at home waiting for me, can't stay," and he bolted YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION. like a quarter horse down Broadway, and his day of hold on" died away as he vanished beyond the lamp lights .- Albany Register.

An EDITOR'S SLEIGH RIDE.—The editor of the Dixon, Illinois Telegraph, has been trying somebody's —we believe it is Ben. Franklin's—prescription for a cheap sleigh ride. He writes—"We are blessed with excellent sleighing. Bells are ringing all the day mingled with the gay shouts of the happy participants. Everything in the shape of a jumper, hooppoles for runners, and crockery crates for boxes, are brought into requisition. But we-dear us, we have no horses, or even a jumper, or time to spend in sleigh riding; so we took an imaginative ride, by going to our sauctum (where we are not able to keep a fire, owing to the high price of wood) and there putting our feet into a pail of snow, and getting our devil to cover up our lap with a buffalo robe, and shake two bells in front. We had a pretty good time until the boy cried "Copy!" We yelled—"Whoa!" and soon produced this.

BARNUM'S "RABY Show."-A Baby Show is to take place at Barnum's on the 5th of June. The premiums range from \$250 down to \$10. A Committee of Ladies has been appointed to act as Judjes. The " finest baby under five years of age? will receive \$100 for being so nice. The "finest" twins, \$50; the "finest" triplet, \$50; and the "finest" quatern (four at a berth.) two hundred and fifty dollars. The fattest child, \$50. These are inducements. Barnum says; "Two triplets and one quatern already engaged, and we expect the woman from Ohio with five at a birta."

A new phase of the Apocalyptic school is developed in a letter to the Record, in which the writer calls attention to the fact that there is a Valley of Jehoshaphat, inhabited by Jews, near the seat of war! Then follows an attempted learned explanation of Armageddon, some referring it to Sebastopol, and others denying its application.

Another Bit from the Mining Districts .-"Martha, wast'e done wi' the milk?" "Geen it to the shild." "Dang the shild, thee should ha' geen it to th' bull pup."

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co. Pa. March 30, 1850. Gentlemen-In consequence of the great consumption of your " Worm Specifie" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y. 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we

will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, MESSES. J. Kidd & Co. WM. M. MALLORY, Per W. E. PORTER.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All others in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'-Lane's genuine Vermisuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the DIREC-TORS of this Institution will be held at the Office of the Bank, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, on MONDAY, the SECOND Day of APRIL next, at THREE o'clock P.M. By Order,

JOHN COLLINS,

March 28, 1855.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO,

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

MRS. UNSWORTH,

HAVING made arrangements to reside in Montreal, from the 1st of May next, begs to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she will be prepared to give LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN.

SINGING, WITH PIANOFORTE ACCOMPANIMENT. Mrs. U. trusts that, from her long experience in her Profession, she will receive a share of the same kind and liberal patronage which she previously enjoyed in this city. Information as to Terms, &c., may be addressed to her at St. Hyacinthe.

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KEERERS? to their full and complete assortment of LINEN AND COTTON GOODS,

ndapted for personal and household use, consisting of Scotch Hollands, Horrock's Long Cloths, Dotible Warp, Medium and fine-make Shirtings, Irish Linens, Pillów Linens, Bird-Eye Diapers, Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Dow-

lass, Glass Cloths, Roller Towelling, Huckabacks, Buff. and White Window Hollands, Linen and Couton Ticks, Toilet Covers, Marseilles Counterpages, Blankets, Crib. Blankets, Gentlemen's Gorgei Shiris, &c., &c.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above named Associa tion will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of APRIL, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. F. DALTON, Secretary.

March 29, 1855.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 2nd of April, at SEVEN

o'clock precisely.

Le A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,
W. F. SMYTH, Recording Secretary.

A CARD.

MR. J. D. DRESSER, having retired from the late Firm of Thomas Patton & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, generally, that his place of business is at present 315 ST. PAUL STREET, near the Albion Hotel.

ent 315 ST. PAUL STREET, near the Albion Hotel.

Mr. D. would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very flattering encouragement received the past year, while a member of the above Firm; and would, most respectfully, solicit a continuance of their patronage for his new place of business, which will open on the 1st of APRIL next, in the extensive Premises,

No. 72, M-GILL STREET, At present occupied by Messrs. Moss & Co. J. D. DRESSER.

March 22, 1855.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hands a varied assortment of Wrought-Iron BEDSTEADS, neatly got up.
All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN GRACE, 50, Great St. James Street.

Montreal, March 15, 1855.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 84; ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

Mr. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be order.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathemati-

noted by the reading of Mercanine and Mathematical braches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.

Montreal, March 15, 1855.

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A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION of the Blessed Virgin. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added,

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By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal. In order to render the work more complete, we have given

In order to render the work more complete, we have given the Latin extracts from the Fathers, in foot notes.

We have also appended to the work—
A DISCOURSE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCERTION. By St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguori. New translation from the Italian. The Apostolical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral on the Declaration of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the Ciarnal of Page University Application with the Character of the Control of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the Giornale di Roma, Univers, &c., &c. 12mo., printed on very fine paper with an engraving. Price only, in cloth, 2s 6d.

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Conner of Noted Date and Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, March 29, 1855.

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Annals of the Four Masters, Edited by J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 7 vols. royal 4to, Peirie's Round Towers and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, 35 0 Doyle's Handbook of the Antiquities and Scenery in a Tour in Ulster, 12 6 The Book of Rights, with Translations and Notes. By J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 25 0 An Autumn in Sicily, with splendid Plates, 25 0 Personal Recollections of the Life of Lord Cloncurry, 7 6 The Boyne and the Blackwater, beautifully illustrated, hy R. Wilde, 10 0 Handbook of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian. By William Wakeman, 7.

THE CRATORS OF IRELAND. Select Speeches of Rt. Hop. Daniel O'Connell., M.P.,

Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., edited by his Son, John O'Counell. Second edition; 2 vols. 8vo.,

Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, edited by Dr. Madden, two volumes.

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