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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

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NO. 2.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From the Cor. of the London Times.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 15.—High winds have prevailed during the past 24 hours, and dusky clouds fly along the sky, while the air has become damp and chilly even at noon-day. This is the feast of St. Swithin, and the day has been duly marked by violent rain and loud peals of thunder, while the Russian position over the valley of the Tchernaya has been hidden by a dark blue robe of rain-cloud, and the smoke of the guns of Sebastopol seems scarcely to emerge from the watery mist which overhangs the town. Tents in the sodden camp flap their canvass dismally; the huts are dank and dripping, and before the doors little pools of water collect on the earth, which is trodden into a deep slimy mud. The temperature this evening out of doors is that of an English November, and as the wind whistles among the tents one may fancy the trees are being stripped of the last of their withered leaves and the frosts of winter already upon us. But this will last but a few days, and then the heats of August will parch the ground once more, wells and tanks will again yield but a scanty supply, and summer will last until far into the month of September. To-day there has been heavy firing between the Malakoff and the advanced French batteries. Last night the Russians made a sortie from the Malakoff on the 16th of the line, who were at work. The affair took place about ten o'clock, and lasted nearly an hour, ending as usual in the Russians being repulsed and retreating to their works, after more or less delaying those of the French. During the rain the flashes of the guns flickered mistily in the distance, while the wind brought the reports with more than usual distinctness to the ear. The loss of the French is stated by them to be only two officers and 30 men *hors de combat*, but from the duration and magnitude of the struggle it would appear to be much greater. The French have pushed their works almost to the abatis of the Malakoff, and are so near that a man may throw a stone into the Russian position. The abatis is described to be a truly formidable obstacle. It is formed of trunks of oak and beech from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet in height. Attempts will no doubt be made to destroy it with shot and shell before making any fresh assault. The Russians may still be observed continually at work on this position, which is now the recognised key of Sebastopol. They have also been engaged lately in repairing the works of the Redan, which had suffered much from the continual fire of the English batteries. Last night a little sortie took place, also, on the French left, but although the fire was heavy while it lasted, the affair was soon over. It is felt that nothing will be done on this part of the position, and that the real point of attack will be the Malakoff works, the capture of which will render the Redan untenable, and make the surrender of the south side of the place merely a question of a few weeks.

July 16.—Heavy firing last night and this morning. Never since the beginning of the siege were both parties so thoroughly in earnest as at present. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant.—The French, of course, can be supplied with these munitions of war to any extent; but to the means of their adversaries there must be, one would think, some limit. That there are foundries in Sebastopol there can be little doubt; some of the shot thrown at us is perfectly smooth and new, and seems just turned out; besides which, it is impossible to believe that a great naval arsenal can be without the means of manufacturing its own munitions. Powder mills probably also exist, but in both these cases the question occurs as to where the material for the manufacture is to come from. A small supply of iron may be obtained by re-casting our shot and the pieces of shell, but probably a great part of the former goes into the harbor, and the supply is too small and precarious for it to be believed that a Government like the Russian would depend on it. It seems more probable that an organised system of transport feeds Sebastopol with munitions as well as corn, and that during the summer every endeavor has been, and will be made, to supply the garrison with sufficient resources to stand during the winter, when the roads to the Crimea will be less capable of bearing the transport of heavy articles. As long ago as August, 1853, two or three houses of Odessa divided a contract to supply the Government with 14,000 military carts; although these were, no doubt, destined for the campaign in the principalities, yet they were probably transferred, with thousands more, to the defence of Sebastopol; and the fact of such contracts having been made is sufficient to show the scale on which the late Emperor was ready to carry out his views, and the facilities which the Crimean fortress still has for continuing a defence which seems wonderful to those who do not consider how long it had

been foreseen and prepared for. The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from the new battery they are erecting at the White Works. That the Russians also have some doubts on the subject is evident from the assiduity with which they fire into the newly-constructed work.—The long 68-pounders which are being mounted seem sufficient to do the work even at that distance, but as yet the ships give no sign of moving, and remain motionless in their double line across the harbor; while the boats sit along on all sides of them in ceaseless activity. Our battery near the Quarries is almost ready, and in less than a week the matter will be decided. Our casualties of late have not been many. No officer has fallen since the death of Lieutenant Mansell, of the 39th. There is little sickness when it is considered that a force of 150,000 men is concentrated in front of Sebastopol. Complaints are again being made of the want of mattresses for the wounded in camp. While at Scutari the care or the terror of Government has provided these articles in abundance, there is almost a total absence of them in the hospital *marquées*, where the men are lying in great discomfort. The sick and wounded fund has been applied to in order to remedy this want; but while stores are lying useless in the half-empty hospitals of the Bosphorus, it seems a waste of money to buy fresh articles which could be supplied by a little arrangement between the medical officers of the two places. The following letter fell into my hands a day or two since on a visit to a deserted village, about twelve miles from Balaklava. It is by a female hand, and is dated the very day of the capture of the Mamelon Vert, from a village to the north of Sebastopol. Omitting the domestic details, I cannot forbear giving the political and military contents, which may be considered public property:—

"May 26 (June 7).—You are not, my dear sister, in a very safe position; according to my judgment, the enemy is only a few steps from you at Forross. The Baidar road is broken up. We have already sent pioneers to the coast to break up the roads in case of the arrival of the enemy; they have taken a sufficient quantity of powder. In your letter of the 12th May (24th) you said all was quiet about you, but it cannot be so now. Kertch is taken; at Arabat there was a battle, in which we were victorious. They even say that a Russian army is marching on Paris. Up to to-day all was quiet in Sebastopol. To-day the enemy bombarded heavily, but did nothing but bombard, and will do nothing; they can do nothing at all against us. Mother, who has just come from here, says it is impossible to recognise the town, it is so much changed by the fortifications continually added to it. At the Severnaya, you enter as through a gate, with enormous batteries on each side. Mother was there a day when it was quite quiet; she even slept in the town that night. At ten o'clock a shell fell into the gallery near the window; happily it did not fall into the room, or she might have been hurt. They say that the seat of war will soon be transferred to the Danube. It is time that those gentlemen should leave us, and let us have a little rest. As soon as they go, the town of Sebastopol will be built where the Chersonese was, and what is now Sebastopol will be entirely a fortress. How curious it will be till one gets accustomed to it," &c.

The writer goes on to speak of her yellow dress being ready, and that she was going in it to Sebastopol to have her portrait taken. It would appear that the Russians are taking the thing very coolly, or rather were doing so six weeks ago. But within a few hours after the foregoing letter was written the Mamelon was attacked, and the most brilliant operation of the siege carried out. The bombardment, which the fair writer and her military friends treated with such contempt, was no doubt expected by them to resemble the operations of October and April, and to be followed up by no attack. It would seem that for once we found the Russians unprepared, and by using that opportunity gained the most signal success which has attended the siege operations, a success which, if it had been followed up, would no doubt have led to still more glorious results. The Severnaya alluded to in the letter is what we call the Star Fort, or is more probably applied as a name for the whole northern faubourg.—The Russians are busily at work, strengthening this part of the place, as well as their positions on the Katelia and Belbek, in anticipation of operations at some future period for the entire possession of Sebastopol and the Crimea. It is a singular thing that, while the French and British troops consider their most harassing work to be the duty in trenches, the Turks, who are equally interested in the event of the war, and will be the most benefited by its success, do not take any share in actual siege operations, and are now amusing themselves with the playful work of foraging, or actually sitting in idleness for hours together, following the shadows of their

tents as they move from west to east, smoking stolidly, or grinning at the antics of some mountebank comrade. Omar Pasha moves here and there without object, merely that his army may seem to be employed; but his actual services are of little importance. It is said that an agreement was made between the allied generals and the Porte that the Turks were to take no part in the siege. But why not? and can such an arrangement be binding when the public good demands a different course? If the Ottoman troops be so excellent behind fortifications, there can be no objection to their relieving their hard-worked allies in some of the less important positions; or they might at least be employed in some more active manner than merely moving to and fro occasionally, as if for the purpose of impressing the mind of Europe with a false idea of activity.

July 20.—We have constructed another battery of two Lancaster guns to the left and in advance of the 21-gun battery. Somewhat more to the left a battery of six guns had been raised to fire on the shipping; but it having been found that the position was too low for the purpose, mortars have been substituted, and the battery will, no doubt, open in a few days. The Lancasters have not yet been mounted, but will probably be in position to-morrow. The health of the men is still excellent, and their spirits do not in the least suffer by the length and wearisomeness of the siege. The summer is cool, and as the Russians of late make very few sorties, the nights are passed without much hardship in the trenches. When formed in marching order to descend the oft-trodden ravines which lead to the batteries, there is neither despondency nor unwillingness; the laugh and the joke accompany their steps, their air is brisk and alert; how different from their appearance in the gloomy season of last December. Omar Pasha has not yet returned from Constantinople. He is heartily tired of his position in the Crimea, and wishes for a field where he can gain some distinction, or at least keep up the reputation he gained on the banks of the Danube.

July 21.—Amid the returning heat which has followed the stormy weather of last week, the operations of the siege are being pressed forward by the French on our right with indefatigable industry.—There is nothing in what goes forward which can strike a stranger; stagnation seems to reign in camp and trenches; even the heavy firing of a few days since has for the most part died away, yet every day an advance is made, and every day sees the allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the courage and tenacity of the Russians to hold. The Malakoff and Mamelon stand on an elevated plateau, while the ridge that joins them is itself higher than the land around. It is along this ridge that the French sap extends in a zigzag to within 170 yards of the hill which the Russians hold. As the incline is somewhat steep, the French working parties are already out of the reach of the Russian guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed to be used against them. They, therefore, can work on without danger, except from the riflemen, who hold every spot of advantage, and use their best endeavors to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap within their range; but, as these can be replied to by French marksmen, while the guns of the Mamelon are hourly thundering against the Russian stronghold, the advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The latter have also thrown up a small battery of field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which have hitherto prevented the egress and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them.—These guns entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to reply to the advances of their enemy merely by fires of musketry from the embrasures. The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there, making their way by dodging behind clumps of earth and bushes, until they had reached about 80 yards from the parapet, when they threw themselves on their faces, and began digging up earth for cover. The French seemingly did not observe the movement, and our people—not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain—fancied them to be French. By this means the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out. On the 19th, the French, observing signs of activity among the Russians on their left, opened a furious fire from all their batteries towards that part of the town.—The fire, which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour, and having apparently effected its object, ceased. On the side of the Malakoff the French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It appears that two deep trenches lead to the Malakoff, one on the side of the Redan,

the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Careening Bay. To interrupt, at least, the latter means of communication, the French have established a small battery, which is as yet unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent stop the Russian reserves coming up while the French are assaulting the works themselves.

BALAKLAVA, July 28.—The situation has not changed. The works against the Redan and Malakoff are still actively carried on. Of these two works we are within so short a distance that we interchange with the enemy with great facility crates of grenades with good effect. The bombardment is so weak that we hear it only when the wind carries the sound to us. Omar Pasha has left for Constantinople, and his sudden departure has given occasion to a great many conjectures, but he has always been on the best terms with General Simpson. The Turks have quitted the Tchernaya and have come closer to Balaklava. I have told you already that the valley of that river would become inhabitable as soon as the great heat set in. Great preparations are made for the reception of the Duke of Newcastle, who will arrive shortly. A guard of honor awaits him at Balaklava, but it is not known whether his grace will accept military honors, and whether he does not rather wish to be treated as a private person. During the last two or three months we have had a great number of visitors, but these tourists are sometimes disappointed, as each person must have a written permission to land, which is often forgotten by many, who must then return as they came.—We have still excessive heat, but the sanitary condition of the army is satisfactory. The cholera is declining. A medical man told me the other day that he observed when the wind came from the north, and passed over the Russian camp, the cases of cholera augmented, and the contrary effects were produced when the wind blew from another quarter.

The last Russian reports of the naval hostilities in the Sea of Azoff are rather more than the accounts which have been published officially in this country. Despatches had, indeed, reached the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons and Lieutenant Hewett, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, from which it appears that on the 3rd of July the large flats and hawsers of the flying bridge connecting the Arabat Spit with the mainland across the Strait of Genitch, were destroyed. This operation was performed with great spirit, for the Russians had lined the beach with riflemen, and our boats were riddled with balls at a distance of from 60 to 80 yards. The principal part in the achievement was performed by Stephen Trevaras, an able-bodied seaman, of the *Agamemnon*, and, by his name, a stout Cornishman, who cut the hawsers, and set the floating bridge adrift. The road across the ferry from Genitchi to Arabat, is therefore, interrupted, and we are not without hopes that the launches of ships may still be able to force the Strait and enter into the Putrid Sea. The Russians themselves appear to contemplate that contingency; for Prince Labonoff, who commands on the part of the coast, reports that the Tchongar-bridge has been protected by new fortifications—a precaution the enemy would hardly have taken if they had not been aware that the bridge can be approached by water. This Tchongar-bridge and the military road passing over it, to which we first called public attention some months ago, are accurately laid down in the map annexed to Mr. Danby Seymour's book on the Crimea and the Sea of Azoff and the point at which the road is carried for 400 yards on piles across the lagune does not appear to be more than 20 miles west of the Strait of Genitch. From their first invasion of the Crimea the Russians have used these lines of communications. In 1737 General Lasci halted his army at Genitchi, threw a bridge over the strait and marched along the Tongue or Spit of Arabat. In this critical position he learned that the Tartars were prepared to dispute his passage at the Southern extremity, where a small body of men might successfully oppose an army. With great presence of mind he cut through the tongue of land, on the one hand to cover himself from attack, and on the other he caused a sort of raft or floating bridge to be constructed between this Tongue of Arabat and the mainland, across which the troops passed while the horses of the army swam or forded the lagune. The Khan of Crim Tartary continued to await the approach of the Russian army at the lines of Or-Kapr or Perekop; but Lasci again deceived his antagonist, for, having entered the peninsula in a singular manner from the Spit of Arabat, he evacuated the country again by the promontory of Tchorgun, showing that even 120 years ago military operations in the Crimea could be conducted by two lines of march independent of the Isthmus of Perekop. The history of these early campaigns is by no means uninteresting, for it is certain that with means of transport far inferior to those now possessed by the

allied armies the Russian generals succeeded in entering the Crimea on several different points and confounded the enemy by the rapidity of their unforeseen attacks. We now revert, however, to the recent operations, which have been imperfectly described in the published despatches of the British Government. It is stated in the Russian accounts that on the 27th June nine steamers of war appeared before Genitchi, and opened fire partly on the town and partly on the roads along the coast, where a convoy of salt was stopped and destroyed. The fire was continued for some days, but it is stated, oddly enough that on the 29th of June vessels detached from the squadron set fire to all the farms within 30 versts. We are at a loss to conceive how these vessels could interfere with the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants except in the immediate vicinity of the shore and the report appears to be a loose and unmeaning one. On the 3rd of July it is correctly stated that two boats came within about sixty yards of the shore; but the Russian commander has omitted to add that they succeeded in performing the daring exploit of cutting the floating bridge adrift under fire, and that instead of losing "three rowers and the man at the helm," this feat fortunately cost our brave fellows only two slight contusions. The immediate effect of these operations seems to have been to draw the attention of the Russians to this point on the coast, and we are informed that, "from arrangements made by Prince Gortschakoff, the detachments of Genitchi was reinforced by fresh troops, and the number of Cossacks of the sea of Azoff placed with their boats at the disposal of Prince Labanoff was increased." We remark this passage, because it is the first time, as far as we know, that any allusion has been made in the Russian despatches to these Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff. These Cossacks are a branch of one of the clans of Zaporogue Cossacks, who maintained their independence against the Czars of Russia until the last century, and were eventually destroyed by Catherine the II., who transported a portion of them to the frontiers of Circassia and the sea of Azoff. They are organised under the Hetman, not as irregular cavalry, but as a portion of the naval forces of Southern Russia. They pass for the best mariners of those seas, and they furnish about 30 well-armed gun boats to the Imperial fleet, which were employed in maintaining the blockade of the Circassian coast. When the allied squadrons forced the straits of Yeniale and swept across the Sea of Azoff we heard nothing of the maritime Cossacks to whom the navigation and defence of those waters is specially entrusted. It seems, however, that this flotilla was in some place where it escaped the observation of our cruisers, and where its service still remain at the disposal of Prince Labanoff at Genitchi. We therefore are left to conclude, that if these facts are at all correct, these gunboats of the Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff must have retreated to the Sirwash or Putrid Sea, where it was known that a considerable quantity of shipping took refuge when pursued by Captain Lyons. If this be the fact, it serves to show that there must at least be water within the Strait of Genitchi to float some of our launches and gunboats, and the preparations for the defence of Tchongar-bridge prove that the enemy anticipated an attack in that quarter. This hostile demonstration was however, not preserved in all the time it was made, which is now full four weeks ago, and more recent accounts from the fleet lead us to believe that the Admirals had recollected the whole body of vessels of light draught in Kamiesch Bay, where it was thought that a coup de main would speedily be attempted in another direction. Whatever may be the causes that retard the progress of the siege of Sebastopol by land, and cause the allied Commanders to postpone those field operations which are considered by all those military authorities who have investigated the subject, both abroad and at home, to be indispensable preliminaries to the reduction of the place, none of these reasons can affect the movements of the navy. It is obvious that the Admirals possess all the advantages which the undisputed possession of Sebastopol itself has heretofore secured to the naval power of Russia. They have a fleet, an army, and an arsenal at their disposal in so central a position that they can strike the enemy within a few hours on any point of the vast semicircle which extends from the mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Don, and the terror inspired by these sudden incursions would be greatly increased by the rapidity with which they might be made to succeed each other in different places. Indeed, large armies would be required to garrison and defend so vast an extent of coast. The experiment tried in the Sea of Azoff was completely successful, but it has scarcely been followed up, and, with forces capable of achieving any exploits at sea, it is incredible how little has as yet been undertaken. We sincerely hope that the time of these intermittent operations is nearly at an end. One scheme of a novel and peculiar character is mentioned in some of the last letters from the camp, which partakes of the character of a naval operation. The French have now carried forward the White Works on the extreme right until they reach the shore of the inner harbor of Sebastopol at Careening Bay. It has been suggested that, under cover of the French batteries, it may be practicable to construct and launch rafts carrying heavy guns, after the fashion of the *Lady Nancy*, which did good service in the bombardment of Taganrog, and that a small flotilla of this description may act with effect against the Russian steamers and some part of the defences. The expedient reminds one of the celebrated, but almost incredible operation of Mahomet II., when he brought his fire-ships and galleys, at the siege of Constantinople, into the rear of the Golden Horn; but, in the present instance, since the Allies are in possession of part of the coast of the harbor, and will probably, ere long, completely occupy the Careening Bay, it is by no means impossible that some portion

of our naval resources may be employed about the town.

FORTIFICATION OF KAMIESCH.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article descriptive of Kamiesch and the wondrous transformation wrought in the place since it has been occupied by the French, enlarges thus upon the vast importance of the fortifications now in the course of completion there:—"Without entering upon military considerations or details of operations which would be here out of place, we may observe on the important part which Kamiesch may be called upon to play in the Crimean war, as a possibility which must strike every mind. Now that it is assured of such a formidable basis of operations, the army has perfect freedom of movement which it had not at the beginning of the campaign. In every possible contingency the possession of Kamiesch, fortified as it now is, will aid in the accomplishment of the object with which the war in the Crimea was undertaken. Sebastopol commanded by Kamiesch, which holds it, so to speak, by the throat, can never henceforth be of any use to the Czar. On the supposition that events should call the army to fresh points of the Russian territory, who does not see that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol? Therefore, the possibility of the mobilisation of the allied army and of the nullification of Sebastopol are the two grand results of the transformation of Kamiesch into a place of war. It is now the sentinel—the keeper of the Russian citadel. France now knows that without abandoning its conquest it may at will send an army of 100,000 men to any point where the glorious cause for which it is fighting by the side of England may call for their services." This looks as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for the possibility of such an event as the raising of the siege of Sebastopol. Should this be done, we must not be disheartened, and must not attach undue importance to phrases. "Raising the siege" is not the same thing as renouncing the siege. If it should turn out that the next attack (generally thought to be imminent) should be a failure, or only partially successful; or if, on further consideration, it should be thought that another attack, under present circumstances, would only involve a great loss of life for no adequate advantage, the change of tactics hinted at by the *Constitutionnel* might well be merely such a backward step as is described in the French proverb *reculer pour mieux sauter*. To surround Sebastopol and cut off supplies to the garrison by land, while the place is blockaded by sea, might well be a more effectual plan for reducing the place than sending masses of men to be mown down by cannon from earthwork batteries. It is consolatory to be told that by reason of Kamiesch being converted into a stronghold, the allied armies can now take the field if necessary. But decision and activity are above all things necessary, seeing how short is the campaigning season between this and the approaching winter. —*Daily News*.

A French letter from Kamiesch Bay, dated 14th July, says:—"We are in the profoundest calm, but there pervades the whole fleet, as well as the camp, a strong sensation, which is the forerunner of great events? What is about to happen? What is the object of these vast armaments, of these formidable reinforcements which continually arrive? No one knows, for the Admirals and Generals maintain the most impenetrable secrecy on the plan of their future operations. Kamiesch continues to be fortified, and will soon be capable of presenting a serious resistance in case of attack. We have been disconcerted of all who had no serious means of existence, for it was justly considered that at a given moment they would become spies of a very dangerous kind. I cannot give you any particulars about the works of the English attack. I only know that they are pushed on with vigor. Our allies have received considerable reinforcements, particularly of cavalry. They have now a brigade of heavy, and two of light cavalry—in all about 8,000 horses. The heavy cavalry, which is composed of six regiments of Dragoons, commanded by General Lawrence, is perfectly organised. It consists of picked men, of robust stature, and of a martial appearance, which presages nothing good to the enemy, you may rely upon it. The light cavalry, composed of eight regiments of Hussars and two of Lancers, under the orders of Lord George Paget and Col. Parby, is perfectly equipped and mounted, and the general opinion is that these gallant fellows will render most important service. I am at this moment informed that they have an order to join the division of General d'Altonville, in the plains of Baidar. I do not, however, guarantee the fact. The health of the army improves daily. The cholera has almost entirely disappeared. The Piedmontese army, which had cruelly suffered from it, has at last got rid of this terrible enemy.

A Constantinople correspondence of the 16th, says that General Pelissier has turned all the newspaper correspondents out of Kamiesch, and sent them to Constantinople. The reason is that some of them had made public information, regarding the works in Kamiesch, which ought to have been kept secret.

(From the *Cor.* of the *Daily News*.)

General Simpson's very sensible refusal to accept the command-in-chief, and the continued delay in Lord Panmure's finding some one else, still keep us in the same state of wearying and discouraging inactivity that existed when I last wrote. To be sure, the routine business of the siege goes on; much ammunition and some lives are daily and nightly expended, and our advanced works are still prosecuted in a way; but it would need sharper vision than I can pretend to, to trace the progress of one week over that which went before, or to see how the grand end we aim at is being at all brought nearer. Be he who he may—Lord Gough or Sir Harry Smith—

the new commander-in-chief will find a task before him with which no ordinary energy will suffice to grapple—noting less than the labor of infusing new life and activity into every arm and department of his force; of weeding out incapacity, and substituting well-qualified ability in its stead; and of redeeming by prompt and well-directed vigor the wasted months frittered away by the feeble indecision of his predecessor. His advanced age and personal infirmities unfit General Simpson for the task; and though it is difficult to say who of our senior generals is much better off in these respects, he has acted wisely, as well for his own reputation's sake as for that of the public service, in declining a post for which he knew himself to be unfit. It would be well, if the same honest principle had weight with many of his inferiors.

You will have heard from your correspondent with Omar Pasha's force of the continued inactivity in the neighborhood of the Tchernaya—after all the trumpeting and lofty parades of what was to have been done there by Turks, Sardinians, and French. Instead of pursuing their course round towards Mackenzie's Farm by Mangup Kalé, the whole allied force appears to have quartered itself permanently—for the present, at all events—along the grassy and wooded slopes round Baidar and overlooking the sea, pleasantly employing its men in the erection of leafy wicker huts, and other contrivances conducing to individual comfort, and leaving the Cossacks to career undisturbed along the slopes and summits of the opposite plateaux. Whilst campaigning, however, is thus at a stand-still, the situation of this advanced force affords an opportunity for exploration interiorwards, which was agreeably taken advantage of a few days ago by a party of English and French officers. Bent on a day's adventurous enjoyment, some eight or nine of these gentlemen, properly mounted and armed, started, in the middle of last week, for an excursion beyond the most advanced of the Turkish advanced pickets. After riding on through six miles of wooded ravines without meeting with any of the "everlasting" Cossacks, they suddenly came upon a large and handsome villa, before which they pulled up and commenced a council of war as to the advisability of entering. Their deliberations, however, were cut short by the owner—a Russian nobleman—coming out himself, and, with the best grace in the world, inviting "the strangers" in—assuring them, at the same time, that there were no Cossacks within two or three miles of the house, and that they might therefore make themselves perfectly easy. In, accordingly, the party went, were entertained with an excellent luncheon—with champagne *ad lib.*—and after spending a couple of hours in as pleasant a manner as campaigners could desire, took leave of the hospitable Muscovite, and returned to the Turkish outposts altogether unmolested. The report of this pleasant episode has, I am told, sent more than one company of luncheon-lovers to the Russian villa since; but whether or not their experience has, in every case, been similar to that of the first, I have not learned—though probably the same sensible policy which drew out the champagne corks before may have done so as freely since.

I yesterday made a circuit through the trenches on our own left and right attacks, in hopes of discovering some marked signs of progress since the fatal 18th; but the toil and peril of the journey were but badly recompensed—little or nothing meeting my eye beyond what I have reported many days ago. To be sure, the advanced trenches are carried somewhat nearer to the enemy; and besides the spoiled six-gun battery—now turned into a mortar battery—a small one, for two Lancasters sixty-eights, is in course of erection, in advance of the old eight-gun work.—The last product of our engineers' inventive faculties is designed to play on the shipping in the north side of the harbor, whence if they shift over to this opposite bank, the French will be able to play upon them with effect. Thus, little by little, we are creeping on to a state of attack which should have been advanced to the present point early in spring, learning engineering as we proceed, and discovering our defects and errors only by some dear-bought piece of experience in almost every case. In the large 21-gun battery the eye fell upon practical evidence of the work which that well-fought battery has gone through, in the shape of several burst guns, and still more disabled ones, strewed around half-buried or altogether uncovered in the rear of the work. Most of the guns in position have just been "bushed" anew, the excessive amount of fire which they have gone through having nearly altogether worn away the whole vents. In connexion with this piece of repairs, I may mention a piece of official culpability which is spoken of throughout the camp in terms much more forcible than complimentary. Inside, the past ten days, two—if not three—of the sixty-eights with which this battery is armed have burst through fair dint of overwork, and the knowledge that several of the remaining pieces have likewise been worn into a dangerous state induced the authorities at headquarters to have the whole examined by a board of officers early last week. The result of the examination was a report condemning the whole of the remaining guns in the battery as unserviceable and dangerous, many of them having been fired as often as three thousand times, or six times as often as such pieces are usually calculated to bear.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.—A letter has been received in town from Rome, to the effect, as we are credibly informed, that the Very Rev. Doctor O'Brien, P.P. of St. Patrick's, in this city, will, without doubt, be the new Bishop of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. This announcement will, we are sure, be received with the utmost satisfaction by the Clergy and people of these extensive dioceses. —*Waterford News*.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Armagh, and the Catholic Bishops of the province of Ulster, are to meet the parish priests of the diocese of Raphoe on the 8th of August, in Donegal, for the purpose of nominating to the Court of Rome an ecclesiastic qualified to be coadjutor to Bishop McGettigan.

The Very Rev. B. Roche has been nominated by the assembled priesthood of the diocese of Galway to succeed the late venerated Bishop of that diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Donnell. Very Rev. Peter Daly and Rev. James Geraghty, P.P., were nominated for the distinction.

Sir Timothy O'Brien has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the city of Dublin.

It is understood that Sir William B. Hackett will be next High Sheriff for the city of Cork.

Three or four members of the Emmet family, relatives of Robert Emmet and Thomas Addis Emmet, the Celebrated Irish-American advocate, have arrived at the Lakes of Killarney, and are now staying at the Lake Hotel, says an Irish Journal.

The estate of Turin, near Hollymount, in Mayo, has been purchased for a Scotch gentleman, Mr. E. Ruthenford, of Roxburghshire, by Mr. T. Miller, of Edinburgh, for £16,500.

PRISONS IN IRELAND.—The thirty third report of the Inspectors-General of the State of the Prisons in Ireland, in 1854, was issued on Saturday. The inspectors measure the rise and fall of prison population from the year 1846, in which the famine and its consequences first began to affect injuriously the social system of Ireland up to 1850, the point of culmination, since which period a nominal decline has been observable down to the present date. On the 1st January, 1851, the number of prisoners in gaols was 10,967, but on the 1st of January, 1851, the number had sunk to 5,050. In the year 1850 the total confined in gaols was 115,871, giving a daily average of 11,496. In 1854 it was only 73,733, showing a daily average of 5,704; but the aggregate of prisoners confined in the past year still exhibits a very large excess over a similar total in 1846, 73,733 to 47,311, the latter sum representing a census which embraced nearly two millions more than that taken in 1851. There is, however, a considerable improvement in the character of crime, inasmuch as a reduction in the graver branches of the law is traceable from year to year, the preponderance being produced by those vices or delinquencies which sprung up and took root during the season of adversity. The prisoners committed during the years 1853 and 1854 were—for felony, in 1853, males, 5,013; females, 3,222; in 1854, males, 4,250; females, 2,810. For petty larceny, in 1853, males, 7,312; females, 4,539; in 1854, males, 5,734; females, 4,141. For misdemeanours, in 1853, males, 14,097; females, 8,902; in 1854, males, 11,554; females, 8,016. Under the revenue laws, in 1853, males, 367; females, 154; in 1854, males, 271; females, 92. By committal, in 1853, 152 males and in 1854, 236. Under the Vagrant Act, in 1853, males, 7,031; females, 7,653; in 1854, males, 4,792; females, 6,022. Drinkards, in 1853, males, 6,514; females, 5,350; in 1854, males, 5,823; females, 4,656. Lunatics, in 1853, males, 333; females, 232; in 1854, males, 345; females, 228; showing a grand total of 42,492 males and 30,527 females for 1853, as against 34,192 males, and 26,253 females for 1854. The deaths in 1854 were 74, or 1 in 1,000, as compared with 573 in 1850, or 1 in 200. The total expenditure of gaols in 1854 was 89,991 19s. 2d., showing an increase over 1853 of 3,325 18s. 7d., while the total expenditure of bridewells in 1854 was 6,133 7s. 1d., showing an increase over 1853 of 23 17s. 2d.; but although the expenditure of 1854 exceeds that of 1852 and 1853, the increase is accounted for by the enormous rise which has taken place in the price of provisions and necessaries, and the consequent advances in the salaries of the prison officers.

THE EXODUS.—More than one hundred persons left Limerick by the early train on Saturday morning, en route to America and Australia. The scene at parting with friends and relatives was, as usual, of the most painful description. Nearly all the emigrants were young men and young women—and those they left after them appeared to be advanced in years.—*Limerick Reporter*.

We observe with some surprise and regret that the emigration mania has again set in. During the past week large numbers of men, women, and children have left this town and neighbourhood principally for America.—*Clare Journal*.

The number of emigrants who left Cork for the United States and the colonies, via Liverpool, during the past seven weeks, was 4,486 while, in the corresponding period last year, the number was 4,388; showing an increase of 99 for the present year.

"NO POPERY."—The *Freeman's* London correspondent has the following:—"A few words on Popery, Presbyterianism, and purity. A few days ago, when the deceased wife's sister (who, by the way, threatens to become almost as great a nuisance as her departed relative was a blessing) was on the table of the House of Commons, Mr. Ker Seymour, an English Tory member, made the following observations:—"Ireland has many faults, but she has also many virtues, and I believe it cannot be questioned that in fidelity to the marriage contract, and in the general purity of the relations between the sexes, the Irish people afford an example which may well excite the envy and attract the admiration of all other portions of the United Kingdom." The obvious commentary on all this is the simple but eloquent exclamation "No Popery." Mrs. Norton has just written a letter to the Queen on the subject of the marriage law, and in the course of this epistle, which is long and rather saucy, she thus discourses, *apropos* of Scotch morality:—"Scotland is a hotbed of vice. It is a land dedicated to Cupid. Statues of Venus are set up in all the principal squares of Edinburgh. The marriage tie is a mere true lover's knot. The ladies who present themselves at Holyrood are triumphant Thessalias; and on the decks of the emigrant vessels, which crowd the harbour of Leith, groups of melancholy cast-off husbands may be seen bidding farewell to that inhospitable country where they only to be repudiated." All of which, being interpreted, meaneth—"Hurrah! for Presbyterianism."

ORANGE RIOTS.—The 12th did not, after all, pass off as quietly as some of the Orange journals boasted. The Orangemen of Ballymena were fortunate enough to succeed in getting up a riot, and indulging their favourite practice of "wrecking" and shooting "Papists." A young woman lies now in hospital at Ballymena in a dangerous state from a gun shot wound in the head, which she received during the riot.—*Louth Advertiser*.

The *Derry Sentinel*, the organ of the Orange party, has ceased its attempts to publish twice a week, after a signal failure "on the part of its advertising friends" to sustain the bi-weekly issue.

ASSIZES—CO. TYRONE.—THE TRILICK TRAGEDY.—A correspondent of the *Savurers*, writing from Omagh says:—"The only case of importance here is the trial of seven persons indicted for an attempt to upset an excursion train at Trillick, in this county, about twelve months ago. The Attorney-General has arrived to prosecute, and the prisoners will each be defended by separate counsel. The funds for the defence, it is understood, are supplied by a general subscription of the 'navvies' throughout the country. It will be in the memory of your readers that the excursionists were a large number of Orangemen (700 persons), who were on their return from a visit to Derry, where they had gone to assist in the commemoration of one of the historical events connected with that city. At Trillick, where the line is carried over a high and steep embankment, the engine drawing the train came in contact with a number of large blocks of stone laid upon rails, and was precipitated over the embankment. The unfortunate engine driver was killed on the spot, but most providentially the link connecting the carriages gave way, and although some of the carriages were overturned, yet the passengers escaped with a few cuts and bruises. The Foreman of the grand jury came into court about eleven o'clock, on Thursday morning, July 19, and told his lordship that they ignored the bills in the Trillick case. Mr. Norman, on the part of the traversers, made an application to the court for their discharge, which not being opposed by the Attorney-General, was granted.

THE NEWTOWNMADAVY RIOTS.—The trial for the somewhat famous Newtownmadavy riots terminated at the Londonderry assizes by the three Protestant prisoners, who remained over for trial, pleading guilty, and the crown entering a *nolle prosequi* against the Catholic traversers. The Attorney-General Mr. Keogh announced that he did not intend to ask for sentence upon those who had pleaded guilty, so the affair ended in a general amnesty. Against this strange compromise of justice, however, the counsel for the Catholic traversers entered a strong protest, in spite of the brow-beating Attorney-General.

THE LOUTH ASSIZES.—At Drogheda assizes there were only three cases, and the prisoners were all strangers. At the county of Louth assizes there was but one criminal case, and the jury acquitted the prisoners without leaving the box. This speaks volumes for the moral condition of the people of this Catholic county.—*Drogheda Argus.*

Judge Jackson, in addressing the grand jury at the Limerick county assizes, said that during forty years' experience of the Munster circuit, both as a practising barrister and a judge, he never knew such light case-law. Limerick city can boast on this occasion of a maiden assize, there not being a single case for trial.

A LEGAL ROMANCE.—Tuesday was fixed for the trial of the great record of Hartley v. Wilson, which was looked forward to with great interest throughout this and the adjoining counties. The amount of property involved, and the historical associations and circumstances connected with the claims of the litigant parties, rendered the case one of more than ordinary magnitude, and at the same time, invested it with some romantic characteristics, so that great expectation was excited by the prospect of having on this circuit a trial which it was supposed would form a worthy sequel to the celebrated Mounigarrrett case. As the period of the assizes approached, this dilapidated but venerable little town began to assume an air of unusual importance, and strangers who arrived on Monday found it exceedingly difficult to procure accommodation, even at an exorbitant cost, the hotel and principal private houses having been engaged, in some instances, so long as a month ago, for the vast array of professional gentlemen and witnesses on both sides. Shortly after the opening of the court on Tuesday, however, it was announced that the action had been settled, and that there would be no further litigation between the parties. A rich harvest for the legal gentlemen which was budding in different forensic fields—in the Ecclesiastical Courts and the leading courts of equity and law—has thus been prematurely cut down. The particular form in which the controversy was presented amongst the records here was an action of ejectment on the title brought to recover the settled estates of the Wilson family in the county Meath, worth, it is estimated, about £4,000 a year. There was another ejectment pending for the Kildare assizes to recover a portion of lands in that county; but the demonstration of the question raised in the case affected, all the property, which included unsettled estates to the value of about £4,000 a year, and personal property amounting to, in round numbers, £120,000. The question was as to the legitimacy of the defendant, Captain Richard Wilson Hartley.

AN IRISH BRIGADE.—It is stated by many of the Irish papers that it is in contemplation to form a distinct national corps, in the shape of an Irish Brigade, or under a somewhat similar distinctive appellation. It is alleged that the commander of the forces has expressed his opinion that the scheme would be successful; and an impression prevails throughout the country strongly in favor of a distinct corps of Irishmen, whose conduct in the field would redound to their own honor alone, and to the glory of their country. It was to their isolation in the service of France were due the efficiency and imperishable deeds of that illustrious Brigade, which, for upwards of a hundred years, carried the French lilies through a thousand fields—deserving on the dissolution of its last remains, the praise bestowed by the amiable but unfortunate Louis—"Semper et ubique fidelis."

THE "IRISH" CONSTABULARY AND "BRITISH" SOLDIERS.—Officers of the Household Brigade have arrived in Ireland, with the expectation of inducing the men—the brave, gallant, and well-disciplined men—employed in the Irish Constabulary, as well as in the Dublin Police, to become Soldiers in the Household Troops of her Majesty. Perhaps there never was a stronger proof of the general belief that prevails in England—that the Irish are a nation of fools—than this attempt to persuade the Irish Constabulary to become soldiers. What were the temptations to the Irish Constabulary to enlist? That, as soldiers, they would get less pay than they receive as policemen—and that whatever deeds of valour they performed would never be mentioned to have been achieved by them as Irishmen, but by "the British army!" If the advantages of being members of the Household Troops of her Majesty are so much greater than those possessed by men having the ability to discharge the duties of Police Constables, why did not the Recruiting Officer of the Household Troops try his hand with the *English Constabulary*; and with the *London policemen*? No such attempt as that made in Ireland upon

the *Irish Constabulary* has been essayed in England. The English Constabulary and English Police are thought to have common sense, and therefore, no such absurd offer was made to them—it was only "poor Paddy!" who was considered to be such a fool, that he would throw up a good appointment for a bad one—that he would give up even the name and fame of his country to be merged in one of those troops, upon whose regimental orders still stands recorded the declaration that "no Irishman" should ever be enlisted into it. The attempt was an impudent one, and we do most heartily rejoice in its utter failure—and we the more rejoice in it because we have been informed that such of the Irish Constabulary as volunteered into the Commissariat department—with higher pay than they received as Police Constables—have not been treated fairly—that their pay is lower, and their position worse, than those who were English Constables. As England's difficulties increase, she may rest assured she will be quite astonished to find how much her opportunities will improve for respecting Irishmen—of more highly appreciating their usefulness in a state of war, and of treating them—accordingly.—*Weekly Telegraph.*

THE RECRUITING SCHEME IN CORK.—A Sergeant of the Cold Stream Guards arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of receiving volunteers from the constabulary. He has as yet been quite unsuccessful, as that fine body of men do not seem to understand why they ought to give up from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. for 1s. 2d. per day, even for the honour of serving—and seeking "the bubble reputation in (or at) the cannon's mouth—in the Cold Stream Regiment of Guards. I think they are of Sir John Falstaff's opinion when he exclaimed "What is honour to a dead man?" "Tis strange, tis passing strange" to see the "Gords" looking for Irishmen, as I have been informed that up to this period they would not take a "Irishman" at all, no matter how fine a looking fellow he might be.—*Correspondent.*

RECRUITING AMONG THE LIMERICK POLICE.—On Tuesday, July 17th, a sergeant of the Guards, who had come over from London specially for that purpose, inspected the local force of Limerick City Constabulary, in the yard of William-street-station, and said that he was ready to record the names of any of them who wished to enrol themselves for service in the Crimea. Not one man volunteered. The sergeant, as we are informed, was told by the police assembled on this occasion, that they did not desire to go to Sebastopol, particularly as they had better pay than he could offer them. He said he would give them till to-morrow to consider the course they would take; but he was answered that their minds at present were made up, and that if, at any future time they desired to gain fame in the present war, they had nothing to do but to walk up to the new barracks, where their names could be at once taken down as volunteers.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The Belfast News-Letter says:—"The average number of recruits obtained in this province, for service in the infantry and cavalry forces, we find, on inquiry, has amounted to about fifty per week. The number, we understand, is larger than the weekly averages of either Dublin or Cork, the only other two provincial stations in Ireland." This is just as it should be. The "Men of the North," as a fugitive poet hath it, have the very best right to combat for England, Church, State, and so forth.

THE ARMAUGH MILITIA.—On Wednesday the 18th, the Armaugh Regiment were, at the special request of their commanding officer, Major Cross, inspected in their field exercise by Colonel Blacker, who, after a prolonged and most minute inspection, expressed his full sense of their very great advancement in every point of discipline, particularly their steadiness under arms, and precision of movement.

THE CARLOW MILITIA.—The Carlow Rifles have received the route for Kilkenny, on the 29th instant, where they will relieve the Fusiliers and be quartered for the present. They are to be replaced by the Kildare Militia under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moore. The Carlow Rifles will be favorites in whatever locality they will be quartered, as the exemplary conduct, discipline and general bearing of the corps since its organization are calculated to win public favor and esteem.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

MILITIA—MUTINY AT CLONMEL.—Tuesday morning, when the bugle sounded at ten o'clock for drill at the Clonmel barracks, very few of the men of the South Tipperary Artillery turned out into the square—the great majority refused to go on parade until they were paid the instalment of bounty which they said was due to them. Major Bloomfield and the officers went among the men and reasoned with them, when, after about an hour had elapsed, they consented to go on parade. They were addressed by Major Bloomfield, who pledged himself that they should get every indulgence to which they were entitled. A number of the privates conducted themselves outrageously in the barrack square, and but for the united effort of the officers the result would have been discreditable to the corps.

A conservative contemporary complains that "In consequence of the vast increase of discharged soldiers consequent on the war, the pay of pensioners of Cork district, numbering over 600 men, at present amounts to £1,000 per month." Why grumble, however? We could not pay too much for "the honour and glory of the British empire."

Though Ireland for years was habituated to calamity, yet, under a Government of Whigs, Ireland has been visited by disasters which even in her melancholy experience had been unknown. These recent and more appalling calamities have preluded and occasioned the disasters which overwhelm Britain. If numbers of the Irish have been stripped of the last possessions of the slave—existence and their country—on the other hand, famine and pestilence have consumed and swept away the flower of the Empire army on the heights of Sebastopol. We may trace to a single fountain his double stream of calamity. The disasters of the empire, like those of Ireland, have arisen from depopulation. With the bones of Irish Catholics the highway has been paved for the march of Russian victory by the landlords of Ireland. As yet Sebastopol has not been invested—as yet the siege is but a sham—owing to the numerical feebleness of the English army—that is, owing to the depopulation of Ireland. This swarming hive of human beings, in which the regiments of Britain recruited their numbers, has been demolished by the ruthless power of the landlords of Ireland. Eight or nine millions have been reduced to five or six. If that reduction had not taken place in Ireland the war might never have been attempted by Russia. It was not until the Samson

of the western nations—grovelling at the feet of the Dalai-las of political economy—had been shorn of strength by landlordism, that the northern Philistines made a rush upon him. The evicted peasantry have been in multitudes converted into pauper townsmen, but townsmen never exhibit that aptitude for war which distinguishes a peasantry. As Adam Smith says, "They who live by agriculture generally pass the whole day in the open air exposed to all the inclemencies of the seasons. The hardness of their ordinary life prepares them for the fatigues of war, to some of which their necessary occupations bears a great analogy. Ditching qualifies for fortifying a camp, for working in the trenches, as well as enclosing a field." This aptitude for war is impossible to townsmen. "It is certain," says Bacon; "that within-door arts and delicate manufactures (that require the finger rather than the arm) have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition; and all war-like people are a little idle and love danger better than travail; neither must they be too much broken of it (idleness) if they shall be preserved in vigour." To extol industry and denounce the leisure of the poor—to sweep away our holidays, and banish rural pastimes, and so drudge the life out of the humble, has been a darling object with malignant heresy. But now, when the sound of war is in their ears, they who boasted of exalting the opulence of the empire should know that the peasantry they destroyed are more valuable than the riches they accumulated. The landlords of Ireland, and the journals which encouraged their ravages, are guilty of occasioning the disasters of Sebastopol and the reverses of the army. It is their ignorance, not Russian courage, which has foiled our efforts and discomfited our troops. Could the Irish Brigade be swelled to anything like an equality with Russian numbers, the British army must have long since lodged in the Crimean stronghold. But Irish landlordism has made recruiting in Ireland impossible. It is a pity that a race whose valour is so impetuous should be exterminated by an avarice so grovelling. But so it is. The landlords led their hirelings to ravage the homesteads of that valiant race, and their crowbar brigades proceeded against an Irish village as against a hostile city. The whole country was strewn with ruined villages now mouldering in decay, but such atrocious doings in one island will necessitate scenes of outrage and violence in the other. Depopulation in Ireland will compel a conscription in England. Lest, however, the English people should not be visited by the vexations and oppressions of a military conscription—lest the visitation should be averted, the landlords have recently laboured to mutilate the Tenants' Compensation Bill with an industry which would be laughable if it were not mischievous. When the conscription comes we hope the Briton will remember that the necessity of a conscription originates in the depopulation of Ireland, and that it is not the ambition of Russia but the enmity of Irishmen which is to blame for his misfortunes. This enmity has glaringly displayed itself in the proceedings of the committee on the Tenants Compensation Bill, which, for instance, strangled that important clause specifying that where the tenant proved a real claim to compensation, the landlord should be retarded in recovering occupation of the land until the claim was satisfied. This clause would not only stimulate the tenant to improve, it would shackle the cruel proceedings that bring disaster on the empire by delaying, if it did not arrest, depopulation. The natural justice of the clause is perfectly obvious; but to observe justice to the Irish tenant would be to preserve the British monarchy, whose military power the Irish landlords seem determined to sweep away. After nibbling at this clause with a variety of amendments which had for their object to kill the principle of justice it contained, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald boldly moved that the just clause be totally expunged, and he carried his motion by a majority of one. When the hopes of patient industry were thus ruthlessly trampled on (and this, as we are told, amid "cheers and laughter,") the committee proceeded to consider clause sixteen, which contained the principle of compensation for growing crops. This clause became, during six mortal hours, the shuttlecock of the committee, and was amended and reamended until it was nearly extinguished by emendation. Finally it struggled out from this parliamentary forge in the form of "two years value to be recovered by the tenant, with two months to give notice of his claim." The existing law allows not two months but six years to the tenant to sue the landlord for the value of standing crops. In a word, the bill has been so maimed and mutilated by vexatious and frivolous amendments, that it has been, we might say, "improved off the face of the earth," and Mr. Bentinck was not altogether wrong when he denounced it as a dead letter, which instead of being placed in the statute-book, should be committed to the fire.—*Tablet.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.—Our colonial readers will rejoice to learn, by this day's mail for America, that for the reasons set forth by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, in Tuesday's debate, the newspaper colonial postal rights and privileges contended for by Sir Cusack Roney in his recent correspondence with the Secretary to the General Post Office, and so unwisely resisted by that functionary, have been conceded, or rather restored. To-day and henceforth the colonists will receive the journals of the mother country at the postage rates they have been accustomed to. Had it not been for the remonstrance with the Post Office, and the publicity which that remonstrance obtained, the colonists would have been most arbitrarily subjected to an impost, amounting to a virtual prohibition of English newspapers amongst them. They will know how to appreciate this timely and judicious defence made in their behalf; and the redress so promptly secured to them.—The right man has certainly been in the right place on this occasion; but as certainly that man has not been Mr. Rowland Hill, nor has the place been St. Martin's-Jo-Grand.—*Liverpool Journal.*

SERIOUS FLAW IN AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Daily News* says—"Any man who would announce that wine and tobacco might be imported free of duty, and that for an interval of many months an untaxed cup of tea was one of the privileges secured to the public by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be at once put down as a financial monomaniac. We believe, nevertheless, that the fact is so, and that the statute by which the tariff was varied in 1854 has, by a disgraceful blunder of the inflexible Mr. Gladstone, had the effect of sweeping away the greater part of the customs revenue. Curiously enough, the defect in the statute escaped attention until very recently.

An Address was presented to Sir George Brown, at Leamington, on the 28th July. In his reply he deprecated any change in the mode of officiating the army, for it was precisely because the officers were gentlemen that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had associated with the English troops, and that they would have found the French formed a very different estimate of the merit of the English troops from that which has been formed by some of our own country.

The Admiralty, under the energetic impetus of Sir Charles Wood, has at length bestirred itself upon hearing that the Russians, during the winter, have managed to turn out at Cronstadt a respectable fleet of some eighty odd heavy-armed steam gunboats (about double the number we have managed to build in the same time), and our Admiralty have resolved to build a model gunboat forthwith. Orders have been issued to lay down this vessel at Sheerness, and the official intelligence from that dockyard informs us that "everything is ready but timber and sawyers!" Such an introductory state of fitness for the building of a ship reminds us somewhat of Rabelais's new coat, which was made of nothing before—nothing behind—and sleeves of the same!—*Press.*

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—Recruiting for the foreign legion, according to the reports of the Government agents from all quarters, goes on most satisfactorily, notwithstanding the scarcely concealed repugnance of some Government, and the open hostility of others. Great numbers of recruits are constantly arriving at the central depot at Hilligoland, where a considerable number are still being trained and organised. Another batch is quite ready for removal to Dover or Shorncliffe, where it is expected that a sufficient number will be soon organised and equipped for active service abroad. With respect to the destination of the Foreign Legion, some uncertainty prevails; but we are informed, on good authority, that a division to the number of 5,000 men is intended for the Baltic, and that the men selected for this expedition will be principally natives of Northern Germany, and of Poland, as being more able to withstand the rigor of the climate than those from the south of Europe, who will be employed in the Crimea and on the Danube.

An estimate of the cost of army and navy medals has been published. The total sum required for this year is £52,500, of which £400 is for ordinary service medals; 8,000 medals for the Caffre war, at 8s.; 72,000 Crimean medals, 10s.; and 1000 for distinguished conduct in the field, at 8s. For the navy and marines 25,000 Crimean medals are set apart.

EMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the 40 years between January, 1815, and December, 1854, was 4,116,952, being on an average, 102,925 persons a year. But of this number 2,446,802, or nearly three-fifths, have emigrated during the last eight years; and 1,356,696, or nearly one-third, in the last four years. The average emigration of the last four years has been 339,504. The largest emigration was in 1852, namely, 368,764. In 1854, the emigration was less by 15,335 than in 1852. The greater part of emigrants go to the United States. In 1852 the number was 244,261; in 1854, it was 193,065, of which number 150,209 were Irish. In the last seven years, no less a sum than £7,520,000 was remitted to Ireland by emigrants, to enable their connections to join them in their adopted country.

INCITING TO DESERT FROM THE FOREIGN LEGION.—Alfred Hills, tidewater at Folkestone, has been committed for trial, charged with inciting some of the men of the Foreign Legion to desert.

From a parliamentary return, it appears that since the commencement of the war the following is the number of officers in the cavalry, guards, and infantry who have lost their lives on active service.—In the cavalry, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 5 lieutenants, and two cornets; in the guards, 10 captains and lieutenant-colonels, 9 lieutenants and captains, and 4 ensigns and lieutenants; in the line, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 50 captains, 64 lieutenants, and 10 ensigns.

NEW WAR PROJECTILE.—A remarkable series of experiments were made on Monday in the grounds adjoining Chelsea Hospital, by Captain Disney, the inventor of a new war projectile, which he states has been brought before the notice of the proper authorities, but does not yet appear to have been adopted in the service. The invention is one of a very simple description. It consists of fitting shells with a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, and filling the rest of their space with a highly combustible fluid, which upon exposure to the air ignites everything with which it is brought into contact.—This fluid does not act upon the substance of the shell, is not in itself explosive, and, being prevented from leaking by a nicely-fitted brass screw-plug, enables the missile to be carried about without much risk.—Directed against ships or houses, or masses of troops, the new projectile would have all the destructive properties of the rocket, without its uncertainty of aim. Water only temporarily extinguishes its incandescent power, which is so great as to make even woolen materials burn with a quick flame. Captain Disney also states that by a similar use of another chemical fluid he can cause blindness for several hours to all troops coming within a quarter of a mile of its operation; but this portion of his experiments was, for obvious reasons, omitted. Applied to hand-grenades, the substance which he exhibited would be found very destructive, but its chief use would probably be as a charge for large shells. As the select committee of the Ordnance has now been reformed and enlarged, the attention which it pays to this and other inventions of apparently a practical character will be narrowly watched by the public.

SALE OF A WIFE.—The antiquated and disgraceful farce of selling a wife, has taken place at Thirk within the past few days. A blooming young woman, the wife of Mr. W. Marshal, of Wombledon, near Kirby-Moorside, was led by a halter to the cross, and there sold for the sum of 2s. 6d. to a knight of St. Crispin. Mr. Marshal was 64 years of age when he was married, and Mrs. Marshal, only 19. They, however, continued to live happily together for 16 years, but he, finding that those infirmities so natural to old age were rapidly increasing, it was agreed between them that the knot which had joined them in wedlock for so long a period should be severed. They accordingly left Wombledon for Thirk (the place appointed for the sale), and stopped at the Royal Oak Inn, where an agreement was drawn up. They then repaired to the cross, where she was sold to Mr. John Webster, of Oswald.—*Stockton Mercury.*

REMITTANCES

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Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS
AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1855.

Mr. D. C. Hillyard will call upon our city subscribers shortly; and we hope those who are indebted to this office will be prepared for him. He is fully authorized to collect subscriptions, and to give receipts for same.

The following is the substance of the *Pacific's* news:—

The news is very unsatisfactory; there are many rumors and few facts.

Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what effect.

Gen. Markham is spoken of, in certain circles, as likely to succeed to the command; but the statement is doubtful. Sir Colin Campbell's appointment would be more popular.

The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declined the honor, offering to go out, however, as second in command. Meantime General Simpson continues with the army.

Omar Pasha is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turks in Asia.

Some operations of no great moment have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.

The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement.

A coup de main is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargen, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg. Most probably the latter.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of more friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, conveyed a similar meaning.

A Paris correspondence is full of allusion as to what is termed a legitimist conspiracy; the sum and substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen, M. Descartes and Ghatot, have been in communication with the Count of Montemolino, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, with the ulterior hopes of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry 5th.

So called Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain, in an announcement that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the Throne of Isabella against all danger, from whatever source. This intelligence is stated in positive form, but requires further confirmation.

It is once more stated that the Empress of the French is *en route*.

Twenty-five shocks of an earthquake were felt at Boussa. Abd-el-Kaker is sick.

The *London Times* has an editorial urging that the Allied army be placed under one command.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—LATEST DESPATCHES.

July 28th, General Simpson telegraphs:—"Since my despatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to state. We continue to strengthen our advanced works which are now so close to the enemy's defences, that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing."

Cholera had nearly ceased in the ranks of the army. August 2.

Gortschakoff writes nothing of importance is going on. The vigor of the Russian fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker. August 4.

General Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff Road as far as the *chevaux de frise*, but were repulsed without trouble. August 7.

Pellissier telegraphs:—"Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have re-appeared."

THE BALTIC.

Letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.

Capt. Yelverton, on the 26th July, took possession of the island of Kolká and destroyed the fortification.

WHITE SEA.

An English steamer, according to the Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Demtsa in the Vergo, distant, for three hours. No damage.

There are several accounts of petty depredations.

SEA OF AZOFF.

The *Tagenrog*, by date of 25th July, had been bombarded for some days.

An English steamship had gone ashore, and had been burned by the Russians. Crew escaped.

The town of Berdinek had been bombarded.

ASIA.

There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Suhaymy against Tiflis.

The Russians made an unsuccessful attack on Karadah on the 10th.

The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, against the Circassians.

"ASSES" AND IRISH CATHOLICS.

"A rush of Irish American Catholics from the States for fear of Know-Nothingism would be somewhat like a stampede of asses."—*Boston Pilot*.

Unfortunate Irish Catholics of America!—We know of no creatures—on the dry land, or in the waters—so much to be pitied as you? Even the flying fish enjoy a lot less deplorable than yours. If you remain where you are, in the cities of the great republic, in the land of the "free and brave," you are shot down like dogs, smoked out of your habitations like "varmint," and your wives and children are roasted in the flames before your eyes, by your Protestant fellow citizens. If to avoid these outrages, you flee to another land, your *soi-disant* friends turn round upon you, and tell you that you are "asses,"—that your flight, from the flames of Louisville, is "somewhat like a stampede of asses." Oh wretched Irish Catholics! what are you to do? Are you to stop at home and be burnt by Yankee Protestants "patiently and quietly" as the *Irish American* recommends?—or shall you flee away, and thus expose yourself to the sneers and ridicule of the *Boston Pilot*?

After all, it is better to run away, and be put down an "ass" than to stop at home and be burnt; such at least seems to be the opinion of the surviving Catholics of Louisville. We read that these "asses" are actually quitting the city where they have been so humanely treated by their Protestant fellow-citizens, and "ass-like" are fleeing to parts unknown. Such "asses" are these poor Louisville Catholics!

These Protestant riots at Louisville, and the brutal cold-blooded, unprovoked massacre of so many Catholics—Irish and Germans—afford the best conceivable commentary on the discussion that has of late been carried on, betwixt the *Boston Pilot* on the one side, and the *American Celt*, the *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto, and the *TRUE WITNESS* on the other. They leave, in fact, nothing more to be said upon the subject; and as we trust that a full and particular account thereof, and of all the concomitant horrors, will be published in every newspaper in Ireland, we have every reason to hope that in the Irish Catholic mind at least, the long agitated question—"Do the United States of America offer the prospect of a safe and happy home to the Irish Catholic?"—will be set at rest for ever. If Irishmen like being shot down like dogs—if they have a particular taste for being hunted, kicked through the streets, and smoked out of their houses like varmint—or if they are invincibly prejudiced in favor of having their wives and little ones roasted to death before their eyes—why then, certainly, we should strongly recommend intending Irish immigrants to direct their steps towards the United States; where they will be bullied, insulted, kicked, and otherwise maltreated to their hearts' content.

We had intended replying to a somewhat lengthy notice with which our esteemed friend the *Boston Pilot* of the 15th instant honors us; but these Protestant riots at Louisville have, as it were, taken the words out of our mouth, and left us nothing more to say upon the subject. Lest however our cotemporary should find cause to tax us with shirking the questions he therein propounds to us, we will do our best to reply to them *seriatim*. He asks:—

"How long is Lower Canada likely to preserve her Catholic character? Do not recent events indicate that she is losing it?"

We know of no recent events tending to show any falling off in the thoroughly Catholic character of Lower Canada; and there is at present every prospect that that character will be preserved intact for many and many a generation. Again he asks:—

"Are not separate schools in Canada in danger; or why so much earnest and angry discussion about them?"

The only danger to which our separate schools are exposed, proceeds from the lukewarmness and criminal apathy of some of our *soi-disant* Catholics. It is to rouse them to a sense of their duty that appeals like those of Mr. Angus Dallas are useful. For, we admit it, incessant vigilance is the price that we must pay for all our liberties, menaced, as they are, by a band of fanatical tyrants. Our schools therefore are in danger if we relax our efforts. If we do our duty, however, we have nothing whatever to fear for "Freedom of Education" in Canada.

To his other questions we reply—that we are not aware of any laws prejudicial to Catholic interests likely to be carried—that, at present, the property of our religious corporations and communities is perfectly safe—that the change in the seigniorial laws has in no wise affected the security of their tenure—and that real practical Irish Catholics do as readily obtain office in Canada as in any other country in the world.

Our respected cotemporary errs in supposing that the Legislative Union betwixt Catholic Lower Canada, and Protestant Upper Canada, does not very materially affect the civil, political, social, and material condition of the Catholic population of the latter. It is to that Union that the Catholics of Upper Canada are indebted for the amount of civil and religious liberty which they enjoy; but of which an exclusively Protestant Legislature would very soon deprive them. It is to the Catholic vote of Lower Canada, that the Catholic minority of the Upper Province is mainly indebted for its separate schools.

And now having replied to all our friend's questions, will he allow us to remind him that he has not yet deigned to notice one, put to him through the columns of the *TRUE WITNESS*:—

"How is it—if Catholics are as free in the United States as they are in Canada—that the former have not, whilst the latter have, separate schools receiving support from the public funds? Are we to attribute the want of Catholic separate schools in the United States, to apathy and want of zeal on the part of the

Catholic population; or to their miserable enslaved condition?"

We pause for a reply.

An esteemed friend calls our attention to, and requests us to make a few remarks upon, an anti-Catholic lecture, delivered last week here in Montreal by the notorious Kirwan, and reported in the *Montreal Herald* of the 17th inst. Out of consideration for our correspondent, rather than on account of anything particularly worthy of notice in the lecture itself, we will shortly comply with his request; though, as a general rule, we think that the interests of the Catholic Church do not require that any serious attention should be paid to the ribald drivellings of the miserable creatures—the Leahys, the Kirwans, the Achillis—and other noisome weeds which the Pope, from time to time, pitches over his garden wall into the premises of his Protestant neighbors. These unhappy creatures seek notoriety, at any price, and in general, it is well to take no notice of them. What harm can they possibly do to the Catholic Church? Where now is Leahy? what has become of Belial Achilli? and in a few years, who will remember, save with feelings of scorn, the unhappy creature Kirwan? But to come to his lecture, which our correspondent urges us to notice.

The topic which he selected wherewith to regale the "very numerous and respectable audience," which, according to the *Montreal Herald* filled the pews of the Coté Street "Free Church," was—"The Genius and Tendencies of Romanism;" and by way of illustrating his subject he proceeded to explain what Popery was, as to its doctrines. One specimen will suffice as well as a thousand, to convey an idea how competent the lecturer was to criticize the doctrinal errors of Rome.

Having dwelt on the distinction which the Catholic Church draws betwixt mortal and venial sin, the lecturer proceeded to give his respectable and highly intelligent audience the following lucid explanation of the essential difference betwixt sins, mortal and venial. Of course, as Kirwan appears before the public, as one who has himself renounced the Catholic faith, he expects that his definitions of Popery shall be received without question by his audience.

"Mortal sin, explained the lecturer, was a sin not to be forgiven either on earth, or in heaven. Thus a murderer could be forgiven, but not a man who sold the Bible."—*Montreal Herald*.

That is, Popery—as defined and illustrated by the learned and truth loving Kirwan, to the highly intelligent Protestants of Montreal,—Popery teaches that murder is only a venial, not a mortal sin, because it can be forgiven—but, that to sell a Bible, is a sin which cannot be forgiven either in this world or in the world to come. Is it—we ask our correspondent—is it worth while to notice seriously the balderdash of a lying buffoon like this Kirwan? Or does our friend suppose that, amongst the "numerous and respectable audience," there was one so silly as to credit the monstrous assertion that Popery treated murder, not as a "mortal," but only as venial, sin? No—No—we do not think so meanly of the intelligence even of Protestants. They come together to hear Popery abused in good set terms; and so long as this is accomplished by the lecturer they ask no more. They are not so unreasonable as to desire that their entertainers should be bound over to keep the truth; neither can they expect that their Catholic fellow citizens should seriously undertake to prove that their Church teaches that murder is something more than a venial sin.

As little do we feel it incumbent upon us to defend the Catholic Church from the reproach of being hostile to the circulation, and reading of the Sacred Scriptures. Even Protestants must admit that it is to that Church, and to the labors of the Romish Monks of the Middle Ages, that the world is now indebted for the possession of the Bible; and if our separated brethren are really simple enough to believe that, at the present day, the Church prohibits its reading, and condemns its sale, as mortal, unpardonable sin, there are plenty of Catholic book-stores in Montreal, where, if they will but give themselves the trouble to inquire, their ignorance upon this point will at once be dissipated. It is true that the Church does not attach such importance to the mere reading of the Bible, as do Protestants; it is true, that she imposes certain restrictions upon its perusal by the ignorant and unlearned; fearing lest they should wrest it to their own destruction; and so also do many Protestant parents. Of this at least we are sure, that there are many passages in the Bible which Protestant fathers and mothers would not approve of as the subject of their daughters' studies; and that it would be well for the morals of our young lads at Protestant schools if the indiscriminate reading of the Bible had never been permitted to them. Like a wise and prudent mother, therefore, the Catholic Church does impose certain restrictions upon the reading of the Bible, and does not recommend its indiscriminate perusal by all.

It is also true that in her public worship, the reading of the Bible does not occupy the same important place that it does in the religious services of the Protestant sects. The one object of Catholic worship is God; and Catholics, when they assemble in their temples, meet for the purpose of adoring God, by offering to Him the holy sacrifice of the Mass. It is thus they worship Him; not deeming that He requires at their hands that they should read the Bible to Him, as He is most probably already perfectly acquainted with its contents. For the purpose, however, of instructing the people, portions of the Bible are read every Sunday and other Holydays of the Church, in the vulgar tongue, and commented upon from the pulpit; the portion selected being the Gospel of the day, which, having been read at the Altar, is immediately afterwards read and explained

in the vulgar tongue from the pulpit. Of this any Protestant, who upon any of our Festivals will walk into the St. Patrick's, or the Parish Church, will be able to satisfy himself, in spite of the impudent assertions of the fellow Kirwan, to the contrary. We may add, that, with few exceptions, the passages of the New Testament thus publicly read in the vulgar tongue in the Catholic Church, are the same as the "Gospels of the day" to be found in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England; and that thus during the course of the ecclesiastical year, the congregation of a Catholic Church have read and expounded to them, in the vulgar tongue, by far the greater part of the New Testament. We ask no Protestant to take our word for this; we merely beg of him, if he has any doubts, to consult the Roman Missal, and to take the trouble to satisfy himself by personal experience of what actually takes place in the Catholic churches in his neighborhood every Sunday and Holyday.

The "immoral" tendencies of Popery was another subject upon which our lecturer expatiated at considerable length; but here, as usual with these gentry, he considerably overshot his mark. Thus we read in the *Montreal Herald* that:—

"The Rev. Lecturer alluded to the influence of Popery on the morals of the people. Rome was a good illustration; it was the most immoral place under the sun; and there was, at the same time, no place in the world where Popery was more intensely hated."

Again, would we ask our friend—does such logic require any serious answer? The moral influence of Popery must be evil, because Rome, which of all places in the world is the least under Papal influence, is, at the same time, the most immoral! Such logic was indeed worthy of the lecturer, of his cause, and of the highly intelligent audience to whom it was addressed; but surely it calls for no labored refutation at our hands.

The "*Bambino*"—a representation, or image of the Infant Jesus, an image than which none is more common and more popular in Catholic countries, was another subject which elicited some very poor joking, and still more wretched argument, from the facetious lecturer. "What?"—he asked—"could we expect from a Church that sanctions the *Bambino*, the *Weeping Madonna of Loreto*?" This is that that Church believes, and desires to impress her children with a belief, in the great central fact of Christianity—the Incarnation of the Second Person of the Trinity: just as the sneers of Protestants like Kirwan against the use of such images, or the representation of Jesus as a little child in His Mother's arms, is a proof to all who reflect upon the subject, that the latter do not accept the doctrine of the Incarnation in its integrity; and that to them the words—"The Word was made flesh," are destitute of all definite meaning.

For—if Protestants really believed in the old Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation—if they really believed that, in His Mother's womb, or as a helpless infant in her arms—Jesus was as truly God, the Second Person of the Ever Blessed Trinity—as He is now that He is seated at the right hand of the Father in heaven—or that, during His infancy, as much as during those three years of His life whose events are recorded in the Gospel, He was engaged in the great work of man's redemption—that, not His bitter agony on the Cross, and in the garden of Gethsemane alone, but the sufferings of His whole earthly career, were the price paid for our deliverance from the power of Satan—if, we say, Protestants believed this, they would see nothing more ridiculous, or mirth-provoking, in the "*Bambino*," or representation of the "Mother and Child," than in a picture of the Crucifixion, or of the Resurrection.—But Protestants do not believe this. In the Infant Jesus, they see only the human; they cannot recognize Him, before Whose dread presence, Angels and Archangels tremble, and Cherubim and Seraphim veil their faces with their wings. They may not avow it; nay, if taxed with it, they will most likely deny it; but the fact is, that, with the great majority of Protestants, even of those who profess to hold the doctrines of the Incarnation, and the Trinity, the union of the human and divine in Christ is looked upon as having occurred at the commencement of the Gospel narrative, when Jesus went down into the Jordan to be baptised, and the Holy Ghost, like as it were a dove, was seen to descend upon Him from on high. Thus, just as Protestants object to the title "Mother of God," as applied to the Blessed Virgin, because they do not believe that the ONE Person of Whom she was Mother, was the Second Person of the Trinity, so do they laugh at pictures, or images, of the Infant Jesus, because, they do not realize the fact, that, the Infant whom these images represent, was even as an Infant, really and truly God. Their sneers and ridicule convict, therefore, not the Catholic Church of superstition, but themselves of ignorance of the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation.

The only part however of Kirwan's lectures that is of any importance to Catholics, is that wherein he dwells on the effects and tendencies of "State-Schoolism" in the United States; and which we find reported in the *Catholic Mirror* of Toronto:—

"We have"—said the lecturer—"another fine institution on the other side, that is the Educational system. We have two great mill-stones; the lower one is the Bible, and the upper one the Common Schools. Everybody has got to be ground between those two; and they come out good staunch sound Protestants. Now, this is the system I want you in Canada to adopt."

And this is the degrading and tyrannical system that Mister George Brown, and his liberal allies, have long tried to impose upon the Catholics of the Upper Province; and to which the latter, if they are not earnest and united in their opposition to "State-

Schoolism," may yet have to submit. However, the fate of the Catholics of Upper Canada is in their own hands. If, determined never to submit to the curse of Protestant State-Schoolism, they will but use the means at their disposal, they are numerous enough, and strong enough, to enforce their own conditions upon the enemies, and to establish "Freedom of Education," for themselves and children upon a firm and impregnable basis. They know also what they have to expect if they relax their exertions for one moment. And if unfortunately, they or their descendants should ever be ground betwixt the stones of the Protestant mill, it will be because the Catholics of Upper Canada have been wanting to their Church and to themselves—and not because they were unable to oppose a successful resistance to the assaults of their enemies. They have been warned in time—and "Forewarned, Forearmed."

"THE PROMISED LAND."—In an article with the above heading, the *Irish-American* complains, that "We"—the Catholic Irish—"are socially persecuted; we are grossly insulted and abused by an insane and unscrupulous faction; but yet we must bear it, patiently and proudly."

There is no accounting for tastes certainly. Some dogs, it is said, like eating dirty puddings; and the *Irish-American* may possibly be of the number.—He perhaps may like being kicked, and persecuted; he may perhaps feel a pleasure in being "abused" and "grossly insulted"—treatment against which men of a more delicate organisation would certainly feel inclined to revolt. But if he likes it, there is no more to be said about the matter. The *Irish-American* "must bear it" meekly and thankfully; and will, no doubt, be cuffed, kicked, and insulted to his heart's content. Little did we think, however, that an *Irish-American* was such a tame swaggerer, or so fond of eating humble pie. The Irish Catholic in Canada, at all events, is of a very different disposition; and would rather stare, if he were told that he "must bear patiently" the social persecution and gross insults to which his miserable, down-trodden countrymen and coreligionists are daily subjected in the land of civil and religious freedom.

We feel great pleasure in being able to announce that the Montgomery Guard will arrive in this City, on Tuesday morning the 4th September next, upon the invitation of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, whose guests they will be during their stay. Among the entertainments to be given them, a grand ball will take place at the City Concert Hall on the same evening, which, we have no doubt, will be a most brilliant affair.

A Gold Medal has been awarded to Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist of Canada, for his splendid mineralogical collection, and his geological chart of Canada.

NOTICE.

We are requested to announce that on Sunday next, the 25th instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, His Lordship the Administrator of the Diocese of Montreal, will solemnly bless a set of bells destined for the use of the new Chapel attached to the Bishopric.

The Benediction will take place in the said Chapel, in the St. Antoine Suburbs.

A letter from "A Friend of Education" to the *La Patrie*, mentions the laying and benediction of the corner stone of a new Catholic College at Sandwich.

Pursuant to notice given by our worthy pastor, that His Lordship Dr. Phelan was to pay a visit to this parish, a meeting was convened at St. Andrews, after divine service, on Sunday the 5th August, 1855. The purport of the meeting was, to express to His Lordship the confidence the people of St. Andrews entertain in his administration of the affairs of this diocese; and to appeal to him to procure Nuns for the parish of St. Andrews, to supply the place of those who left it five years ago.

Allan McDonnell, Esq., was called to the chair; and Mr. Hugh McGillis was requested to act as Secretary. After a brief explanation given by the Chairman of the object of the meeting, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by Donald McMillan, Esq.; seconded by Alexander McDonald, (Angus), Esq.:

"Resolved—That this meeting considers it expedient to express to His Lordship, on the occasion of his visit to this parish, the confidence the parishioners entertain in His Lordship's administration of the affairs of this his Episcopal Diocese; and to express their esteem and veneration for his person and dignity, as their spiritual ruler in Christ."

Moved by Mr. Allan Grant; seconded by Mr. Alexander McIntosh:—

"Resolved—That this meeting wishes to convey to His Lordship their feelings of profound regret for the loss they have sustained by the Nuns leaving this parish, as there are many of their female children 'marching out of the time' that they would get the most benefit from them."

Moved by Mr. Allan McDonnell; seconded by Mr. James McIntosh:—

"That this meeting considers it unnecessary to enumerate, or set forth, as they are already well known to His Lordship, the many claims this parish has on the patronage of the Church of Upper Canada, as being the first parish formed in Upper Canada, and the first to build a Catholic Church in which was offered the pure Oblation to the Throne of Grace, at a time when the people were few in numbers, and under trying circumstances; hence, it may be called the mother church of Upper Canada; also being the first parish in Upper Canada that has given a clergyman to the Church—the present Vicar-General, the Rev. John McDonnell, of St. Raphael; as well as many other distinguished members to society in the secular calling."

Moved by Mr. Angus McDonald; seconded by Mr. Archibald Scott:—

"That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to draw up an address to be presented to His Lordship, expressive of the foregoing Resolutions."

ALLAN McDONNELL, Chairman.
HUGH MCGILLIS, Secretary.

St. Andrews, C.W., 5th August, 1855.

To His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—

We, the undersigned, gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to hail your Lordship on this occasion of your visit to this parish, to express our confidence in your administration of the affairs of this your Episcopal Diocese; and also to express our esteem and veneration for your person and dignity, as our spiritual ruler in Christ.

We congratulate your Lordship upon the progress our holy religion is making under your fostering auspices in this Diocese, and more especially round ourselves, and in the County of Glengarry, where your Lordship has selected for us eminent clergymen to rule our respective parishes.

We cannot refrain from tendering your Lordship our sincere thanks, for leaving among us a pastor, who has enjoyed our fullest confidence, for a period now over nineteen years; and whose indefatigable zeal has attained our warmest attachment, by his efforts in endeavoring to establish among us an institution calculated to give our female children that Christian education, which your Lordship has so often and so zealously recommended to us. But to his great mortification and our incalculable loss, his views have been frustrated, and our sanguine hopes disappointed, by the Nuns leaving our parish.

We have now been in this disagreeable state of suspense, with regard to the Nuns leaving our parish, these past four years, indulging in the fond hope, that the Nuns would be restored to us; but that hope has always been disappointed as yet.

We now earnestly and solicitously appeal to your Lordship, requesting of you to aid us to procure Nuns for this parish, or to give to ourselves permission to seek for them. And if your Lordship will be pleased to give us such permission, we are determined to look for them at whatever cost it may be to the parish, provided we get them to be under your episcopal jurisdiction, and permanently established among us.

We beg leave, Right Rev. Lord, to express our sentiments of gratitude to Heaven for the health Providence chooses to bestow on you; and we sincerely pray the Giver of all good gifts, to continue the same blessing of health to enable your Lordship to prosecute the arduous duties entrusted to you from the Powers above.

Signed on behalf of the meeting this 7th day of August, 1855, at St. Andrews,

ALLAN McDONNELL, Chairman.
HUGH MCGILLIS, Secretary.

The above was presented to His Lordship in the Parish House, where a good number of the parishioners attended. His Lordship replied in his usual eloquent and impressive manner; remarking, that he would use every exertion to get Nuns for the Parish of St. Andrews, as soon as possible—also that he would procure for the parish the Christian Brothers as soon as they could be got; and recommending his hearers, as they were about building a School-house, to make a suitable one for the "Brothers," when they would come among them.

The *Montreal Herald* compares the Mortality and Temperature of the present year, with that of last. It will be seen that the balance is strongly in favor of 1855:—

On making up the account of deaths for the summer months last year, say from the 24th of June to the 20th of August, we find the numbers as follows:—

June 24th to July 10th.	471
July 10th to July 16th.	300
July 16th to July 23rd.	281
July 23rd to July 30th.	250
July 30th to Aug. 6th.	230
Aug. 6th to Aug. 13th.	133
Aug. 13th to Aug. 20th.	49
Total	1714

This year the numbers, given perhaps with a little more exactness, are:—

June 23rd to June 30th.	56
June 30th to July 7th.	68
July 7th to July 14th.	62
July 14th to July 21st.	51
July 21st to July 28th.	65
July 28th to Aug. 4th.	78
Aug. 4th to Aug. 11th.	72
Aug. 11th to Aug. 18th.	61
Total	513

Showing a decrease in the mortality this year of 1201 Comparing the temperature we have the following table of averages, viz:—

WEEKS ENDING	
1854.	1855.
July 1 75	June 30 81
" 8 75	July 7 83
" 15 89	" 14 76
" 22 96	" 21 83
" 29 91	" 28 84
Aug. 5 85	Aug. 4 88
" 12 77	" 11 74
" 19 75	" 18 69

These observations are taken at three, P.M., and show an average throughout the whole term of 83° last year, against 78° in the present—a difference of about five degrees. The difference between the hottest week last year and the corresponding week this year, is not less than 13°. It occurred between the 15th and 22nd of July, 1854, and the thermometer averaged for the week, at three, P.M., 96°, against 83° this year. The hottest week this year was that ending the 4th of August, the average being 88°; and there was an average difference of 8° between that week and the hottest week last year, whose average we have shown to be 96°. This year the thermometer seems to have touched 90° only five times. Last year it touched 100° twice, and was twenty times over 90°. The coolest day last year within the term the thermometer marked 61° at three, P.M. This year 65° is the lowest point reached. The greater number of deaths last year occurred in the week third on the rank for height of temperature, viz., the week ending July 15th. This year the greatest heat and the greatest number of deaths have been coincident in the week ending August 4th.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

That the portion of the opposition which acts with the Member for Lambton is determined to make this question a rallying cry for the next Parliamentary campaign there is no doubt, nor is there any that it will meet with some sympathy in the British constituencies here.

We deny however that the principle has ever been admitted in Canada, where up to the present time there has been no basis but territorial division. By the compact of the Union an equal representation was guaranteed to both sections, although the population of the Western was then and for years after less than that of this. A superiority was then accorded to Upper Canada without grudging, and in view of the probability of her natural increase from emigration being greater than that of Lower Canada. Had the population of this section obtained the majority any attempt to obtain a quantitative representation would have been met by those who now clamour so loudly for justice, with an appeal to the solemn covenant of the Union, that there should be in all time an equality upon this head.

Representation by population as a principle is a just one, but it carries with it as an inseparable companion the representation of the whole population, and the donation of the franchise to every male come to the years of discretion. It means this, or it means nothing. It must be attended also by such electoral division as shall give to a voter in one place the same amount of power as a voter in another, so that a given number of electors shall in all localities elect the same amount of representatives. It cannot be pretended that the franchise is to be given to so many males in every thousand, with a fixed qualification and denied to others possessing the same, and yet this would be a pure representation by population, giving to every thousand a fixed number of votes, and to each quota of electors a certain number of representatives.

In the representation of cities and boroughs a greater number of members is allowed than country places with equal population are entitled to, because they are supposed to possess a weightier stake than agricultural communities. A reference to the population of the different constituencies will show clearly enough that it has not yet been received as the basis of representation. But as we have said before, as a principle we have no objection to it, although it was not contemplated in the Act of Union, and is in direct contradiction to its terms.

We see no danger to the prosperity of the country in the so-called dominancy of the French Canadians in Lower Canada, and we have no more fear of the great bug bear of the *Globe*, priestly influence, than we have of the "Old Bogey" that was the terror of our childhood. With the exception of such politicians as the Member for Lambton, who would gladly break down our whole social and political fabric, if he saw in its destruction the means of elevating himself to power, we believe the general interest of the country are the aim of its legislators; and the soundness of our condition after having passed through a year of severe trial, is a proof that we are suffering from no intolerable burden. The evils that have disquieted the country before, and which for years retarded its prosperity, were the result of agitation such as is now attempted; and the end sought for was not the redress of grievances, but the advancement of the grievance-mongers. Mr. Brown is as well aware as a man can be, that, in the present constitution of the Assembly, a measure such as he proposes cannot be carried. Its agitation, therefore, can have but the one effect of exasperating one portion of the population against the other, and of producing a feeling between the two sections akin to that between hostile nations, rather than the amity which should bind the people of one Province. The people of Upper Canada are told that they contribute three-fourths of the Revenue, and yet it is spent to endow the ecclesiastical establishments of Lower Canada; the *Globe* knows these assertions to be falsehoods, but reiterated again and again they serve the intended purpose. They are told that the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada is paid by the people, and in Lower Canada out of the Consolidated Fund; but they are not told that the reason is because, at the Union, Upper Canada had a load of debt, from which Lower Canada was free. It is not necessary for us to go over all the assertions of the *Globe* and papers of the same class, it suffices to know they neglect no means to waken a spirit of hostility among the people, to force upon the belief of Upper Canada that it is labouring under a heavy load of wrongs, all of which are traceable to Lower Canada and the Pope. While another section of the reformed Reformers uses the same assertions, to the same end, under McKeenzie's leadership and the cry for disunion.

That this course, long persevered in, will have its effect, we do not doubt; and the best way to overcome a difficulty is to meet it half way, to countermine a mine. As Lower Canadians we have no desire to dominate over Upper Canada; and the only experience we have had of intolerable French ascendancy was when it was wielded by the hands of Upper Canada Reformers, with the assistance and applause of the *Globe*, and other well paid organs. Estimating the integrity of the Province at its full value, we would rather separate in peace, than derive all the benefits of it, at the price of a continual war, the result of which would be disunion. We say then, that as the granting of representation by population would only open the doors to new demands, to increased re-primation, and renewed agitation, the best way for Lower Canada to meet this question is with an offer of a dissolution of the Legislative Union, which has been hitherto but a clumsy fiction.

With half our present population we were a prosperous people, lightly taxed, and free from debt; the constitutional evils which produced the troubles of 1837 and '8 have been removed, and with a good felling among the various races such as never existed before, we see no reason to cling to an alliance which has been a nuisance since it was contracted. The Union was a blunder from the first; as a federation we might work together; under the present system we see no hope of concord. There is an empty arrogance, a beggar on horseback spirit among these Upper Canadians mixed with such an amount of jobbery, extravagance, and pomposity, that nothing will satisfy them short of the entire legislation, the plunder of the public chest, and the worship of their genius by the inferior race which Providence, for our sins has located in this barren Siberian region.

If we are one half as bad as represented by the *Brownites*, an escape from the dead weight of such an incubus, would be a relief joyfully accepted. Let

the question come before Parliament, and it will be found, that the opposition to a repeal of the Union, will not come from Lower Canada. Our connection with Upper Canada has occasioned us many sacrifices, and we have not received from it a single benefit.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

WATER POLICE.—We mentioned the other day that the Water Policemen of this city had not received any payment for the last three months. We are glad to state that they were paid yesterday.—*Herald of 22nd*.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past seven o'clock last night, when Mr. Wilson, confectioner Notre Dame Street, was passing in his carriage along Craig Street, his horse took fright and ran off at a fearful rate. Some pin about the carriage got loose, and it with the hind wheels were left behind, the horse dashing on with the fore wheels and shafts. In this state the frightened animal dashed across the Haymarket and down McGill Street. Here it came in contact with a cab and upset it, violently throwing down two men who were sitting on the top of it. One of the men was unhurt, but the other lay insensible for some time. Dr. Hingston came promptly to his relief and brought him round; there were no external wounds, but it is supposed the man is severely injured internally. The horse itself, a very valuable one, at last fell down, and lay on the street all night, not able to be removed.—*Pilot*.

TORONTO GOING AHEAD.—Some few days ago we had accounts from the rival capital of a man being killed by an over dose of morphia. Another case of the same kind has just taken place. A coronor and jury sat upon the case for a number of days, and during the proceedings scenes took place in court which could not be surpassed in the most Yankeeified city of Yankeeedom. One was calling the other "liar"; and the Coroner himself said he could thrash one gentleman, named Eccles, "like a wool sack!"—Mr. Brown's head quarters is fast ripening; it will be soon be fit for annexation.—*Id.*

M. DeBelveze's tour through Canada having now closed, it is said he will sail with *La Copricieuse* from Quebec for Halifax some time next week.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE IPHIGENIE AT HALIFAX.—Shortly before sunset on Saturday evening, 4th inst., His Imperial Majesty's Ship "Iphigenie," Capitaine Rozier, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Harnoux, anchored in Halifax from Martinique harbour. She almost immediately saluted the flag of Rear Admiral Fanshawe with the number of guns due to his rank, a compliment immediately returned by the "Boscawen" 70. The *Iphigenie* is a splendid double banked frigate of probably 2000 tons, with an armament of 60 guns of heavy calibre, and having a complement of upwards of 500 officers and men.—Her ship's company have certainly exhibited great activity in refitting, &c., since they came into harbour. She is Flag Ship of the French West India Station, where our allies have lately kept up a much larger naval force than England, notwithstanding the immeasurable disparity of territory possessed by the former. This is the first French ship-of-war of any note that has visited Halifax since the short visit of the *Prince de Joinville*, in the "Belle Poule," 60, about fifteen years ago. It is said that the whole French squadron out West will henceforth rendezvous at Halifax.—*Halifax Chronicle*, Aug. 8.

The Ottawa *Monarchist* says, that at his late visit to that city, M. de Belveze informed us that "it is the intention of the French Government to encourage the immigration to Canada of large parties of the inhabitants of the Basque valleys. The Basques, who inhabit the valleys of the Southern and Northern Slopes of the Pyrenees, thus being under the Spanish and French Governments, are a brave and hardy race, almost entirely employed in agriculture, and being of very frugal and simple habits, would make excellent settlers in Canada. Perhaps the only disadvantage would be their language, which is peculiar to themselves, and very difficult to learn. We fancy that the ethnologists have decided that the Basques are of Ouralian-Finnish origin, and that their language is a dialect of the Finnish; however this be, it is a queer sounding language, not unlike Welch, and very difficult."—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

Births.

On the 13th inst., at Cap Rouge, (Quebec,) the wife of Charles Alley, M. P. P. of a daughter.
At Quebec, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. James Lynch, Culler, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on Sunday, 12th inst., Mr. John Redmond, Senior, a native of Taghmon, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 75 years.
At Quebec, on the 17th, aged 17 months, James Sharkey, son of Mr. C. Corcoran.
At Quebec, at the residence of her father, Kilmarnock Road, Ste. Foye, Margaret, infant daughter of J. O'Farrell, Esq., M. P. P.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

A COMPLIMENTARY BALL
Will take place, under the Patronage of this body,
ON THE
EVENING OF TUESDAY, 4th SEPT. NEXT,
AT THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
AT WHICH THE
MONTGOMERY GUARD
WILL BE PRESENT.

Also several other distinguished guests of the Association. A splendid QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Refreshments, of the best description, will be provided for the occasion.
TICKETS:—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d; Refreshments included. To be had at Messrs. Sadiers' Book Store, and at the doors on the Evening of the Ball.
Montreal, August 24, 1855.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Association will be held THIS EVENING (FRIDAY, the 24th instant) at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is requested.
By Order,
P. J. FOGARTY,
August 24. Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The report of the Minister of Finance describes the loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. The number of subscribers to the loan is three hundred and ten thousand.

The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret society called "Marianina."

A brother of the assassin Pianori has been arrested in Jersey.

GERMANY.

A diplomatic paper has been confidentially circulated at Vienna, which throws a strange and new light on recent negotiations. It stated that a treaty offensive and defensive, with the Western Powers, was proposed by Austria on conditions, which, though rejected by France and England, were declined solely on grounds relating to the particular circumstances of each country.—It is said that the details, when known, will not prove flattering to the self-estimate of the resources of England and France.

The Russian organ at Berlin goes into a calculation to show that Prussia need not be afraid of France, which has only 120,000 men disposable.

A "high authority" at Berlin fixes the present amount of the effective army of Russia at 650,000 men—states that at least 140,000 of these have already reached the Crimea, and computes that a similar number is already proceeding thither by forced marches, under General Luders and General Grabbe.

THE BALTIC.

A letter from Stockholm, in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"The blockade which the Allied squadrons have established in the Baltic and in the Gulf of Bothnia is so complete this year that the trade which was carried on in 1854 between Russia and Sweden to a considerable extent is completely suppressed. The presence of the Allied fleets in these seas produces this other important effect, that it forces Russia to keep in the north three great corps d'armée, one of 90,000 men in the provinces south of St. Petersburg; the second in that city and in Cronstadt; and the third along the coasts of Finland."

DANTZIC, July 27.—The *Lightning* (despatch boat), Lieutenant Campbell commanding, anchored in the roads at 11 o'clock a.m., bringing the weekly mails and despatches. She left Nargen (where Admirals Dundas, Seymour, and Pénard still remain, with a portion of the fleet) last Tuesday afternoon, and encountered some very heavy gales during her passage to Dantzig. The chief, and, in fact, the only incident of importance to be recorded this week, is the successful attack on a Russian fort at Frederickshamm, a fortress situate on the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wiborg and Helsingfors. This expedition was commanded by Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, an officer who has gained for himself a well-merited reputation, on account of his intrepidity and cool daring, added to the dexterity with which he conducts his ships scathless through the most intricate and difficult passages. The particulars of the affair are as follow:—The *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, *Cossack*, and gunboat *Ruby*, having joined company at Hogland, proceeded on the 20th to Frederickshamm, off which place they anchored the same evening. Captain Vansittart then proceeded in the *Magicienne's* cutter to sound, and approached to within 1600 yards of a six-gun fort, which opened fire upon him with a couple of well-directed guns, without, however, doing any harm. The next morning, the *Magicienne* leading, with the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Ruby*, got into position at about 1900 yards distance, and commenced the attack upon the fort. The enemy returned the fire of our ships with briskness for the space of an hour and a half, but were at length compelled to abandon the position, all the guns being disabled, and the fort itself terribly knocked about. No landing was attempted, Captain Yelverton not thinking it judicious to do so, as a great number of troops were plainly to be seen, drawn up behind embankments. Both the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* were struck several times, and the rigging of the latter vessel was much damaged. On our side no one was killed. The *Ruby* had two men severely wounded, and one man belonging to the *Arrogant* was slightly injured. The town of Frederickshamm could have been destroyed with the greatest facility, but strict orders were given to fire the fort only.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples dated the 18th ult., announce that up to that date the exportation of grain was strictly prohibited. On a recent occasion the British Minister at Naples applied to Cavalier Carafa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for permission to export grain to the Crimea, which was refused. Another application was made on the ground of the old alliance existing between the two countries, and surprise was expressed at the refusal in the midst of existing plenty and the friendly relations of the government. An answer was returned, repeating the refusal, and adding His Sicilian Majesty was the best judge as to what was right or wrong in his own dominions.

INSURRECTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—There has been a formidable insurrection of the Bashi Bazuks at the Dardanelles. The British flag has been trampled under foot. The wife of a clerk of the consulate had been grossly insulted and ill-treated. Colonel Bateson's tent and those of other officers had been sacked and destroyed. The commander of the English ships in the Dardanelles fired upon the rioters.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Rowcroft, the English Consul at Cincinnati, has been tried on the charge of enlisting American subjects for service with the British army in the Crimea. The report headed—"Irish Informers! Sham Enlist-

ments! Trap to catch Mr. Rowcroft! The money obtained spent in drink; the object,—hatred of England." In this compendious abridgment, which does much credit to the condensing powers of our American contemporary, is pretty well explained the history of the case. A Mr. Conahan, a member of the United Irish Society, conceived the brilliant idea of pretending a wish to enlist fifty recruits in the English army, in order to entrap Mr. Rowcroft, the English Consul, into an admission which might bring him within the danger of the law against foreign enlistment. For this purpose he obtained an introduction to Mr. Rowcroft, who appears to have told him that if he would take fifty men to the Niagara Suspension-bridge he should receive a Captain's commission. For this purpose he received an advance of money—not from Mr. Rowcroft,—which he and his confederates, not apparently afflicted with over-niceness as to the point of honor, retained for their own use. It also appeared that Mr. Rowcroft had advised Conahan to stay at home, and take care of his wife and children instead of going to the Crimea. The evidence, even if it be believed, which, considering the persons from whom it comes, would imply an extraordinary amount of credulity, is exceedingly slight, and we cannot entertain a doubt that upon the merits of the case Mr. Rowcroft will obtain an acquittal. Still, the fact of such a trial taking place is in itself extremely prejudicial to the good understanding between the two countries, and likely to raise feelings and debates of a most undesirable character. It is of no use to inveigh against the contemptible treachery by which the proceeding was discovered. Our duty is to consider whether we are free from blame, and not how much blame may be imputable to others.—It is the will of the American people, as expressed by their laws, that their citizens shall not be enlisted in the service of a foreign State; it is the opinion of the executive Government that those laws ought to be put in force, and, as far as we can tell, that decision is supported by a very considerable amount of public opinion.—We are not acting the part of a good ally or of a sincere and honorable friend of the United States in seeking, for our own purposes, to infringe their laws, to outwit their Executive, and to offend the feelings and prejudices of their people. We earnestly entreat our Government to consider well what they are doing in thus tampering with the feelings of a susceptible and high-spirited nation, and to withdraw, before worse comes of it, from a position so fraught with difficulty. Let them reverse the question, and ask themselves whether, if the United States sent their recruiting agents into England, the British Government would tolerate such a proceeding.—*American paper.*

THE MURDER MANIA.—By a perusal of the accounts of shocking and brutal murders which have appeared in the papers for a few days past, we are almost led to believe that the present time is the advent of a season of horrid homicides, the details of the perpetration of some of which present the offenders more in the light of heartless brutes than human beings. The most shocking on the list of the recent murders is the one in Wisconsin, where a man named Debar attempted to put an end to the existence of a whole family. This wretch, for no other reason than, as he stated, entertaining a bare suspicion that his intended victim, a worthy farmer named Muehr, had struck him at the election polls, knocked him down, intending the blow should be fatal, while Mr. Muehr was in the act of giving him a drink to quench his thirst. He then caught his wife, and with a knife nearly severed her head from her body. His blood-thirstiness did not stop there; but encountering a young man in the employ of Muehr, he soon despatched him with a club. He then went back to the house, set it on fire, and threw the body of the young man into the flames. Debar was caught and tried within four days after committing the offence. He was found guilty, and the Judge immediately directed the Sheriff to return the prisoner to jail to await his trial. The Sheriff with his assistants started with the prisoner, surrounded by the military; no sooner, however, had he got outside the door, than the excited mob made a rush and overpowering the military and officers, struck the prisoner on the head with a stone, which knocked him senseless; he was then seized by the infuriated people, who beat him with clubs and jumped and stamped on his body until life was nearly extinct; then tying a rope to his heels, they dragged him the distance of half a mile and hung him by his heels to a tree. When Debar was strung up by the feet he exhibited signs of life, and moved his head backwards and forwards; he must have suffered the most excruciating agony. The stone which struck him knocked his skull all in. The mob we understand, numbered more than two thousand, and the military forces not numbering one hundred, were powerless when attacked by this maddened crowd. The next most horrid affair of the kind is the finding of the body of a young woman in Gunner's run, Philadelphia, with marks upon her body, which showed conclusively that she had been foully dealt with. This murder has very much the appearance of the Green Lane affair in the same city, and is, like that enshrouded in mystery. She was the wife of a German named Michael Albrecht, was only eighteen years of age, and had been married but three weeks. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Sting. Next comes the affair at Newark, N. J., which took place on Tuesday last. The keeper of a large beer saloon, named Conrad Bauer was stabbed to the heart by a man named John McKinney, after a few words of altercation, which arose in consequence of Bauer refusing to admit a number of riotous characters into his house. The murderer is still at large, and is said to be in this city. The Mayor of Newark has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension. An aggravated murder occurred near Springfield, Tenn., about two weeks since. A man named Mortimer A. Martin had separated from his wife in consequence of a supposed intimacy between her and a young man named Francis M. Walton. The two parties most and Martin desired Walton to keep out of his way, as he did not like him; Martin they left and walked away, when Walton fired and shot him in the back. Martin fell, and his adversary immediately got upon him and with another pistol despatched him immediately. Walton has not been arrested.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The German population, says the *Chicago Daily Times*, have nearly all abandoned Louisville, and have encamped out on the Bardisone road. A sorrowful encampment it is. In it there is weeping for the deaths of fathers, brothers, wives, sons and daughters, and the mourners dare not go back to the city to gather up and bury the charred and blackened remains of the slaughtered kindred. The more this Louisville riot is contemplated, the blacker does it appear.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

(From the N. Y. Citizen.)

Know-Nothingism has won a "famous victory" with its favorite weapons, murder, arson, and rapine. The groans of murdered Irish in the streets of Louisville—the shrieks of women and children, roasted alive—and the red glare of conflagration, heralded the triumph. Twenty abhorred "foreigners" were cut off by various agonising deaths; and that surely is something to boast of! The demagogues who have nursed this faction until it was ripe for bloodshed, who have converted a just and wise people, by the sheer force of misrepresentation, falsehood, and vague terror, into an insensate mob—may wear their laurels with pride; for the monster they have conjured up, is working out its destiny of riot and destruction.

Out of the mass of statements in partisan journals, and the patent falsehoods of corrupt manufacturers of telegraphic dispatches, it is no easy matter to discover how the fight began in Louisville. Nobody seems to know exactly; but there are three or four facts established beyond a doubt, even by the admission of Know-Nothing papers, which suffice to place the blame of this deplorable affair on the dark-lantern conspirators themselves, despite their lamentations over the "assassination" of Americans by ferocious foreigners.

First, an armed band of Know-Nothings were by pre-arrangement posted at the polls in the wards where Irish and Germans were most numerous, to prevent them voting—which they did. Second, their intention being known to the Anti Know-Nothing leaders, they made overtures, before the election, to the other party to abandon that course, and permit influential citizens of both parties to be present at the polls to prevent violence; a proposition which the Know-Nothings rejected. Third; that the most horrible and cruel incidents of the carnage occurred far away from the scene of the voting; in the Irish and German quarters; that the victims were, in most cases, unoffending foreigners; that the perpetrators were the Know-Nothing mob; and that the worst violence was not done during a fight, or a "riot" at all, but in a cowardly attack upon men, women, and children, for the gratification of what the *Louisville Journal* calls a "quick vengeance." And lastly; that George D. Prentice, the Know-Nothing editor of the *Journal* was the chief instigator, and Barbee, the Know-Nothing Mayor, the chief abettor of the sanguinary violence.

These facts, we say, are established, and not denied (though they are sought to be garbled or extenuated) by the Know-Nothing organs themselves. And now for the proof.

It is triumphantly asserted that the Irish "were armed to the teeth." What of that? Is it not also true that they were warned beforehand of an intention to prevent them exercising the franchise: did they not know well that their enemies had organized an armed force to beat them back from the polls; and had they not the recent ruffianism of the Know-Nothings in Cincinnati, fresh in their memories? If they did not prepare to defend their property, their wives, and children, they would have been fools or cowards. It is charged that they "fired the first shot." Perhaps they did: but not before one of their friends was brutally beaten, and hunted through the streets. "With no other provocation" says the Know-Nothing organ, the *Journal*, "than knocking down of an Irishman in the street, they opened fire from their windows."

This knocking down of an Irishman is a very trifling matter in the *Journal's* estimation but knocking down an American, after he had beaten, insulted, and driven from the polls, citizens of foreign birth, is an atrocious crime, which calls for a "quick vengeance" in the shape of house-burning, and woman-roasting. This man who was simply "knocked down" was actually hunted for his life through the streets, and when he rushed into a house for safety, one of the inhabitants "fired the first shot" at his pursuer. That the violence commenced at the polls with the Know-Nothings, we have testimony to prove. "On Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, says an eye witness, the place of voting in the 1st and 8th Wards, which are the strong Democratic precincts, were taken possession of by the Know-Nothings. If an Irishman or German attempted to approach the polls he was driven back with bloody missiles. Native born American citizens, who were unable to give the proper signs and signals, shared the same fate."

And the *Courier*, a Whig paper, adds: "Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those voting who were not recognized as Know-Nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance to shove back Preston voters (Democrats) while side and back doors were provided for Marshall men. In this way, unusual facilities were extended to the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know-Nothing officers of the election."

That the anti Know-Nothings did not desire bloodshed is evident from the fact that they retired from the polls, thereby sacrificing two thousand votes, rather than come into collision with the bullies who were posted there for the purpose of violence. Mr. Preston, the anti Know-Nothing candidate for Congress visited the different wards, and implored his friends not to risk their lives by attempting to vote; and they followed his advice. So much for the origin of the riot. That the Irish and German citizens who were ill-treated at the polls prepared to defend themselves from further assault in their homes is quite probable, and it was only prudent on their part to do so. That collisions arose out of the feelings engendered at the polls is perfectly natural; but that the foreign-born citizens organized and pre-concerted an attack against a party ten times their strength is an assertion that no one but a blind bigot could swallow, and which the Know-Nothing organs dare not directly make. In no instance have they ever been so foolish.

To prove that the editor of the *Journal* was the main instigator of the riot, it is only necessary to read the article we publish from his paper in another column. After he had excited his minions to the necessary degree of ferocity, and that they had taken ample revenge, which he reminded them beforehand, they ought to do, he interfered only when the offices of his cotemporaries were threatened with destruction; fearing that the sack of a newspaper office was a dangerous precedent to tolerate.

The Mayor never moved a finger to arrest a man or allay the passions of the mob until he was satisfied the bloody work was done and the Know-Nothing Nemesis was appeased. Then he confronted the mob and told them that they had won the election, and they might go home.

The truth is, that the massacre was planned in the secret councils of the Know-Nothings, and that Mr. Prentice and Mayor Barbee were cognisant of it. On the heads of these men rests the crime; but on the editor of the *Journal* lies the deepest stain of innocent blood, and the shame of the worst than barbarian outrage and plunder; for the mob not only destroyed life, but stole the property of their victims!

"Americans, are you all ready? We think we hear you shout 'Ready!' Well, fire! and may Heaven have mercy on the foe."

These were the words of Prentice on the morning of the election and when the command was obeyed, and the streets reeking with blood he had the hypocrisy to say:

"We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed and house burning which occurred in our city yesterday. We cannot now express our great abhorrence of such things."

We have little hope that the law as now administered in Louisville will mete out a just punishment to the instigators of this terrible business, which has perpetuated for Kentucky the name of "the dark and bloody ground;" for Know-Nothingism is in the ascendant, and wherever it is—justice is dead. But though false representations may for a time succeed in stigmatising the citizens of foreign birth, they will be one day vindicated, and a heavy retribution be visited on the cowardly perpetrators of this most foul deed.

A SIGN.—The *New York Courier & Enquirer* of the 11th instant, says:—"We learn that one of the most prominent ship-builders of this city was engaged, about two weeks ago, in looking about for timber to use in building a man-of-war for the Russian Government.—Since that time he has suspended operations, and declines purchasing timber that is offered him. The contract under which the frigate was to be built, required that she should be delivered at a Russian port. We are not informed whether the design has been abandoned by direction of the Russian Government, or whether the contractor, despairing of his ability to perform the clause in the contract above mentioned, has adopted this course to save himself from the loss resulting from having the ship lying idle; but in either case, the fact the work has been suspended, and perhaps altogether abandoned, is significant."

Beware of the man who never laughs.—In a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, before the Western Unitarian Conference, is the following paragraph:—"For my own part, I say it in all solemnity: I have lived to become sincerely suspicious of the piety of those who do not love pleasure in any form. I cannot trust the man that never laughs; that is always sedate; that has no apparent outlets for those natural springs of sportiveness and gaiety that are perennial in the human soul. I know that nature takes her revenge on such violence. I expect to find secret vices, malignant sins or horrid crimes springing up in this hotbed of confined air and imprisoned space; and, therefore, it gives me a sincere moral gratification anywhere, and in any community, to see innocent pleasures and popular amusements resisting the religious bigotry that frowns so unwisely upon them. Anything is better than that dark, dead, unhappy social life—a prey to ennui and morbid excitement, which results from unmitigated puritanism, whose second crop is usually unbridled license and infamous fallow."

Nathan Brown, a K. N. leader, is in jail in New Albany, Ind., charged with having five wives too many.—*Boston Atlas.*

AN INTERESTING CASE OF MURDER.—A gentleman of considerable wealth of the name of John Robinson, residing in Seark, County of Wexford, Ireland, was murdered on the 17th of June, 1853, on his own farm in that county, by persons then unknown. Since then one Patrick Burns was arrested in Ireland, charged with being one of the persons implicated in the murder, and is still in jail. On information being obtained in Ireland that one James Whitty, who left there about the time the murder was committed, had conspired with the said Burns and one James Robinson, nephew of the deceased, to cause the death of the latter, Head Constable Thomas Dayal of the Irish Constabulary, was sent to Canada in search of Whitty. After having searched in vain in Upper Canada where Whitty was supposed to be, he came down to Lower Canada, and found him working at the Water Works near this city. A warrant was then issued by Colonel Ermatinger upon Mr. Doyle's affidavit, and Whitty was arrested by our vigilant Water Police. Whitty, on examination, declared that he had left Ireland because he was aware that certain persons had conspired together for the purpose of murdering Mr. John Robinson. The reason for this conspiracy, to the best of his recollection, was as follows:—Mr. Robinson, who was to be murdered, had a brother named William, who had died about 12 months before Whitty left Ireland, leaving all his property to his surviving brother. Mr. Robinson had also a natural son, named James Robinson. Prisoner understood that no provision had been made by William Robinson for this son, but that the surviving brother had given him £500 sterling after the decease of William Robinson. James Robinson instigated one Patrick Burns and one Michael Whitty to kill his uncle, with a view of obtaining his property. James Robinson, P. Burns, and Michael Whitty proposed to prisoner, for a consideration in money—but which was not given to him, nor the amount specified—to kill the said Robinson: and, upon the refusal of Whitty, it was also proposed to kill him, (Whitty) but, after some deliberation, it was determined to send him to America. Burns then engaged deponent's passage at the port of New Ross-town, County of Wexford, in one of Mr. Greaves' new ships called the *Petrel*—Burns taking out the shipping-papers in his own name, and engaging the passage and defraying all the charges himself. Burns accompanied the prisoner some way out to sea, until he was fairly off. Prisoner since heard that the said Robinson was killed about three or four days after he had left Ireland. Prisoner stated further, that, from the foregoing facts, he believed that the above-named persons were those who killed Mr. Robinson; and that one Thomas Rourke, living at the time in the County of Wexford, to whom prisoner gave ten pounds, which had been left him by James Robinson, to be handed to Rourke, had some hand in the affair or knew something about it, though he left Ireland before Whitty, and went to England, and thence, as he was informed, to the United States; to the best of his belief, to the State of New York. James Whitty is now in the common jail, and will shortly be sent back to the authorities in Ireland.—*Herald.*

The Committee of the House of Commons, upon deliberations, has dragged to light in the course of its investigations a mass of startling facts, by no means calculated to strengthen public faith in the wholesomeness of a good many articles of domestic consumption.

GLASGOW DRUNKEN STATISTICS.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council the other day, Dr. McIntyre asked why the returns on this subject, which he had moved for some months ago, had not been produced.

A PRAUD BOAST.—At a soiree in Liverpool last month, a Protestant minister, the Rev. James Martineau alluded to one of his own ancestors, who, in the time of Cromwell, was appointed a commissioner to go round to the churches at the east and centre of England, and purge them from their idolatrous usages;

THE FRENCH INVASION.—We read with astonishment in a London paper that—"Works of considerable importance for the defence of the southern coast are now in progress in Sussex, the expenses of which were set down in the ordinance estimates at £10,000.

"How is the man made a soldier," observes the Daily News—"It would appear, by what is enacted, that to enlist men for our army, according to regulation, it is either necessary that each man or boy should be made regimentally intoxicated, or that the recruit is taught to consider it his first privilege to be so—all under the eye of a well-seasoned recruiting sergeant who is gravely to look on and watch the workings of that spell which, we are then told, is the only one by which military courage in England is brought out.

A correspondent, writing to a Dublin contemporary, says:—"I hope you have not forgotten to notice that in the debate on the Religious Worship Bill the other day, the Earl of Shaftesbury made the gratifying announcement that in England there were thousands upon thousands of human beings in a state of more abject ignorance than the savages in the interior of Africa."

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Lord J. Russell.—To move an humble address to her Majesty, stating that the House of Commons is half inclined to a vigorous prosecution of the war.—Punch.

The Glasgow Commonwealth observes that "When one hears Lord Shaftesbury in full swing on a religious question in the house of Lords one comprehends the full force of Sydney Smith's phrase when he desired to see a certain blatant divine 'preached to death by wild curates'."

AN ILLFATED EDITOR.—A western editor enumerates a long list of annoyances and grievances, and winds up as follows:—"I was vexed, too, at a painter who had been paid in advance to paint me a sign, but he must go a-sailing in the bay on Sunday and get drowned—just as like as not on my money. Anyhow, he died, and made no sign.—American Paper.

MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY.—The Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker says: "They have just opened a public reading-room in Schenectady, N. Y. The contents consist of two almanacs and an old dictionary. The Mayor thinks it will have a tendency to check immorality in the young."

The six degrees of crime are thus defined:—He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals half a million, is only a defaulter. Who steals a quarter of a million is a swindler. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched.

TORTURE IN INDIA.—The Torture Commission has closed its labours at Madras, and has received the thanks of government for the energy, judgement, and success with which its inquiries have been conducted. The report cannot be made public in this country before it has been submitted to the authorities in England, but the inquiry is understood to have elicited facts which establish the existence of revenue torture in more than one district of the Madras presidency.—Times Correspondent.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution.

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

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 52

LONGUEUIL BOARDING SCHOOL. THE SISTERS OF LONGUEUIL will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER next. August 16, 1855.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK. MR. E. J. BARBEAU has been appointed ACTUARY of this Institution, to whom all communications are to be addressed, in place of Mr. JOHN COLLINS, resigned. JOS. BOURRET, President. Montreal, August 15, 1855.

EDUCATION. TO PARENTS, &c. MR. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Lacuachetiere and St. Charles Borromeo Streets, RE-OPENED 1st instant. August 14th, 1855.

N.B.—Mr. A.'s EVENING CLASSES for BOOK-KEEPING, &c. &c., will be RE-OPENED, (D.V.) on the Evening of the 1st September next. Hours of attendance—from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET, WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

ONE Large Brick Dwelling House, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with Blinds and Double Windows, Grates, &c. Also, a good Well of Spring Water, a tank in the Cellar for rain water, a Garden, Stables, Sheds, &c.

It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in course of erection near the Public Works on the Canal, and is most admirably situated for a Comfortable Residence or a respectable Boarding House.

Two good substantial New Brick Houses contiguous to the above. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

AND FOR SALE, Several Building Lots in the neighborhood, the plans of which may be seen at the residence of the proprietor. FRANCIS MULLINS. August 16.

RAFFLE.

AN ancient and respectable Canadian Family, having for many years in their possession a RING, set with MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, of the purest water, the value of which, according to the best Jewellers in the City, is from FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, have generously given it for a CHARITABLE purpose.

This Splendid Ring will be RAFFLED so soon as the list of Tickets (\$2 each), shall have been completed. Persons residing either in the City or in the country, who would be willing to take one or several tickets, should send, together with their address, the specified amount in letters, pre-paid, to the Rev. Mr. Pelissier, Bonsecours Church, or to the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., St. Peter's Church, Montreal.

Testimony to the value of the abovementioned Diamond Ring:— Montreal, July 10, 1855.

I, the undersigned, L. P. Boivin, a jeweller and lapidary, do declare and certify that the GOLD RING shown to me by the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., which bears the following inscription: "Temoignage d'amitie," is set with precious stones, namely, eleven diamonds of very pure water, the value of which may be considered from \$400 to \$500.

L. P. BOIVIN. Montreal, July 27, 1855.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, 71 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

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

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

W. DORAN, Principal, And Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners. Montreal, July 26, 1855.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JAMES PURTELL, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to New York about ten years ago; and is since supposed to be residing in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts, or of his Uncles, James and Terence Mack, will be thankfully received by his Sister Bridget PurteLL, at present in Montreal, or at the Office of this paper.

DR. MACKENON, 6, Haymarket Square.

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

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

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

The system of government being paternal, the observance of established discipline is obtained by the mild, persuasive, yet firm means of rightly understood parental authority.

Letters from or to students, not known to be from or to parents, are subject to inspection. Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed circulation among the students without having previously been submitted to authority. The students are not allowed to go beyond the college precincts unless accompanied by their professors or tutors.

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

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

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

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

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

When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly.

There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing, the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic. The German and Spanish languages are taught, if required, but together with music, drawing, and other similar accomplishments, form extra charges. Twice a week there is a gratuitous lesson of vocal music for the beginners of the preparatory classes.

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

TERMS: Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, \$200 payable half-yearly in advance, 150 Washing and Mending of Linen, 15 Physician's Fees, 3

N.B.—1. There is an additional charge of \$15 for students remaining during the summer vacation.

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

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

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

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

Semi-annual reports or bulletins will be sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the progress, application, health, &c., of their sons or wards.

R. J. TELLIER, S.J. St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y. July the 12th, 1855.

NOTICE!!!

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

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

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

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

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

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

M. C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Price need be offered. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, in this City, as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, under the Firm of BRIT & CURRIE, was DISSOLVED, on the 16th instant, by mutual consent.

All Debts due to, and by the late Firm, will be settled by PATRICK BRITT, who is solely authorized to receive and receive the same.

JOHN CURRIE, PATRICK BRITT.

IN reference to the above, the undersigned would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he will continue to GIVE AWAY to his friends and the community at large, BOOTS and SHOES of the most modern style and finish, Cheap for Cash.

Remember 288, next door to D. & J. Sandler, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets. PATRICK BRITT. Montreal, July 18, 1855.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

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

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

The Scholastic year commences on the 10th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 10. French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20. Music, per annum, 30. Use of Piano, per annum, 5.

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

REMOVAL.

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

No. 47, M'GILL STREET, Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.

EDWARD FEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street. Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

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

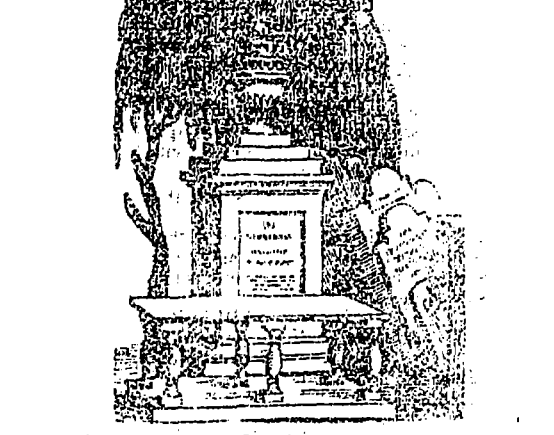
THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

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

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE)



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

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

HEARSES! HEARSES! !

THE Undersigned having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSES, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly Harnessed, invites the Citizens of Montreal to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139 St. JOSEPH STREET, when they have need of such. He has also a Small HEARSE for Children, which, in point of splendour and richness, is in no respect inferior to the two former, as well as a varied assortment of COFFINS of all sizes and quality, from 10s to £10.

XAVIER CUSSON, Opposite Dow's Brewery, Montreal. June 6.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc., with columns for item, unit, and price.

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

JUST RECEIVED from Paris, several Cases of Catholic Articles, amongst which are—

Table listing various prayer beads and medals with their prices.

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

At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c., &c. At 3s 1/2, 3s 9d, 4s 4d, 5s, 6s 3d, 6s 10 1/2d, 7s 6, 8s 9d, 10s, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s 3d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s.

STATUES FOR CHURCHES FROM MUNICH JUST RECEIVED.

A splendid Statue of St. PATRICK, beautifully colored, over 5 feet high, price £25. A beautiful Statue of the QUEEN OF HEAVEN—5 feet high—£18 15s.

HOLY WATER FONTS. Parties in the country can have any article in our line forwarded to them by post, or, by express, on receipt of the money. D. & J. SADDLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

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

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of "Mount St. Lawrence." "Mary, Star of the Sea," &c., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library. 1 Vol., cloth, extra. Price, 2 6

6TH VOLUME OF POPULAR LIBRARY: Heroines of Charity; containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vincennes, Jeanne Biscot, Middle. le Gras, Madame de Miranion, Mrs. Seton, (foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States; the Little Sisters of the Poor, &c., &c. With Preface, by Aubrey de Vere, Esq. 12mo., muslin? 2 6

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

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