Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.) CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. August 6 .- Little has occurred here since my last letter to vary the often-described routine. A great deal of ammunition continues to go up to the front, and there are many speculations as to the probability of an early attack. The French are working away on the right, with the view of getting at the Russian ships; the usual nightly cannonade continues with more or less vigor. Last night there was a good deal of firing, more than has been heard for some time. The Russian Minies were at work, popping at sentries and everything that had shown itself. I am informed this morning that the Light Division, which was on duty, had 50 men "hors de combat," nearly double the usual number. Statements of this kind, however, are so apt to be exaggerated, that one can scarcely credit anything but the returns. One thing certain is, that the English loss in the trenches, at the present rate, may be estimated at about 1,000 men a-month. This includes every man " hors de combat," for however short a time. As regards disease, I do not learn that there has been any particular variation since I last wrote. The weather has been fine and bright, usually very warm of a morning, cooler of an afternoon, and with pleasant breezes over the heights. The heat here does not, to me, feel so relaxing as on the shore of the Bosphorus-infinitely less so than in that steam-bath, Constantinople .-There is much conjecture to-day as to the meaning of a fire which commenced yesterday evening in rear of the Redan, and burned all night, sinking and dying away towards morning. As yet nobody has suggested a plausible explanation. Yesterday afternoon there was a burial in Sebastopol, evidently of some personage of importance. The funeral procession was numerous, and there was a firing party, which is unusual. We continue to hear tales, prohably exaggerated, of the great mortality prevailing in the fortress. The heat of the weather, and the number of dead bodies would account, however, for a good deal of disease. On Saturday afternoon, General Codrington reviewed the Light Division. topol to the interior, and the hospitals prepared for which went through some manœuvres in its usual steady and satisfactory style. The appearance of the troops was excellent. Yesterday about 2.000 brought down from the South of Russia, and to mark or 2,500 Chasseurs d'Afrique were reviewed. The place selected was the ground over which our Light Dragoons executed the memorable but fatal charge of Balaklava, and mournful was the contrast which suggested itself to the minds of those who, in Octoher last, beheld the return of the handful of heroic rete from Kieff to prophesy their success. The hut battered warriors, and who yesterday saw the "sacred image of Mitophan," brought from its fresh and well-equipped squadrons of France pranc- shrine, was solemnly committed to the army, and the ing over the plain. Dearly, indeed, by the loss of miraculous efficacy of its presence asserted in orders both sides. so many gallant fellows, was purchased that "one of the day. The time, the place, the manner of Jaurel more," now added to the numerous wreaths the coming stroke, were, however, a secret. The A private despatch from the French camp gives a the concentrated attack will be upon the Malakoff, brave horsement. Gay and smart looked the African counts were received, held a strong position on the Tchernava, and explains, to a certain extent, the probably a joint attack of the French and English. Chasseurs yesterday in their neat light blue vests, and the eternal red trowsers. They are fine servicelike cavalry, their evolutions were well performed, they made some capital charges, and their whole appearance was highly praised by the English military spectators. It has been proposed to make the First Division into two divisions, one to consist of the Guards. to which were to be added the 31st Regiment. 3rd Buffs, and 13th Light Infantry, the other of the five Highland regiments now here; and of the 92nd, expected out. The project, however, has been abandoned, at least for the present. I regret to announce the decease of Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th Regiment of Foot. He died this afternoon from the effects of wounds received in the affair of the 18th -June. He commanded the 4th from the commencement of the campaign, and was wounded at the Alma. Lieutenant Evans, of the 55th, is also dead. He was shot through the windpipe yesterday in the trenches, and every effort to save his life proved fruitless. It is in contemplation to make a good - road from Balaklava to the camp. This is, indeed, a most necessary work if we are to pass the winter here, and it is to be hoped it will be promptly proceeded with, and not postponed until too late to complete it before the bad season sets in. In connection with a good road from Balaklava there should be branches through the camp, connecting the divisions and leading to the front. The health of the 10th Hussars still continues unsatisfactory. A day or two ago that regiment had 161 sick, out of a strength of 676. HEIGHTS OF BALAKLAVA, August 10.-The report of an approaching attack upon the Malakoff gains ground and credence in the camp. False reports are so minerous here that one would nay little attention to the current rumors did not various indications, more than general expectation, give it an appearance of probability. At an early hour on Tuesday monning, General Simpson went round the don on the ground, and 400 prisoners who fell into were nevertheless nearly terminated, and the new haval force, whose strength since the beginning of That to the version of the beauty of

Jones did the same. A council of war was held on Wednesday evening at the British head-quarters .---A more positive symptom than these of approaching action is the fact that some of the principal medical officers of Divisions have received orders to clear the hospitals, sending to Balaklava such patients as can safely be moved, and to make the customary preparations for the reception of wounded men. This may not mean that an assault is immediately to be made, as some short time is necessary to make arrangements and procure the stores required. An idea of the quantity of these may be formed from the fact that, on receiving this order, the chief medical officer of one Division, consisting of rather more than 6000 effective men, at once sent in a requisition for about 6 tons' weight of various articles. Such a mass of drugs, lint, plaister, bedding, wine, and other hospital necessaries and comforts is painfully suggestive of what may probably occur, and of how many stout and brave fellows are expected to go down in the next serious operation against our tenacious loe. But at the point to which things have now come success is not to be hoped for without heavy loss, and if the former be complete the latter may be endured, if not cheerfully, at least without repining. Yesterday the Russians amused themselves by throwing a few round shot into the camp of the Fourth Division. Two of these buried themselves in the ground to a hospital hut of the 17th regiment, shaking the edifice and astonishing the wounded, but doing no other damage; another killed a man of the field-train as he lay in his tent. The fire in the rear of the Redan, which I mentioned in my last latter, is said by the French to have been occasioned by one of their rockets.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

Since the middle of July certain signs have betrayed the intention of Prince Gortschakoff to depart from the defensive system he had so long maintained, strike some great coup, dispirit the Allies, and delay, if not avert, the assault. Thus the sick and disabled were removed from the north of Sebasa sudden accession of wonnded. General Panintine's corps, or the principal part of it, was also more distinctly the high issue to be tried, the machinery of superstition was employed to an extent unprecedented in this war. The aged Archbishop Innocent was brought from Kherson to bless the troops, and the white-bearded metropolitan Phila-Mackenzie heights, its line extending from Aitodor disproportion, remarked by every one, between the to Albat, with advanced posts on the range of heights loss of the Allies and that of the enemy. It aplast week of July to number in all 30,000 men. It desired to get rid of a considerable number of his was here the fatal blow was to fall. With what was men from the sheer impossibility of feeding them.deemed excess of caution, the Piedmontese and The enemy had to pass through a deep ravine to ap-Turks entertained themselves with adding new tabias proach our lines, and while they did so they were to the redoubts first thrown up in the new position, actually mowed down by hundreds by our guns and field army, which had long defied reconnaissance, fire in the air. They seem to have been sent forth disclosed its front. According to its wont, it advanced in masses. This Russian army, which consisted of five divisions of infantry, six thousand cavalry, and twenty batteries of artillery; in all about 60,000 strong, was led by Prince Gortschakoff in not take Sebastopol with our cannon," adds the deperson, whose object it was to break through the line of the position occupied by the Allies, and to establish himself upon the Tedionchine Heights .--The effort was at best but a desperate one; its result was disastrous to the last degree. The Allied Generals were, it appears, perfectly prepared for the movement. The Russians advanced and commenced the attack with their accustomed bravery and coolness, but as column after column came onward to cheton. The English, who appear to have been the charge, they were mowed down in heaps by the well-planted artillery of the French, and by an English battery placed on a mount in the midst of the sailants a very warm reception. The attack on the they obstinately persisted in their endeavor to cross the river; but after a terrible combat of three hours,

lines, examining the works. Yesterday General the hands of the French. Their total loss may probably be estimated at 10,000 or 12,000 men. On the part of the Allies, the casualties were comparaare also said to have lost three general officers. In this engagement, the Sardinians faced the enemy for the first time, and are reported by everybody to have fought with admirable bravery. The brilliant victory thus obtained cannot fail to exercise a most important influence upon the ultimate fate of Sebastopol. The relieving army of the besieged having been defeated in the open field, the position of the garrison becomes critical in the highest degree; and if the cannonade, which was recommenced on the 17th August, be continued with the vigor which the mighty preparations made during the last two months would lead us to anticipate, news of the most stirring and gratifying character may be expected to reach us in the course of a very few days. In a strategi-cal point of view, the importance of the Russian defeat on the 16th of August cannot be over-estimated. -News of the World. The following despatch from General Pelissier is

published :-

"THE CRIMEA, AUG. 19, 1 F.M.-It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded by the Russians, for yesterday, over to-day, from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m., for them to carry off their dead.

Russians interre Ditto	the French, the Russians,	. 2,129 . 1,200
• 1		

" Total, 3,329." The losses of the Russians, greater than at first supposed, have been rarely exceeded by some of the reconnoissance. But the number of troops engaged, he material brought into the field, the efforts of General Liprandi to seize again upon a position held by him through the winter, proved the importance he attached to being victorious.

PRINCE GORSCHAROFF'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE. "ST. PETERSBURG, SUNDAY .--- General Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol, at five in the evening of the 16th August :- A portion of our troops crossed the Tchernaya to-day, and attacked the enemy on what are known as the heights of Teduchêne. The Allies were in considerable strength on any effect, unless through the embrasures of the works. this point, and after an obstinate combat our froops were obliged to withdraw to the right bank of the Tchernaya, where they awaited the enemy for four hours. But as he did not advance, they resumed spread, and days actually fixed for the taking place their original position.""

The loss, adds the despatch, was considerable on

REPORTED FAMINE IN SEBASTOPOL.

overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. A pears that the garrison of Sebastopol, as well as the portion of this delightful vale and the line of the army, are almost without provisions; they have Tchernaya have been held by the Sardinian Contin- scarcely a morsel of bread to eat, and they are in gent, the Turkish army from the Danube, and a such a plight, that, according to the despatch, one inixed division of French troops, computed in the would say the Russian Commander-in-Chief really but. Wisdom annears to have justified her children. musketry. The Russians were not in a position to On Thursday, 16th Aug., at daybreak, the Russian return our fire with effect, and did little more than as desperate men to do the best they could. It was in the advance and retreat that they suffered most, of their nation. A buxom cantinidre accompanied and, but for the signal slaughter of the enemy, the her baltalion to the trenches, there to supply them affair could scarcely be called a battle. "If we do spatch, " we shall do so before long by famine." The Marseilles journals bring accounts from Constantinople of the 9th, and from the Crimea of the 6th. Nothing new was known relative to the siege operations, respecting which the greatest secrecy was observed. The Russians had made two sorties on the night of the 2nd, tho one against the English trenches, and the other in the direction of the Cloaware of their intention, had massed 7,000 or 8,000 men in the trenches. They, of course, gave the asposition occupied by the Sardinians. Nevertheless, side of the Clocheton was also promptly and vigor-. ously repulsed by the French. During the same that, as far back as the middle of July, to which date night the fire of the besieged increased in intensity, these reports have reached us, the state of health in their loss became so tremendous that they were and they threw a shower of projectiles into the Eng- Sebastopol must have become materially worse. In forced to retreat, which they did, leaving at least lish lines, on the Green Mamelon and the Careening one week of June the daily increase of sick is given 3,500 dead upon the field, in addition to nearly Bay Batteries. It was not known when the general as 100; in July as 60 and more.' If we take into 2,000 wounded, whom they were compelled to aban- attack would take place. The works of approach consideration that this has only reference to the

batteries were being armed with considerable activity. The principal batteries were efficiently protected with blinds, the epaulements consolidated, and tively small-the gross amount of their killed and the engineers neglected no precaution to shelter the wounded scarcely exceeding 1,000. The Russians artillery. A great number of mortars had been mounted in the different batteries, and it was believed that, at the next attack, the place could with difficulty withstand the effects of the formidable artillery arrayed against it. The sanatory condition of the army was satisfactory. It was remarked that every time the wind blew from Sebastopol, the number of sick in the camp augmented considerably, and that the mortality followed in the same proportion. The inference from this fact was, that the city must be a focus of infection. Advices from the north of Sebastopol, received through Germany, show that to make up the force commanded by Prince Gortschakoff on the 16th, it was necessary to take regiments from the garrison of the fortress. The Russian plan of attack, as sketched in letters dated a week before its execution, involved a simultaneous sortie from the bastions, so as to detain the reserves of the Allies before Sebastopol at the moment they were needed on the Tchernaya. There must have been some reason for rejecting this scheme, which was at any rate more rational than that actually adopted ; none seems so probable as a deficiency of troops. The accounts before-mentioned state that the indefatigable Totleben, unable longer to take a personal share in the defence, has advised that a larger number of soldiers than hitherto should be kept on the south side of Sebastopol, instead of relying upon draits from the north. Accordingly, immense excavations, thirty-five feet in depth, have been formed behind the bastions, in which it is hoped that large greatest pitched battles, and yet it would not be sur-prising to see them represent the affair as a simple readiness to repel an assault. We can hardly suppose that the General would adopt an arrangement in itself full of inconvenience, unless he foresaw that the communications between the two sides of the bay might be endangered from the batteries of the besiegers.

THE NEW BATTERIES.

The new battery which the French have constructed is described as being one likely to prove a formidable opponent to the enemy. It is perfectly shell proof, and the men working the guns will be so pro-tected that no shot or shell will be capable of having Our battery in front of the Redan is not yet complete. This may possibly be the reason why the intended attack, of which so many reports have been of the event, has not been made. Even should it be determined to make an assault on this place at the first opening of the siege operations, of which some doubts are expressed, report states that the principal The opinion entertained here now is that, should the Allies succeed in gaining possession of the Malakoff and Redan, little or nothing more will be done before the winter, that they will content themselves in fortifying their newly acquired position, and remain in a quiescent state until the spring of next year when more active measures will be again renewed.

A BIRTH IN THE TRENCHES.

We are by this time pretty well accustomed to hear of deaths in the trenches; but, until the other day, we had no example of a birth having taken place in that uncomfortable and dangerous locality-cerfainly not exactly that which a lady might be expected to prefer as the scene of her accouchement. The intrepidity and military ardor which so distinguish our gallant allies are shared, it appears, by the ladies with the restorative petit verre, and to brave, with masculine courage, the storm of shot and shell-There was possibly some miscalculation in the matter, but the fact is, that towards the small hours of the morning, she gave birth to twins. Mother and children are doing well.

THE STATE OF SEBASTOPOL. The following translation of a letter from St. Petersburg, published in the Schlesische Zeitung, will convey an idea of the actual state of the sick and wounded inside Sebastopol :-- " If we careful peruse the reports of the Privy Councillor Mansuroff, to whom, as is known, the inspection of the treatment of the sick and wounded belonging to the marine force in the Crimea has been confided, it will be seen

的人,我们们就是一次,我们们就是一次的人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们们会们,我们就是是一个人,我们不是一个人,我们还不是一个人,我们不是 这次我们是我们是我们,我们们们们还是不是我们就不知道,我们就是我们的你们的,你们们会们,你是你们的是你们的是我们的是我们的人,我们们就是我们是不能是我们我不能能能

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the siege has dwindled to at least one-half, this would | sion of yesterday :--- "According to advices of high | light smoke rising above the town. As the evening give about 15 per cent. of sickness in a month. | character, the distress of the Russian troops at Se-Cholera and typhus prevail to a great extent, as many officers have fallen a sacrifice to them. From these reports will also be seen how bad, the position of the defenders had already become after the capture of the redoubts on the 7th of June, as the lormer hospitals and temporary places for attending to the woundad were exposed to the hostile fire, and were obliged to be cleared. However, much has been done to direct all the wounded capable of being moved, first to the north side, and then to the valley of the Belbeck, in order to gain room. A new bombardment must greatly increase all former difficulties and disasters."

Sec. 1 - 2 - 842

1. 1. 1. 1. N. 1

588.25

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 26th ult., in the Constitutionnel, says :- Prince Gortschakoff has received full nowers to destroy the remains of the Russian fleet in the Bay of Sebastopol, on the day on which the garrison may be forced to relife to the north. It is hoped that before that day shall arrive, all objects belonging to the State and to private persons can be removed to Nicolateff. This proves that no illusions hie entertained as to the fate of the southern part of Sebastopol, that part is indeed already represented in Russian letters to be only a heap of ruins."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MAJOR M'GOWAN. - Major M Gowan, of the 93d Highlanders, who Was'doing duty in the trenches on the night of the 6th, has disappeared in rather a invsterious and sudden manner. He went to visit some of the outpickets ; and as was supposed seen to be returning, some of the men on duty heard an alarm raised as if for assistance, in the direction in which he was last seen to proceed. The night was very dark, and on approaching towards the spot nothing could be dis-covered. Whether the gallant major has been killed or taken prisoner is a matter at present involved in some uncertainty. It is just possible that in the darkness of the night he may unwarily have strayed too near the Russian outposts, and have been thus can-'tured. His absence has necessarily created a degree of uneasiness among his brother officers as to his fate.

RETURN OF CAPT. MONTAGU FROM CAPTIVITY.

Capt. Horace Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was taken prisoner on the 22d of March during the repulse of a Russian sortie against the works of the left attack, has lately been exchanged, and is now in camp. He was taken over the works of the Redan, and they were fully, probably in a spirit of bravado, exhibited to him. No doubt they have been considerably changed and strengthened since he nuity .- Willmer & Smith European Times. saw them, but their general character must remain the same. His description of the Redon itself and the works beyond would lead to the conclusion that a direct attack against them would be very injudicious if made while the enemy still held the Malakoff hill; while if that position were silenced, the subsequent capture of the Redan, and the redoubts in rear, would be comparatively an easy task.

LARGE EXTENT OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence continues to be granted to a large extent. Taking five of the latest general orders, those of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., we find the names of no less than 70 officers who have received permission to absent themselves. Of these, 29 proceed to England-26 of them in virtue of "medical certificates, and three on "urgent private affairs," or in consideration of peculiar circumstances; 27 go to Scutari and Therapia for periods varying from two to five weeks; 12 on board ship; and two to the Monastery of St. George, where there are 10 irooms fitted up for ailing or convalescent officers. Allithese leaves of absence may be necessary, and

bastopol is so severe that the early evacuation of the south side would not surprise those who are best acquainted with the real posture of affairs." Several deserters, too, had come in, who gave a deplorable account of the internal condition of the fortress: and the reliable statements of previous deserters made known, as we showed last week, the atlack contemplated by Gortschakoff on the lines of the Ichernaya. Rats are proverbial for leaving a falling house, and all the indications of the fortress falling stare us in the face. We are evidently at the beginning of the end, and the sooner the end comes, the better, for the works of the allies are now so near those of the enemy that the losses of the French in the trenches are about 100 per night, and our own about 50; owing to the close and almost unerring aim which the besieged can now take of the besiegers. The list of the Casnalties which General Simpson's last despatch encloses, although forwarded anterior to the great battle of the 16th, -- it is dated the 17th -- is conclusive on this point. We are now only beginning to experience the advantages of having the Sea of Azoff in our possession, for the famme which at present prevails in Sebastopol is entirely owing to that circumstance, and if earlier means had been taken to secure what was so tardily and easily accomplished, we should, in all probability, have been spared the necessity of again wintering in the Crimea, which it is tolerably clear we shall have to do, whether we get into Sebastopol or remain before it. Shut out from the Sea of Azoff, the difficulty of the enemy in feeding his troops liss been enormously increased, for the route by which his supplies now come is, at least, three times longer and five times more perilous than previously, because in fine weather the steppes cannot supply water for the draught cattle which bring the food, and in wet weather it is still worse, for the roads, as regards heavily-laden wagons. are impassable. It is probably the knowledge of this desperate condition of things which has induced the allied commanders to delay the bombardment, for in such a state of affairs every day that clapses produces destruction more deadly than projectiles. Nevertheless, whenever Sebastopol falls,-an event defending it. However contemptuously we may treat the civilization of the enemy, or rather, sneer at his want of civilization, we should be doing injustice to ourselves to deny him the merit of extreme hardihood, admirable courage, and unfailing inge-

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

At five minutes past eight the signal to commence action was made, and the ball was opened by a shell from the Pickle mortar vessel, which was anxiously watched to see how far our range was good. To our great satisfaction it fell on the very top of the citadel, close to a flag-staff where waved the Royal standard of Russia. (It is supposed that the Archduke Constantine was at Sweaborg.) And now the row began in earnest. All along our line bang went the 13-inch mortars, charged with Valenciennes, and other ignitable composition. In dashed the gunboats, firing as they advanced, rushing in at full speed, till within 3,000 yards of the forts; then wheeling sharp round, and making way for those astern of them. "Hurrah Johnny !" Off go the mortars from the island battery (which I dont't think the Russians had seen before); but don't imagine we have it all our own way. A moment had not elansed after we had opened fire, when, from every embrasure, from guns en barbet, from mortar batteries, from the line-of-battle ships at the entrance fully justified by the circumstances of the respective of the harbor, and from the guns on the heights of Bakholmen, off went missiles of all description ; and though many fell short, the disagreeable sound in the ear of passing shell or red hot shot were much too frequent to be pleasant. As our fellows got nearer they thought nothing of that sort of thing, both soldiers' and sailors' whole mind and energy 'being directed to pitch into the "Rhoosians" and revenge Hango (many of the shell and shot were marked "Hango.") The fire was kept up with spirit 'on both sides, with hardly any casualties on 'ours, until nearly twelve o'clock, when one of the most awful and terrific explosions ever witnessed took place close to the citadel. I can only compare it to a violent eruption of Vesuvius. A whole fort was blown up, thousands of shot and shell were thrown into the air, the latter bursting as they rose ; and what appeared the most extraordinary was, that it seemed as if it were never to cease. Pillars of smoke, in-termingled with shot, shell, and some affirm guns, constantly rolling out of, as 'it were, the bowels of the earth. The sea for half a mile was immensely agitated and covered with foam. Firing on both sides ceased for the moment, but as soon as the first burst of astonishment had subsided the air resounded with the cheers of the allies, not 'only from those engaged but from the vessels outside, whose rigging and vards were covered with men ; but "Don't let and carcases and shell and red-hot shot were thrown as near the fire, to make confusion more confounded. The flames caused by the explosion spread rapidly ; This entirely new method of warfare appears to have at.? All the accounts from Sebastopol, prove that the ble the number now, Cronsladt must fall, and proba-

shute in the enemy gave us some warm salvos, but though several shells burst on board mortar and gunboats, by what I can call almost a miracle nobody was seriously hurt.

HELSINGFORS IS SPARED.

Some French gunboats, wishing to take up a better position, sent a couple of gigs to sound a little to the westward, when the town of Helsingfors opened fire upon them from some batteries close under their beautiful church. It would be an easy task indeed for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but are almost provoked to turn the heads of our little guaboats in that direction. Yet it is evident they with a passion and ardor which men of a different expect us to respect certain places, and avoid firing stamp do not fool, and caunot comprehend. Lord gunboats in that direction. Yet it is evident they on certain spots, for on one huge building to the westward of Helsingfors is a piece of canvass stretching from climney to chimney, with the words " Lunatic Asylum" painted in large black letters upon it ; yet within 300 yards of it they have three immense batteries-one immediately under it, and the others on either side; and about half a mile to the east of it several hundred men were engaged building a mortar battery and magazine, and covering the latter with sand. This little transaction caused Admiral Penaud to observe that " there was much more honor he almost stated in words, that a similar application in burning Sweaborg, but there would be more satisfaction in destroying Helsingfors."

The Russian journals laugh at these reports, and the expenses were defrayed by the Allies. A writer ner which would separate him from his country. He in the News of the World hereon remarks :-

" The 'great naval lete,' which the Czar's journal represents as having come off at Sweaborg, at the expense of England and France, who provided the fireworks, must, at any rate, be attended with considerable cost to his Imperial Majesty ; for soon after the bombardment commenced, fires broke out, and extended among the public buildings, the magazines at Vargon and Gustalsvard exploded, and, as Admiral Penaud says, 'one expanse of flame' was presented by the confingrations as long as food for fire reof which we may be informed any hour,-we must mained within range of the mortars of the allied the one must involve a decision on the other, we can respect both the bravery and skill of the Russians in fleet. The actual value to the latter of this victory may not be immediately ascertained, for the enemy will disguise the consequences of the bombardment as much as they possibly can, and our own Ministerial papers are rather obscure upon the subject. One iournal sneaks of another contemptuously, for having announced that ' the fortress is a heap of ruins,' and Sweaborg exists no more.' 'These foolish overstatements,' says your cotemporary, ' have much misled the public.' Admiral Dundas writes :--- 'It formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the ships on the defences; and the operations contemplated by the Rear-Admiral and myself were limited to such destruction of the fortress and arsenal as could be accomplished by means of mortars." But why did it ' form no part of my plan' to make so general and decisive an attack. Slow and sure may be good play, but quick and sure is better; and we have learnt nothing of the Russian force to give. cause for apprehension that a quick blow would not be also a successful one. That the intentions of Admiral Dundas have been carried out in a manner them grappled in the clutches of a powerful foe?-If reflecting the very highest credit upon all persons engaged in them, I cordially acknowledge. The Baltic fleet has inflicted great damage upon the enemy, and it has shown its capabilities ; but I cannot altogether comprehend the reason why it has not been thought expedient to use the utmost energies of the fleet. Without a land force, the conquest and occupation of this Gibraltar of the North may not be thought of; but why should there not be a land force timber trade between British America at in the Ballic ? France sent her soldiers last year, and could have sent them again. The present tactics are at variance with the modes adopted by commanders in former wars, who won glorious laurels for themselves, and did great service to their country. There is this to be further said against the slow process, that the enemy can take advantage of the time as well as ourselves. Sweaborg is described as a cliain of seven islands outside a huge harbor, as though it were Plymouth for instance, and there are narrow but deep channels between them. These islands are armed with eight hundred guus, posted with the greatest science in fortifications, hewn, as at Gibraltar, out of the solid rock. At the bottom of the bay which they protect lies Helsingfors, the capital of Finland; and the best proof that Sweaborg still exists is, that we cannot (or do not judge the risk worth the gain) pass through any one of the channels between the islands, through respect for the terrific artillery by which they are commanded; and, consequently, we cannot touch Helsingfors. . What we have done (says the Morning Post) is what might have been done even at Gibraltar. We have simply confined our intentions and our acts to shelling the place from a distance, and we have succeeded to the full bent of our desires in annoying the enemy effectually, causing him some damage, and harassing his armies."

Mr. Murtagh O'Brien, Sub Inspector at Anleslaims the title of the late Marquis of Thomond and Earl of Inchiquin. The new aspirant does not offer to question the Inchiquin barony, now held by Sir Lucius O'Brien.

and a star water and the second star and the second star water and the second second star and the second second

In the event of a vacancy in the representation of the county Clare, Mr. Pierce Creagh, J.P., has decisred himself a candidate.

THE CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN .- For the present, e deeply regret to say, the efforts made on behalf of William Smith O'Brien have failed, the answer given during the past week, having been unfavorable. The parliamentary friends of this noble-hearted exile have indeed for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but we have spared it, and only attacked their fortress, from a wish not to destroy private property; but, when our mercy is treated with such base return, we means shuls out hope quite the contrary; but it adds to the mental torture of one who loves his pative land Palmerston said that he and Sir George, Grey were both of opinion that they could not, at present recommend that a free pardon should be immediately granted to him. This determination appears to have been arrived at more from a consideration of other cases, which would be ruled by the decision in his, than by the peculiar circumstances in his individual case. Lord Palmerston spoke kindly of William Smith O'-Brien, and allowed to be distinctly understood that there was no personal or political resentment entertained towards him by the government. Indeed, might, at some not distant period, meet with a more favorable reply, and that he would be very far from wishing "to shut the door of hope" against him ; and, The Russian journals laugh at these reports, and upon a question being put to him, he recommended speak of the whole affair as a "naval fete," of which that Smith O'Brien should not act hastily in any manfully admitted the weight and importance of the memorial presented to him, and which as our readers are aware, bore the signatures of 150 members of the House of Commons, of every shade of party. If the Premier is to be believed, he is really anxions to allow Smith O'Brien to return to his home and his duties as a citizen; but it appears that the real difficulty lies in the necessity of dealing with the cases of the English Chartists, which cases should be at once taken into consideration, were Smith O'Brien restored to the exercise of his former privileges. For our part, and assuming that there is so far a connexion between the Irish and English cases, as that the decision on see no valid reason why Frost, Williams, and their companions, should not be allowed to return to England, provided they were so willing, which is barely probable. We express to Smith O'Brien our earnest hope that he will wait, we cannot say patiently, but hopefully, until the commencement of next year ; for we hold something like a confident belief that, after what has been done and said this year, after the ex-pectations that have been distinctly held ont, and by which the government must be bound, the effort then to be renewed will be crowned with success. Indeed we should with pain and regret learn that he took any sten which would have the effect of separating, him from the country of his love, his hopes, and his sacrifices. - Cork Examiner.

> CRIME AND OUTRAGE BILL .- The Dundalk Democrat, commenting on the Crime and Outrage Bill for Ireland, which has been renewed for another year, says :-- "But what is the meaning of all their precautions at this particular period ? Are they afraid of the organization amongst the Irish in America for an invasion of this country? Are they afraid the victima. of their Irish rule, who have fled for refuge to the far west, will return to take vengeance when they find they are not, why, we ask, pass a . Crime and Outrage Bill,' when Ireland is more tranquil than she ever was in the memory of our oldest inhabitantswhen from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear not a breath of agitation is astir-and when the judges are congratulating the grand juries on the admirable order amongst the people ?"

THE TIMBER IMPORT THADE .- Limited as was the number of Belfast vessels employed last year in the it is likely to be even smaller this season. Our shipowners, we are glad to know, at present find more profitable freights for their vessels of large tonnage and good class, and can, therefore, in most cases, afford to leave the St. Lawrence trade to smaller and inferior craft, suitable for nothing better. Several of the cargoes landed here during the autumn of 1854, from Quebec, &c., were imported in foreign bottoms -Prussians, Swedles, and Norwegians-quite a novel feature in our North American commerce. We regret to add that, in consequence of the comparatively trifling amount of building operations going forward, the timber trade is far from animated or calculated to induce speculation .- Belfast Chronicle. It is now generally admitted that with a short continuance of the present weather all the supposed injury to the cereal crops will have disappeared. The potato stalks are now everywhere affected by the blight, but the tubers yet continue sound and most promising. The wages of agricultural laborers have gone as high as 2s. 6d. per diem this week, and the carcity of hands is much complained of .- Kilkenny Moderator, August 14. Agricultural, aborers are in, greater arequest and receive higher wages than has been known in Ireland at any period. Laborers for reaping, mowing and other harvest operations, were engaged in this city on Saturday last, at 12s. 6d. per week (wet or dry), and diet, and on Monday morning, when fine. weather appeared to have set in they were eagerly picked up at 28.06d. per day and board .- Limerick Ohronicle. The married men of the Kilkenny Militia, stationed in Limerick, were permitted to hire each day for cutting the harvest. About twenty of them were ongaged by the neighboring farmers. They return to their barracks in the evening. A.most melancholy case of hydrophobia terminated fatally near Groody Turnpike, Limerick, on the 13th ult. The victim was a fine boy of the name of John Hogan, aged 514 years, and the attack was made on hims a few adays previous by a sweetched cur, dog. which bit bim over the right eye. His agony was so intense, that those , who i witnessed his dreadful sofler-Athenire of the Allies than from famine. The Daily part of the place being in flames at four o'clock, 'our Daniel M'Gettigan', P.P. of Kilcannon, TI; Rev. Dr., when mention was made of water. He died after the Allies than from famine the last few weeks fire was directed on the dockyard and arsenal; which has put forth during the last few weeks fire was directed on the dockyard and arsenal; which Kirby, President of the Tright College at Rome; 5; and greatest pain, few with the wildowed methor to mount and arsenal; which be added and an argument of the back of the island and arsenal; which be added are now are added and arsenal; which be added and arsenal; and arsenal; and arsenal; are added and arsenal; are added are now are added and arsenal; are added and arsenal; are added and arsenal; are added are ad

cases: but such numerous departures are not the less extremely inconvenient to the army, and leave many · regiments very short-handed of officers.

The correspondent of the London Times writes as "follows from before Sebastopol, under date of Aug. 10:--- "The Generals-in-Chief keep their information and intentions to themselves. If we get the Malakoff, little "doubt' is entertained "that the south side will speedily behours; whether we shall be able to remain in it under the fire from the forts on the north is another question. The Russians driven out, how-every and the fleet destroyed, we shall be at liberty to busy ourselves with the northern forts or to move inland, as may be decided upon. As for the town, which we have treated with so much forbearance, it is not to be supposed that it will be left to us in its present neat and serviceable condition. If Russia be faithful to her military traditions, we shall obtain robut a heap of ruins and jashes. No snug quarters will there be in Sebastopol for the allied armies, Invbicb have been so long alternately crippled with cold, plunged to the knees in mud, or seethed in dsickly Crimean vapors. A time there was, now .'some ten months bygone, when Sebastonol' might have been ours on easier terms and in better condition-a time when Bussian prisoners, expressed their . surprise at not being sent into denot there, since they imade sure the place had fallen into our, hands after them rest," was the order. "Blaze away, my boys," thelbattle of the Alma. ... It is bootless to recur to -past blunders and omissions, or we might also talk of I the time when the Malakoff was but a round tower, Not another gun did they fire for more than an hour; instead of the strong fortification, now the chief obstacle to the capture of the place, to which it is the and building after building, barracks, stores, and uskeys However, if grievous errors have been fallen small magazines burnt and blew up right and left. nekey. However, if grievous errors have been fallen into,,let-us,bope that they, will in future be avoided, and that the next attack will be very differently con- staggered the enemy; and, doubtless, it is a great attack, and have a widely different result from the triumph of navel service. If we had had these vesmand that the next attack will be very differently cona last.??

place is an the point of falling, less, perhaps, from bly all the ships be burnt. "The whole of the right

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday, the 8th ult., the parish priests of the diccese of Raphoe assembled in the Catholic church of Donegal for the purpose of electing a coadjutor bishop. His Grace of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, together with the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, ult. of Meath ; Dr. M. Nally, of Clogher; Dr. Denvir, of Downsand Connor; Dr. Kelly, of Derry ; Dr. Kilduff, of Ardagh; and Dr. M'Gettigan, of Raphoe, were present upon the occasion. The Rev. gentlemen who exclusive intelligence on this head, says in its impres- lies on the inside of the island, and we now saw a the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, P.P., of Kilran, 5 votes. | over her bereavement.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SABBATARIANISM IN BELFAST On Sunday the road in front of the Belfast Water Works was the scene of a large assemblage of the inhabitants. The course taken by some members of the Board of Water Commissioners in voting against the wise and liberal measure of Mr. J. M. Shaw to permit the people to walk on the banks of the town reservoirs on Sundays, as well as on the other days of the week, exciting a deep feeling of indignation-a feeling in which not only the working classes, but the more enlightened and the least prejudiced of the upper and middle classes also partook. Some placards, of which the following is a copy, had been pasted about the town on-Saturday :- "Norice.- The opening of the Water Works will take place, by command of the people, and under the direction of the liberal leaders, on Sunday next, August 12, at three o'clock precisely. Married men will please to bring their wives and children. God save the Queen !" Long before the hour named, accordingly bodies of respectable looking, well dressed men, might be observed proceeding from town in the direction of the works, and it was computed that of the ablest of the Irish representatives was soon so the number at one period amounted to some thousands. enfeebled by ill-health as never again to be able to In this large gathering we did not observe a single individual whose conduct was not strictly decorous and distinguished himself, in the highest degree. Let the exemplary. Many of the heads of families brought their wives and children, and several young women { were present. Notwithstanding the apprehensions which it was pretended were felt for the preservation of the neace, there was not the slightest sympton during the day of any intention on the reople to do any act that could be censured. They sat on the ditches in front of the Water Works, or collected into groups, and masses along the road, discussing calmly the ments of the question, with an amount of intelligence and propriety of expression which the members of some of our public bodies would benefit by trying to emulate. Indeed, so satisfied were the Mayor and other magistrates of the good conduct of the people that it was not thought necessary to make any extraordinary arrangements for posting police on the spot. We hear from several persons that it is their intention to repair to the works again on next Sunday .- Belfast Mercury.

It is very satisfactory to know that a very great increase in our trade is taking place. In one week, lately, thirteen vessels arrived from foreign voyages and it is only necessary to walk along the quays to become satisfied that the coasting never was more active. The steamers bring and carry away very large and valuable cargoes. - Belfast Mercantile Journal.

Symptoms of a potato rot have appeared in some places. In a field in this neighborhood, planted with early Americans," a delicate tuber, every second or third root was found injured. The general crop is, thowever, immense, and now nearly full grown in every direction. If disease does not set in we shall have more potatues this year in Ireland, in proportion to the population, than in any year since the root was imported .- Munster News.

EVICTIONS IN ARDEE. - A correspondent informs us that seven poor families were lately evicted in Ardee from their cabins, under circumstances of considera-ble hardships. The ground on which their cabins stood was taken by a Mr. Keelan, who was enjoined not to disturb thein till the 1st of November next, but being weekly tenants, they were brought before the petty sessions, and an order for their expulsion obtain-Some of their furniture lies before the doors up ad. to this time, and they have sought shelter wherever they could best obtain it.-Dundalk Democrat.

We understand that the eviction of ten widows at Newcastle from the houses which they occupied has created a great sensation. They were the widows of fishermen who were drowned several years ago-wi--dows for whom much sympathy was felt at the time, and money subscribed to raise a fund for their relief. -Down Recorder.

The continuance of the emigration and the embodiment of the militia throughout the country have concontributed to materially narrow the labor market. It is therefore supposed that labor will be both dear and scarce during the coming harvest, an indication of which state of things was given a few evenings since, where a man from Thurles came to Clonmel to hire laborers at 2s. 4d. per day, at which advanced rate he was unable to obtain the number he required, many demanding a higher amount of remuneration.-

(From the Cork Examiner.)

We subjoin a charateristic letter from the hon. member for Meath ; and we do so with sincere pleasure, inasmuch as it affords a gratifying assurance of a better state of health, and a prospect of his return, during next session, to that sphere of action so admirably suited to the display of his undoubtedly great ability. If good wishes could restore Frederick Lu-cas at once to his pristine vigor of body, he would be at this moment enjoying the very fullness of healthfor we are satisfied there is no public man belonging to the popular party in Ireland to whom the great body of the people look with more interest, or with truer confidence. But if evil wishes could prevail, the shadow of Fredrick Lucas would never again darken the threshold of the House of Commons; for there are men in that assembly to whose career he is a living rebuke, and of whose political offences he has been the unsparing scourge. There would be joy, indeed, in the hearts of many of the "independent" supporters of the minister, if it were known that one resume his place in Parliament, where he has already cause be what it might-ill-health, or "disgust"that cause would be, in the estimation of his honorable friends at the opposite side of the House, a blessed cause, so that it produced the desired effect, his retirement from public life. But, thank God! his health is mending day by day; and, that once more established, he is not the man to play into the hands of this opponents by making their game for them-he knows a trick worth two of that. He, as well as the other members who really and honestly adhere to the policy of 1852, has a duty to perform to his constituents; and he and they are bound to adhere to that policy so long as there are two men left to carry it out-nay, if there were but a single member left, he should be as much bound, in honor and in conscience, to adhere to it, as if he saw bimself surrounded by the numbers that owed their return to the trusting confidence and generous exertions of the electors of Ireland; for what, after all, is that policy more than simple independence of faction, and maintaining that position in which either party may be assisted, or any cause promoted, just as the party merits support, or the cause deserves to be promoted ? We can assure those who desire to see the banner of Parliamentary Independence lowered and trampled under foot, that it is defended by a sufficient number of good and true men, who will adhere to it, and act under it, to the end of the campaign, and until they again stand before their constituencies, to whom they will gladly render an account of their stewardship. It is true, many have openly deserted, others have wavered and others are vacillating; but, we repeat, there are still enough remaining to test the experiment to the fullest extent-to shew the country what it may effect by its insisting more determinedly and sternly on the policy of 1852-and, also, to maintain intact the nucleus of the Party, which may be afterwards expanded to any extent, according to the will of the electorial body. It affords us therefore the greatest satisfaction to learn from one of the most vigorous, able, and resolute members of that Party, that his health, is mending; as his return to the scene of his labors is looked for as anxiously by his friends as it is dreaded by his foes.

To the Editor of the Times :

Sir-Within the last few days your Dublin correspundent has been kind enough to dispose summarly of my political existence after two different fashions. Last week he informed your readers that my absence from Parliament was owing to the disgust I felt at the general desertion of our cause by the Irish Priests and Bishops. He called me " one of the disgusted," and assured your readers that this disgust, and not mere ill-health, would lead to my political retirement. This week he communicates the news that my health is in so shattered a condition that my retirement from Parliament is inevitable, and that a new election for the county of Meath is speedly to be looked for.

You will, perhaps, allow me to assure those whom it may concern that both these pieces of information are unfounded. I see no reason to despond of Irish affairs, and if disgusted at all, am disgusted only with the peculiar terpitude of Irish Ministerial politics-a feeling which, I suppose, I share with every honest my lie lith, I thank position, though troublesome for the moment, has nothing very serious about it; and unless my constituents wish me to retire, I have not the slightest intention of applying for the Chiltern Hundreds.-I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. LUCAS.

in his dealing with rioters and drinkards, was struck to the ground with a "terrible weapon (as a witness called it) called a whippance," and in two hours he was no more. Another of the police lies dangerously ill. The murder of a superior officer of police, whilst engaged in the temperate performance of his doty, would be an alarming outrage anywhere; but when to this is added the fact, that in Guildford, the mere offence of having deposed to the foregoing facts has exposed a respectable witness, a medical gentleman, to the danger of being murdered also-this indicates a state of society to which Tipperary in its wildest days was a brazen fortress. It has actually been found necessary to swear in special constables, in addition to the regularly appointed guardians of the public peace, in order to protect the county town of Surrey from falling into the hands of a murderous Saxon mob.-Evening Mail.

A few days since the cashier of one of our local banks paid, in his own wrong, a sum of £16, intended for another, to a person who, it is supposed, was transacting some other business in the bank-office, which at the time was very crowded. The error was not discovered for an bour after it occurred, and there remained no trace of the money nor of the party to whom it was paid. After considerable search and inquiry, all without effect, the cashier resigned every hope of recovering the mouey, but, much to his satisfaction and to the honor of our Catholic institutions, the sum was restored to him on the 9th inst., through the agency of the Rev. Mr. Hawe, R C.C., Tralee. A still more honorable instance of severe Christian virtue has occurred within the present week in Tralee. A man now of humble and even straightened circumstances, was led, by the influence of religion, to hand to the Very Rev. Dr. M'Ennery, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be restored to John Harly, Esq., as the representative of his late father. This was beyond all praise, and requires no comment. Mr. Hurley, an receiving this unexpected offering of a purified conscience, handed ten pounds for benevolent purposes to the amiable clergyman who was the spiritual as well as the secolar agent in this most praiseworthy and high-minded transaction. - Trulee Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER .- On Monday the Court house at Croydon was crowded with an expectant audience (among whom were, as on former occasions, many Clergymen and more ladies) attracted by the hope of hearing the case of Boyle vs. Wiseman, which stood first on the paper for trial before Mr. Justice Wightman. The case had been tried at the Summer assizes, Guilford, last year; then at the Spring assizes; and now it came on for trial a third time, that is, it would have come on, only it did not come on at all. The jury entered the box; every one was in expectation; the jury were evidently eager; they spoke to each hereby suggest that the life and limbs and safety of other words in which the Cardinal's name was passengers are of more importance than the saving of audible; they peered through the crowd to see if they could catch a glimpse of him; but he was not there. Meanwhile the counsel on both side were con sulting, and those who (as the writer was) were near them, caught words indicative that there was a compromise in progress. The fact was, it had been in progress ever since Friday, when Mr. James, the counsel for Mr. Boyle, finding it hopeless to attempt to continue the case, made propositions to Sergeant Shee for a settlement which the Sergeant, equally well aware that the plaintiff could not succeed, was, of course, not very enger to accept ; although anxious to spare his identificant further annoyance, if it could be done consistently with his honor and character. First of all, an apology and damages were asked. Next damages without apology. Then apology without damages. And down to the last momentdown to the very moment when the jury were in the box about to be sworn-Mr. Boy le's counsel pressed for something to be said that might savour of apology But no. The Cardinal's advisers could not and would not even so far compromise the case of their Alustrious client, and they sternly refused. The jury were about to be swarn when the plaintiff's counsels yielded-a whispered communication was made to the Judge (who seemed pleased to be spared the trail of such a case, which, however, he would have tried quite fairly, a fact which may account for the eagerness of the plaintiff's counsel to compromise), and hen the 44 was withdrawn and the officer proceeded to swear the jury in the next cause, they looking pictures of Indicrous disappointment. We apprehend some sunni Protestant zeal lost a fine opportunity of displaying itself. Well, what were the terms of settlement ? No apology-no dam? ages-no verdict-not even a " juror withdrawn" (the ordinary mode of compromise)-the record was withdrawn by the plaintiff and for what ? Yielding to the earnest solicitations of the Plaintiff's counsel as to the amount of costs cast upon him by his failure at Guilford, his failure at Kingston, his failure at Paris, the Cardinal's advisers, knowing that their client cared not for money so that it was not paid in a manner to compromise his case, consented to bear a portion of the burthen of the costs, which we hear are enormous in amount. Of course these costs go to the attorney, so that plaintiff is in no sense the better for an action which, we trust, he regrets having been induced to city of public sentiment, which is bitterly hostile to bring. As to the inflaences by which it was urged on, we can narrate an ancedote which will speak volumes. A friend coming from Guilford after the trial last year heard a very respectable attorney say :- "I was of-fered the case by a clergyman of the Church of Eng-land, but I declined it." Probably this gentleman saw, what was very easy to see, that the action was only an attempt on the part of a party of bigoted persons to make use of the cause as a means of persecuting and annoying the illustrious Catholic Ecclesiastic. The attempt has happily failed.-Tablet. CONVOCATION.- The Archbishop of Canterrbury has forwarded to her Majesty the Queen an address from the two houses of Convocation, praying that they may. sit for the despatch of business, and make laws and canons for the church. Her Mujesty, in her reply to the Archbishop, states that, as at present advised, she cannot consent to grant these large powers to Convocation, inasmuch as such a cencession would practically take the affairs of the church out of the hands of Parliament.

GUNPOWDER FOR THE CRIMEA. - Nearly 400 tone of gunpowder are now ready for embarkation ; it will be snipped in copper barrels, hermetically sealed. A large number of invalid artillerymen, sanpers and miners, and pensioner have been employed in the Arsenal at Woolwich, in order to expedite the charging of shells and filling and preparing rockets for the Crimea, It is understood iliat the abovementioned stores will be shipped in sailing vessels for salety, but in order to avoid delay on the passage, from contrary or light winds, a steam transport will accompany each sailing vessel, for the purpose of towing when it may be required.

18 L 4 4

3

UNITED STATES.

THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP .- We (Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph) regret to state that letters have been received representing the health of the Archishop to be seriously affected. He has been engaged the whole summer without any intermission in missionary labors of the most exhausting character, so much so that the youngest and most robust of our clergyman have expressed their astonishment at his capacity to endure fatigue. We hope that he will return in health to bless the great and good work which he has accomplished for the glory of God and the saivation of souls.

THE CATASTROPHE AT BURLINGTON .- The Coroner's inquest into the circumstances attending the late accident at Burlington, N. J., was brought to a close on the immediate cause of the running off of the cars which the rear car of the train while backing coming in contact with a pair of horses driven by Dr. J. F. Heineken, the said horses being attached to a carri-That there not due diligence used by the driver of the said carriage. That the engineer of the backing train did not observe the rules of the Company and the laws of the State of New Jersey in reference to the blowing of the whistle in approaching the crossing at cross-roads. That the conductor of the backing train. is exonerated from blame, in as much as he was acting in accordance with the instruction as laid down in the time-table of this road. That the forward brakeman is censurable. That one of the immediate causes of the collision was the carelessness and recklessness of Dr. Heineken in driving his horses on the rail-road track. That another immediate cause of the collision with the careless and reckless manner in which the train of cars was proceeding backward, at a rate of speed ansafe and inexpedient. That by the running regulations issued by the Company, the possibility of collision between opposing trains on a single track is so great as to prove that some more efficient mode ought to be adopted to prevent the recorrence of the cause which had called this inquest together, and do a few minutes time.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS .- The packet ship Daniel Webster, which left this port Tuesday for Liverpool, took out about 400 returning emigrants, who go home to enjoy the little property they have accumulated in this country. There are about filty paupers among this number, whose passage the State pays .- Boston Pilot.

For CALIFORNIA. - An immense number of the Irish population of the New England States are rapidly wending their way to California.

THE PESTILENCE IN VIRGINIA. - The yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmonth is abating. The new cases for the last week are not as virulent in character as those in the early stage of the pestilence. The aitendance of physicians and nurses, is so much better, that the disease seems to yield under their treatment. The deaths, however, still continue fearfully numerous. The Sisters of Charity, and Catholic clergy, are doing their holy work nobly at the bedsides of the dying. Many clergyman of different Protestant persuasions have fled the city in terror, leaving their flocks to the care of the Sisters, and the Catholic priests.

One of the Protestant ministers who have left Norfolk to bury its own dead, and to tend its own sick, during the yellow fever, has written a letter in which ne vives his reasons for desertion his nos reasons are :- 1. That he is in the condition of the man in the Gospel, who, when bidden by his Lord to a feast, (while others, engaged in secular affairs, re-quested to be excused,) put a bold face on it, and said, " I have married a wife, and therefore I cannol come." The Norfolk preacher says for himself that he has a wife, and that her nerves are weak. 2. In the second place, he says, bluntly, that such as he are of no use either to the dying or to the dead. -N. Y. Freeman.

Tipperary Free Press.

The effective rank and file of the Irish Militia Regiments, amounted on the 1st of July to 16,229; the regimental and county quota and establishment is 31,-349. The number of volunteers supplied to the line is 3,427. The corps that have not supplied volunteers are the Armagh Artillery, Donegal Artillery, North Mayo, Sligo, Tyrone Artillery, and Waterford Artillarv.

The Londonderry Journal of August 15th, contains the following :- "A government investigation is being held at present in Newtownlimavady, with reference to the disturbances which took place in that town ou the 25th of July last, on the occasion of the return of the rioters after being discharged at the assizes of this city. The state of the town, from the arrival of the "mid-day train until a late hour in the evening of that day, was deplorable. The Orangemen paraded in great force, with drums, flags, and firearms, and for several hours a heavy canonading was carried on, to the great terror and annoyance of the peaceably dispused inhabitants. The Catholic population were terrified almost out of their senses, and were momentarily expecting a reiteration of the outrage of the 3d of September last. No effort was made by the authorities to prevent or repress this disturbance, and at a late hour of the evening, Mr. Proctor, finding the Sub-Inapector of Police quietly, walking on the streets, without taking effective measures to diperse the mobs, informed that personage that he would report his conduct to Dublin. The next day, we understand, a circumstantial account of the proceedings was sent to the Lord Lieutenant, with a memorial asking for an inequiry into the circumstances. His Excellency, iwith the promptitude becoming a chief governor, granted the request, as A., D. Coulson, Esq., slipendiary, magistrate, and an additional party of police, arrived in Newtownlimavady on Saturday, the 4th instant, and on Tuesday Mr. Coulson, in the presence of the lecal magistrates, and Mr. W. E. Crofton, the Sub-Inspector of Police, opened the basiness of the investigation.

THE GAEL AND THE SAXON .- The Irish circuits have ended without one capital conviction. The fatal trap creaks on its rusty binges, and Jack Ketch's occupation's gone. A retiring pension for the Irish haugman should surely occupy a line in the supplementary estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In England, Mr. Calcraft is still a prosperous gentleman, and drives a prosperous trade. Wickedness and vice flourish in undiminished proportions-resistance and enmity to the laws and to those who enact or administer them, are inculcated in public and practised without disguise- and he who faithfully and fearlessly discharges the duty of a policeman, often does it at the peril of being dismissed with ignominy from his employment, and sometimes even at the peril of his life. A later and more fatal occurrence darkens the police reports, which we are thankful, and so ought all Ireland be thanful, that it did not happen in Tipperary ; oh, what thunder-if it had ; what back-hand stabs at the Irish gentry and land proprietors, for training up the community in habits of recklessness, so fruitful in immorality and disorder. But happily this event only happened at Haslemere, a suburb of Guildford, a country town within 20 miles of London, and is, therefore, to be set down among the inevitable concomitants of a gigantic civilization. The facts are these : Five or six brickmakers-all rejoicing in unmistakeable Saxon names (not an O or a Mac, or the cousin of a Mac or O among them;) refused to clear out of a beer shop between the hours of midnight on Saturday, and oue o'clock, on Sunday, morning. But the police, after fruitless efforts of mild persuasion, took one of the party, a most violent fellow, who had first knocked several of them down, into custody, and locked him up. Be that as it may, the word was quickly passed through the haunts of the "Roughs" The proceedings were private, and we are therefore at Haslemere, and they came in formidable numbers the 27th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855, lower part of the roits, and other rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and they came in formidable numbers the 27th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855, lower part of the roits, and to the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and they came in formidable numbers the collection of the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and they came in formidable numbers the 27th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855, lower part of the roits, and to the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and to the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and they came in the 27th of November, 1855, to the 26th of April, 1855, lower part of the roits, and to the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and they came in the 27th of November, 1854, to the 26th of April, 1855, lower part of the roits, and to the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and they came in the 27th of November, 1855, to the 26th of April, 1855, lower part of the roits, and to the rescue of their comrade. Four of the mode and the state is a big Irishman of the inhabitante, were for any set of the state and the inhist release, which not being at once acceded to. Weish 287, French 75, Swedes 71, Norwegians 53, gui, quick, father ibere is a big Irishman of the inhabitante, and the set of the inhabitante. The set of the inhabitante is a big Irishman of the was too gentle. If the inhabitante is a big Irishman to it is the set of gent is the set of

ELEMENTS OF MORMONIAM .- Of 3626 Mormon emigrants for the Salt Lake, shipped from Liverpool from

The American Celt says the last Catholic Telegraph frankly meets the Dublin Tablet's late articles on this country by the following admissions :-----:We are sorry that the Tablel is able to be so conclusive in his arguments dissuasive of our country, as the emigtant's destination. But we must acknowledge he is right. The paper of our Constitution and the name of our equal rights cannot protect us against the ferous. The mobs that have taken place lately never could have occurred had not the great mass of respectable, influential men, capitalists and property-holders, encouraged them, or at least, connived at them. The excitement that is abroad now will not be allayed for many years, probably not for a generation ; and where a Catholic is free, ' with all the world before him to go where he choose," we consider, with the Tablet, in advising him to shape his course to some more hospitable shore than that which is dit by the firing of barning churches, and red with the blood of murdered lrishmen. We say this in sorrow for our country's loss, in shame for our country's disgrace, but in sincere desire to benefit those Catholics who may be debating where to go to build themselves a home."

> A YOUNG LOUISVILLE . SAVAGE. " Delightful task To traid the tender mind, And teach the young idea how to SHOOT."

Just after the riots in Louisville the Courier contained, the following :--- A little shave of gome five years came running into his father's house in the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

of the 1 posts are REMITTANCES is relationation ant rei begula eine augest aven add of begulation and seed seed upwards, hegoliable at assignment the United Kingdom, are granted on the Union Bank of London, the United Kingdom, are granted on The Bask of Ireland, The Bask of Ireland, The National Bank of Scotland, The National Bank of Scotland, The Bask of Ireland, Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Scotland, Bask of Scotland, Sc Montreal, December 14, 1854. On the James Sallie

÷. -4-

C AND F

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, merican At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. T.E.R.M.S :

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Africa brings the usual weekly budget of news, but there is in it very little that is satisfactory. As we anticipated, the report of the destruction of Sveaborg turns out a regular "cock and a bull" story. The Allies, it is certain, expended an immense amount of ammunition, and it is equally certain that they inflicted no material injury upon the defences of the place. A Russian man-of-war is said to have taken an active part in the proceedings; Holy; that is, sanctified by special religious observand as, after the conclusion of the bombardment, the Admirals did not think it advisable or prudent to stand in, and capture or destroy her, we may be very testant fellow-citizens shall go to church, abstain hour. On Sunday last, which was a high festival, sure that they did not believe that the defences of Sveaborg were destroyed or even materially injured. Nothing of consequence has occurred in the Baltic during the last week. The Times is ashamed of the Church of England as it is by the Catholic Church. inactivity of the Fleet, which it says "would cause Nelson and Collingwood to blush in their graves."

From Sebastopol, we learn that, since the sanguinary battle of the 16th ult., which was a real victory, things have remained pretty much unaltered and that nothing of any importance will be altempted, until the Allies shall have crossed the Tchernaya, which they were preparing to do. On the 27th ult. the batteries reopened a heavy fire on the Redan and Malakoff; on the glacis of which last named work, the French had succeeded in carrying an important post, after a severe struggle. There can be no doubt that the garrison is suffering severe privations.

'The Queen had returned to England, after having experienced a most enthusiastic reception in Paris. The crops were looking well, and all anxieties as to The state of the potatoes in Ireland were at an end. From the Continent the news is uninteresting. There are hints that Queen Isabella of Spain will be forced to abdicate, and that the Czar is willing to re-open negotiations for an honourable peace.

SABBATARIANISM.

Our respected cotemporary the Transcript catechises us in the following fashion :---

1. " Is it"-ball-playing-" that sort of amusement which right thinking, serious Christians would be likely to follow on the day which God sanctified and set apart, separating it for ever from all profane or ordinary purposes ?"

2. " is, it in good taste to exhibit it before the eyes of a large portion of the community who have been taught to regard the Sabbath as a day of rest, to be spent in meditation, devotion, and retirement?"

To be candid with our cotemporary, we see no

bare no'doubt, is the editor of the Montreal Transcript.

a mixed community like ours, Catholics and Protest-, dulge in it, purposely select the vicinity of Protestant places of worship, or the great thoroughfares Day." leading thereunto, as the scene of their sports, and those who differ from them as to the mode of observvicicity of Montreal many vacant lots-there is plenty of open ground, where the ball-players may play out their game without annoying, or giving reasonable cause of offence to, their more straight-laced brethren; and to these places would we recommend the former to resort.

On the other hand-though, as the Transcript will see, we are ready to make all reasonable concessions to the prejudices of our separated brethren -they must not be too exorbitant in their demands. We-Catholics-for the same reason that we believe the first day of the week is to be kept as a Holy Day, believe also that many other days in the ances, and by a total abstinence from all servile work. But we do not therefore insist that our Profrom work, and shut up their places of business on and when of course the bells rang out their loudest these days-the observance of most of which, by the bye, is as strictly enjoined by the Protestant On these Holy Days-for the sanctification of which there is just as much authority in the Bible as there is for observing the Sunday as the Sabbath-Protestants keep their stores open, and go about their daily business as usual, without a word of comment from Catholics. We never dream of asking the former-" Is it in good taste for you to exhibit your disregard for these Holy Days before the eyes of a large portion of the community who have been taught to re-gard them as days of rest?"—and yet a Catholic has as good cause to be scandalised at seeing a Protestant doing servile work on the Festival of the Ascension, as has a Protestant to be offended with a Catholic for ball-playing on the hebdomadal Festival of the Resurrection.

The Transcript it seems can cite Scripture for his purpose ; but, we fear, that he cites it without fully understanding its meaning-" St. Paul"-argues the Transcript-" said that, if meat would make his brother offend, he would eat no more while the world lasted"-adding-"we suppose the TRUE WITNESS is willing to receive him-St. Faul-as an authority." Certainly we are; but then we must endeavor to put upon his words that construction only which they will legitimately bear. St. Paul, as cited by the Transcript, does not say -" if meat offended his brother"-but, "if meat made his brother to offend, he would eat no more." In the same way, if ball-playing "made our Protestant fellow-citizens to offend," caused them, or even induced them to commit sin, it would be our duty to play no more ball while the world lasted. But the Transcript does not pretend that such is the case ; his complaint, is, that ball-playing offends his Protestant brethrennot that it "makes them offend." Since however he institutes a comparison betwixt "ball-playing" and "meat-eating," what will he say to the following text, also from St. Paul? We quote from the Protestant version :---

XVII, century, and what, was, in, accordance, with Church enjoins. Now although in our eyes a de-"ready answered by one who knows Ireland well, and God's law then, cannot be contrary to it now, and secration by Protestants of the "Feast of the As- who is intimately acquainted with the actual condi-surely should not give offence to any "right thinking, sumption," or of "Corpus Christin" is as grievous an lion of the people. Let us then listen to an Irish-serious Christian" of the Church of England as, we offence against the Law of God, as ball-playing on the man, Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, the talented editor of the Sunday is in the eyes of Protestants - yet, as we do. American Gellis week he is and to make the not; call upon the Civic authorities to compel the lat- if it were possible -- which it is not- that such an not interfere with us in our amusements upon Sunants should mutually abstain from giving one another days. It is, as unreasonable for the Transcript to offence. If therefore the ball-playing, to which our urge the Police to put a stop to Sunday ball, playing, cotemporary alludes, is carried on in such a manner as it would be for the TRUE WITNESS to insist upon as to annoy Protestants-that is, if they who in- a " Bye Law? compelling all Protestants to close their stores, and suspend their works, on "All Saints: outer of glading sta

Our cotemporary complains likewise of the inceswith the design of disturbing, or causing scandal to sant ringing of the bells of the French Cathedralwe suppose he means the Parish Church-" for, half ing the Sunday-we are prepared to admit that it is an hour about noon every Subbath? ... This ringing. not only in bad taste, but that such conduct argues he says, whilst it lasts; renders the voice of the preach- or hopelessly disabled person, "poor Meagher :" poor sad want of Christian charity. There are in the er in the Anglican Church nearly inaudible; and hel Mitchel, and so on As to pulling faith in any wishes us to use our influence to put a stop to it, by scheme endorsed by their names, no class, no one inducing the authorities to postpone the obnoxious man in all Ireland, will do it. Let those who stake chimes for an hour, until the Anglican service is over. Here again we must inform our cotemporary that we have no more influence than he has. The custom of the Catholic Church throughout the world is, by ring- other means they please of testing trish feeling. We ing of bells, to summon the faithful to prayers at do not question the result. We do not hesitate to stated hours-morn, noon, and evening and we do state that the vast majority of the Irish people would not think it likely that this practice, so ancient, so volunteer to fight against these fillibusters as soon as universal, and so sacred, will be set aside here. Our they landed. Are you then going to force your crude universal, and so sacred, will be set aside here. Our cotemporary modestly requests us to postpone our prayers for an hour; would it not be as easy and as reasonable for his friends to commence their services course of the year are in like manner to be kept an hour earlier? and thus avoid the nuisance, of having their sermon interrupted by the ringing of the "Angelus." Our friend exaggerates a little ; the ringing of which he complains does not last half an and longest, we took the pains to count how long the ringing of the "Angelus" lasted, from first to last. The time was, not half an hour, but eight minutes ; and as there are several intervals during which the bell does not sound, this would give as actual ringing time, not much more than five minutes. Our cotemporary must also remember that if our bells ring during the time of Protestant worship, the bells of their churches in like manner ring whilst the Catholic portion of the population are at their devotions. Of this we have no right to complain, for it is an interruption unavoidable where there are so many churches, all holding their services at different hours.

THE INVASION OF IRELAND.

"What about the projected expedition from the United States, to wrest Ireland from the hands of the stranger ?" is a question we often hear put. " Why ! that it is a humbug"-is the reply of every sensible man-a smart speculation, perhaps, which may cause a few dollars and cents to flow into the pockets of its "cute" promoters-who, in the ineautime, will take good care to keep out of harm's way, and to leave the blows and kicks for those whose cash they have pocketed. It is a plan that may subserve the private ends of a few sordid adventurers; but one that is sure to result in loss to the honest enthusiasts who allow themselves to be duped into taking any active part therein.

As a plot against Great Britain, and for the benefit of Ireland, it is naught. It does not contain one element of success; and as if to make assurance of failure doubly sure, its promoters have from the beginning, adopted a line of policy that would destroy the most likely plot the wit of man ever devised .-At best, the chances of an armed invasion of Ireland from New York would be but small; but small

ter to observe our Holy Days after our fashion, so expedition, large or small, in gross or in detail, could &c., &c., we have no hesitation in replying; that, in also, even handed justice requires that Protestants do leave the ports of the United States, with outlawry written on their backs, what evidence is there, that any party in Ireland would receive them as friends, not enemies ? . We'spent this Spring in Ireland, and even the radicals will not suppose us a fool. We were chiefly in Munster and Leinster ; we sought and conversed with every class of society: We metorepresentative men of each class-young 'Old Irelanders, and old Young I relanders ; devout men who looked for God's good time, and impatient men, who watched the war with feverish anxiety. But we did not meet one man-not one-who had any confidence in the leadership of the men of :48.? "The very best said of those men; was what one usually says of a dead their personal liberty on the present project, inform themselves well of the state of feeling in Ireland. If they will not take our word for what we saw and heard less than six months ago, let them adopt any republicanism down the throat of the mother-country ? Are you going to take her by the neck and shake her into freedom? Can you beget republicanism by committing an incestuous national rape? Can you bring force enough with you to move six millions of people, without their own consent ? It is absurd, impossible, ridiculous, to think or to say so.

"He who has not seen Ireland since the Famine and the sale of Encumbered Estates, knows very little about her actual condition. He may know Ireland as she was, but he does not know her as she is. The national schools with their million and a half of pupils; the railroad revolution which made William Dargan the most popular man since O'Connell; the renovated spirit of the Irish Church-the only old Institution left standing in the country-all these have wrought a total change, which the patriotic absentee cannot comprehend. Ireland of to-day is more un-like the Ireland before the Famine, than that was unlike the Ireland of Tiger Roche and Fighting Fitzgerald. She has at length passed ont of the old social state which was ripening and lotting for a thousand years, and whoever would understand the new must go and see it with his own eyes. We do not expect the liberating forces to understand so plain a fact as this. They have all drank too deeply of the opiate of egotism; they are all so firmly resolved to liberate Ireland on their principles, whether she will or not, that we fear they are quite beyond the comprehension of any single political fact connected with that country. They sit in a contracted circle; they heat each other up; like Sweeney's stoves, they consume their own smoke, and are altogether independent of external action. They care for neither wind nor tide, but assuredly they will find, to their cost, that absolute theory is the worst possible guide in the affairs of nations. What story does the unwilling retreat of Mr. Duffy to Australia tell? The present stagnation of all national spirit? Supposing him as adverse to revolutionary means, as his meanest and falsest foes would have him, is he to be thought dead to his own honor, or his own interest? If there were, in his accurate estimate of Ireland as she is, any imminent hope of liberation, is it to be supposed that such a man, with such devoted personal friends, with such a conceded fitness for organizing offices, would leave the country, perhaps for ever, on the eve of opportunities for which he had sighed in vain for many long years?"

That God will yet reward Ireland for her longtried fidelity, no Christian can doubt ; that she may, some day, and soon, succeed in throwing off the yoke that has long crushed her to the earth, is the ayer of every Catholic heart throughout the world. But it will not be done by these windy conspirators of New York, nor can Ireland be regenerated by talking fustian on this side the Atlantic.. The cause of Ireland is the cause of the Church; by the Church must her banner be blessed ; and the standard which alone can lead her sons to victory, is the standard of the Cross. Now this standard is certainly not in the camp of the "fillibusters."

reason why "right thinking, serious Christians" should estirefrain from "ball-playing" on Sunday, or from any abother innocent, healthy, and perfectly legitimate amusement, which does not encroach upon the hours devoted to the worship of Almighty God, and which does not, tend to alienate their affections from Him, or to fix them more strongly upon creature. On the contrary, we know many exemplary, devoted Christians, who, with the TRUE WITNESS, look upon Sunday ballplaying as a very harmless amusement, if practised within the limits defined above. There is, we may remark, in the form in which our cotemporary states his case, a begging of the question at issue — when he assumes that God has sanctified and set apart the Sunday or first day of the week-"separating it for ever from all profane or ordinary purposes." It is for him to prove-1st-that God has sanctified and set apart the Sunday, or first day of the week ;-2nd-that He has so set it apart from all other days as to prohibit thereon all "innocent, healthy and them to resort to amusements which are neither in of the projected expedition-that its leaders have a' the cessation of the potatoe disease, to the increase "perfectly legitimate amuscments." These two pro-"positions the Transcript is bound to prove, but must not assume. Our cotemporary will pardon us for resorting to

the argument ad hominem. He is evidently, from whis allusions to the Anglican Cathedral, a professing son of the Church of England. What then is, or rather was, the doctrine of that Church when its formulavies were compiled, on the subject of "Sun-day Amusements," and the mode of observing the Sunday? We need scarcely refer one so well read in English history as the editor of the Transcript, to the famous " Book of Sports," issued by the ex-press authority of the Head of his Church upon earth-a book which received the sanction of the "Anglican Primate, and the great body of the Angli-"Can Hierarchy-and was read publicly on every Sun-"" day, and other Holy Days, from the pulpits of every parisi church in England. In this book, Sunday

"Let not him that eateth"-or playeth bull-" de-spise him that eateth not"-or playeth not at ball; "and let not him which eateth not"-or playeth not hull-"judge him that eateth"-or playeth ball. "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant ?"-Romans xiv., 3-4.

The Transcript calls upon us, "if we have any influence," to use it, and put a stop to the practice of ball playing on Sundays. We must tell him that we the immortal Pickwick, before they commence the have no influence or authority in the matter; that we row, they very deliberately " take off their coats" in could not put a stop to the practice if we would, and the face of heaven and earth, and warn their adverthat we would not if we could ; lest by so doing, and saries " that they are going to begin ;" the leadwhich even the Transcript admits to be "innocent of the Winkle school. From this then may we and healthy," we should be the means of compelling | safely prophecy the failure, and the ridiculous failure, novent nor healthy, but ruinous to soul and body. great deal too much "slack-jaw." It is impossible to make men pious by law: and them to attend church or chapel, the inevitable re-

as they were, the authors of this notable scheme have. by their babbling, and chuckling, and ostentatious blather, cleverly contrived to make them even less, and to throw an air of ridicule over the whole affair.

Never were there such candid, outspoken fellows as these conspirators. They scorn to take andirty advantage, or to strike their foe unawares. What they are going to do-and how, and when they are going to do it-they are determined that all the world shall know. "Howld me, or I'll strike you" -is their chivalrous motto; and like our old ac-, quaintance Mr. Winkle, the friend and companion of

though the Police might indeed force the ball-players tion will have to encounter in the United States, nor quent, upon the depopulation of that country by to abandon their game, yet as it could not compel of the difficulty of conveying a large body of men, plague, famine, and emigration - pauperisin, and with the necessary materiel, across the Atlantic; consequently all kinds of crime to which poor sult would be that, instead of expending their super- without transports. We will suppose the invading starving creatures are driven by desperation have fluous energy-or " letting off the steam," as the say- army to have eluded the vigilance of the British greatly diminished ; and that in no part of Her ing is - in a healthy and harmless sport, they would cruisers ; we will suppose - more monstrous still - Majesty's dominions we may say, in no part of seek for amusement in the grog-shops and the broth- that the British Government has no hired agents the civilised world-is there such a truly moral and els. That this is the certain consequence of all Puri- amongst the conspirators on this Continent-that religious people as the people of Ireland. Their, sotanical restrictions upon barmless Sunday sports, all amongst their leaders there are no traitors, selling the cial virtues are the admiration of all travellers if and experience teaches, and the Police Reports of Glas- secrets of the Society for good hard cash ; or that the the purity of their women, to tourists accustomgow, Edinburgh, and other large cities where Sabba- British Government wilfully shuts its eyes and ears ed to the licentiousness and female depravity of Protarianism is in the ascendant, abundantly testify. In to all that is going on around ; nay, we will grant- testant countries, seems at first almost incredible. the interests therefore of religion, morality, and de- most monstrous of all-that the invading army, some We refer our Quebec cotemporary to a work pub-the public teaching of the Anglican Church in the other Holy Days, whose observance the Catholic to the nearest jail? These questions have been al- of the chastity of the women of Protestant Britain,

The Quebec Gazette calls attention to what he calls "the very significant fact"-that "crime, nauperism, and all kinds of suffering have decreased throughout Ireland in exact proportion to the decline of priestly rule ;" or in other words-that the condition of the people has improved in exact proportion thus depriving the ball players of an amusement ers of this new movement are evidently belligerents to the decline of Catholicity in Ireland. We demur to our cotemporary's statement of facts. "It is perfectly true that, of late years, owing to eat deal too much "slack-jaw." We say nothing of the obstacles that the expedi-upon the means of subsistence in Ireland, conse-

MILE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

n which it can no longer be said that our mailens are than he is when close at hand; if he formed one of a special that our mailens are than he is when close at hand; if he formed one of a special that a special that our mailens are than he is when close at hand; if he formed one of a special that a special that our mailens are than he is when close at hand; if he formed one of a special that -crime in Ireland, we at once cheerfully admit. But-noteso withsthe cause assigned by the Quebec Gazette for this state of things, viz., the decline of "the influence of the Catholic clergy. "Never, at any epoch, was that influence more general and powerful at any, lime, were the great body of the Irish peois to that influence, to the salutary discipline of the Confessional, and the power of the Catholic religion

vover the corrupt heart of man, that we must a cribe the virtues of the Irish people. If the Quebec Gazette objects to this, will he be pleased to assign some other, and adequate cause for the difference betwixt the morals of Catholic Ireland, and Protestant Great Britain-a difference admitted by Protestant writers themselves, in language stronger than we of ourselves would dare to employ. If he denies this, we pledge ourselves to give him plenty of Pro-. testant testimony to the truth of what we assert.

In the meantime, we would direct his attention to the following extract from a " Charge," lately delivered in England by Lord Campbell ; which is strikingly illustrative of the morality of Protestantdom, and displays a state of society there, forcibly in contrast with that which obtains in Catholic Ireland :

"The calendar before him" - exclaimed Lord Campbell-" was quite appalling. It was only three or four months since the last assizes were held, and the jails delivered-and now there was another list of crimes, tremendous in their magnitude and alarming in their number. Not only were the cases very numerous, but they included cases of a very deep dye. There they lay before him in groups and in alphabetical order: under most of the heads there being a considerable number of cases, and consisting of-Bigamy-Burglary-Damaging Machinery-Housebreaking-Manslaughter-Murder-Rape-and other CRIMES, SOME OF WHICH ARE NOT TO BE NAMED AMONG US. . . . IL WAS a matter for grave consideration"-he added-"that as our material prosperity increased, crime in some parts of the conrtry increased also."

To what must we then attribute this "increase of crime" in Protestant England, coincident with an increase of the "material prosperity" of the country; whilst in Ireland, a return of the same prosperity is marked by an almost total cessation of crime? Shall we attribute it to the inherent, and ineradicable depravity of the Anglo-Saxon, or to his Protestantism? for to one of the two it must be attributable. We leave it to the Quebec Gazette to decide.

For ourselves, we take this opportunity of saying in advance, that, we utterly repudiate the former hypothesis. By nature all men are very much alike ; and it would be absurd to attribute to the Celt any moral superiority over his Teutonic brother. We must look elsewhere then, than in mere difference of race, for the cause of the moral difference betwixt the Catholic Irishman, and the Protestantised or non-Catholic Englishman; and this sufficient cause we can find only in the religious difference betwixt them. If the Gazette can assign any other, we shall be ready to give it our serious consideration.

A correspondent who appropriately signs himself "Snob," asks-" if a British subject in Canada can accept a title of honor from a Foreign Power, or wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order without permission from his own Sovereign ?" Yes, " Snob," certainly he can; for, as Brother Jonathan says, this is a free country; and so long as he offends not decency or morality, any man, being a civilian, may wear what he pleases, and dress himself as he likes. He may cover his coat, and his breeches to boot at that, with Urders and all kinds of Decorations; and though every body would be at liberty to laugh at him for so doing, nobody could legally interfere to prevent him. The law is this. No officer or person holding a situation of any kind in H M. Service, whether on full or half pay, can accept any title or order from a Foreign Power, without permission ; neither can any one be presented at Court, to Her Majesty, or Her Majesty's representative; bearing its Insignia, unless he has been first authorised to wear them by the Sovereign. But in private life, in his own house, and amongst his own friends, a man may wear as many decorations as he can find room for on his person, and style himself-Chevalier-Comte, or Baron just as he pleases. If however he desires that his own Government shall recognise these honors, if he wishes to be presented at Court as Chevalier &c., or to be allowed to wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order, in uniform, or in any public capacity, he must first of all apply to the proper authorities for permission to do so. For instance-our friend "Snob" has a perfect right to hang a pasteboard medal round his neck, to tie a tin-kettle to his coat-tail, for to clap the lid of an old saucepan on his breast if he considers it either ornamental or useful so to decorate himself; and what he may do with the pasteboard medal, the tin-kettle, or saucepan lid, aforesaid, he is-so far as the law is concerned-equally at liberty to do with any other ornament or decoration 'to which he may Robert and Brief Mary 1940, 1940. Na <u>amin'ny s</u>arana mandra mandra 1944. take a fancy.

where, it we may believe another Protestant witness, the Church of Rome, suffering no injury from it, en-Protestant minurity in a Roman Catholic community, he would not desire to light a fire of fanaticism which might consume himself.??

In a similar strain speaks the Transcript :----

"As regards the bondage to which we in the Lower Province are subjected, by either Pope or Priest, in Ireland Ihan it is at the present moment ; never, it site very lightly on as after all. Mr. Brown will tiave no sympathisers in his sormon upon a new reli-, ple, more cheerfully submissive to that influence. It gious crusade in this part of the country ; and if he does venture to commence it, will have to carry it on himself."

By Protestants' own showing then, the Romish riests are not such cruel tyrants after all, nor the Protestant minority so much to be pitied. We wonder, however, if the situation were reversed, if Protestant were in the majority, how long Catholics would be able to say with the Commercial Advertiser, " that they suffered no injury from Protestant ascendancy, enjoyed the same rights as Protestants. and had no reason to fear their being curtailed ?" How long, if Mr. G. Brown had the power to prevent it, would that it is an imperfect, or at all events, a doubtful he leave us Catholics to educate our children as we "Rule of Faith ;" for that which is certain and perthought fit ? We should like to hear what the Ca-, fect, needs neither to be "inquired into" nor "retholics of Massachusetts say upon the subject.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

SIR-For the information of those who believe that the Catholic Church prohibits the circulation of the Scriptures, I give the following. It must be remarked that the editions published at an earlier date are not given here—to do so would take up too much of your valuable space. The TRUE WITNESS has done invaluable service to the cause of truth and justice, in advocating Catholicity, of which it can proudly boast of being the organ in Canada. Long may its career ot usefulness go on-and long may it be well supported :--

In the year 1797, the New Testament was published in Edinburgh, with the approbation of the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hay; and in 1800, the same Bishop had the entire Bible published. The publisher (a Protestant) of that edition, in a letter, dated 26th April, 1830, during a discussion in St. George's Church, Edinburgh, makes some remarks worthy of notice. He says :-

"I think it right to mention, that about 30 years ago, I printed two editions of the Douay Bible, of, I think, 3,000 and 2,000 copies. . . I mention these circumstances in opposition to the assertion 50 often made by ignorant men, that the Catholic Church prohibits the reading of the holy scriptures."

So much for the testimony of a Protestant.

In 1809, R. Coyne, of Dublin, published an edition of the Bible, of 5,000 copies; and in 1811, he pub-lished another edition of the Douny. In 1820, he republished an edition of the New Testament of 20,000 copies; and in 1821-25, 30,000 copies. In 1825, an-other edition was recommended by the Catholic Prelates, of which, in a few years, 90,000 copies were sold. In 1841, another edition of the same, by the same publisher, octavo, 80,000 copies; 1841, quarto, 5,000 copies.

The following figures will show the copies published by the booksellers-five out of the six names being Protestants :--

Publishers. Mr. Coyne, Dublin,				Copies. 230,000
" Smyth, Belfast,				18,000
Messrs. Simms & M	Ent	vre,	Belfast,	15,000
Mr. Mairs, Belfast,			. '	9,000
,, Greer, Newry,				4,000
,,,,,,,, .				<u> </u>

279,300

Total, The above table will, I am sure, clearly prove to ignorant, and, I will add, prejudiced Protestants, that the Catholic Church does not prevent the reading or circulating of the Word of God. What will inr. Kirwan (Murray) say to this ? It cannot indeed be denied; but Protestant itenerant mountebanks-such as Gavazzi, beasily Achilli, and Murray-cannot live without calumniating the Catholic Church.

His Lordship the Bishop of Monterey, California, is in lown, and preached at the Parish Church on Sunday.

1 et 1997 - 1997 in The Dublin Telegraph of July 28th, acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £31 5s. from the "Young Men's St. Patrick's Association of Montreal" on account of the Father Mathew Fund.

A NEW " RULE OF FAITH."-" Mr. Heywood, the member for Lancashire, has given notice in the British House of Commons that, next session, he shall move- An address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the authorised version of the Bible, and to prepare a plan for the for-ther revision of that translation."- Transcript.

"The Bible alone is the Rule of Faith of Protestants;" and to the great majority of English Pro-cannot read the Bible in the original languages. This "Rule of Faith" it is now proposed to "inquire into," and "revise"—an implicit acknowledgment vised."

But all British Protestants do not acknowledge the "Royal Supremacy" in religion ; nor will dissenters admit the right, either of the House of Commons, or of a Royal Commission, to inquire into, revise, or al-ter their "Rule of Faith." It is not unlikely then, that, if Mr. Heywood's motion bears fruit, we shall shortly see two Protestant " Rules of Faith" in England-King James' " Rule of Faith" for the dissenters; and Queen Victoria's revised and greatly amended "Rule of Faith" for orthodox churchmen. This will give rise to some very funny complications.

GODLESSNESS OF THE SECULAR PRESS. The Pilot says we "make large pretensions to piety." We ask when, where, or how have we done so? He says, "The Satanie doctrine of doing evil that good may come, hes at the bottom of his politics." We ask him to point out an instance. It is to the parties whom the *Pilot* tondies that this doctrine belongs.—*Montreal Witness*.

Our answer, we trust, will be home. To the first question :- Always ; in the Witness ; in the too common way, by words, words, words. Our cotemporary will hardly contradict us if we say, that an editor who deals in solemn warnings to sinners, in exhortations to perseverance in saints; who selects such articles as the very excellent ones usually contained in his "Christian Treasury"; who earnestly contends against what he regards as infidelity, &c. &c. &c.; and who does this week by week in a public paper,

could not, if he tried, "make larger pretensions to piety." If such a man be not pious, he is a hypocrite,-aye, and a very impudent hypocrite too. How many of the pions subscribers to the Witness would accept "Religious News" and edifying selections at the hands of a man not making professions of piety? We verily believe that the faith which men have in their spiritual guides is the chief instrument in making truth effectual. Rob a man of this confidence, and his minister will preach in vain, his religious newspaper editor will write in vain, and scissorize in The mere fact of editing a paper like the Witvain. ness is an advertisement of the editor's piety, and everybody so understands it. Deny that who can.

To the second demand we reply,-the very way in which the Wilness quotes, or rather misquotes us, is a proof, perhaps a trifling one to be sure, still it is a proof of what we asserted. We wrote thus: "The Satanic doctrine of doing evil that good may come, appears to us to be at the boltom of the politics avow-ed by the Wilness." Now, look at the extract from that paper. He represents us as positively asserting that this Satanic doctrine was at the bottom of his politics. If this is not a Satanic policy, adopted for the very purpose of misleading his readers, all we can say is, that it looks very much like it. Then, look at his last assertion, -" It is to the parties whom the toadies that this doctrine belongs." short ebullition of pious (?) spleen, our contemporary ventures upon two assertions, both of which may be falsehoods. That relating to us we unhesitatingly pronounce a mean, miserable slander ; and we tell the editor of the Wilness that he has no right to assume that we do not edit our paper with as much sincerity and purity of purpose as he does his own. From what precedes, our readers will see we have not gone out of the very number of the Wilness in which he has catechised us for proofs of what we had said ; but, if other proofs were necessary, we would refer to the article upon which we commented in our issue of Monday, and to the general course pursued by him in relation to the Roman Catholics. We say again, it appears to us, -that is, we give it as our opinion, and we only ask it should be taken for what it is worth,which, perhaps, the Wilness may say is not much,that the Witness, in view of what he regards as the great blessings which would follow if broad Protestant principles could be made to rule in the Legislature, would do grievous present injustice to Lower Canada.-Montreal Pilot.

Fing .- About, half-past six p'clock Mouday mornng a fire broke out in the building known as Holland's Nail Factory, at the Str Gabriel Locks, on the Canal. The building was entirely destroyed, nothing but the walls being left standing. At ANTOWN HERE'S

<u></u>5

THE MONTGOMERY GUARD .- The Montgomery Guard under the command of Captain C. Murphy, who left New York on Monday morning on a visit to Canada, arrived here vesterday alternoon, and being met at the Railroad Ferry Wharf by the City Council and a number of citizens, His Worship the Mayor presented the following address :---

Gentlemen of the Montgomery Guard .- As Mayor. of the City of Quebec, and in the name of the citizens, I have much pleasure in offering you a hearty welcome on the occasion of this your first visit to our ancient city.

Possessing, as Quebec does, a large proportion of citizens laying claim to similar birth or descent; and auimated by feelings of nationality kindred to your own, your visit has been hailed in this city with peculiar gratification.

To the worthy and warm-hearted sons of St. Patrick, by whom you are surrounded, and who are always foremost in extending the open hand of fellowship and welcome, no occasion can be more anspicious for the display of these noble features so highly distinctive of their nature, than the advent' among them, on a mission of peace, of so many of their galant brethern.

1 am sure I give utterance to the cordial sentiments not only of one class of our citizens, but of the whole community, in expressing a hope that on the occasion of this, your first visit to Quebec, with the assistance of our friends of the Emerald Isle, we shall succeed in rendering your short stay among us in every respect agreeable to you individually and collectively. .

Jos. MORRIN, Mayor of Quebec.

The Guard marched in procession through the streets with bayonets fixed, colors flying, and drams, beating, to Russell's Hotel, where a lunch was par-'taken of at which the toasts of "the Montgomery Guard," "the Queen," "the President of the United States," and "the Ladies of Quebec," were proposed and suitably responded to. In the evening, a Ball in honor of the Guard's visit, was given at the Music Hall.-Quebec Morning Chronicle.

THE POTATO CROP BLIGHTED.-A Bowmanville paper mentions that the potatoes in the vicinity of that place have been seriously visited by the blight and so suddenly and rapidly has been its progress that anything like an average crop is despaired of. Various tumors are in circulation throughout the Province concerning this crop ; but the general opinion is, that the yield will on the whole be better than it has been for many years.

TORONTO.-The usual weekly murder has taken place at Toronto, the victim, a Mrs. Brothers, who was strangled, her neck broken, and the body thrown into the lake. In consequence of the state of decomposition in which the remains were, two convicts were pardoned on condition of placing them in the coffin. -Commercial Advertiser.

THE TORONTO CORONERS.-The services of these officers having of late been so often called into requisition, and their duties so inadequately discharged; and, to all appearance, murder and manslaugh-ter being on the increase in the Metropolitan city, -His Excellency the Governor General has wisely associated with Coroners Duggan and King, three other Gentlemen, who will take a great part of the business off their hands. The official notice appears in Saturday's Gazette .- Transcript.

Verily the Metropolitan City is becoming unenvibly notorious ! Evil communications corrupt goood manners. How shall our legislators preserve their morals from the general contamination, or manage to steer clear of that vice which in this famous city, despite the admonitions of George Brown and Co., doth so openly abound.-Ibid.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER .- The most cool and daring In this stlempt at murder which has ever taken place in this vicinity, was made on Thursday evening of last week, about halt a mile from the village of Rockton. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows :- A poor blind man, (colored), led by a small boy, stopped at Harrison's tavein about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday. He immediately soli-cited a small sum of money from those who were in the bar-room, amongst whom were two young men named Marical and Hackett. After receiving some few coppers from these, and a few pence from Mrs. Harrison, who was waiting on the bar, the poor man left, wending his way slowly along the road towards Galt. After his departure some ten minutes, Marical and Hackett followed, and by the story of the little boy, Hackett caught up to them about half a mile this side of Rockton. The old man was sitting off the side of the road, having the gravel taken sout of his shoes by the boy, when Hackett advanced, and; without a word, inflicted two severe blows on the old man's head with a pistol. He then demanded his money or his life, but ere he had time to reply, Hackeir deliberately fired the pistol at his head, and retreated into the woods. The boy at once gave the alarm; and on the neighbors assembling, they found Marical by the side of the old man, whose head was covered with blood. He at once removed, and Dr. Lundy called in, who found that the ball had entered the side of the head, but in such a way that hopes are entertained of his recovery. On his person there was found but a few shillings and some coppers. Marical was arrested on the spot, but Hackett escaped, and up to the latest accounts was still at large, although several constables were in close pursuit of him. We sin-cerely hope he may be caught, and that his cold-blooded altempt to murder, a helpless and inoffensive old man will receive its merited reward. Maricalt has been committed to stand his trial. - Dundus Reformer.

The Protestants of Upper. Oanada, affect a great sympathy for their coreligionists in the Lower Province, whom they represent as abandoned to the -cruel tyranny of the Romish priesthood. The Protestants of Lower Canada, on the other hand, 'repudiate this sympachy, as unnecessary, and perfectly un-called for by the actual state of affairs. Says the Bishop, of Montreal was to have officiated at the Commercial Advertiser :- , 1951 63 , page 1951 01 : 1 e still We have no desire to engage in a clusade against Assumption. The second state of the second state

ithout calumniating the CATIIOLIC.

Montreal, September 13, 1855.

To the above remarks of our correspondent, we may add the following, as affording a satisfactory explanation why Catholic Bibles are sold at a higher price, than are Protestant Bibles, and why, therefore, the former are not so extensively circulated as are the latter. It appears that this is owing to the injustice, and gross partiality of the British Government.

Mr. Duffy, the eminent Dublin Catholic publisher, thus, in a few words, puts the matter in its proper light. "Some people"—he says :—

"Wonder why our editions of the Bible and New Testament are not sold as cheap as the authorised English version; and the answer is simply this-We have to pay a duty amounting to nearly 25 per cent. on the paper upon which we print; whereas the duty is actually refunded to the printers of the authorized Bibles, and Church of England Prayer Books. So that while the priest is ready to purchase out of his scanty means, and distribute amongst his flock, copies of the Sacred Scriptures. the Government throw an impediment in his way by imposing a prohibitory duty of twenty-five per cent. on their printing, publication, and sale."

What honest fair dealing opponents these Protestants are to be sure ! First-they do all in their power, by means of unjust, because partial taxation, by means of lieavy duties imposed upon Catholic printers and publishers, but from which Protestants are yesterday forenoon.-Chief Justice Sir L. H. Lafon-exempt, to impede the circulation of Catholic Bibles taine presiding. To supply the temporary vacancies and Testaments ; and having partially succeeded, they then turn round upon us, and accuse us, the victims of their injustice, of being opposed to the circulation of the Hely Scriptures. Comment upon such honorable conduct is surely unnecessary

un neu compositore de la compositore d Compositore de la comp Compositore de la comp hen the weeks were as -

church of Notre Dame at Paris, on the Feast of the have adopted a very wise plan to avoid unreasonable

ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE .- To all who value good teeth, we recommend the use of this Dentrifice, prepared and sold by S. J. Lyman & Co., Place D'Armes, Montreal.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE .- The Court appointed to decide the questions of law upon which the final settlement of the Seignorial claims is to be made, is composed of thirteen judges, and commenced its sittings on the Bench, caused by the appointment of the Superior Court Judges on this commission. - Commercial Advertiser, 7th inst.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The Quebec Gozette says : -"We learn that in consequence of the exorbitant rents, and rates of boarding adopted by the expectant Torontonians, many of the officers attached to the Government have determined to leave their families in Quebec during the ensuing winter. We think they

e e sie ale an en the **Birth** ? De maisaure off már In this city; on Sunday evening, the Stheinst.; the wife of Mr. John Fraser, Printer, of a son. energen verschen sicht im G**Died**er wie zu Güller er Alfand Al Quebec, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Eleanor Cannon, relict of the late Gordian Horan, Esq., aged 67 years. In this city, on the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. John Morgan, only son of Mr. P. Morgan, aged 19 years.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

EDBEIGN INTELLIGENCE. States of the August PRANCE.

وكالمتعاط والأطأة

6

QUEEN VICTOBIA IN PARIS. Queen Victoria's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumshirt find. The Parisians have expended an im-mense absolution entities and, and the Emperor has established the post imperial hospitality. The English papers are full to overflowing with accounts of the fertivities.

The Emperor went down to Boulogne, there to rewhich she disclibely. It was half-past one o'clock which she disclibely. It was half-past one o'clock which she disclibely the the Emperor received her as she alighted from the royal yacht, and kissed her on both checks. He also cordially shock Prince Albert by the hand, and gave a friendly greeting to the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, by whom her majesty was accompanied. The Emperor and his guests proceeded at once to the railway station, and set out for Paris. Here they arrived at twenty minutes past seven, an liour behind time. The Queen, on entering the station, was saluted

with the thundering of artillery, and was received by the Prince Napoleon, Marshal, Magnan, the Prefect. of Police, the Prefect of the Seine, the Commander of the National Guard, and other distinguished personages. Her Majesty was in a plain silk dress, and looked remarkably well. A bouquet was presented to her in the name of the 8th battalion of the National Guard.

The Queen and the Princess Royal, the Emperor and Prince Albert entered a carriage drawn by six borses. The Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon entered another carriage; the suite took others. The cortege then set out amid thundering cries of "Vive la Reine !" " Vive la Reine et l'Angleterre !" "Vive la Reine et Prince Albert !" and "Vive "Empereur !" from the National Guards, the troops and the multitude. As the cortege passed on, the same cries were repeated with enthusiasm; and while the drums of the different regiments and battalions beat "aux champs," the band played "God save the Queen." And so the Queen continued her route to St. Cloud, the people, and the troops, and the National Guard shouting, the bands playing and the artillery thundering. By the time the cortege reached the Champs Elysée it had become quite dusk, and by the Emperor's orders the cortege broke into a trot.

The royal party were finally taken to St. Cloud to lodge.

THE QUEEN AT NOTRE DAME .- Her Majesty having desired to visit the metropolitan church-the famous Notre Dame-she was conducted there. Her Majesty was received by the Archhishop of Paris, who, at a very short notice, was in waiting at the bead of his clergy, in ordinary costume. The Sisters of Charity (to the number of about filty), who minister to the sick at the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, were on the steps of the church, in their white dresses. On the Queen alighting from her carriage, the Archbishop addressed her in nearly the following terms :-

"Madam,-Permit me to express to you the hearty good wishes of the clergy of Paris for your Majesty, and for the great alliance which has already accomplished so many great things, and for which such high destinies are reserved."

The Queen graciously bowed in acknowledgment of this speech, and then entered into conversation with the Archbishop, and walking by his side, entered the interior of the church, and went directly to the Treasury, where she inspected the brilliant place and precious articles there collected. In about a quarter of an hour her Majesty quitted Notre Dame.

SPAIN.

Energetic measures are being taken for seizing the of the clergy, in spite of the passive resis tance of the bishops and other ecclesiastical anthorities. The Gazette publishes decrees removing General Camba from the Captaincy-General of Porto Rico, and appointing General Leymerich to succeed bim. The same journal also publishes the memorandum addressed to the Court of Rome. The allocution of the Pope on the altars of Spain, delivered in the last Consistory, has been received. The Spanish government appears disposed to employ forty men landed, but retu temporisation instead of coming to a direct rupture getting some refreshment. with Rome. Advices from Madrid, dated Tuesday, the 21st, ult. state that the Gazette of that day, publishes the communications which have passed between the Spanish and Papal Governments on the subject of a concordat. A socialist conspiracy has been discovered at Barcelonia, and several workmen have been arrested in that city on a charge of forging paper money. Senor Bruil has returned to Madrid from Saragossa. The treaty with the Dominican republic has been ratified. The virulence of the cholera has diminished.

A'letter, published in the Cologne Gazette, and St. Mary's, and one from St. Peter's, churches. The would see this great work languish, and not put his dated Vienna, the 15th ult., contains the following : whole moved through Platt, Stare, Jay, and Frank shoulder to the wheel, and out, of his purse give ge--The accession of Spain to the western Alliance is now considered certain. Intelligence to that effect has reached us both from Paris and Madrid. But it is also believed that this will not be the only accession, and that it will be followed by that of the Scandinarian States. It is asserted that England and France have agreed to the conditions proposed by Sweden; they guarantee her actual possessions, and engage, in case she can reconquer her ancient States, to place sufficient troops at her disposal for a certain number of years to maintain possession of them. As to Denmark, the matter is stated to be as good as settled there also, the Danish Admiral Mourier, now in Paris, being entrusted with the necessary powers for the definitive conclusion of a treaty with the Western Powers.

ITALY.

The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa states that the Piedmontese Government has instructed the treasurers of the ecclesiastical fund not to pay the increase of salary consequent on the new law for the suppression of convents, to such curates as insist upon protesting in writing against the said law. Those that merely protest viva voce are to receive their full sa-

A letter from Genoa states that the comments in our Parliament and in the French press have awakened the hopes of the middle classes of Naples and greatly frightened the authorities.

RUSSIA.

It is positively stated by the Military Gazette of Vienna, that the Emperor of Russia will, towards the latter end of this month, proceed to Sebastopol, with his brothers Nicholas and Michael, in order " to convey in person to the army the expression of the gratitude of his late father, as he verbally promised to."

OPERATIONS IN THE WHITE SEA.-The Military Governor of Archangel, Admiral Kroustchoff, under date of the 20th of July has forwarded to his government the following details of the movements and operations of the allied squadrons in the White Sea :- " The English steamer which, on the 17th of June, approached the island of Zaiatsky, returned there on the 21st with a French steamer. Detached vessels of the squadron have continued to cruise opposite and cannonade the villages along the coast, which have been in a great measure abandoned by the inhabitants. This after a heavy cannonade the villages of Streina and Megra have fallen a prey to the flames. The attempts of the enemy to penetrate into the interior even to a short distance from the above have remained unsuccessful; thus on the 13th of June the peasants of the village of Nijniaia Zolotitsa fired upon a rowing boat, which attempted to go up the river Zolotitsa, and compelled it to return to the steamer in the offing, which then opened fire against the village."

THE BALTIC.

Admiral Dundas's despatches, descriptive of the attack on the fortress and arsenal of Sweaborg, are now before us. They contain a full and accurate account of the dispositions made for the assault, and of the manner in which the service was performed. Sweaborg, it seems, is not so utterly annihilated as the first accounts which reached England would have led us to suppose; but it is obvious that a terrible blow lins been inflicted upon the enemy in one of those very strongholds which he sanguinely persuaded himself were impregnable, but which must henceforth be regarded as lying completely at the mercy of the Allied fleet under the new method of warfare, which it has so brilliantly and triumphantly initiated .-News of the World.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA. - A despatch from Homburg says that on the 10th, two Eng ers bombarded the batteries of Riga for five hours, and caused them much damage.

streets to the grounds. Prayer was offerell by Rev. Mr. O'Brien, after which nearly the stone was deposited a box containing the following papers :- New York Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, American Celt; Buffalo Sentinel, Ro-chester Daily Union, Democrat, Advertiser, American, New York Daily Herald, and Times. Also a parch-ment which read as follows :- The corner Stone of the success of this work, thrice happy are we in the choice ment Which fead as follows:- The corner Stone of the new Academy, bilder the invocation of St. Patrick, designed by the distinguished Architect, P. C. Keely, Esq., of the city of New York, on the 2nd of Sept., 1855, by Patrick Kearney, a citizen of said city re-markable alike for his integrity and charity. Our most Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, was the reigning Pontiff, the Right Reverend and Most Illustrious John Timmy, D. D. Bithop of the Discussor, Perference Timon, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, and Rev. Michael O'Brian, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Rev. Michael O'Brien, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Franklin Pierce was the President of the United States, and Myron H. Clark Governor of the State of New York. The building committee were Messre. Owen Gaffney, Patrick Kearney, Michael Lester, Michael Wall, James Conelly, James O'Donoughue, George A. Wilkins, Daniel Waters, James McDonell and Lester,

and James Cunningham. The box also contained a collection of coins. Mr. Kennedy, late of New York, now of Rochester,

in the dim future events of mighty importance to us Catholics; this day which is pregnant with good incalculable to the interests of our holy religion-to the interests of education-aye! to the interest of the entire community; this day, on which have arisen in the breasts of all here present hopes glorious, and Goil grant they may be not unfounded hopes for the advance-, ment of our Catholic youth, and the utter annihilation of the prejudices which now so unfortuately exist in this land of free thought, free speech, and, until now, the hospitable home of the way-worn weary fugitive from bigoted and tyrannical oppression. Who among you that does not leel his heart big with joy and gladness? Who among you that does not feel that to-day the work is begun through which in a few years the Catholic youth of this noble city are to be sent to the world as men whose solid learning and brilliant intellects will win for them a place among the great men of this country, and whose conduct, endearing them to all around, will cause a respect and veneration for their religion, breaking down with the iron hand of truth the barriers of intolerance and bigotry. Yeswe will see going forth from this institution young men accomplished, learned, good ; causing the prejudices againts our holy religion to vanish, and with the light of truth dispersing and holding up to the bitter ignominy of defeat and shame the ignorant, vile, contemptible traducers of its immaculate doctrines : as the refulgent, health-giving rays of the rising sun scatter before them the maismatic mists of the night.

You have seen the newspapers of the day placed in a receptacle prepared for them-but who can tell, who among you will dare to prophecy the contents of newspapers ten years from this day? Where then and Catholic Americans may have lought, bled and died for Columbia's liberties, but now "America for Americans," Protestant Americans, is the glorious motto of a grateful people.

Who can calculate the great good, the immense advantages growing out of the establishment of an institution such as is the design of the present?

Fellow Citizens, we have met to lay the corner stone of a Catholic College, and be assured we lay at the same time a strong, imperishable foundation of adamaut for our future prosperity. Time may, time will roll on, centuries will pass away, but the men who by their hard earned money, will unsurpassed concensity will have erected this building, will leave generosity, will have erected this building, will leave behind them a glorious, never-dying monument, compared to which all the honors and pomp with which men may reverence the memory of the hero of a hundred victories is but empty vanity. It is customary in addresses of this kind for the

orator to inflict upon his audience long and compre-hensive summaries of the history of the various literary institutions in the United States, to give them a prosy dissertation on the rise and progress of education, with of course a most delicate and artistic carving up of the learned monks of the middle ages, a sketch of the city, town or village in which the address may be delivered, with the number of houses in existence there when that much alused and hydra-headed individual, "the oldest inhabitant," first came to light in that bleesed locality-the orator doubtless winding up by condescendingly giving the assembled multitode a gratuitons encomium on himself, informing them of many facts in his past history of which they and " the rest of mankind," would have for ever remained profoundly ignorant, had not the self-inflated individual got a chance as Shakspeare says, " to epread himself before the public." But, fortunately for you, it is not my intention to dive into musty tomes and exhaust their precious contents, to enable me to talk for an hour longer, and tire you out with other people's learning. You did not come here to stand for an hour to listen to dates and figures, but to lay the corner stone of a much needed and noble institution, and to give fresh vigor by your presence, to the cause of education. And if owing to any deficiency on my part, I should fail to interest you, and you should find my address too long, just imagine what you might have suffered had I drawn largely from the copious fountain of the aforesaid light literature of the middle ages. Violent quo-tations in Latin would doubtless be very appropriate, but I leave them to the worthy professors who will swarm here at the completion of this great enterprise, and to any one of my hearers who may be disappoint." ed in that regard, let him borrow, any one of the an-cient authors from our Rev. Father O'Brien, who is so: reminently learned in the classics, and let him read any cliapter he pleases in the work so borrowed, and although the subject may have nothing to do with laying a corner slone, or educating young men; yet he will find that his time has been most profitably thousand times a good man's curse ! spent, and I will have been spared the necessity of a labored quotation, according to custom. but it is difficult to béliéve that they have announced their resolution. "permanently" to occupy any part of the Sultar's territories. At'all events hothing of the Sultar's territories. At'all events hothing of the Kindi has officially, been made known to the Im-marial Cabinet. "The societes from St. Joseph's, one from the societes from St. Joseph's, one from No Fellow Citizens-we meet to show by our pre-

while moved through Platty State, Jay, and Frank shoulder to the whieel, and out, of his pursergive ge-freets to the grounds. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. O'Brien, after which in after years he passes the stately edifice, and hears Patrick Kenney, Esq., laid the corner stone. Be-neuch the stone was deposited a box containing the honest price will be not feel to think; that he, humble

helped to educate them. And if, Fellow Citizens, we are fortunate in the success of this work, thrice happy are we in the choice that its directors have made of the men to whom is to be entrusted the weighty responsibility of training up our youth. To what more worthy and talented body of men could the task have been awarded, than to the toold waterfactors have been awarded, than to the hoble self sacrificing society of Christian Brothers. How can an institution fail that starts with such a corps of professors. Men who have family, station, wealth, and devote a life-time to the education of youth. It is the lives of men such as these, that raises our opinion of poor fallen humanity.

How beautiful the religon ; with what enthusiasm must it inspire its followers, that such institutions as these are self-denying. Brothers, the talented Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and the noble associations of those ministering Angels to the sick and dying, the Sisters of Charity, and the Sisters of Mercy, are founded by its believers.

ed by its believers. "Knowledge," says the old maxim, " is power," but knowledge without principle, knowledge without religion as its guiding star, is a curse. Giving a vi-cious man knowledge is like placing a swoid in the hands of a lunatic. But show me a good and a pious man--a man who loves his neighbors and reveres his Goit a man as wise and learned as he is interest. God; a man, as wise and learned as he is virtuous. Shew me such a man-be he Catholic or Protestant -then will I shew yon a man to whom wisdom is a blessing; and not only to him, but through him a blessing to his fellow men.

Such, Fellow Citizens, are the Christian Brothers; and such, he assured, will be the men who in their youth will have been educated by them in this building. Certainly there is a great deal of talent among the rising generation of Rochester; the old heads have not monopolized all the genins, though times have sadly changed since they were boys.

Look at these men in miniature; the happy, chabby, rosy cheeked little orphans, and then say that there are no smart boys in Rochester.

Let us carry ourselves in imagination ten years forward. What do we see? Where we now stand a stately noble pile. What is it for? Is it a place dedicated to law? where, if an injured man is lucky, and cries head, and the penny comes up head, he obtains justice. No! Can it be a House of Refuge for boys-American boys-where the religion of their forefathers is a useless thing to be thrown aside before entering, and the Minister of that religion sporned rodely from the door, with the overwhelming conscionsness in his heart, that his little flock are lost to the Church of Christ-are last to God? No! We have nothing of that kind. This is a country of li-berty? What is it?-What can it be but the Catholic College of Rochester, the pride of the whole city; and a noble thing it is to be proud of. But let us fol-low the gaily dressed throng that are flocking in. It will be the party that now rides into political power is Commencement day. Let us listen to the speech-on the shoulders of prejudice and ignorance? Where es of the graduating class. With what loud applause but in the dust where it belongs. Catholic foreigners are their efforts greeted, and how well is that apare their efforts greeted, and how well is that applanse merited !

> How joyful, how proud of their offspring are the happy parents. Their children are fitting themselves -not for the saloons of the gay and fashionable, not for a life of idleness and dissipation. No! No!! Theirs is to be a career of usefulness and honor. Some of those young men will reach the summit of Fame's dizzy height. And think you they will not look back and cherish in the inmost recesses of their hearts, the fond memory of their "Alma Mater," and dwell with inexpressible gratitude on the names of those who toiled night and day, not to amass money, nor to invest it where it would bring in ten per cent. -No, theirs has not been the ostentations, self-congratulating benevolence of the mutual admiration society, although how often do the hypocritically religious, those " Latter Day Saints" on a new plan "cast their bread, upon the waters, knowing full well that that bread thus cast, is the best possible advertisement of their wares and merchandise, as well as of their unbounded charity and virtue. worked for the cause of education, have lavishly bestowed of their workily goods for the cause of education, and in the triumph of that cause, is their glorious, unceasing reward. What time so opportune as the present, what place so appropriate as on these grounds, to thank the beloved Pastor of St. Patrick's, himself the "corner stone" of this great work. Yes, Reverend Sir, allow me to thank you in the name of your congregation, in the name of the Catholics of Rochester, in the name of civilization, education and religion. You felt the necessity of an institution of this kind-nobly, bravely have you triumphed over all obstacles, and nobly and bravely have your congregation seconded your efforts. Long may you be spared to minister to your flock, lightly may the finger of time leave its impress pron you; and may this offspring of your pristine vigor and untiring industry, welcome you to its bosom in your old age. And when full of years and goodness, you are gathered to your fathers, will the voices of the youth who are educated through you, gushing forth in harmonious prayers for your departed soul, ascend to the heavens above as a sweet welcome in your id-

AUSTRIA.

The semi-official journal, the Oesterreichische Correspondez, announces that a concordat with the Pope was signed on the 18th ult.

The same haper states on reliable authority that the Western Powers had made known to the German. Governments, their, intention, permanently to occupy Turkey, and at no distant period to attack Russia from the Danubian Principalities. It is generally believed that the paper in question receives information from the French Embassy in Vienna, and therefore considerable importance has been attached to the foregoing intelligence. It is probable enough that the Western powers consider it advisable to occupy the attention of the Russians on the Danube.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN PORT OF WIN-DAU .- The Konigsberg Gazette asserts that two of the Allied war-steamers moored off the Russian port of Windau, bombarded it. The custom-house alone took hre, and the enemy remarking that the town contained no Russian troops ceased his fire. Some forty men landed, but returned to their vessels after

THE RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES.- A Prussian merchant schooner, belonging to Stralsund, has been lost in the Gulf of Finland, from coming in contact with one of Dr. Jacobi's infernal machines. The schooner was laden with supplies for the English fleet, and blew up by the explosion of one of the submarine inventious sent affoat by the Russians in those waters.

ACADEMY OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS-LAY ING OF THE CORNER STONE. (From the Rochester Daily Union of Sep. 3.)

Some months since a project was started by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church of this city, for the establishment of an Academy or College under the anspices of a Roman Catholic Order known as the Christian Brothers, the head of which is at Montreal, Canada. Subscriptions were taken up chiefly among the wealthy and benevolent members of St Patrick's congregation and a lot purchased at the corner of Brown and Frank St., on the fine elevation so long known as Brown's Hill. The lot is two hundred feet square and cost \$8,000.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of a wing to form a portion of the edifice. This will be 35 feet by 80 and contracts for the work will be let soon. The foundation has already been laid, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place yesterday in presence of an immense assem-

Work on then bravely, O fellow citizens ! Let not the good work languish. Watch over it with a paternal care, for great will be the joy and greater the mward of those who give themselves heart and hand to its completion-but deep and damning the shame of those lukewarm, soudid, and avaricious Catholics who refuse it their aid and countenance. Are there any here of that class? Then let my last word be with ihem.

vent to the Spirit Land.

Yes, ye misers, go home ! and when ye lay your heads upon the pillow to night, thank God that you have not got soft hearts, and glory in the thought that your children will have, not learning, not honesty, not virtue-no, none of these; but better far they will have money, and with it your blessing-rather #

This institution is designed for the education of youth of all denominations, and when completed will accommodate one thousand day scholars and one hap-

and the second secon Charles and the second s

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

- C - .

1.8.25

the ground floor will be as follows : One school room 80 by 32 feat, four class rooms 30 by 35 feet each ; a large hall, parlor, and reception room, with stair eases front and rear.-Second story Room 80 by 32 cases front and rear. - Second story it foom 80 by 32 feet, four class rooms, library, and two chambers. Third story: Four dormitories 35 by 40 feet each, four chambers for the Brothers, wash roums, baths, &c.; also a large infirmary and medicine rooms. In the basement of the easiern wing to be erected, will be a kitchen 30 by 40 feet, refectory 30 by 35 keet, pan-trise, closets, &c. tries, closets, &c.

The design shows large breaks in front, a fine portico, and bay windows. The whole will be surmountail by a bandsome concle. When completed, the edilice will be one of the finest in the State and a model in point of convenience and erchitectural beeuty.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Boston Traveller.)

ang ta Anmalis aginggoare ¹¹

We have constantly increasing evidences of the fact that the pernicious doctrines of Socialism are repidly gaining ground in this country, and are being practically carried out in their must adious features. The influences that are at work to undermine our social fabric and destroy those domestic virtues, the ex-ercise of which has so largely contributed to our prosperity and goatness as a people, are more numerous and more potent than is generally supposed. The advocates of the socialistic dootrines take good care not to offend and disgust the community by un open and unreserved presentation of their views; but under cover of some specious system of political economy or some plausible plan of industrial organisation, they insiduously advance their more radical and destructive doctrines. And in order to secure the wider pro-mulgation of these doctrines, they are ingeniously presented in the form of a work on physiology, or authropology, or in the still more attractive form of fictitions narrative.

According to these reformers, the whole order of social life, as it at present exists, is fundamentally wrong and practically pernicious. If they were to confine themselves to their economic theories, their teachings would be comparatively harmless. But they go beyond these theories for the reason that they must strike at the very foundation of the present social organisation in order to carry these economic theories into effectual operation. There is no half way stopping place in this new order of things. And the plan ol associated labor, as originated by Fourier and advocated by the lesser social lights in this country, leads legitimately and inevitably to the entire repudiation of the social ties which now exist in the community. Hence the doctrine of "passional attraction," which Fourier makes an essential part of his system, and the doctrines of "affinities" and " individual sovereignty," which form the theme of so

much of the socialistic jargon of the present day. To the aid of Socialism comes Spiritualism. This dangerous delusion is rapidly gaining ground in spite of its absurdities, and it even numbers among its victims some persons of eminent abilities and high social position. Its progress is even more to be dreaded than that of Socialism, for it tends not only to the de-struction of the present constitution of society, but to the abrogation of all human law, and the substitution of so-called spiritual dictution. It is fraternising with Socialism, and the baneful influence of both is commingled in the poisonous stream which is spreading corruption through the land.

The socialistic spiritualists are not merely inculcating their doctrines by speeches and writings, but are carrying them into practical operation in various parts of the country. In the northern part of Wisconsin a society of spiritualists and socialists has been organized under the name of the "Ceresco Free Love Union." One of the leading members of this Society is now lecturing in New England, and of course endeavoring to drum up recruits for the "Union." These people carry out the "affinity" and "passional attraction" doctrines, under the less sublunated but more sensible name of "free love."-They repudiate marriage as an arbitrary institution, and accordingly with them there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. They live, as they claim, in accordance with the perfective law, but really in accordance with their sensual desires, acknowledging law but the law of lust. The people of the town of Ripon, adjoining Ceresco, have been endeavoring to break up this nest of licentiousness, and have so far succeeded that the Unionists will probably have to betake themselves to some spot out of the State now infected by their presence. There, is another society of this character at or near Thompson, on Long Island. Another one is forming in Southern Minnesota; and another is soon to be es-tablished in Northern Texas under the direction of the French Socialist, Victor Considerant. The Se-contained the Long Island Society—the & Progressive cretary of the Long Island Society-the "Progressive Union" we think it is called-has recently issued a circular, in which he sets forth the principles of the organization, which seem to be-"unitary econoorganization, which seem to be unitary bounds, mics;" "a complete school of integral and produce-tive education;" the annulling of the human laws of marriage by the "perfective law," which decides that all persons shall be free to unite with their "bighest affinities;" and, in short, the society " cor-responds "with, and is thereby adapted to develop in-tegral inan." These may be taken to be the professed objects of all these societies, as expressed in their philosophical jargon. "Their treal objects could be expressed, if needful, in much plainer terms. We perceive that the advent of the French Socialists in Texas is not looked forward to with much satisfaction by some of the residents of the State. The State Times, published at Austin, one of the leading journals of Texas; comments: upon the plans of the philosophers with much ability and force, and thinks, upon the whole, that they can do without M. Considerant's proffered emigrants. It may be that the opposition to this new organization will be so strong as, to prevent its establishment. If so, Socialism (will i receive a serious check, for Texas, has long been regarded as a favorable region for the full development of their doctrines; and we believe that large pur-chases of land have been made with the view of es, tablishing "Unions" and "Associations" and "Phainduced to join these reformers, by the plausibility of some of their ductrines. These latter become disgusted in time, and return back to the old order of things. We doubt not that many very estimation sons now sympathise in part with the Socialists. We'doubt not that many very estimable per-

They considered that their economic theories are based upon sound principles, and if carried into ope ration would effect a greater equalization of property, and more individual comfort, and happiness than is obtained under the existing system. But whether these theories be good or bad, they are inseparably connected with a plan of association which necessarily includes radical changes in society; and the present social system must be destroyed if this plan a carried into operation. And no one can embrace the doctrines of Fourierism without assenting to the logical consequences of those doctrines, the destruction of the family relation, the sublition of civilized marriage, and the substitution of " passional" attraction for free love.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

CF A great many learned treatises have been write ten explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquistions as to their ori-

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific-its efficacy being universally acknow-ledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady-one of our own citizens.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852. This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use DR. M'-LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. 1 look one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No 3 Man-hattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

TP Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. There are other Vermisuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 3

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of suc-cessfully superintending, Mr. ANDERSON would respect-fully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character. References :

Rev. Canon LEACH, McGill College. Cols. D'URBAN and PRITCHARD. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room, No. 50, St. Charles Borrommee S reet. Sept. 6.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

Bridget. W. MURRAY,

Sec. and Treasurer. St. Bridget, 5th September, 1855.

FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS. M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co. HAVE RECEIVED A PORTION OF THEIR FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of

PROSPECTUS OF.

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

THIS Institution is incorporated with the privilege of a Uni-versity, and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jeaus. It is situated at Fordham, in a most nicituresque and healthy part of the County of Westchester, eleven miles dis-tant from the City of New York and three from Harten-yery easy of approach at all seasons, either by privale con-veysance or by the railway, which lies along the foot of the beautiful lawn in fourt of the College. The stoudd are extensive, and well laid out for College purposes.

The stounds are extensive, and well laid out for College purposes. The fathers, desirous of hestowing the most consciontious care upon the domestic comfort of the pupils, have deputed to this important and highly responsible department periods of iried skill, whose training and experience it them for the pr-cultar wants of an institution which purports to be one large family. The students are in three distinct divisions—the sc-nior, the public, and the junior—each having its generate halls and separate play grounds, and each presided over hy distinct officers and professors. "The system of government being paternal, the observance of established discipline is obtained by the mild, pervasive, yet first means of rightly understood parental authority." Letters from or to students, not known to be from or to pa-rents, are subject to inspection.

rents, are subjets to inspection. Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed circulation among the students without baying previously been subinited to authority. The students are not allowed to go beyond the ollege precincts unless accompanied by their protessors or

Visits of students to the city are not sanctioned except for such as have their parents residing in the city; and the intersuch as nave their parents residing in the city; and the inter-ests of the studies, as well as those of the moral training, are lound 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 per-mission be granted except at the express wish of the parents or guardiana, and for the reasons submitted to the president. There will be a recess of one week at Christians, but some at Easter.

at Easter. The regular classical course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; Re-ligion, Elocution, Poetry, and Rhietoric; Geography, Mitho-logy, and History; Arithmetic, Brock-keeping, and Mathema-tics; Natural, Intellectual and Morid Philosophy. There are two semi-annual examinations: the first towards the end of January, the second before the annual commence-ment towards the middle of July. At any time during the year, and especially at the first ex-amination, it any one be found worthy of passing up to a higher class he will be promoted ; and such pronotion shall be held equivalent to the lionors of the class from which he passed up. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Aris are required to undergo an examination in Natural, I tellectual 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

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, rending, witting, the first elements of Eng-lish Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic. The German and Spanish languages are taught, if required, but together with music, drawing, and other similar accom-plishments, form extra charges. Twice a week there is a eratuitous lesson of vocal music fur the beginners of the wea 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:

15

Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance, Washing and Mending of Linen,

Physician's Fees, 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 ac-count of the pressure of the hard times and with the agree-ment of the pressure of the hard times and with the agree-

count of the pressure of the hard times and with the agree-ment of the parents. Book, stationery, clothes, linen, &c., are also furnished by the College at current prices, or may be procured by the pa-rents or guardians resiling in the city. Each student, on en-tering, 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 towals four gravits four pairs of those or hosts, one pair of

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL

WANTED, in this School, a good English and Commercial TEACHER. He must produce Testimonials respecting, MA moral character. No other need apply. The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, THIRTEENTH of August. There are Ween-cies for four Boarders, and some Day Pupils. For particulars, apply to the Principal, W DORAN Bringing).

W. DORAN, Principal, And Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners.

Montreal, July 26, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, in this City, as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, under the Hopp of BRITT & 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 settle and ceceive the same.

JOHN CURRIE, PATRICK BRITT.

IN reference to the above, the undersigned would most re-apectfully 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 pro-dern style and finish. Cheap for Cash. IT? Remember 288, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notro Dame and St. François Xavier Streets. PATRICK BRITT.

Montreal, July 18, 1855.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all care-fully instructed in the principles of their fails, 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 in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursduy of June.

TERMS:	
The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing,	
Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bed-	-
ding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin,	\$100. 120
Those who remain at the College during the vaca-	- Tr
tion, will be charged extra,	10
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each.	
per annum,	20
Music, per annum,	40
Use of Piano, per annum,	÷ 8
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case	of sick

ness, 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, occ. REV. P. REILLY, President.



THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his THE Diverger bega to return his most succes managers in any or 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 \$200 Residence, St. Paul Street, to

No. 47, M'GILL STREET, Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortiment 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 Termini, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TEBRACE.)

71 ST. JOSEPH STEET.

anxes" in that State. These societies, wherever they exist, are laboring strenuously to increase the number of their members. Their agents are all over the country, and their doct trines are promiligated by means of the iterature to which we have alluded. Recruits are constantly gained from among the vicions, the yeak minded," and the lazy of Amr Well inegning parsons, also, are

August 30.

WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of— Woollen Dress Goods, Velvet. Ribbons, Boys and Gent's, Plaids, Paisley Tartan and Mourning Shawls, Henriettas, Cohurgs, Flannels, Woollens, Family Linen and other House-hold Goods, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, Hosiery, Sewed Work, Polkas, &c. &c. Their Stock of SHAWLS, PLAIDS, and FRENCH ME-RINOS. The most attention of the line in the line of the

RINOS, is the most extensive and varied in the city; and they respectfully solicit an inspection of their goods by residents and strangers, assured that both as to QUALITY and PRICE they will give satisfaction.

M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co., 185 Notre: Dame Street, Montreal,

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 dis-tance 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 duc, and be willing to re-ceive the student in case of dismissal. Semi-annual reports or builtetins 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.

TO PARENTS, &c.

MR. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Lagauchetiere and St. Charles Borromee Streets, RE-OPENED 1st instant. August 14th, 1855.

EDUCATION.

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

HOUSES TO LET.

WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

ONE Large Brick Dwelling House, with every con-venience 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 Gar-den, Stables, Sheds, &c. It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in course of another parties. Public, Works on the Card

in course of erection near the Bew Aldora bridge, how in course of erection near the Beblic Works on the Ganal, and is most admirably situated for a Comfortable Residence or a respectable Private Boarding House. Good Spring Water can be obtained in any part of this pro-being at the denth of from U. to 14

perty at the depth of from 10 to 14 feet.

-,ALSO,-Two good substantial New Brick Houses contiguous to the aboú

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

AND FOR, SALE, Several Baiking Lots in the peighborhood, the plans of Which may be seen at the residence of the proprietor. FRANCIS MULLINS.

WERE BEAM DR. MACKEON, MAN 6, Haymarket Square,

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.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY.

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 BABGAINS 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 & EMPEY, 288 Notre Damo Street, (Ibis No. 202.). Montreal, June 23, 1855.



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturerio, WHITE, and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GHAYE STONES; CHIMNEY! PIECES / TABLE? and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE: MONUMENTS; BARTISMAL, FONTS, Scc.; wishes to inform the Citizets of Montreal land Jupicinity, that any of the above-mentioned anticles they missy want, will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workman-ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition; N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, J. 499, per-son preferation. A. MARSH, association; Martine, MarBLE just arrived, ARAMI, Cunningham, Martine, MarBLE just street, near Hanover Terrace.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICI CHRONICEE.

PE

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

8

s S. d
birranmed the deliver is a wind of a 10.6
Wheat, and a super minol 9 6 a 10 6
Cats,
Wheat, 3-0 a 3.6 Barley, -
Buckwheat, aligner all and a set of or all of or of a
Rye,
Polatoosyl beaution and a periodogue
Beans, American
Beans, Canadian 10 0 1a 12:0
Mutton, per gr4 0 a 6 0
Lamb 20 a 3 9
Beef,
Lard, 112 - 114 - 11 - 11 - 0 0 - a. 0 10
Duru,
Cheese,
Butter, Fresh
Butter, Salt 0 11 a 1 0
Honey, $ 0.6 = 0.71$
Oatmeag.
Freali Pork, - per 100 lbs. 55 a 60 0

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

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

					•			s.	D. 1
40	Gross	Jobs' T	ears	Praver	Bends	per gross,		11	3
50		Commo	n B	358.	do.	do.		13	9
	,				· do.	do.		15	0
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		do.	ner dozen,	1	• 2	6
- 95		Middle	Siz	Brass	Wire I	rayer Bead	ls,		
N,O	Se 23,8	wit	ьĨЙ	edals.		per dozen,		3	6
20						do.		5	.0
20 20	···	Large Very L	arge	Size,	23 .	do,	• .	5	71
15		Small (0.000			do.	•	5	0
10		Middle	Size	, ,, , ,,		do.		5,	71
·10·	33			White,		do.		6	3
iõ	33 .	,, ,,		Red Cur	oa Bea	ds. do.		8	0
·					,,	do.		8	9.
6		•••	33			do.		12	6
	33	<u>,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	"	**	,,	do.		21	3
-1	, ,	**	"		,,		2		-

FINE PRAYER BEADS, STRUNG ON SILVER WIRE, WITH SIL-VER 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 11d, 3s 9d, 4s 41d, 5s, 6s 3d, 6s 101d, 7s 6, 8s 9d, 10s, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s 3d 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s Crosses of Ebony, with silver mountings, at from 1s 3d to

30s, according to size. Ebony Crosses, with brass mountings, at from 9d to 15s.— One Case of Parian Marble Statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, at from 4d to 15s.

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 fect high

_£18 15s. An elegant Statue of the BLESSED VIRGIN, with the INFANT JESUS in her arms, about 3 feet 8 inches, £15.

HOLY WATER FONTS.

One Case of Holy Water Fonts, at from 1s to 50s.

Parties in the country can have any article in our line for-warded to them by post, or, by express, on receipt of the money.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, June 21, 1855.

MORE NEW CATHOLIC WORKS. JUST RECEIVED AT

SADLIERS' CHEAP BOOK STORE.

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD;"

with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini: To which is added the Mediations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, -By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. " This magnificent work of the Able Orsini was recommended to me by those whose judgment carries weight in such matters, as the fullest and most compendious Life of the Mother, of God, seeing that it does not break off; as most others do, at the close of her mortal life, but follows the course of the universal devotion wherewith the Church has honored," and does still honor, this Queen of angels and of men. It shows how from age to age that devotion has grown and prospered coequal with Catholicity, and records the shrines and churches erected in every land under her invocation. It embodies the Eastern traditions concerning her, with the conclusive testimony of the Fathers; the little which is rela ed of Her in Scripture being but a faint sketch of Her life."-Extract from Translator's Preface.

We select the following as a specimen of the Notices of the Press :---

"We intended this week a lengthy notice of the first number of this work, but in consequence of a pressure of news not to be omitted, we must delay for a future occasion. We shall only saw now that the original is a work of the very highest reputation; that it includes everything in record, or in tradition, about our gracious and Blessed Lady, and that Mrs. Sadlier is the translator of that original. Her name is praise enough. As to the typography and paper, the Saddiers seem to have considered this their test work; and to have spared no expense in making it what it is, the most perfect of its kind. The Life of Our Blessed Lady, so produced, will surely have a place in every Catholic household in the New World.²²— American Celt.

American Celt. "This very able and much needed book is not the mere biography of her Blessed Lady, enlarged from the slight sketch of her life furnished by Holy Scripture, but contains all the traditions of the East, the writings of the Fathers, and the private history of the Jews. The corrupted traditions of a promised and virgin-born Messiah preserved by Pagan antions, and all the sacred prophecies have been laboriously sought out and skilfully arranged; and when what is known by reve-lation and tradition has been set down, the author proceeds to give a history of the devotion to Mary, with its rise and pro-gress in the Church. Of course it is a book which no Catholic should be without. The present translation, neutly and ele-gantly done, is admirably printed, upon fine imperial octavo paper, reflecting great honor upon its publishers."—IN. Y. paper, reflecting great honor upon its publishers."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

"The original work, from the pen of Abbe Orsini, and elegantly translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, is published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.— The style of the translation is vizorous and chaste, and gives the best and most comprehensive history of the Life of the Most Blessed Mother that we have ever met. The illustration Most Blessed Mother that we have ever met. The illustration to the present number is well chosen by the artists, who se-lect for it the moment of the annunciation, to the Virgin, of the high destiny reserved for her. The paper and typography are of a very superior description. We carnestly recommend the work to the attention of all who revere the Virgin con-ceived without sin, whom God vouchsafed to honor in such an unequalled degree.³⁹—Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.

This superb work is now complete, and is offered to the public at one-third the price of the French edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings.— 740 pages, Imperial Svo.

	Inger, miteren er er		
	S.	D.	
	Cloth, extra,	6	
	English morocco, marble edges, 25	0	
	English morocco, gilt edges,	0	
	Turkey moroceo, exira,	0	
	Turkey do., bevelled, flexible, . 40	U	
	Turkey medallion sides, 60	0	,
	Oraimaka; an Iudian Story,	2	6
1	Laura and Anna; or, the effect of Faith on the char-		
l	acter. A Tale.		171
	The Grounds of Faith. Four Lectures, by Rev.		- · •
	Henry E. Manning,	7 1	3
	Florine; a Tale of the Crusaders. By William Ber-	7	
1	nard M'Cabe,	3	9
ļ	Growth in Holiness: or, the Pravers of the Spiritual	•	
	Growth in Holiness; or, the Prayers of the Spiritual Life. By Rev. F. W. Faber. 18mo. of 500 pages,		
1	price only,	. 2	. 6
ł	[This is the cheapest work published this year-the	Éòs	
ł	edition is sold at exactly three the price.	9	146.11
ł	Geraldine; a Tale of Conscience, (London edition),	6	3
Į	Rome and the Abbey ; a Sequel to Geraldine, paper,	-	•
ł	2s 6d; bound,	.3	·9
ļ	Cardinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols. (London edition)	32	6
ł	Wilberforce's Celebrated Work-" An Inquiry into		•
ļ	the Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons		
ł	for withdrawing My Subscription to the Royal Su-		
ł	premacy. 12mo.,	3	9
l	Huck's Travels in China, 2 vols.,	10	ŏ
ł	History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius de Loyola. By Father Bartoli. Translated, 2 vols.		•
I	Lovola, By Father Bartoli, Translated, 2 vols.	12	6
1	Brooksiana; or, the Controversy between Senator		•
ł	Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, with an Intro-		
1	duction by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New		
I	York. Half bound, 1s 10 ¹ d; muslin,	2	6
1	BOOKS IN PREPARATION AND IN PRES		•
l			
l	The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale (Popular Library	Sern	es.)

The Pictures of Christian Heroism. With preface by the liev. in dilidianity PATRICKoDOYLE, of transform till protected apthei MAGENT FOR starts that the mente "BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

han search hat he says a second benefactive to be stated a second second best have been been been been been be

Bullalent of the AND in estimate would would be 15 FROPOLITAN, 28 1 TOBONTO, DETENDED TOBONTO, THE PRIME WERE COMEN

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodi-cals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1S54.

(b) A <u>District ACCEPTERANE</u> for State 1, Other Controls and C
W.F.S.MYTH Advocate
Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.
SOMETHING NEW!!
PATTON & BROTHER,
ROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 42, M'Gill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP, in magnificent style, the above Establishment; and are now prepared to offer

Greater Burgains than any House in Canada. Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to Sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

This Department is fully supplied with every article of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Furnishing and Outfitting Goods.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be always supplied with the most ashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinetts, Ac., of every style and fabric; and will be under the super-intendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreinan to Mr. GEM-MILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Estab-lishment with their potenance. N.B. - Remember the "North American Clothes Ware-house," 42 M'Gill Street.

To Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy. PATTON & BROTHER.

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

BELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and en-LIE SUBSCRIPERS, at their long established and en-larged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FACTORIES, STEAM-BOATS, PLAN-TATIONS, &C., mounted with their "ROTATING YORE," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to CHIMES, KEYS, WEIGHTS, &C., apply for Circular to A MENEURY SONS

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.



PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a

Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels ound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec ; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto ; or to

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal. Dec., 1854

THE GREATEST WILL MEDICAL / DISCOVERY, OF: THE AGE. lista ndist "miter notinis. MRAKENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds h minimum states weeds h minimum pasture weeds h minimum states weeds h minimum states weeds h minimum states were failed except in two enses, (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the writem of blies, Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the month and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysidelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eves

Two bottles are warranted to, cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

ning ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case

of ringworm. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most des perate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case or scrothla. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a contried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a com-mon weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor have about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Roston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has a of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has al-ready done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty, I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the func-tions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from it; on the con-trary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encom-ums of it that ever man listened to. To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will

" LANARK, C.W.

"LANARK, C.W. "During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical dis-covery, and used three bottles for the cure of Erysipalus, which had for years afflicted my face, nose and upper lip. I perceive that I experience great benefit from the use of it; but being obliged to return to this place in a hurry, I could not procure any more of the Medicine. I made diligent enquiry for it in this section of the country, but could find none of it. My object in writing is, to know if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found.

"DONALD M'RAE."

Answer-It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada-from Quebec to Toronto. "ST. JOHN'S.

" If orders come forward as frequent as they have lately, I shall want large quantities of it.

"GEO. FRENCH."

"CORNWALL.

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day. "Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulnuenie Syrup.

"D. M'MILLAN."

"SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854.

"South BRANCH, April 13, 1854. "I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the last sevence years troubled with the Ashma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physiciaus, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stramo-neum, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two buttles of your Pilmonie Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced more benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are seve-ral people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the won-derful effects of it upon me. "ANGUS MCDONALD."

"ANGUS M'DONALD."

" ALEANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854. "ALEANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854. "Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for up-wards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business- I tried everything that Physiciaus could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery. "I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to my-self, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a mensure, entirely removed all the inflamation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before. before. "I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a hottle it would be no object;—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable disco very.

GTHE VOLUME OF POPULAR LIBRARY : Heroines of Charity; containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vincenness, Jeanne Biscot, Mddlle. le Gras, Madame de Mirajnion, Mrs. Seton, (Joun-dress of the Sisters of Clightly in the United States; the Little Sisters of the Poor; &c., &c. With Pre-nace, by Aubrey de Vere, Esq. 2200, muslin, 226 The Soul on Calvary, meditating: on the sufferings of Jesus. 18mo., 2.6

Gate of Heaven; or way of the Child of Mary. A Manual of Prayer and Instructions, compiled from approved sources 32 mo., at prices from 1s to 15s.

The following notice of the work, is from the Buffalo Ca . tholic Sentinal:-

very neatly bound, and its low price brings it within the reach of every person. In fact, this little volume is like all the pub-lications of said firm-good value for its price." D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Montreal, June 21, 1855.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED,

By the Subscribers.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III: of the Popular Library) containing the following :- The Legend of Blessed Sador and the Forty-nine Martyra; The Church of St. Sabi-na; The Vision of the Scholar: The Legend of Blessed Egena; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blossed Ege-dius; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blossed Ege-and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justi-niani; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecily; The Knight of Chanpfleury; Quima, the Moor-ish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Ensidedin; The Ma-donna della Grotta at Naples; the Monks of Lerins; Ensebias of Marsellies ; The Legend of Placidus ; The Sanctuary A ansours bary on the information of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Rome; The Legend of St.
 Ciedmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legend of St.
 Huiler; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St.
 Huiler; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. NOW COMPLETE, the most elegant Work published this

year-A MONUMENT TO THE GLORY OF MARY. New and illustrated Work, Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archivishop of New Link

Dr. Manning Heroines of History. With preface by Aubrey de Vere.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINPS CELEBRATED WORK

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

A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE.

By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.

In order to render the work more complete, we have given

the Latin extracts from the Fathers, in foot notes, We have also appended to the work— A DISCOURSE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEP-TION. By St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguori. New transla-tion from the Italian. The Apostolical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral on the Declara-tion of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the Converted Borne Theorem. No. 1200. printed on very Giornale de Roma, Univers, &C., &C. 12mo., printed on very fine paper with an engraving. Price only, in cloth, 2s 6d.

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c. By Lady Georgina Fullation. 12mo. muslin, The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining 2 them. By St: Ligouri, Miscellanea; comprising Reviews, Essays, and Lec-tures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louis-3 11 tures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Disnop of Louis-ville. 8vo., [1 3]
(This is a most valuable addition to Catholic Literature.) Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, 3 9 Questions of the Soul. By Rev. T. T. Hecker, 3 9 Shea's History of the Catholic Missions Among the Induan Tribes of North America. Illustrated, 8 9 Fabiola; a Tale of the Catacombs. By His Emi-nence Cardinal Wiseman, 12mo. of 400 pages, muslin. 3 9 11 3 3 9 3 9 muslin, 3 Life of St. Rose of Limn. By Rev. F. W. Faber, 2 Lingard's History of England. Abridged, 10 The United States Catholic Almanac, for 1855, 1 . 3.9 . 1 3 D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, March 23, 1855. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Only Five SHILLINGS a year, in advance.) No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET,

OFFOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

MR. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithme-tic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, in-cluding the investigations of its different formula, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navisation, Graving, Ko. Naviation, Guaging, &c. The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclu-

sively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical braches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Com-mercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN MCLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST)

33, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now crayes a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishmeni to meet the wants of his autherous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Sains, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Wool-ten Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks', &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tary Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.; carefully extracted. extracted

13-N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, Jane 21, 1853

"L. J. LLOYD."

" DANVILLE, OCL, 1854.

" The first dozen I had from Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did not last a day.

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854.

. "I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West,-have not a single bottle left; for see the Medecine appearsto be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the colony.

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

"JOHN BIRKS & Co." DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all consti-tutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medi-cel Hall. AGENTS:

Quebec-John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Ardouin, O. Giroux.

Toronto-Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

the sugar of ADVOCATE, But at good Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House.

Quebec, May 1, 1851.

REMOVAL.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, inter that he - HAS REMOVED TO VISION Man 1 No. 25; Notre Dame Street, NEAR DONEGANT'S HOTEL

Printed and Published by John Gillies, for Grones E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.