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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855.

CART FODIARYOF THE SIEGE. COM \*\*\*\*\*\* (From the Times' Correspondent.)

further, orders to 30 rounds per gun, and the bom- as vigorous, indeed, as that on the second evening of hardment is nearly : suspended; partly. from want of fuses and a partly from considerations of a military character which have weight in the councils of our Generals. The French still continue to cannonade with energy," and to push on their sans on the extreine right and left of our position with vigor and considerable success; and it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the Russians have a very insignificant force at Tchorgoun, though their position is extremely strong, and is immediately connected with that held by the army on the heights between the Belbek and the Tchernaya. We have still two batteries which have not opened fire. There is no such thing to be talked of as taking the field against the army covering Sebastopol. Any operations against that army must be commenced by forcing a series of batteries, of intrencliments, of fortified camps placed on the ridges of ravines or elevated mounds, and in mountain passes. The town itself is as open to us externally as ever it was any time after the 17th of October, but inside the lines of rubbish and ruins created by our guns, amid high houses and in spacious, though tortuous streets, the Russians have erected earthworks pierced for guns, which are, no doubt, ready to be put in position at a moment's notice. As to the question of assault, it puzzles better strategists than most of our officers profess to be to say whether it would be advisable or not. Some say we and English cavalry and artillery, this morning. The could "go in" to-morrow if the order was given, others that an assault would be madness, and that, though we might get in, we could not be able to hold our ground, owing to the fire of the ships and of the sombre bue of the mass, for their dark blue uni-northern forts. Certain it is that the men would prefer the storm to one night's work in the trenches .---In addition to the advance made by the French, we have pushed forward a sap in face of our right attack, and our parallel is now connected with that of in bright red pantaloons, mounted on white Arabs, connected it with the parallel. More guns, 8-inch any such borrowed beauty, for the soil produces an and 32's, have been sent up from the ships at Bala- abundance of wild flowering shrubs and beautiful klava for the new batteries, and there is talk of sending for more, as well as for shot and shell, to Malta. The weather is fine. There have been, I regret to say, however, several cases not only of fever, but of cholera. The terrible disease appeared on board the Diamond, and hospital gangrene has also broken out flowers, and the air was filled with delicate odours, in the same vessel. When there are such healthy which overcame the sweltering atmosphere around sites for hospital huts, and when the Sanitarium has, the columns. Rectangular patches of long, rank, been found to answer so well, it is a serious mistake rich grass, waving high above the more natural green to huddle sick and wounded men into a small ship meadow, marked the mounds where the slain of the like the Diamond along with a healthy crew, who 25th of October are reposing for ever, and the snort-

by constant, discharges of shell from their Picket-April 21 -Our firing has now, been, reduced till house Battery. "The firing was very heavy; almost the bombardment, when 23 shells were counted twinkling up among the stars as they swept down from the French batteries upon the Russian works. During the fire upon our batteries we have had 25 guns more or less damaged. We have masked our 95 cwt. gun for prudential reasons." One 10-inch gun has been smashed to pieces, and the platform of another has number of the enemy's guns, and our damages will be made good in a very short time.

April 25.—Our fire is very much diminished today. The Russian fire is also slackened just in proportion as they find our guns do not play on them .----The French batteries have also relaxed a little in their energies. Even were there no considerations connected with the state of the siege and of our supplies of ammunition involved in this diminution of the weight of our bombardment and cannonade, it must be remembered that, unless with constant reliefs, four hour spells at working heavy guns in the heat, dust, and blood of the trenches will wear out the strongest men. At present the men are employed in repairing damages, in replacing injured guns and platforms, &c.

April 26.-A reconnaissance was made by a strong division of Turkish troops under the command of his Excellency Omar Pasha, assisted by French Turks marched in dense columns, bristling with steel, and the sunlight flashing on the polished barrels of their firelocks and on their bayonets, relieved the straps and cuffs, look quite black when the men are powder blue jackets, with white cartouch belts, and the French, and we have also formed the rifle pit we caught the eye like a bed of flowers scattered over plants. Dahlias, anemones, sweetbriar, whitethorn, wild parsley, mint thyme, sage, asparagus, and a hundred other different citizens of the vegetable kingdom spring up all over the plain, and as the Turkish infantry moved along their feet crushed the sweet taken place in the sanitary state of the regiments in red cloth hanging to the bones of his arms. All the officers had assembled on the top of this hill to exafront I send you an extract from a letter received buttons had been cut off the jackets. The man must sian skeleton close at hand in ghastly companionship. | pieces as they advanced, to which the Cossacks rebeen picked bare all save the scalp, which was still white smoke rises from the ground with a fierce, hisscovered with grisly red locks. Further on, amid fragments of shells and round shot, the body of another Russian seemed starting out of the grave, which scarcely covered his lower extremities. The halfdecayed skeletons of artillery and cavalry horses covered with rotting trappings, harness, and saddles, lay as they fell in the agonies of death, or had crumbled away into a débris of bone and skin, and leather who have all their new clothing, when I see our men straps, cloth, and buckles. From the numerous graves, the uncovered bones of the tenants had started up the old clothing that went through the severe cam-paign of the winter. We were turned out last night which they had been buried. With the clash of sticks, fuses, &c., and the effect of rockets, though about 11 olclock, the French on the right, as usual. drums and the shrill strains of the fife, with the uncertain, is very great, especially against irregular The firing was sharp and short, and we were turned champing of bits and ringing of steel, man and horse swept over the remnants of their fellows in all the pride of life. Not the least interesting part of the spectacle was furnished by the relics of the Heavy grand encounter with the Muscovite cavalry. Scots Grays and Enniskillens, Royals, 4th Dragoon Guards and 5th Dragoon Guards, all had been there; and the survivors might well feel proud when they higher powers of Thesemen certainly made a wonder-fulshow, and I almost fancied I saw the old —th in larger than troops, and some of them, indeed, were not nearly equal in strength to a troop on war footand the hospitals are almost empty now in compari- ing, for some of their men have been sent away for French cavalry being followed by the Cossacks at a son with what they were, and kept as clean and airy remount horses (a proceeding which strikes a civilian as possible at The men have got most excellent 'ca- as rather curious, seeing that the horses might as well;

of shells. The French didtheir hest to keep it alive soldierly and efficient look of the men, and the fine spected his own battalions, and on the march homecondition of their light sinewy and showy horses. As the force descended into the plain they extended their right flank, and marched towards Kamara, spreading of those who heard them. As the Cossacks retired across the ground in front of Canrobert's hill from they managed to pick up one of our followers, and J No. 2 Turkish Redoubt up to the slope which leads only wonder they did not get more of them, for they to the ruined village. A party of Turkish infantry followed the cavalry in skirmishing order, and on The man they took was, I believe, a Commissariat approaching the village the column immediately in mule driver. A few of the French Chasseurs made: their rear halted, and Bono Johnny proceeded with a charge to get him from his captors, but the Cosgreat activity to cover the high wooded hill which been destroyed, but we have silenced a far greater overhangs the village to the right. This they did without resistance, as the few Cossacks in the village had abandoned it after firing a few straggling shots at the advanced skirmishers. One fellow had been so completely taken by surprise that he left his lance the troops as they retired but hit no one, and a Rusleaning against a wall. An officer of the 71st espied it just as the Cossack was making a bolt back for it. They both rode their best, but the Briton was first, and carried off the lance in triumph, while the Cossack retreated with effective pantomime, representing rage and despair. I am told that the Turks discovered a wretched man armed with a bow and arrows, who said he was a Tchergess, lurking among the ruins of the village, and that he had a near escane of his life, as the Osmanli would not believe he was indeed a soldier. In addition to his bow and arrows, get a gallop across the green sward once more, and he carried a quaint old pistol, and his coat-breast was wadded with cartridges. I did not, however, see the man, and only report this from hearsay. I looked into the church, the floor of which had formerly been covered an inch in depth with copper money, thrown there by the inhabitants when the expedition first came to Balaklava. The simple faith of the poor people in the protection of their church had not been violated by us, but the Cossacks appeared to have had no such scruples, for not a copeck was to be seen, and the church was bare and desolate, and stripped together. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, clad in light of every adornment, even to the woodwork. The rest of the place is a heap of ruins, but the Cossacks have burrowed here and there into the stores, and have made sleeping places and stables in the walls of the prench, and we have also formed the rine pit we baught the plain. Nor did the rich verdure indeed require the houses. As soon as the Turks on the right had has poured from her shores to take part in this great gained the summit of the hill above Kamara three of the columns advanced and took possession of the ruins, and then drew up in front of the church. A few men were sent further on towards Baidar, but could see no enemy, and they contented themselves with burning a building which the Cossacks had left standing, the smoke from which led some of us to believe that a little skirmishes was going on among the hills. Meantime the great bulk of the force, leaving three columns halted at Kamara, marched on past Canrobert's-hill, the sides of which are covered with the wigwams of the Russians-some recent, others those which were partially burnt when Liprandi retired are likely to become the victims of disease in conse- ing horse refuses to eat the unwholesome shoots. As last year. They passed by the old Turkish redoubts fications thrown up by the enemy on the north and quence. There is a terrible stench at the head of the force moved on evidences of that fatal and glori- Nos. 1 and 2 towards a very steep and rocky conical harbor, at the Turkish burial ground, and at parts ous day became thick and painful. The skeleton of bill covered with loose stones, near the top of which Katcha and of the Belbek. The banks of the latter an English Dragoon, said to be one of the Royals, the Russians threw up a wall of rubbish about 24 river are under the command of the guns in the northof the cavalry camp, in spite of all our sanitary pre- an English Dragoon, said to be one of the Royals, the Russians threw up a wall of rubbish about 24 cautions. To show the great alteration that has lay still extended on the plain, with tattered bits of feet high. A group of Cossacks and some Russian mine our strength and watch our movements. As have fallen early in the day, when the heavy cavalry the Turkish skirmishers advanced, the French rocket The small bullet-skull, round as a cannon-ball, had | plied by a petty fusillade. Suddenly an arch of thick ing, rushing noise, and throws itself like a great snake towards the crest of the hill-as it flies onward the smoke disappears and the fiery trail is lost, but in a second a puff of smoke bursts out with a slight explosion on the hill top and the Cossacks and Russians disappear with precipitation. In fact, the French had begun their rocket practice with great accuracy and success. Nothing can be better for such work as this than these light tocket troops. The apparatus is simple and portable-a few mules, with panand ill-disciplined cavalry. The skirmishers now crowned this hill also, and the generals and officers of the staff, and numerous idlers and amateurs, followed them. The Russians rode rapidly down the hill-Cavalry Brigade passing over the scene of their side, and crossed the Tchernaya by the bridge and at one or two fords near 'Ichorgoun. Omar Pasha, Lord Raglan, and the French Generals then spent some time in surveying the country, while the troops were halted in the rear, the artillery and cavalry first, supported by four battalions of Egyptians. At 2 o'clock the reconnaissance was over, and the froops' slowly refired to the camp, the skirmishers of the prudent distance, and exchanging long shots with them from time to time. Before the troops moved one would think, have been brought up to them), and off the ground the 10th Hussars filed past Omar

ward followed the Turks, moving off in good style tothe music of their own bands, to the great distress. loitered about the place in spite of all remonstrance. sacks were too quick. In the twinkling of an eye one of them had hoisted up the muleteer to his saddle. and lashed him there across the bow, and, setting spurs to his horse, he was lost to sight in a ravine in a few seconds. The Cossacks fired some shots at sian officer and his staff came so close to observe us that they got under the fire of a battery over the Woronzow road, and received a flight of rockets, but were not hurt. Altogether, the reconnaissance. was a most welcome and delightful interlude in the. dull, monotonous "performances" of the siege. Every one felt as if he had beaten the Cossacks and got out of prison at last, and I never saw more cheering, joyous faces at a cover side than were to be seen at Canrobert's-hill. It was a fillip to our spirits to to escape from the hateful feeling of constraint and confinement which bores us to death in the camp. A. little expedition of the kind now and then would be of more use to the men, if it could be properly managed, than a cargo of physic.

April 27 .- If the language addressed to his officers by General Canrobert on Thursday is to be taken as the announcement of our future strategical policy before Sebastopol, it is certain that no very decisive blow will be struck against the place and the armies which defend it until the allies shall have been reinforced by some 70,000 or 80,000 French troops, of whom we are told there are already 25,000 at Constantinople on their way to the Crimea, as the avant-garde of the second great army that France contest. When these new French come where will they be stowed away? The Chersonese is almost as full as it can hold. There is really no room for more men except on the stony hills between Karanyi and St. George, which are far removed from active operations. To place men in such a position would be to deprive the allies of all advantage from their presence. A French force of the magnitude promised by General Canrobert is amply sufficient to win another Alma, or to immortalize by new victories the name of the Katcha or the Belbek. It is one of the misfortunes of our isolated position that we cannot move out to ascertain the exact nature of the fortieastern faces of the place, or along the banks of the ern forts, but it is not known, I think, whether the south bank is fortified higher up the river, 'so as to enable the Generals to decide that an army would be justified in deserting the sea and making a march to pol with Simpheropol, Bakshiserai, and the rest of the Crimea. The cavalry cannot reconnoitre in a country which is all like the mountainous parts of Derbyshire, or like the Dargle, in the county of Wicklow, on a gigantic scale. The Tchernaya is like an Alpine torrent after you ascend its course between the hills which spring from the plain of Balaklava, and all the heights over it are covered with earthworks, and the approaches to them scarped, and under the fire of redoubts and intrenchments. It is not possible to turn: this position. At present the Russians on the north side of the Tchernaya are safer from us than if the Atlantic were between us. We can see their wigwams, count their horses, watch their men cooking, cutting wood, parading, and drill-ing across the great gulf which is fixed between us, with feelings very much akin to those with which a hungry lion must watch the fat little boy who is always aggravating hungry lions at the Zoological-gardens. It is the opinion of the best informed military men that it would not be only useless but impossible; as we are at present circumstanced, to make an excursion into the country with sufficient force to operate against the Russian army with permanent advantage. It may have been an imprudent step to have sat down before (or behind) Sebastopol, but, once there, we cannot 'retire !! If we were to withdraw our guns and stores it would take weeks of labor, during which the enemy would redouble their exertions in fortifying the heights around us, to re-embark our materiel, and no one, I suppose, for a moment tlinks it would be advisable to abandon them. It

from a friend, who is an officer in a distinguished regiment in the Light Division :---

out 322 men under arms to-day. I left my company six weeks ago with about 30 odd sick in it, and now I have but three sick present, with only 17 at Scutari, and the three present are all convalescent. It is quite cheering and delightful; the whole army and all the camps seem to have risen by magic from the grave. Our men turn out for parade now as clean as if they were in Dublin, or very nearly so, and I have ceased to be surprised at the cleanliness of the Guards st Balaklava, who have nothing, comparatirely speaking, to do, except clean themselves, and in the front turn out in the same state who have only in again, not before the General had sent his Brigade-Major to compliment the regiment for the rapidity with which it turned out. We were inspected by General Buller to-day. He kept us knocking about in the sun for about two hours, and expressed his entire satisfaction at the general appearance, smartness, cleanliness, and steadiness of the men, and said he should make a point of reporting it to the Dublin again. We have very few sick here now, terers will be lesson

April 24. The fire in the town last night is sup-posed to have been caused by the ships' broadsides mount. The 10th Hussars were conspicuous for the mount. The 10th Hussars were conspicuous for the at the appearance of men and horses. He then in-heights. If we left them the enemy would most heights. If we left them the enemy would most heights. If we left them the enemy would most mill parties algorith his improve Labour weather white an

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

likely occupy them, and our forces are certainly not strong enough to invest them and the north side at the same time. It seems that there is nothing for it somewhere else, and so the matter ends, and rests for but patience. Every day the difficulties of Russia in feeding her. Crimean army and in supplying the muni-tions of the Crimean army and in supplying the muni-tions of the Crimeanias been used up? some time ago, addiatoresent carts and cattle from Poland have been brought down, and are engaged in conveying provisions and materiel to the place. Although Russian iron is excellent, it cannot last for everguns must wear out, and shot and shell do not grow. With the sea at our command, we find it difficult to keep up the supply of shot and shell for our batteries. and, even when we do land them, although we possess a railway half-way to the trenches, our difficultice seem only to begin. What means Russsia would adopt to keep her batteries efficient in winter is, I trust, millter of very profilless speculation. because there is no reason to think that the place will be able to hold out so long against sap and mine, bombardment and cannonade, particularly when General Cancobert "enlarges his circle?" of operations. Every day we diminish our distance from the enemy, who does, it must be said, his best to meet us; but, (al-) of advance, of attack, of resistance, of retreat, or though his outworks are advanced, the line of his bat- of capture, but the recital will be found very inconteries on the left; has been perforce considerably retired. As our advances are made, the parallels behind are strengthened and put into a fit state for mounting guns in them, which will be close to the enemy's works, and produce a corresponding effect, though with increased loss and damage to ourselves from the Russian guns. The process thus goes on, in proportion to our strength and the enemy's weakness, day after day, and bit by bit the ground is won from them; and, though the town itself may be defended by infinitesimal batteries to the water's edge, so long as we can keep our works clear of the enemy, and can maintain our fire against them, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, if the external army is unable to force the allies to raise the siege. Our batteries are nearly silent ; a few guns and mortars reply to an occasional shot from the Redan and Round Tower at long intervals, and there seems to be a ship behind the Round Tower, which harassesour right attack by an old shell now and then .----What a contrast to the French on our left, and evenon our right ! They have never ceased to fire, and the Russians return shot for shot from the mass of ruins and rubbish in which their batteries are enveloped. The day before yesterday the enemy opened a new battery, which is up among the houses of the town, on a ridge near the Governor's house, and directed a very heavy fire on the French, with a diversion now and then on the left of our left attack. In the right attack yesterday, we had two gunners killed and the platforms of two guns broken ; but, although these batteries have all been severely handled, they have reduced the fire of the Mamelon and of the Round Tower with great success. Still we must give the French every praise for the perseverance of their attack, deprived as they have been of their fair share of support from our fire for some days back .----They have certainly atoned for their failure .on the 17th of October, which was caused by the melancholy accidents to their magazines. There are mysterious whispers that we shall " open fire again in a few days" with an allowance of 100 rounds argun per diem. A supply of some useful 56 and a few 68 pounder guns has been brought up from Balaklava to the batteries, and considerable additions have been made to our armament since Plast wrote. A moderate supply of 18-inch bomb fuses has been raked together, and, if promises are to be trusted, we really shall effect great things on this the third commencement of the siege. Up to the date of this present letter there is no material change in the po-On Tuesday evening, soon after dusk, a heavy fusillade began; on our left between the French and the Russians, which never ceased tills dawn. It seemed as if a pitched battle were going on, and the volume of sound, the incessant heavy rolls of musket and Minié, (recalled the contests of Inkermann and the Alma. It is scarcely known in camp what all the firing was about, but the rumor is that an enormousforce of Russians threw themselves suddenly on the advanced portions of the works on the left; were repulsed by our gallant allies, who rushed after them into the very outworks of the Elagstaff Bastion, and seized on the Russian rille pits; where they maintained a desperate conflict for several hours, but were finally forced to retire, as the whole force of the Russians opposite our left was brought to bear upon them. The loss on both sides must have been very heavy .--Incould see very distinctly yesterday a new gabion work on the French left; lowards the Quarantine Fort, with French soldiers, inside it, so that it is very probable our allies have established a new sap in that direction, and that a portion of the fight took place around it. Nothing is more difficult to ascertain than the particulars of these nocturnal encounters. The right, hand man does not know what his left hand man is doing, and the great labor of ascertaining the truth with respect to the proceedings of jour own expeditionary force on such occasions is aggravated and becomes sutterly thrown awaycins the case of sour alas lies. After a cannonade, and furious firing which relaxed for a little to take breath-she relaxed just would keep, a stranger in a state of intense excitement allinght, it is common to hear some such diaogue as this the following morning :- "Isay, Smith; did you hear the row last night ?? : "No, what was it W. " Oh, blazing awaydike fury. Nou don't mean to say you didn't hear it ??...... Not a sound; came up from the trenches last night, and sleptilike attop?"----"Halloo, Jones (to addistinguished a cocked that ton horseback, riding past), itellivus what all the shindy yas aliqut, last-night?? . "Shindy is was there ? . By

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sounded to me as if it was in front foltour right at-tack." Another thinks it was on the left, another ever in darkness unless the Invalide Russe, the Monifeur, or the Gazette throw their prismatic rays ofecharges at faight or of the general operations are nother ust worths; sand must be the mere work of the imagination. Each man fancies that the little party he is with bears the whole brunt of the work, and does all the duty of repulsing the enemy; and any one who takes his narrative from such sources will be sure to fall into errors innumerable. "Io." describe a night, attack" or any operation - a sortie or an advance is a solecism. From the batteries or the hills behind them one can see the flashes flickering through the darkness, and can hear the shouts of the men, but that is all-were he a combatant he would see and hear even less than the spectator. Distrust, then, all "full and true particulars" of nocturnal engagements," and be content with learning "" results." Nothing affords finer scope for the exercise of the fancy than one of these fights in the dark-it is easy to imagine all sorts of incidents, to narrate the mode sistent with the facts. The Generals whose tents are near the front have adopted the device of placing lines of stones radiating from a common centre towards the principal points of the attack, so as to get an idea of the direction in which the fire is going on at night. Even that fails to afford them any very definite information as to the course of the fight. In a day or two after the affair has been finished one may hear what really has taken place by taking infinite pains and comparing all kinds of stories. It is, in fact, a process of elimination to discover the facts .-So we shall wait till the post goes.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF THE BISHOP OF CLOYNE .--- The Right Rev Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne, after a sojourn of seven months in the Eternal City, arrived in Fermoy, on last Monday. So sincerely and universally beloved is his lordship by all classes of the community that for several weeks past, his return was most anxiously looked for. In the several streets through which his ordship had to pass, were erected triumphal arches from which depended banners bearing the appropri-ate Irish motto of Cead mille faille." The houses were decorated with green branches, bands of music paraded the town, playing the most enlivening airs, and when his lordship made his appearance he was mel; and accompanied to his noble residence at Laurel Hill, by thousands, who testified by the most unequivocal demonstrations the excess of their joy at seeing their beloved prelate once more amongst them. At night a monster bonfire, the materials of which were of the most combustable kind. blazed forth amid the acclamations of thousands in lambent wreaths of liquid flame that seemed to reach the clouds - Cork Examiner.

THE MISSION IN CROSSMAGLEN.-The Rev. Fathers of Saint Vincent de Paul are reaping an immense harvest of good by their Missionary labours at Crossmaglen. Crowds of penitents daily approach the tribunal of Penance, many of whom come from a distance of twenty to thirty miles. The Rev. Fathers are incessant in their labours, teaching the children preaching morning and evening, hearing confessions, and giving hope and consolation to all. The Rev. Mr. Lennon and his Curates are using every exection in seconding the labours of the pions Missionaries.-Dundalic Democrat.

THE REV. JAMES MONKS .- Died, on the 7th instant, atchis residence, in Queen-street, Dublin, aged sixtyfive, the Rev. James Monks, late parish priest at St. Andeon's, Dublin.

MAYNOOTH .- When England was smarting under the sharp defeats it had sustained from the army of cilliating the Cat holics of Ireland. The consequence was that in the progress of the sixty years which have since elapsed, the Catholics of Ireland, confiding in the British Government, have suffered all their endowed institutions on the Continent to slip out of their hands. Upon the faith of the Irish first, and alterwards of the English Parliament, the students were withdrawn in a great measure from the establishments abroad, and the revenues of those institutions which had befriended Ireland in the hours of her sharpest trial and her direst need were allowed to pass-into other hands. But now, after all this, we are told by the representatives of honest old England, forsooth, that there is no breach of faith, no violation of public contracts, no detriment to justice, in the withdrawal from us of the means of educating Priests for our altars! If this be not shameless insolence an unscrupulous tyranny we know not what is. But it is well that the people of Ireland should understand the length and breadth, height and depth, of the monstrous injustice about to be inflicted upon them. Alas, poor unfortunate Iteland, her great error lies in the credulity in which, she is incurably simple enough to indulge. Protestant England is her enemy, was her enemy, and will be her enemy as long as God, in His inscrutable providence, allows her to enjoy her dominion, her pride, and her sanguinary spirit, by which she has sustained that dominion and this pride. At first she coudemned us to a dark night of barborous bondage, in which she made it penal for our forefathers to cultivate the rational nature that God gave them. She denied us education at home and she forbid it abroad. Then her institutions were endangered by her tyranny, and she long enough for us to lose the resources which we found in the generous hospitality of far-off lands. She gave us a grant for the purpose of Clerical education ; and now, when we have lost all the resources of our ancient Church abroad-we had lost all those at home long 'since'; they went to fatten the vultures of that allien establishment of heresy which the Irish nation loathes and will loathe-she now undertakes to cup the climax of her iniquity by depriving us of the grant to Maynooth, a grant which is not boon which she owes us with a thousand times more, but which may Jove, yes. 3. I think I did hear some firing the Erench gratifude, her cruelty, and her impious and inhuman The military glory of Britain has got n and the Russians, as usual, I suppose." "No, it isranny may be filled, and that Ireland may have no spice of the Irish famine in it. Tablet.

lesson left to learn but how to hate her oppression of God's people; and her relentless hustility to God's Church ..... The commission to inquire into Maynooth was an insult; for it proposed to inquire into our doctrines to gratify the morbid appetite of English bigotry. We ought to have resisted it, and for this reason we times to gratify the morbid appetite of English Digotry. Alloegnet, and Darmastil, in the county of Galway, We ought to have resisted it, and for this reason we care not to defend any of its acts. Ally was deemed at the time by certain weak people to be a boon to get such a commission sit was no boon sit was Simply an enclose districts to increase the amount of the peace of insultigand as long as we regard insults in the light of favors we are sure to get them in plenty .- Tablet. The Commissioners of National Education have determined on advancing the salaries of all their teachers from the first ult. Thus the salary of a teacher in the first division of first class will now be £46 per annum instead of £36, as hitherto; and the minimum salary of probationers is advanced from £11' to £14: The intermediate divisions are proportionably increased .- Derry Standard.

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"Wiscount Doneraile liss been chosen, by a majority f votes, as an Irish representative peer to sit in the House of Lords, in the room of the late Lord O'Neill.

Effects directly opposed to those anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the increase of the spirit duties, are, it is said, beginning to appear in, various, parts of the country. The consumption is diminishing so rapidly that we are told by the Cork Exuminer a confident belief is entertained in the distillery trade, that the right hon. gentleman, will be obliged to ratrace his steps without even waiting for the close of the financial year. Of 10s. 10d., the present distillery cost of a gallon of whisky, no less than 8s. gree to the revenue ; that is, 7s. 6d. for duty on the whicky, and 6d, on the malt.

A ROYAL PRESENT. - A young corporal of the 33rd Regiment, named Pierce Hoban, who was wounded severely at Alma and Inkerman, and sent toffiis home near Kilkenny, has received a present from the Queen of a pair of muffetees. To the present was appended a label with this inscription-"A pair of muffetees for corporal Pierce Hoban, 38rd Regiment. A gift of the Queen, and the work of the Princess Alice."

The Waterford News mentions that a submarine cable is being made to carry the telegraph wires under, or through, the river Suir from the railway terminus to the centre of the city of Waterford:

PRESERVERS OF "LAW AND ORDER."- A serious row ook place on Sunday night, May 6th, about half past eight o'clock, opposite the military barracks, between the depot of the 59th regiment, at present stationed here, and 2d Somerset Militin. A strong body of military and militia was brought down, headed by officers, and after some time, and with much difficulty, succeeded in testoring quiet .... The combatants were brought into barracks and placed in confinement. Many of them, were disfigured and presented quite a frightful appearance, showing that the row, though of short duration, was a very fierce one. We believe, however, no dangerous wound has been inflicted.-The militia, though superior in numbers, came off, we understand, the worst .- Cork Examiner. At seven p.m., Monday evening, another affray took place between the military and the militia, which kept the city in excitement to a late hour. The disturbance recommenced by an attack made by some of the 59th Regiment upon a few of the Militia. The latter being worsted in the affray, ran through the city, where they were quickly joined by large numbers of their com rades, when forming themselves into rank and file, they proceeded at a quick rate through the Grand Parade, Patrick-street, and the principal quays, followed by an immense crowd of civilians; and encountering occasionally one or two of the 59th Regiment, the lat-ter beat a hasty retreat. Several instances of furious personal encounters took place; stones were freely used, and belts were employed with serious effect. The 59th Regiment, having augmented their numbers soon turned the tables on their assailants, and for upwards of two hours the city was kept in a state of unceasing disquiet and commotion by the fighting of the belligerents .- Cork Constitution.

DEPOPULATION .- The terrible progress of the clearance system-the giant strides of depopulation-should be measured with a keen and jealcus eye by every man in Ireland. As in this island every acre has an owner, and these owners have a right to demore is needed in order to totally sweep the country clear of human beings, except the exercise on the part of all the owners of the indisputable right with which the British legislature has armed them. Individually, it is owing to connivance on their part, not to their impotence, that any one lingers in Ireland but landowners. They can clear every man out, and the recent progress of depopulation seems to prove that the clearance of the country is only a question of time and mercy. In such a task there is no absurdity. If Britain grow into one great factory, as it daily seems to do, Ireland may turn into one great grazing farm, as empty as Cromwell made it. The andlords, though a small number of persons, have abolished tillage to an extent that deprives the crown of the means of defence against Russia. The disasters of the war spring from the scarcity of soldiers. Comparativly few in number, the soldiers could not make roads and trenches at the same time, and; owing to the want of roads, an army, which is English has been preyed on by a famine which was intensely The clearances at home have originated the Irish. disasters abroad. At Sebastopol. common sense tells us (without the aid of military science) that to sur-round the fortress-to girdle it with an army and a fleet letting nothing in-ought to be the first great object ... But this could not be done from a paucity of soldiers, and the landlords banished or buried the men who would swell that army to efficiency. Their crowbar has blunted the sabre of England, and now they are asked by the "Administrative Reform Association?" why they do not fight and destroy the Russians? Why? Because they first destrayed the Irish peasantry, Because, with the view of moulding many small parcels of land into one great farm; or for the purpose of laying the lands down into pasturage for calle or sheep ; in short, because they preferred beasts to men, they drove the working seople offithe land to make way for quadrupeds. It should never be forgotten that it was during the existence of the forty-shilling freeholders, when Ireland teemed with men, that England widened her Indian empire over Asia, and extended her colonial dominion round the globe. Wanting these men without a similar population, it is impossible to retain the emnite which was won through that instrumentality. The military glory of Britain has got now a large

THE EVICTIONS IN GALWAY .- Mr. M'Mabon's metion on this subject was in the following terms ;- "To call the attention of the House to the subject matter of a Petition from certain inhabitants of the parishes of Kilbegnet and Ballinakill, in the county of Galway, those districts, to increase the amount of pauperism in the cities and towns in the United Kingdom, and otherwise to impair the strength and welfare of the Realm." The motion was to have come on Tuesday the 8th inst. -but as in consequence of the Speaker's illness there was "no house," it stands postponed. On Wednesday Mr. M. Mahon ballotted for his next torn and the motion now stands for Taesday, the 5th June .- Notion.

The agricultural reports from all parts of Ireland are very gratifying. Vegetation is progressing most favourably, and great activity prevails amongst the farmers and their workmen.

BELFAST, MAR 8 .- The very favorable (torn in the weather has already effected some important changes in the aspect of the cultivated lands. Already the appearance of wheat lands is guite changed ; the blade has cast aside its pale, sickly hue, and healthy greenness is imparted to the young shoots."

ARMAUH. - The long continued drought and severe frost at night have retarded vegetation in this district. Grass is fully a month later than last season; both wheat, and oats are in a backward state ; and very little progress has been made in the sowing of flaxseed. Notwitstanding the farmers have been actively en. gaged in cultivating the soil .- Armagh Guardian.

Very cold and windy weather here. From the long drought the crops are beginning to suffer very sensibly. Gruss looks wretchedly bad, and young or dry slock proportionately cheap .- Clogher Correspondent of the Ar. mugh Guardian.

DUNDALK, MAY 9. - Though the temperature is still somewhat ungenial for May, we cannot complain. The young wheats look remarkably well. A considerable breadth of ground is now under cats and barley, the sowing of which was favored by the late dry weather. Potatoe planting has been largely specolated on in the vicinity of this town and the country generally. Several fields are just now in a state of preparation for swedes and mangel wortzel. Pasturage is rather backward; but the recent rains will simulate that, as well as vegetation generally .- Louth Advertiser.

ENNISKILLEN.—A correspondent writing from En-niskillen, says :----- During the last few days 1 have been through a considerable portion of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Fermanagh. I lound the crops suffering every where from want of rain. The grass is very back ward ; indeed, it is a little better in Fermanagh than in the other three counties, but, except the forced grass, it is quite unseasonably late. A considerable quantity of seed has yet to be put in, and all the potatoes are not yet planted. Flaxseed for sowing is in great demaud in all the country towns, and very large quantities were produced in Armagh, Aughnacloy, and Clones markets during the week. When all has been sown it is expected that the breadth of ground in flax will be considerable. The quantity of potatoes set is very great, but those that are being planted now will run much greater risk of disease than if they had been in the giound sooner. The cereal crops look well, considering the drought, and a line rain will give them a wonderful impetus."-Northern Whig.

GALWAY. - The last few days have been extremely cold, a keen north-wester chilling the blood, and nipping incipient vegetation. This morning (May 5,) we have been favored with several refreshing showers, which must exercise a most salutary influence on the vegetable kingdom, and the temperature has become more genial .- Galway Vindicator.

CAPTURE OF SMUGGLERS IN ARKLOW BAY .-- A capture of no little importance, as well to the revenue as the parties immediately concerned in it, was made off Cahore Point, near the Wexford coast, on Saturday last. Whilst the revenue cutter Sylvan, Commander Thomas Ranil Forward, was cruising off Arklow, two smacks were observed of a somewhat suspicious appearance. A signal to fie-to was at once made, but as the smacks manifested a reluctance to obey it, chase was at once given, and a capture was shortly effected without resistance. The smacks proved to be the Caroline and the Shamrock, both of Howth. On board the former were the skipper, Captain Farrier, and three seamen. Immediately on being boarded, Captain Farrier threw himself overboard, as it, is presumed, and was drowned. It is not altogether certain whether the act was deliberate or accidental, but from the circumstances the former is the more probable supposition, for it is believed be was the owner of both the smacks. On board the Caroline were found 150 bales of smuggled tobacco, and on board the Shamrock 145 bales. The vessels were brought into Kingstown.

MacDonald and Co. of Glasgow employ 15,000 persons in the sewed muslin trade in Ireland, and pay £3,000 a week as wages.

A process server recently played an ingenious trick upon Lord Bantry, after ineffectual attempts maile to serve him with a writ in the West of the county Cork. It was said at one time that he was unwell, and the man had been turned out of the demesne. He saw a party of recruits soon after going to be attested, and believing Lord Bantry would be the magistrate he fell in with the party, and when his turn came to go up, instead of receiving a shilling, he presented his lordship with a shilling and the subpona !!.

The law which authorises the destruction by the authorities, of horses affected, with glanders and farey should be rigorously enforced. A man named Flynn, resident in Longford, died on the 27th ult. of glanders taken from his own horse. The sufferings of the di-ceased were intense; and were protracted through an entire week-he litterally rotted to death. A second life has thus been clost through the same borse, an uncle of Flynn's having died some time since of the same fearful disease, taken from the same; animal.-Midland Counties, Gazelle.

THE DINOLE COLONIES .- The Tralee Chronicle patlishes, the recantation, of a stronger", named John Leacy, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Dingle. The penitent gives the following account of his pervereion and return. He makes it he says, "in the hore that by some chance it may meet the eyes of thee people who are taught by interested parties to look upon the hollow-hearted soupers of Dingle as the house

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

took its rise from the fullowing circumstances : - I had ion its records to surrowing circumstances: -1, bad-formed an altachment with young girl, who was my the coust german. By the law of the Church, mar-ing with ber was one that could not be effected ex-coupt by a dispensation from the Hd: y See. 1 therefore copied in van to any of the local clergy, who could of course marry me until the dispensation could be had ..... Then I became a souper ... After some prelimin-. sry training, I was installed; as Scripture reader and seacher of a Sunday school. In the former capacity l had a salary of £30 a-year; in the latter one of £2-the £30 from the list Society, the £2 from some I suiss Suiday School Association ; I had also a house and potato garden rent free the garden larger, and the house large: and better fitted up than those allotted to the ordinary soupers. Besides these fixed emoluments, I had other occasional perquisites. I had my share of the clothing sent down to the colony. Then, many persons interested in the affairs of the colony paid us visite, and seldom forgot to make me some hand-reach-somelimes IOa., sometimes a soveroign. Tis the truth, and a painful one to avow, that, while J was earning this ( wages of iniquity? for 22 years, 1 was acting in constant and total opposition to the dictates of my own conscience, and that, too though I tried hard to stiffe its reproaches."

The penitent, then, goes on to speak of the other unfortunate proselytes of the Dingle Colony. From 22 years' experience, he says :---

"I assert, not as a vagne surmise, but as a certain fact within my own certain knowledge, and I am equally sure, that nothing in the whole world stands between them and 'a return to the Church but a fear of the temporal distress to which such a step seems likely to lead. In returning to the bosom of the Church I do not but discharge an important and indispensable duty; yet it is no small sacrifice I make. With a premature old age, a broken constitution, a wife and two children-one of them sickly and infirm -as my portion in this world, I have nothing but sufferings and privations to look forward to. But let it be so. In that Holy Word I've so long been employed in prostituting to ends so opposed to its spirit and teaching, I've read, "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loss his own soul ?'- I've read of one who was content for my sake to be homeless, penniless, an outcast, dying upon a cross; and as I have, by my apostacy, ' crucified the Son of God, and made a mockery of Him,' I am content to trust in Providence, and to submit patiently to the chastising hand of God here, in order to . flee from the wrath to come."

"Every attempt has been made to induce me to go back; but I have made a solemn promise to Dr. O'Sullivan, the parish priest, before the crucifix, that I would not return to the iniquitous course I was tollowing, and, with the blessing of God, 1 will die soonor than depart from this pledge. I have been informod that the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Coadjutor-Bishop of Kerry, will be in Dingle in the course of a few If I don't mistake much, a great many perdavs. verts will then make avowals similar to mine."

The Rev. Dr. O'Snilivan, parish priest of Dingle, has addressed an important letter to the Tralee Chronide, on the subject of the assertions of the souper proselytisers, that the Irish Missionary Society has conferred, and is conferring, incalculable blessings on the barony of Corkaguiny, by the numberless conversions of Roman Catholics to the Protestant faith." The Rev. Dr. makes the following statement of lacts :-

" According to the census of 1851, the population of the barony of Corkagoiny amounted to 28,990 How many Pratestants can be reckoued amongst this number? Are there 3.000, or even 1,000? No! I fear-lessly assert, out of a population of 28,990, there are not more than about 750 Protestants of all shades soupers and all. Every ingenuity which human malice could devise was adopted to destroy the Catholic faith in this barony. That attempt has utterly and entirely failed. It is sheer nonsense to count sonpers as Protestants. 1 prove this by the solemn, sometimes by the sworn, testimony of hundreds. You have this fact attested within the last fuw days by the solemn declaration of the following individuals, whose names never before appeared in print in referance to this subject :- John Leafy, Bible reader for 17 years; his wife, : children, Thomas Leacy and Catherine MIS. LOACY Leacy; Mary White, Ellen White, Mary Mahony, William Halloran, his wife Ellen Halloran; Maurice Moriarty, his wife Johanna Moriarty, Ellen Moriarty, Pairick Kennedy. All these were soupers for years, and now declare that the other soupers in the colony "are hypocrites, as they were themselves."

the sufferings and unth of the early Christians, and be increased; and the line regiments in the Medi-and that in the very midst of war we are able to enjoy to contribute to the kapport and extension of the terraneant and tonian Islands will proceed to join the not a few of the advantages of peace. History would not a few of the advantages of peace. Bistory would present no parallel to the conduct of a nation which avalen i which makes them what they are : - For the larmy in the East, alt has not as yet been officially at 22 years I have been a souper .: ... My perversion announced: what regiments, are to be placed under orders for active service; but it is believed, that the 3rd Light Dragoons, quartered in Manchester, and the sthe certainty of defeat by treaty to the almost equal 7th Hussars, at York, will form the cavalry reinforce-ments, and that the infantry, will consist of the Sist, The Assassin Planosi. - Protestant Britain, which, King's Own Light Infantry, from Manchester', 80th Foot, from Fort George ; 82nd Foot, from Ruliaburgh ; 94th Foot, from Windsor; and the 3rd baltation of the Rifle Brigade (newly raised); from Portsmouth and the

'It'is understood to be the intention of the British and French governments to send a strong force of artillery and infantry to assist in the operations about to be resumed against the Russian fortresses in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and the Baitic. It is stated that the expedition will number 25,000 men, France. supplying the greater portion; but, as a set-off, the Brilish government is to increase the naval forces, and to furnish tonnage for the conveyance of the troops, which will embark sufficiently early to reach the scene of loperations before the ice breaks up. The British will embark at Leith and the French at Brest or Boulogne.

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We have lost, it is true, by the disastrous effects of a winter campaign, aided by the most murderous negligence, some 20,000 excellent soldiers. The inhospitable coast of the Crimea has shattered to pieces a considerable number of transports, which our commanders had exposed to the storms of the Euxine; we have found the climate of the East more pernicious than we were disposed to expect to human life, and the Turks even more helpless, and less able to provide for the wants of civilized man, than we could have expected. We find, in fact, that the greater part of our supplies must continue to be drawn from England, and that, if we wish to derive any help from the country we come to defend, we must provide roads, communications, markets, and conveyances entirely for ourselves. We have found, moreover, that the second-rate States of Europe,- in which class Prassia must since the commencement of the present negotiations and operations in the East undoubtedly be placed-are far more overawed by the power and terrified by the predominence of Russia than we had any reason to imagine. It would really seem as if the frontiers of that mighty despotism had advanced from the Niemen to the Rhine, and that literary, refined, attistic, scholastic, metaphysical Germany was content to smoke its pipe and drink its beer on sufferance under the shadow of the ægis of Slavonic power. Europe has tried to be Republican, and, true to the prophecy of Napoleon, is going to be Cossack.

We have not understated the circumstances of the present crisis. Nay, we would, if we could, put them more forcibly, in order to rouse the attention of the nation and its rulers to the gravity of the position under which those who involved us in this war are now said to be dreaming of a dishonorable peace. Any peace, under existing circumstances, which shou'd not completely establish the ability of the Western Powers to set a positive limit to the onward progress of Rossia, would be absolute treason and perdition to the cause of liberty, justice, and enlightenment throughout the world.

If the Western Powers are not able now to arrest the onward course of Russian ambition and rapacity it is vain indeed to expect aid from any other quarter. or to hope that what they give up in despair to-day. they will be enabled by any fortunate change of circomstances to achieve to morrow. The favorite maxim of modern politicians,-" Reculer pour mieux souler," has no application now. We cannot hope for a more favorable time than the present. Many circumstances might occur which would render our position less imposing than now, but none can be suggested with any plausibility which would be likely to improve it. In the Emperor of the French we have a faithful and an honorable ally, but we have recently been reminded by a lamentable incident on how frail a thread an alliance rests which depends on the life of a single man, and that man so donntlessly careless of his personal safety, and so encompassed by unscrupulous and inveterate enemies. From Germany ten years ago we might have hoped something : now she has not the heart to stand forth in her own cause against her oppressor, and is quite as likely to resist as to support those who have really drawn the sword in her own quarrel. We need not mention Spain, which, habitually without money, and deservedly without credit, is an object of pity to every one, but of terror only to herself. Neither can we look to the American Republic for aid in vindicating the rights of nations and asserting the supremacy of justice. Let any one read the letter of the "States'-Man," contained in our impression of yesterday, and say whether, under the numerous and not rigidly consistent causes which he alleges for a fact hitherto stoutly denied-the fact of the hostility of the United States to the cause of the allies, the cannot trace a feeling only seeking for excuse, and ready to find any pretext for believing England in the wrong. Under such circumstances we appear to have no choice. That which was at first merely a struggle to prevent the Russians from occupying Turkey and seizing on Constantinople has really become nothing less than a struggle for life and death, which is to decide the question between the advance of modern divilization and its retrogression to a state below that of the greater part of Europe in the darkest period of the middle ages. It is vain to consider now whether it would have been wiser to precipitate this contest, or to trust to the chapter of accidents to dispel the dark, cloud that is already spreading over our heads. The lists ate prepared, and there is no escape for us except by descending into them gallantly and fighting out this battle as we have fought out so many others, with our own good sword. Nor, if we can only prevail on our statesmen and generals to look danger, buildly in the lace, and act as men who hope for no success except in victory, have we any reason to tremble for the result? & Now that we thoroughly appreciate and understand the nature of the context in which we are involved, we have no reason to fear a repetition of the miseries of the past year. Tents, and food, and clothing were wanting, and can be supplied ;- in the spirit and courage of our men and officers there is, happily, nothing to desire. An abundant commerce fills our harbors with ships and our mercantile towns with prosperity, and the savings of the country double, so-

under such circumstances should renounce the glorious careen open which she has entered, and prefer in, its epilepsy of , meligion, has heaved and panted, toamed and struggled to crush and cast out the pure and sanctified associations of Catholic virgins, cherishes deep within its bosom many dark and secret gangs' of murderous and atheistic conspirators, who sharnen the pionard and trample on the crucifix, and scout the counsels of Catholicity, to obey the toylest inspirations of the Devil. This terrible fact is irrefragably proved in the trial of Pianori. The existence of terrible men, who skulk and hatch in secret deeds of blood which are openly attempted in the daylight of the world, is proved in this trial. Pienori bas refused to lay bare the veiled bands which pushed him down the precipice of crime. He hides the culpability of assassing with the view, doubtless, of palliating his own crime. But Britain is unquestionably the lucking place of that nest of assassing from which he crept. He resorted in England to conspire before he proceed ed to France to murder. While the harrassed children of Christ have trod a thorny path in Britain, a cordial hospitality has ever been shown to the emissaties of Atheism, This unfortunate antipathy to pious Catholics-this perverse predilection for godless unbelievers-must throw a freezing shadow on our French alliance. The friendship of a nation which shelters a swarm of venomous reptiles in its bosom must be reluctantly embraced and rapidly repudiated. It renders Austria adverse and France uneasy, and perhaps suspicious. Napoleon III. clings to the altar surmounted with the crucifix as the sheet anchor of his empire, and shudders at those architects of rain-that serpant broad-who would convert the order he has established into the anarchy he has swept away. England already tastes the bitter froits of her deplorable predilection for godless anarchists-apprehensive as she must be of the estrangement of that military nation whose friendship is indespensible to her interests she contemplates with a visage discomposed-if not alarmed-this murderous prologe who has armed him self in her streets with the instruments of assassination The hand of the murderer which failed to to kill the Emperor has not inflicted, we hope, any hurt on the friendship of the nations. But should the alliance of the nation be really withered by the blight of suspicion stealing into the heart of the present Emperor, Britain has herself only to blame-it is the fatal hospitality which extends to the anarchists of Europe the sympathy of heresy which is blameable. The Catholic refugees (whom Britain abhor,) bring no suspicion or disgrace on the asylumn which shelters them. Yet, strange to say, the objects of Spooner's and of the nation's maledictions are not Catholic associations founded to bless, but the conspiracies of Atheists formed to murder. But if England hope to retain the alliance of Catholic France, or secure the friendship of Catholic Austria, all this must be altared-Britain must love what she hates and detest what she cherishes. It is only by ousting those wretches who damage her reputation while blending her name with their daring misdeeds that Britain can be sincerely admitted to the intimate friendship of nations, which, like Austria and France, respect religion and morality. In short, Engfind must become less Protestant if she hope for the assistance of nations which are Catholic ; lay aside her ribald blasphemy, and select her company with more fastidiousness ; erase the inscription long written on her heart, and which Swift assures us is the motto of Hell-

## " Turk, Jew, or Atheist Is welcome here, but no Papist."

She must cease to be the common sewer of political rascality and corruption-a bye-place for the weeds of the world-else emperors and nations will renounce her association, and leave her in her struggle with Russia to the impotent assistance of worthless runnagate. Britain must cease to be what her bigotry has made her, the "centre of the most audacious agitators whom rage and defeat have driven to madness, and who have come to such a point that crime is their only means to serve their ambicious designs, their material apetites, and ther lust for power." This man, Pianori, with white-hands and full pockets, who is by pothelically a shoemaker, and certainly an assassio clothed in Euglish dress and covered with continental crime, brings not only roin on himself but suspicion on the people who sheltered him in noverty. If he has successors, as he assuredly has associates the consequences may well make the prudent tremble. For Napoleon 111., if repeatedly bailed by the bloodhounds, such flocks of assassine as dogged the movements and harrassed the life of Napoleon 1., and whose home was England, in that deplorable case, the inheritor of the throne may rise into the avenger of the wrongs of that wonderful man who bequeathed in his will "the opprobrium of his death to the reigning tamily of England."- Tublet\_ DREADFUL LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP .- FALMOUTH May 5 .- On Thursday night the barque John, of Plymouth, Rawle, master, from that port, bound to Quebec was wrecked; and so great a loss of life has not been experienced on this coast since the loss of the Queen transport, in 1814. It appeared the unfortunate vessel sailed on the day of the accident, laden with emigrants, and had only been five hours from the Rame Head, when she struck on the Manacles Rocks, and immediately alterwards drove into Godrevy Cove, and sunk in a bout four or five fathoms of water. The greatest confusion immediately followed ; and from information gathered on the spot, it would seem that there were on board about 200 passengers—principally wo-men and children, from Cornwall and Devonshire, and at least 150 must have perished. About 50 bodies had been washed on shore up to last evening, and were being nonveyed to the village of S. Keverne, to await an inquest. The baique had not gone to pieces last night, but her stern and decks appeared to be breaking up, land her foremast and mizen must had both gone. The cause of this unfortunate disaster had not transpired, but it most melancholy to think that with a fair wind and tolerably clear weather, and with so recent a departure, such a calamity should have occured. Her Majeny's steamer Avon, which had been des-patched to look after the wreck, returned to Plymouth; on Tuesday with 51 of the John's passengers, in the prosperity, and the savings of the country success of charge of Lient, Carew, Government country and the saving of the extra expenses of charge of Lient, Carew, Government country and the saved, 194, total the war. While our lenemy is driven to cabch straits Number of passengers saved, 194. A verdict of manvery exports already bearing so heavy a burden in slaughter was, on Monday at midnight returned the shape of a land transport of hundreds of miles, we against Captain Rawle, who is in costody at Bod-

#### UNITED STATES.

The Rev. Mr. Chase, a Methodist minister of Brunswick-a small village adjacent to Troy, N. Y .- has run away with another man's wife-a newly married woman, and but eighteen years of age, whereas the monster is over fifty, and has a wife and ten children. -Lowell Journal, May 23.

THE GRAIN CROPS .- The prospects of an abundant forthcoming grain harvest are, as good in the north western States as in New England; but in some parts of the south the country has suffered much from the drough. In NewYork, Ohio and Indiana, the fields look well and the season hitherto has been propitions. In Illinois a very large area of land has been planted, and if there is a continuation of favorable weather, the corn crop will be fifty per cent larger than ever before; of oats and potatoes there will be a corresponding increase. The wheat crop is coming forward very rapidly in Virginia. In Maryland the crops have been revived by the recent rain and now look fresh and healthy. In Tennessee, according to the Noshville Banner, the prospect is good for the largest wheat crop by far, which was ever raised in that part of the country. Never before was there such a breadth of land in wheat, and never before did the yield per acro promise to be so great. In many fields the wheat is nearly matured. Rye and onts look well, and the yield of corn will probably be larger than usual.

The spirit of persecution which for the last few months has manifested uself in Massachusetts, has produced most admirable effects. Never have we seen so many men, particularly young men, approaching the Sacraments; never have there been so many persons assisting at Mass on week days, and in no other year have the exercises of the month of May been so numerously followed. The Cathedral is fill-ed every night, and the other churches of the city have also large congregations, uniting in the picus prayers and meditations of this month consecrated to the honor of Our Blessed Lady. From the country churches we receive the same cheering tidings. The attendance of the men is especially mentioned .- Boston Pilot.

KNOW-NOTHING VENGEANCE .- In another part of our paper will be found an account of the extradition of thirty paupers from Boston, among whom was a poor Irishwoman with an infant, but a few weeks old, at her breast. They were shipped by the state on beard the Daniel Webster for Liverpool, where this poor creature, friendless and a stranger, will be porashore, to go, God knows whither; to suffer with her innocent babe God alone knows how much; and Know Nothing legislature care not how much. By a cruel law in this model state of Massachusetts any justice of the peace can harry on board ship and retorn to the place of their nativity, all unfortunate wretches who happen to be for the time dependent upon public charity, and guiltless of every crime except poverty. This Mary Williams, the victim of of the law in the present case, bewailed her sad deatiny with piteous cries that were borne to the shore, on the waters of that historic bay which witnessed the first assertion of American Freedom ; but Puritan philanthropy had no tears to shed; for was she not a mere while woman, and an Irishwoman? What surer gurantees for indifference to her fate among a people, whose indignation drives them to outrage and bloodshed when a burly negro is delivered up to his lawful owner, to be well-cared for, and fed, for the remainder of his days? The agony of this distract. ed mother, snatched away from the land she had chosen as her home-the native land of her child-to be exposed to the miseries of an emigrant ship, at a time so closely following the sprrowful hour of her maternity, that human nature revolts at the idea of submitting her to the hardship of a sea voyage-not all her agony could revoke the flat of her doom. The majesty of Know-Nothing law must be vindicatedthe savage principles of the "Onler" must be maintained, by hustling a " foreigner" out of the country, even though she and her infant were to perish. It seems to be the glory of Massachusetts to heap shame and infamy upon the name of American Republicanism.-N. Y. Cilizen.

A GENUINE VANREE MOTHER .- A card party played for various stakes, until one of them-a woman-bscoming in her language, "dead broke," offered to stake her infant child against a dollar upon the issue of another game. The proposition was agreed to by ier opponent, who was a c illless mother, and hein favored by fortune or misfortune the conclusion of the game found her the winner of the babe, a bright healthy male infant. The child we learn, was delivered without a murmor to the winner, and we judge from the heartless conduct of the unnatural parent, that her offspring will find with its new custodian a better home than the one from which it was ruthlessly staked and lost .- Raltimore Republican.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The case of Boyle versus the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister cannot come on now until next Term, which begins towards the end of the present month. It will come on then ; and, if the rule be made absolote for a new trial, the action will be tried at Croydon, in August.

LIVERPOOL .- Vegetation is still very backward in "this locality, but the showers of Thursday will do much good, though the agriculturists would be glad of several days of incessail rain." The soow in Wales, in the immediate vicinity of Ruthin, was six inches deep on Friday.-Liverpool Mail.

The price of wheat in England during the first quarter of the present year has been more than 50 per county: higher than it was in the quarter of 1853 that ended on the 31st March, but 9s. 7d. personwer than it was in the beginning of 1854. Beef is 25, per cent, dearer than it was in 1853, and 7 per cent, dearer than it was in 1854, Mutton has been cheaper than it was in 1853, and so have been polatoes.

OUR MILITARY, RESOURCES FIFTY, YEARS, SINCE .-" In replying to a violent attack from Mr. Fox, Mr. Addington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ac-quainted the house with the extent of the military re-Sources of the country, by which it appeared that the Suregulariai my) and smillitia famounted ito 184,000 (men .inand the volunteers to 400,000; all provided with arros, erexcept 15,000 or 20,000. In a subsequent speech he included 27,000 res fencilies. The Duke of Buckingham's Court and Calinets of George 111.

High It is intended to augment the army in the Crimea by two regiments of cavalry of 700 sabres each and five battalions of infantry, each mustering 1;200; that he is obliged to tax at an enormous amount those bayonets, making a total of 7,400 cavalry and infactry, in addition to the above the horse brigade, the shape of a land transport of hundreds of miles, we again nege and field trains of the Royal Artillery, are to and that our progress, though checked, is not arrested, min.

PROTESTANT MISSION ARIES .- The Mormons have socured a foothold in the Sandwich Islands. One of the Chiefs possessing a large amount of property, has prosented the Missioneries with the free use of a large portion of the Island for a term of years, for a gathering place, or for a spot to drive one of the "Stakes of Lion," as they term it. This island, though over one hundred miles from Honolulu, is but ten from the important port of Lahaina, where a large number of whalers touch to obtain their supplies. Where are the Bible Society's Missionaries now?

TRACTARIANISM NOT THE WORST DANGER .- The Record itself is beginning to discover this at last. After quoting some of Prof. Baden Powell's illeas concerning Geology and the Mosaic account, it adds :-- "Thus, from a professional chair in one of our great Universisities, we hear it broadly asserted that facts recently discovered, make, it quite clear that the Bible is pot all true! These are fearful things-far more fearful than all the Romanizing of Pussy and Keble. They strike directly at the foundation. If the Bible is not 'truth without any mixture, we error'-then have we no distinguishable Word of Golt. But if we have no Word of God, then are we on the ocean, in darkest night, with neither, rudder horicompass? The whole of this school, from the plausible Maurice down to the reckless and unscrupolous Boualdson and Powell, are striving at one point, - to take away from us the Divine message to man - Holy Scriptines. And when this is done, hope is going tops either for this world or the next Meanwhile, 'it becomes a duty in every Christian fa-Meanwhile, it becomes a dury in subject of the mily to use a special vigilance in selecting from the present productions of the press." We glanced over the lists of forthcoming works, alday of two since, of two of our largest publishing houses, and we were grieved to see that hearly balf the works now apnounced for publication were books of a decidedly daogerous tendency."

## J. (THE MRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICACHRONIGLE.

### ZREMETTANCES

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ENCLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND, & WALES SigilT, DRAFTS from, One Pound, upwards, negotiable, al ANTICLE DIA & IS from, One. Found, upwards, negotiatie, a any Toyyn in the United Kingdom, are granted on The United Bank of London, The Bank of Ireland, The Bank of Ireland, The Stational Bank of Scotland, TO MAX Edinburgh.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE COTO PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, \* Al the Office, No: 4, Place d'Armes. t E R M'S: To Town Subscribers. \$3 per annum. \$2; do.

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855.

MACULATE CONCEPTION.

The "Promulgation in the Diocese of Montreal, of the Dogmatic Definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mother of God, will-in accordance with the terms of the "Mandement" of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, given at Rome on the 27th February last-take place on Sunday next, being the Feast of the Holy Trinity, in all the churches, chapels, and religious communities of this Diocese. There will also be a solemn Triduum, at the exercises of which the Faithful are exhorted to assist in so far as their avocations will permit.

The Decree will be read after the last Gospel at High: Mass on Sunday; whilst it is being read the whole congregation will kneel. Immediately afterwards the " Te Deunz" will be sung, followed by the " Inviolata;" with versicle and prayer of the " Immaculate Conception." The Faithful, as a mark of respect upon this solemn occasion, are invited to furhish themselves with tapers, which having been blessed, they will light and hold in their hands during the reading of the Decree, in testimony of their Profession of Faith in the Dogma of the "Immacualate Conception.', failing the term

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The following is a summary of the news by the Pacific, as transmitted by telegraph :---

In Great Britain the democratic movement is gaining ground, and the cry for "administrative reform" is becoming louder and more decided. The Queen had made a distribution of medals to returned officers and soldiers' from the Crimea. Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet were rife ; Lord John Russell is said to be the cause. In the House of Lords a motion of want of confidence in the ministry had been lost by a majority of 101 to 71; in the Commons the Bill to abolish Church Rates had been carried by a majority of 28. and the second second

From France we learn that the assassin Pianori had suffered the punishment of his crimes ; but no admissions of any consequence were made by him. The Great, Exhibition opened on the 15th ult., and every thing was quiet in Paris.

The German. Powers are exciting much dissatisfaction.... Sweden seems to be on the eve of joining her forces to those of Russia; and the last named power is making extraordinary efforts to recruit her armies:

From the seat of war-we have nothing of importance. The bombardment has ceased, and it is not known when it will be recommenced. Sebastopol has suffered but little, and the garrison quickly repair the damages done. Lord Raglan writes that the approaches are continuing slowly but surely, and that several sallies had been repulsed with severe losses to the besieged. General Canrobert had resigned; and his post was occupied by General Pellisier. The Baltic freet was slowly wending its way up the Baltic. 

others, whose opinions will be of weight, and , whose relation of, "facts", will be appealed to as ; authoritative, when the Montreal Witness shall be forgotten., But to coine to'" facts." In the first place, we must admit that the Montreal Herald erred in attributing the death of Servetus to the "cruel functicism of Calvin." Of this charge we fully acquit Calvin ; for it is evident, from his own letters and other existing cotemporaneous documents; that, in his conduct towards Servetus, Calvin was actuated by purely personal motives. It was as the enemy of Calvin, and for having laughed at his "Institutes," and not as the author of the Christianismi Restitutio," not for having reviled the doctrine of the Trinity, that Servetus suffered at the stake. Calvin was "cruel" indeed, but no "fanatic." A fanatic is an earnest man ; sincere, though mistaken; and his errors are oftimes rather to be attributed to the head, than to the heart. Now, Calvin was certainly no fanatic in this sense of the word ; he was merely a cold, calculating, vindictive villain; who sought to conceal the malice of a fiend under the garb of a reformer of religion. Thus Grotius, when discussing the errors attributed to Servetus, says :--

"I dare pronounce no positive opinion upon Servetus, as I have not well studied his cause; neither dare I trust the testimony of Calvin, his capital enemy, when'l know how iniquitously and cruelly the same Calvin treated men far better than himself-Cassander, Castalio," &c. - Grot. Op. Theol. iv., 639, quoted by Hallam. - Lit. of Europe.

Of the same opinion was the Protestant historian Gibbon ; who, speaking of the death of Servetus, and Calvin's share therein, says :---

"The zeal of Calvin seems to have been envenomed by personal malice, and perhaps envy. He accused his adversary before their common enemies, the judges of Vienne, and betrayed for his destruction, the sacred trust of a private correspondence .-The deed of cruelty was not varnished by the pretence of danger to the church or state."-Decline and Fall, c. 54-note.

In the same strain writes another Protestant historian, Hallam; whose means of information, were perhaps as good as those of the editor of the Montreal Witness. Hallam says in his chapter on the "History of the Literature of Europe," from 1550 to 1600; quoting Mosheim and Allwoerden in support of his opinion :—

"Servetus, in fact, was burned, not so much for his heresies, as for some personal offence he had several years before given to Calvin. . . . Servetus bad, in some printed letters, charged Calvin with many errors, which seems to have exasperated the great reformer's temper, so as to make him resolve on what he afterwards executed."

Again, the same writer in his Constitutional History of England thus compares the conduct of Cranmer and Calvin :---

"The death of Servetus has weighed down the name and memory of Calvin. And though Cranmer was incapable of the BANCOROUS MALIGNITY OF THE GENEVAN LAWGIVER, yet I regret to say that there is a peculiar circumstance of aggravation in his pursuing to death this woman, Jean Boucher, and a Dutchman that had been convicted of Arianism."-Const. Hist. c: 2.

'No-Of the charge of " fanalicism," at all events, Calvin must be absolved; and the Herald ought, in ustice to the "great reformer's" memory, to retra the accusation so unwarrantably made against him in its columns. But, as the Witness seems to expect a verdict of acquittal for Calvin, not only on the charge of "fanaticism," but on the charge of having caused Servetus to be put to death as well, we will furnish our evangelical cotemporary with some more "facts" -taken, as are the above, for the most part from Protestant historians, and original documents still existing in the public archives of Europe. The first "fact" we shall cite is a letter, in Calvin's own hand; bearing date February, 1546seven years before the death of Servetus-and in which the writer makes no secret of his blood-thirsty. intentions. This letter is addressed to Farel, Calvin's predecessor at Geneva, and is preserved at Paris. in the Dupuy collection, "chamber of manuscripts." It is appealed to by Hallam, quoted by Witengobart. a Dutch ecclesiastical historian, and by Grotius, who had seen it. Of its genuineness there can therefore be no doubt. Now in this letter, Calvin, after mentioning that Servetus had hinted to him his intention of visiting Geneva, significantly adds :----

if, worth any thing as witnesses, against Popery, must, selves, we shall in time obtain -is this That, in Upbe, at least, as good witnesses when testifying against, per Canada, where the Catholics compose only a mi-Protestantism . will also be pleased to remark, knority of the population, every sright, privilege, and and more set of the se The death of Servetus was, by Protestants, attributed to Calvin, during the lifetime of the latter. of opposition, but are ever ready to give credit to 1:2: Neither Calvin, nor his friends, denied the soft the Government for all the good it does? If we do impeachment; but, on the contrary, justified it, on not look upon this Act of 1855 as a payment in full the plea that heretics should be put to death. These "facts" are sustained by the following proofs :-----Melancthon wrote to Calvin-his "very dear brother"-approving of the conduct of the Genevese authorities in " putting this blasphemer"-Servetus -" to death ; and returning: thanks to the Son of mination establishing them, has been again formally God, who has been the spectator and the judge of your" [Calvin's] " combat, and who will be the re-warder thereof. The church also, both now and in time to come, will owe you her gratitude."

In 1554, one year after the death of his enemy Calvin published a work in refutation of the here-sies of Michael Servetus, "in which is taught that mies of "Freedom of Education" opposition perheretics are to be coerced by the right of the sword ;" thus avowing, and vindicating the propriety of putting Servetus to death-so little did he deem that that act was one of which his admirers in future ages all their influence to render inoperative the favorable would seek to absolve him. In reply to this treatise by Calvin, appeared a little tract by Sebastian Castalio, under the assumed name of Martin Bellius -in which the writer opposed the sanguinary theories of Calvin. This again elicited another pamphlet on the same subject from Beza; who adopted the opinions of Calvin on the propriety of putting heretics to death, and did his best to make it appear, not that Calvin was averse to killing Servetus, but that he was in favor of a less cruel mode of punishment, than that which was adopted. But, as all history shows us that Calvin was omnipotent at Geneva, that his "Boards" without end -- must we expect. But we word was law, and that to oppose it, was looked upon as opposition to the word of God, we place but little | should be thankful. The great principle is now fully reliance on the assertions of Beza in this respect, though they are backed by the protestations of Calvin.

Here again we have a mass of " facts" drawn from Protestant and cotemporary sources; which, if Protestant history be not a monstrous conspiracy against truth, even on Protestant subjects-as it most undoubtedly is when it treats of Catholicity-clearly. and beyond the possibility of cavil, establish these facts :--

1. That Calvin by his influence, caused Servetus to be put to death ; " that, for this purpose he himself accused Servetus, and betrayed for his destruction the sacred trust of a private correspondence."-Gibbon.

2. That Calvin had harboured this design for years before he got the chance of carrying it into execution; being excited thereunto by personal hatred of Servetus, who, having poked fun at Calvin and at Calvin's theology, "had exasperated the great reformer's temper so as to make him resolve on what tion in Canada. The hell-begotten incubus of the he afterwards executed."-Hallam.

3. That Calvin was not a fanatic as the Montreal Herald insinuates-for fanaticism implies enthusiasm—but a malignant, cold blooded murderer, whose treachery and barbarity towards Servetus were only exceeded by his infernal hypocrisy, and simulated zeal for religion.

Amen.

Having then, by Protestant testimony, cleared "our great reformer from any slanderous aspersions not warranted by facts"-we leave him in the hands of the Montreal Witness, wishing him joy of his great spiritual father, for whose reputation he is so properly zealous.

and show that we are i animated by no captious spirit of all our claims, let us accept it as an instalment upon the debt due. The debt is acknowledged-the principle, that the religious scruples of the minority entitle-them to the right of separate schools for their children; supported by a fair share of the public funds, and subject solely to the control of the denorecognised and sanctioned by the Legislature; all that remains to be done is to insist that the said principle be fully and lairly applied, to Catholics in Upper Canada, to Protestants, in Lower. In this we of course must expect opposition of Opposition from the lians, from some of the Government officials, who, as we already know to our cost, are strongly opposed to the growth of Popery; and who will, of course, use provisions of the new "School Law," by giving to them, in every case, an interpretation adverse to Catholic, and favorable to Profestant, or Non-Catholic, interests. We may expect too. that, they will avail themselves of every doubtful phrase, of every legal quibble upon which they can lay their hands, to defeat the intentions of its framers ; and we must be prepared to find in them persevering, and consistent, if not very honorable, antagonists. All this, and much more -hostility and opposition from " Jacks-in-Office" and deputy " Jacks-in-Office," from " Municipalities" and need not despond ; nay, we have much for which we admitted that, in education, as in religion-in School. as in Church-the State is bound to respect the conscientious scruples of a minority; and that it is as unjust to tax a man for a school of which he cannot conscientiously approve, as it would be to compel a Protestant to support a Catholic Church, or to charge a Methodist Protestant with the expenses of Mormon Protestant worship. If Protestants are not content with this-if they object to see any portion of the public funds, to which both Catholics and Protestants contribute, allotted to the support of Catholic, as well as Non-Catholic schools-they must then be prepared to adopt the "Voluntary" system in education, as well as in religion ; but never, no never, will the Irish Catholics of Canada tamely allow themselves to be taxed by Protestants for the support of Non-Catholic schools. As well might they be in Ireland, and be once more paying tithes to a Protestant parson, as submit to such an infamous extor-"Establishment" is, we trust, at its last gasp in the old world; and we feel pretty sure that the days of "State-Schoolism" are numbered in the new .--

THE GRAY MURDER CASE .- The Government. has not as yet seen fit to make public the " Report" of Mr. Monck, upon which the convict Gray received a full pardon for the crime of murdering his wife .---We know not how to account for this singular relicence upon so important a subject; one which so intimately affects the impartial administration of justice in the Province, and with all the circumstances of which therefore the public have the right to demand that they be put in possession. We have indeed heard it hinted-and from a high quarter-that Mr. Monck's " Report" is kept secret, because it does not justify the action of the Government towards the convict ; because it leaves no moral doubt, that Gray was indeed guilty of the crime of which he was convicted after a long and impartial trial by a jury of his fellow-countrymen, and that his pardon was but a concession to popular clamor, unwarranted by the and hints are founded on fact, we cannot pretend to 'say; but, it certainly does look very mysterious-it does seem as if there was some truth in them, or else, why is not the " Report" itself given to the public ?--and why is not the witness, J. Reilly, brought to that the Government is ,afraid to prosecute the said Reilly ? ... Can it be, that it is unwilling to stir the business any further, for fear of bringing to light the conduct of certain Protestant magistrates, who took, or pretended to take, J. Reilly's depositions; but which : depositions were : not + produced : on the trial, where they might have been subjected to a rigid examination-for reasons best known to Grav's friends ? We hazard no opinion, upon any of these questions ; but justice, and the interests of the public, demand . It is designed to alleviate the burdens under which the that Mr. Monck's " Report" be given to the world, and that, if Gray is innocent of murder, his perjured acbored ; and, we certainly think that it is a great im- cusers be made to suffer the punishment due to their provement upon the old School Acts. We accept crimes. Of course, if the "Report" is not publish-it therefore, thankfully. But it does not seem to an it therefore, thankfully. But it does not seem to ac- ed we may be well assured that it is because it will cord to the said Catholic minority all that they have not bear inspection, and because it does not justify the right to ask-all that the Government; which is the conduct of the Executive towards the convict. the second standard and the second . . . . . .

### PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

4

At one o'clock on Wednesday, the session was prought to a close by His Excellency the Governor General in person. Having summoned the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency proceeded to give Her Majesty's assent to a number of Bills which have been Scarried through their different stages. Amongst these. "we are happy to see "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Separate Schools in Upper Canada." To an address from the Speaker of the Legislative. Assembly recapitulating the labors of the session, His Excellency, replied, with the ordinary speech; in which, thanking the members of the Legislature for .their services, he dismissed them to the enjoyment of "the summer holidays. The speaker of the Legislative Council then gave notice that the Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday 7th July. A state of the sta

## CALVIN AND SERVETUS.

maill'he. Montroal: Witness has evidently undertaken when task of re-writing history; for the especial use of The conventicle. In a late issue of that erudite jour-

"The Montreal Herald has seen fit to give another hit at the so-called cruel fanaticism of Calvin, but this, time we are pleased to notice be neither, repeats, nor. tries to defend, his former assertion, that (.Calvin con-demned. Servetus to the flames.) Our, cotemporary, however, has been in search of historical evidence, and brings out as his authority some modern writers, who, long after the event, assure us on their, own authority, that Calvin caused Serverus to be roasted.? with evidence in matter of history is beneath discus-

"Si venerit; modo valeat mea authoritas, vivum exire nunquam paliar."

"If he comes, and my authority is of any, influence, I will never allow him to depart alive."

In another letter, written about the same time to Bolzec' on the same subject, Calvin expresses the same amiable, intentions, towards Servetus :---

" [ have determined if he" [Serveins] " comes, never to allow him to departiin a sound skin-nunquam pati ut salvus exeal .??

This letter also is quoted by the Protestant historian Hallam; who refers the reader to the " Life of Servetus," by Allwoerden-a work. founded " on materials collected by Mosheim, who put them, into the author's hands."-Hallant Lit. Hist. Europe; though by some critics the whole work has been attributed to the Protestant historian Mosheim himself.

Our cotemporary will please notice that all our facts" are derived from Protestant authorities; who, bound to grant and what, if we are but true to our by a mendacious Protestant press, in order to cash

\*He "had acquired an immense ascendancy over that republie" Hallam.

We acknowledge the receipt of a communication on the subject of "Common Schools," over the signature "Another Teacher;" complaining of the tardiness of the Government in the matter of justice to Catholics, and of the delays which occur in the anportioning the funds granted for Teachers' salaries, both in Upper and Lower Canada. If we do not circumstances of the case ... How far these runners insert our correspondent's letter; it is because we trust that the new School Law will in a great measure remedy the evils complained of; and because, though we would by no means pledge ourselves to accept that measure as a full and final adjustment of the question, we feel inclined to give it a fair trial ; after trial for the perjury of which he certainly was guilty, which, should it be: found not to work satisfactorily, if Gray did not murder his wife? "Is it-can it bewe shall still be at liberty to demand such additions or alterations as circumstances may require.

So much indeed depends upon the spirit in which the different clauses of the School Law are interpreted-so much upon the prudence and impartiality of those by whom its provisions are to be carried into execution-that it is very difficult, and would most certainly be very imprudent, to hazard any oninion upon the merits of the new Law, ... It has, we believe, been introduced and carried with the best intentions. Catholic minority of Upper Canada have so long labound! to deal impartial justice to all its subjects, In justice to Gray then the "Report" should be ought to grant. It does not secure to the Catholic published minority in the Upper, Province, all the advantages which are accorded by law to the Protestant minority. in the Lower; and is therefore not a full and perfect measure of justice. What we have the right to Christian Brothers at Toronto towards their pupils. ask-what in common justice the Government is As the facts of the case have been violently distorted.

The Globe and his worthy confreres have got hold of a cock and a bull story about the tyranny of the

## THEYTRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Bribers, ave purposetto give ascorrect version of whole Brain and Aamir. Machevin in (Dorontov was win; the babir of pling his the boys to the light christian Brothers"). These young has often haved trunk and books. These young has often haved trunk and the structure of the and diestioned, the elderti as to the cause of his, and s brothers tabsence; desiring thim at the same time a gotto his sparents, and procure from them at letter wigning the cause of their non-complianced with the he of the School'; in the mean time the two youngbuts of the senained, with the near time rise two young-throthers remained, with the classes, "On the re-throthers remained, with the classes, "On the re-throthers, "On the re-throther, "On the re-throthers, "On the re-throther, "On which we know not which to admire the more --- the legance of the style, or the truly Christian spirit of the writer: "" It's well for you" says the "bowld" he writer: "" to the "Brothers" "whom, as men of eace he knew that he could insult and threaten with munity -- " it's well for you that you did not interfere pre with them than turn them home, or if you did Wear a whip on your body in the centre of your shool. . You'll hear from me again, but not in this line; I caution you to make what amends

Having delivered himself in this truculent style, our ero laid a formal complaint before the Board of Separate School Trustees, and then proceeded to pour orth his woes into the sympathising ears of Mister George Brown of the Globe. The former, having the matter into consideration, seem, to have fully approved of the conduct of the "Brothers;" whist the latter, true to his nature, pours forth in the columns of his journal a tirade of talsehood and abuse against " Romish Authorities" in general, and he "Christian Brothers" and Separate School Truslees in particular. We wish the Protestants of Toconto joy of their new ally Mr. John Macnevin ; who all no doubt, if he continues as he has commenced, more an invaluable auxiliary, as " bully" general to he Holy Protestant Alliance. Mister Brown will to the lying and blackguarding department, for which nature has most admirably adapted him ; whilst Mr. Macnevin, who is more a man of action than of words, and more handy with the bludgeon than the pen, will fulfil his part of the compact, by flogging Sisters of Charity, and valiantly cowhiding, contumacious "Christian Brothers."

#### PROTESTANT CONVERTS.

The Italian Protestant Pianori, who has just been entenced to death at Paris for his attempt on the He of the Emperor, is a very fair specimen of the converts made in Italy by the agents of Exeter Hall. Like Achilli and Gavazzi, the assassin Pianori is an Italian Protestant, and a convert from Romanism.lle is also an intimate friend of the infamous Gavazzi, w enjoys the reputation of being a rather distinsished spouter at Evangelical meetings in Exeter Hall; so at least we are informed by the Paris correspondent of the Daily News. Of his early history, we gather some details from the proceedings on his trial. It seems that he had, like Achilli and other Protestant converts, been long addicted to the practhe of crime. As a murderer and incendiary, he hd been sentenced to the galleys. Having managed to escape thence, he naturally came to England, where he embraced Protestantism; and was warmly meived at Exeter Hall-the sink into which all moa filthiness naturally discharges itself. In London, again entered into communication with Gavazzi, ad other Italian Protestants of a similar stamp; and milst pretending to work at the trade of a shoemker, he in reality was busily engaged with his assciates in plotting the murder of Louis Napoleon, to e followed of course by a general uprising of the woundrelism of Europe. "There is no doubt," says ondon Times, " that the anarchical party, in Paris and in other parts of Europe, were, to a cerhim extent, prepared to take advantage of an event which was not wholly unforeseen by the public." And from the same authority we learn, that, "by a curious wincidence, if not by a prearranged concert, the Pope received towards the close of last month (April) an anonymous communication, stating that a blow was about to be struck in Paris, which would be Catholic faith? followed by a revolutionary outbreak in Rome, and in other parts of Italy, as soon as the success of the at-tempt was known."-Times It is thus certain that Pianori was but the agent, and his attempted crime the act, of the European anarchical, or Protestant party, of which Gavazzi, Mazzini, & Co. are ostensibly the leaders; and whose one great object-to which every thing else " but subsidiary --- is the overthrow of the Papacy in Rome. It was expected that the convict might be prerailed upon to make some important revelations, as 10 the members, numbers, and plans of this infamous and of conspirators, and it was hinted that, perhaps lid reasons for believing them. Now, though we will while might be spared upon condition of his giving not be so unjust towards our correspondent as to the required information.

and associates, as of His, disapprobation of "Ros only attempt to make an "Act of Faith." manism, "A, We may be permitted to doubt, for in-stange, if the "Sacrifice of the Mass", is so offensive in the eyes of the Holy One, as were the clever "bu-ment on all matters pertaining to the supernatural siness? tricks by which his friends and co-religionists order. Private judgment can rightfully be exercised -the Directors of the Montreal Provident and only in the natural order ; because, only of things Savings Bank-robbed the poor of Montreal of their pertaining to that order can private judgment, which hard-gotten wages. .... We merely throw this out as a is a natural, not a supernatural, faculty, take any hint to our evangelical cotemporary.

## ೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಸಿಲ್ಲಾಸ್ , ಕ್ರೌಟಿಕ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿ ನಡೆ ಬಿಡಿಕೆ ಎಂದ ಸೆಸ್ಟಳ್ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ ನಡೆಗಿ ಹೊಸಲಾ ಸಾಗಾಗಿ ಬಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

'Again we have received a complaint from a subscriber about the non-delivery of his paper. The complainant, in this instance, is Mr. P. O'Reilly, of Wolfe Island, whose paper however has been reguarly forwarded to him from this office, and posted in Montreal. If therefore he has not received it, it is because, it has been abstracted, or purposely withheld, by the Post Office officials in his district.

We have written to the Post Master-General on the subject; but it seems that representations to that high and mighty official are of no use, and receive no notice; at all events, the misconduct of his subordinates remains unchecked. Mr. O'Reilly however may be assured that his paper is, and always has been, torwarded to him regularly; and that, in every instance where he has not received it, it has been purposely withheld from him. If at the Post Office he is told the contrary, he may be certain that he is told a lie.

#### To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir,-Without, at present, entering upon the merits of your very specious reply to my letter of last week. wherein I stated some of the doubts, or rather the reasons, which still prevailed in keeping me in the communion of the Church of England, despite its apparent-ly anomalous position in relation to the Church of Rome and other branches of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, may I be permitted to say a few final words to you on the subject regarding which we seem to entertain such opposite and antagonistic views. That difference, it appears to me, consists more in our misapprehension of each others opinions, than in any real or essential irreconcileableness between our respective beliefs and doctrines; or between those of the Church of Rome and the Church of England when the teachings of the latter are fairly expounded and properly understood. Neither can I see any sound reason why, in remaining where I am, there should be any hesitation on my part in pronouncing as fervently as ever, the glorious creed of St. Athanasius alluded to in my last-or for fearing that, in doing so, I should either be mocking God by feigning what I did not believe, or be formally excommunicating myself from the Church of true believers-by asserting with Athanasius the holding of the Catholic faith as necessary to one's salvation.

You believe in the regeneration of baptism; so do I; in sacramental operations, --- in the "real pre-sence"; the incarnation; the divinity of our Lord; in the Trinity; the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, and in the Apostolical Succession, in the necessity of holy orders for the ministry—and even in the divine maternity of the Virgin Mary, and her virginal purity and exemption from sin; so do we of the Church of England who truly represent her ortho doxy, and interpret her creeds with due care and attention. Well now, in what do we really differ? If you are Catholic with such doctrines, we surely have as much right to the title, holding the same doctrines; and your denial of us can only be due to defective charity or illiberality on your part, and on that of the

Church to which you belong. Until you can convince me that I cannot be a Catholic in the true sense of the term, without being in external communion with Rome, I do not see the virtue or merit of unnecessarily and cruelly sacrificing cherished friendships and associations, of disturbing and embittering sweet social and family ties, and provoking the harsh criticism of a mistaken world, when their enjoyment may be preserved without sin or detri-

infonthe Schools under the management of the as likely to be the marks of God's anger against the of his private judgment it follows that "Anglo-gothers, lawe purposetto give ascorrect version of knavery and swindling, (otherwise scalled " business Catholic" is formally a Protestant, or Non-Catholic. Apple affairable in nonassociation is in set any in term any inter transactions"), of some of his very particular friends To convince himself of this, "Anglo-Catholic" need

cognizance." "Anglo-Catholic" may, for instance, assure himself by the exercise of his private judgment that any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third; but how, by means of his private judgment; can be determine the mystery of the Godhead? -or how assure himself against the risk of confounding the Persons, or dividing the Substance ? What data has he upon which to form any judgment at all ?

In the supernatural order, we must believe upon authority; and the sole reason we can assign for our faith in the doctrines of Christianity, must be the credibility of the authority propounding them. Nor is there in this anything which, rightly considered, should offend our human reason. The subject matter of a divine revelation must, of necessity, be undiscoverable by human reason; or there would be no need of a divine revelation. Man has no means, no data, whereby he can test its contents, and assure himself of their truth; he must accept it entirely on the authority of the medium propounding it; and unless that medium be of infallible authority in the supernatural order-that is, incapable either of deceiving, or of being deceived-it is morally impossible for him to arrive at the certainty of Faith. He may have opinions, strong opinions, and may express them ; but he cannot make an "Act of Faith"-for where there is not certainty, there is doubt, and where there is the shadow of a doubt there can be no Faith.

Now, "Anglo-Catholic" will hardly venture to assert that the "Church of England and Ireland, as By Law Established," is an infallible medium for gain, and self aggrandizement. Oh! sir, it would no transmitting entire and unadulterated the contents of do tell the Irish people this. If they were told that the revelation made by Christ to His Apostles. He cannot therefore pretend that he believes, with the certainty of Faith, its Articles and formularies, because it propounds them. If therefore he believes in them, it must be, not on the Catholic principle of submission to an infallible authority, but on the Protestant, or heretical principle of private judgment; and, if he holds them on Protestant, or Non-Catholic, principles, it is evident that by holding them he does not cease to be a Protestant, or Non-Catholic. With this answer, we trust that "Anglo-Catholic" will be satisfied, and that henceforth he will endeavor to give a reason for the faith that is in him. This is done, and can be done, by the Catholic only, who believes in one, holy, Catholic Church :----

" Lord, I believe all things Thy Church believes and teaches; because Thou Who art truth has revealed them unto her, and hast commissioned her to communicate them to me, promising to be with her all days even to the consummation of the world; and where Thou art, there can be no errr."

We received, but after we were at press, a list of subscriptions at Cobourg to the Father Mathew Fund ; it shall appear in our next. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of ten shillings for the same fund, in a letter from Mr. Hogan of Cobourg.

SIGNS OF SPRING .- We read in the Three Rivers Enquirer that the shad fish have made their appearance. We learn also from New York, that on Sunday the "first street preacher of the season arrested by the Police, and marched off to the Tombs. and tear, away, the ballot, boxes , One other reason, however, I give, that in these six New England States all other foreigners, are to Irish as one to twenty. I will now take the states in order :

1.

Massachusetts .- To how many Irish Catholics did you give civil situations, place or pawer?

Answer .- To none that I can remember ; except, about two years since, they forced a policeman on me; but I got rid of him.

Vermont.-How many Catholics held situations, as above specified, from you?

Answer. -- No Irish Catholic. Maine. -- To how many Irish Catholics did you give place and power?

Answer .- To none. Ellsworth can prove this. New Hampshire .- What have you to say to this

nuestion? Answer.—Simply that my constitution forbids any Catholics to hold office.

Connecticut.—To how many Irish Catholics have on given civil offices?

Answer .- To none, though I have no special law to that effect.

Rhode Island.-Did you confer offices in your gift on hish Catholics?

Answer .- No; nor do I ever permit a foreigner the right to vote unless he possesses real estate to the amount of \$134.

Behold, then, the brillancy of these Know-Nothings. Here is a nopulation of 300,000 foreigners in New England alone-of whom at least 250,000 are Irish Catholics. yet the only situation the ever held in this same New England, was one policeman, and even he was one too many. Is it possible that in New England. the 'Mother and Nurse of Knowledge,' men are found so depraved-so dead to any feeling of honor and honesty as to hold up the Irish Catholic influence as the promotion of Know-Nothangiam when the fact now stands clear that the Catholic Irish possessed no such influence ? Such is the fact. Would to Heaven that any Irisman in New England could understand it, and, oh ! would to God that at this moment of hope for Ireland, any priest would, with his own hands, post it up on the door of his church, that any man may see and feel what he has to hope for here. But what is the reason the Catholic papers have never taken the trouble to point out these facts to the people of Ireland ! Alas, I don't know, unless it be their love of pattry the factories of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,from the field to the kitchen, and from the kitchen to the scallery, they were but thewets of wood and drawers of water,"-ridiculed for their brogue, despised for their country, and blasphemed for their religionthe immigration might cease-the papers would fall, and Irishmen in Ireland would convert the 'ploughshare into a sword, and when the point of a pitch-fork as a substitute for a croppy pike?" Aye, and encrease 300,000 more in New England and they will be but thewers of wood and drawers of watter' to the end."

Here are facts, statistics, which the Catholic press in Ireland should reproduce, and circulate as extensirely as possible amongst the people. Here too is a very fair reply to the question of the Boston Pilot, as to how many Irish Catholics hold government situations in Canada.

Acknowledgments in our next.

#### Died,

In this city, on Sunday last, Jane Gilroy, the beloved wite of Mr. Thomas M'Cready, aged 35 years.

At Caughnawaga, or Sault St. Louis, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Marcoux, aged 64. The reverend gentleman had held for many years the situation of Missionary amongst the Indians.— May his soul through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

At St. Vincent, in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Madam Jane Corcoran, Nun, and daughter of Thomas Corcoran, Esq., of the Hudson Bay Company.

We take from the Mayo Telegraph, the following well deserved tribute to the memory of one of the Sisters of Mercy who accompanied Miss Nightingale to the Crimea. The deceased lady, beloved and made his appearance in the Park," but was promptly respected by all who knew her, was nearly related to M. A. Higgins, Esq., of Quebec, and died after her

"It is our firm conviction," says the Montreal Wit-"", " that Lower Canada is suffering, in all its interests, from the prevalence of the Romish superstition ad idolatry; and that Protestants in it are suffering, because of the company they keep."

If such be, the case, we should recommend the Witness, and his friends laboring under the same sinfossible.' If they disapprove of "Romanism," they must renember that they came to it, and not it to thein; that no one asked for, or desired their comdispense with it. There is however another hypotils of which our cotemporary complains, are just defining her doctrines, and the other upon the strength. us begin the canvass, lest, like Cincinnati, they ruch in [ May 28.

I remain,

AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC STILL.

At the request of the writer, we publish the above communication; and will do our best to answer the question which he therein propounds to us :-

Why should the title Catholic be withheld from him, seeing that he holds all the fundamentals of the

"Anglo-Catholic" may believe, or fancy that he believes, all the doctrines enumerated in his letter, and yet not be a Catholic, because a Catholic is so, not

so much in virtue of what he believes, as of why he believes. The Catholic is one who believes all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches, because she so believes, and teaches, and for no other reason. The Protestant, on the contrary, is one, who believes more or less-generally less than more-of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, not so much because she propounds them, as because he, in the exercise of his private judgment, imagines that he has found vadeny that he holds the doctrines which he professes, yet he must excuse us if we remark that he holds them not because he is, but in spite of his being, an Anglican. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the 39 Articles and formularies of the " Church of England and Ireland as By Law Established," are susceptibles of the interpretation put upon them by "Anglo-Catholic," he must admit that they are also susceptible of, and generally do receive, a very difwhat delusion, to quit Lower Canada as speedily as ferent interpretation; and that therefore it is not upon the authority of the Church of which he is a member that he believes the doctrines which he professes to hold. But, if not upon the authority of his Many; and that "Romanism" can very well afford to Church, then must be hold them in virtue of an act of his private judgment; and, as the essential, or thesis, as plausible at least as that of the Montreul formal difference betwixt a Catholic and a Protestant Wunces riz., that Dower Canada is suffering from consists in this that one believes wholly and solely the making foreign influence' the pretext for Know-the prevalence of heresy and infidelity ; and that the upon the authority of the Clurch propounding and Nothingism, as false it was base and cowardly. But let on the base in any of the United States, who has the prevalence of heresy and infidelity ; and that the upon the authority of the Clurch propounding and Nothingism, as false it was base and cowardly. But let on the authority of the Clurch propounding and Nothingism, as false it was base and cowardly. But let on the authority of the Clurch propounding and Nothing and Nothing

In the New York Citizen we find a letter on the political condition of the Irish, and Irish Catholics especially, in the New England States. We lay some extracts before our readers. The writer says:

"You are well aware how ignorant the great mass of the people of Ireland are of the true state of the case in America. The papers that go to Ireland, (I mean papers such as the Herald, Times. Tribune. &c.,) contain nothing of this; and if the Irish journals copy anything from them it is only a 'great fire,' a 'horrible murder,? a would be bon mot, or some such like. As to papers of the other die; they are scarcely ever seen there, and if even they are, they refrain-for what reason I know not-from the topic also. It, is, then, for the ' Irish in Ireland,' I intrude on your columns. To the geese that would now save the American capital, like their prototypes in Rome, by displacing the Irsh Catholics, (I use the words Irish Catholics, for it is against them the cry is raised particularly,) and driving them from office. (?). I would say, Good sits, be patient. Take from them all the offices they fill, and you will deprive them of very little-I. might say, nothing.' To prove this I will take the six New England States-the hot-bed of Know-Nothingism-and in plain figures will prove that these unendurable ' furreners,' and ' God damn papists' can lose no places of profit or power, for the simple fact that they never possessed them. The following table will show the population of each state :---

160,909 13;571 32,831 31,456 37,462 23,111 Rhode Island ..... 147,545 299,340

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I have selected these states in particular in order to show that after all their boasted liberality they can lay no claim to the title-that though it was in New England the Mountain took its labor, the production will be found to be a very, very 'ridiculous mouse'-and

return to Ireland, on account of ill health, from the effects of fever contracted in the Hospitals at Scutari :

effects of faver contracted in the Hospitals at Scutari : "DEATH OF SISTER MARY AUGUSTINE OF THE CONVENT OF MERCY, WESTPORT.—On Saturday, the 7th instant, ex-pired, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Westport, after a short but severe ilness, Sister Mary Augustino, a member of that most meritorious order. This deeply lamented young lady was the second daughter of Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, and sister of Colonel Higgins, M. P. for the county. An in-nate piety and love of virtue, cherished by an exemplary and pious mother, had marked the deceased from her earliest childhood. She soon forsook the open path to the onjoyments and pleasures of this world, and early consecrated herself to religion and the service of the poor. The grint of the public in Westport surpasses, it possible, the deep affliction of the pious sisterhood. The melancholy event was made the sub-ject of most touching and salutary instruction at each of the Masses on Easter Sunday; and the interment on Monday last, in the Convent grounds, was a scene which none that saw can ever forget. Animated by a holy zeal, the deceased was can ever forget. Animated by a holy zeal, the deceased was one of the three devoted ladies whom the Convent of Mercy WAS in Westport supplied for the ardious service of ministering to. the sick and wounded in the Grinen."

ALL PERSONS indepted to the Estate and Succession of the late PATRICK DACEY, in his lifetime of Montreal, Trader, are horeby notified to pay the same to the undersignde, without delay ,- and all persons having claims against the said Estate and Succession, are hereby requested to send in the same, duly attested, for liquidation. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

: May 26.

1 1 1 1

NOTICE.

Marble Cutter, No. 77, De Bleury Street, Testamentary Executer. 1.12

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contract.

THE Proprietors of the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY beg THE Proprietors of the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY beg-leave to direct the attention of Printers to the reduced prices. of Types which they have annexed to their advertisement; and at the same time request that proprietors of newspapers and other publications will bear in mind that every article-son from their establishment, will be guaranteed to be of the very best quality. The Press will confer a favor by circulating this notice, and informing the trade that now they have an es-tablishment of native manufacture, ready for every supply needed, and in which printing materials of every description are, and will continue to be furnished at charges not only.far-below these hitherto naid in Canada, but also cheaper than they.

CARD.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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all cline the state of the second of the second of the state in a The inere of M. Drough de Lhuys ! resignation coused a slight fall at the Bourse ... The Daily News says that the Emperor Napoleon will no longer acprofessions of alliance, and that on this point eriginated greet him, he went into the infirmany, remained at the differences between his Majesty and M. Drouyn the, bed-side of six, youths, still conlined in consede Lhuys. silours? with w

The Moniteur publishes the following :-- !! Gene ral Canrobert, in a letter addressed to the Emperor, dated April 28, thus expresses himself: "It is with peasure that I announce to your Majesty that the English army, always so solid, has become as fine and bealthy as it was in the first days of its arrival in the East. It is receiving reinforcements in infantry, in cavalry, and in means of transport. It continue to live ion the most cordial terms with Lord Raglan, and the two armies continue to be closely united, and count one upon the other." "

A NEW SIEGE TRAIN FOR THE CRIMEA .--- Immediately upon receipt of news from the Crimea that the fire before Sebastopol was suspended, the French government sent orders to Marseilles for the em-Barkation of a new siege train, consisting of nearly 800 beavy guns.

The Paris correspondent of Tuesday's Globe: " The telegraph will have informed you of the result of Pianori's trial. The jury found him guilty, and sentenced him to undergo the penalty inflicted by the law on parricides-i.e., to walk to the place of exeention barefooted, and with a shirt over bis clothes; formerly the culprit had, in addition, his right hand out off by the executioner. The opinion that the Emperor will commute the sentence to banishment to Cayenne or Nouke-Hiva is very general; but, at the same, time, the public are unanimous in blaming an act of clemency which is not inappropriately described as an encouragement held out to would-be regicides by the prospect of impunity."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE-" L'OBSER VATEUR DE DIMANCHE."-A journal has been started in Paris with the object of re-establishing in France the Catholic observance of the Lord's-day. It proceeds in this subject by treating the question in every point of view, not only as a religious question, but also as regards the material benefit of the masses, their health, the prosperity of families, the union and peace of society. It proves that the working classes, by laboring on Sunday, act in direct opposition to their own interests, that they shorten their lives without amassing what they anticipate for their old age. that the master workmen sadly deceive themselves if they fancy they shall derive any profit from those below them by making them work seven days in the week without any interruption, and that in thus acting they are undermining their own authority. It shows by examples how certain trades, which appeared as if they could not afford to grant the Sunday rest, are well able to concede it. It warns people who profess to be in favor of this rest, that they contribute more than they are aware to its not being observed; and it gives them information which may enable them to reform their conduct on this point .-It gives an account of all facts relating to the ob-"servance of the Sunday, of all documents emanating from authority, civil. or religious, in its favor, of everything tending to make it popular, of what has been attempted, and of what has succeeded; of what may be offered to the imitation of others, as also of "any failures that they may be avoided. This publication has already produced marked benefit. It has caused a great number of associations to be formed, it has induced many public corporate bodies to resolve on the observance of Sunday; yet there is still much to be, done. This work has been honored by the recommendation of many Bishops and Archbishops .---The associations which have sprung from it have re-"ceived the greatest encouragement from the Supreme Pontiff himself.

ah " redi escliai ITALY and storen all Late accounts from Rome state that the Holy Fa being received by the rector and Cardinal Fransoni, having passed between ranks of students drawn up to uence. of the accident, inquiring most benignantly of their condition, and finally blessing them.

, Continental papers announce the death of the Rev. Father Lambillotte, a Jesuit, who was of considerable repute as a musical composer. He has left the music of 250 hymns, four masses, six oratorios, two tragedies, and other works. He also wrote esteemed treaties on church singing. He was a native of Belgium, and passed the greater part of his life in Switzerland.

## RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the peasants in the Ukraine, and state further, that it has already extended itself to the governments of Poltowa, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff. The names of twenty landed proprietors whom the maddened moujiks have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St. Petersburg. M. Poletien, one of the richest proprietors in the government of Tchernigoff, was burnt alive in his countryhouse at Beletz. The same severe pressure caused by the war, which has driven the peasants of Little Russia to insurrection; is stated to be felt at St. Petersburg, where every article of consumption is at famine price.

THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF RUSSIA IN THE CRIMEA.-The military correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes from the Polish frontier that the reinforcements received by the Russian commanders in the west of the Crimea since the battle of Inkermann bear no proportion to those which have ioined the allies. He says :-- " Numerically, Omer Pasha's corps alone is equal to the entire reinforce-ments of the Russians. The new Russian troops which have entered the Crimea since the battle just mentioned are the following :- Reserve infantry divisions, twelve battalions, or, at most. 9,000 men, together with the 9th infantry division, at present near Perekop, numbering 10,000 men. These and a Greek volunteer battalion make up the reinforcements of the Russian infantry since the battle of Inkermann; for the troops of the 2nd infantry corps, represented by some journals as having marched to the Crimea, and the division of General Wagner, said by the Austrian Military Gazette to be in the valley of Baidar, are not there. The 2nd corps, in fact, is still in Poland. Before the battle of Inkermann the Russians had not more than 70,000 infantry in the Crimea, and at the present moment they should have about 90,000. The cavalry force which has joined the Russian army since the battle of Inkermann consists of six, regular regiments. If we recken the crews of the ships at 8,000, and Tchernomorskischen battalions at 6,000; the rifles, sappers, and miners, engineers and artillery, at 15,000; and the cavalry, regular and irregular, at 20,000; the Russian army at Perekop, Eupatoria, and near Sebastopol, will number about 140,000 men."

#### SEAT OF WAR.

A letter from Constantinople dated April 25th says :—

"The Sardinians are now arriving in great numbers. No less than two thousand have come into port within the last few days. Their soldierly apnearance and excellent discipline seem to predict that they will form useful allies in the campaign which is about to commence. Unhappily the Turkish contin-French camp at Maslak now contains about 20.000 men, which number will probably be raised to 25,-000 in another week. Nothing can be more decorous and orderly than the behaviour of these large bodies of troops in the vicinity of a large capital, and exposed to many temptalions."

the large breach. On reflection however, it was your foreneads; you with seven hundred and filly on calculated that the tropps would have been too much exposed to a cross fre whilst the breach iself was ther was in excellent health, and appeared to have exposed to a cross fire, whilst the breach itself was suffered no ill-effects from the shock of his recent ac rot sufficiently complete—that is not sufficiently on cident. He had visited the Propaganda, where, after idea, therefore, was given up, and the breach adds idea, therefore, was given up, and the breach adds the report, has since been repaired by the enemy. I should suppose, by this time, the besieged have in a great measure restored then works."

### LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL. The Rectory, Sligo, April 23rd, 1855

"Rev. Sir-As you have visited this town with the avowed purpose of preaching doctrines, which we believe to be error neous, and impugning doctrines which we believe to be true, we invite you, and as many Priests of the Church of Rome 

"EDWARD DAY, Rector of St. John's. "EDWARD DAY, Rector of St. John's. "SAMUEL SHONE, Curate of St. John's. "WM. JEFFOOTT, Incumbent of Lisadell." "WM. C. TOWNSEND, Irish Church Missionary. "GEO. W. DALTON, Irish Church Missionary. "A. T. GULINOR, L.L.D., Incumbent of Catry. "Rev. Dr. Cahill; Sligo."

"Rev. Sirs On last Monday I received from you a written communication, in which you invite me and any given num-ber of Priests of, what you are pleased to call the Church of Rome, to a public discussion of certain points of Christian doctrine, alleging, at the same time, as a cause for this proceeding on your part, that I have preached doctrines which you believe to be erroneous, and impugned doctrines which

you believe to be erroneous, and impugned doctrines which you believe to be true. "Without stopping here to point out the value of any opi-nion of yours in reference to Christian doctrine, I am come to say that, as there is some difficulty in learning what doctrines you believe, perchance, to be true in the year 1855, and be-cause you have, in your diocessin and synodal convocations, declared your own Protestant doctrines to be erroneous, seven hundred and fifty-one times (!) within the three hundred years of their shifting evidence. I shall take leave (frequency to put numered and hity-one times (f) within the three hundred years of their shifting existence, I shall take leave (previously to my sending you a formal reply) to examine the professional no-vetties of your system for the current year, in order to suit my answer to the progressive genius of Protestant inspiration.--I am, Reverend Sirs, most truly yours, D. W. CAHILL, D.D." Sligo, May 5th, 1855.

Rev. Sirs-You seem totally to forget the recent apostacy of the founders of your sect in supposing that I could so far lose sight of my official position as to meet you in public discussion on matters of faith. The idea of the followers of Luther, Zuinglius, Calvin, and Beza, being the judges of sound doctrine night excite a smile of mere surprise in those who count over the discordant progeny of early Protestantism; but the man whose duty it is to defend the Gos-pel of Christ against daily and incredible innovations can with difficulty repress his legitimate indignation when he beholds unbaptised, unordained men assume the office of Christian teachers; and, without a governing head, without a mission, without a fixed creed, unblushingly raise their voices as the apostles of Christ. The ingenuity with which you persoade your hearers that you are the ancient Church, although history records the recent date of your origin- the plausibility with which you contrive to deceive your followers that you profess the one self-same faith of the Apostles, while your new yearly creeds succeed each other like the rising and sinking waves of an angry convulsed sea-and the talent with which you impose on your congregations that your office is one of the most disinterested love, a free gift, while your communiontable stands in one of our plundered cathedrals, while your glebes are built on our rich abbey fands, and while your carriages, fine linen, and purple and champaign are purchased with the yearly sum of one million sterling, the patrimony of the starving, naked, persecuted Irish poor-all this conduct on your part furnishes an historical evidence of open deceit, educated fraud, and incomprehensible audacity, which without any doubt at all, stands without a parallel in the history of the whole world. Your plain case is this-namely, you are not baptised, and yet you call yourselves Christians-yon are not ordained, and you call yourselves Priests-you have, of course, no mis-sion, and you call yourselves church missionariesyou tell the world you are preaching the Gospel for nothing, although everybody knows you have plundered the Irish pour to the enormous extent of seven hundred millions sterling, including plundered lands !! gent is by no means in so forward a state. The and you claim (in the face of mankind with this plunder on your backs) sole privilege of being the chosen amoassadors of Heaven, although, in an official point of view, you can have no more connection. with God than the officers of the Tarkish fleet. If we were not convinced, from painful experience, that these are palpable facts, no man could believe that such men could have never existed in any age or country. Wheever will take the trouble carefully to examine my statements and compare' them with the laws of the Gospel, will soon learn that your sect is practising on mankind the largest and the most ex-travagant imposture which has ever been recorded in the annals of human history. A single glance, there-fore, of the position you hold must convince you that my Church would not permit me or any member of iny profession to hold any discussion with you, branded as you are with the crimes of apostacy, and the sacrilegious assumption of the office of the Priests of God. Being not baptised, you are clearly infidels ; without ordination, you are decidedly impostors; and, being self-appointed teachers, you are openly sacrilegions nsurpers of the sacred office of the Lord's anointed servants. Bot there is a new phase in your official character which is the most astounding feature in your strange Protestantism. When your founders separated from the Catholic Church in the reign of Edward the Sixth, Cranmer drew up your Thirty nine Anicles, and the English parliament being summoned on the occasion, this act of parliament, this " bill of faith" was ascrib-ed to the inspiration of the Holy Ghost-That is, an assembly of the most wicked men known to English history usurp the place of Christ, invent a parlimmen. lary creed, and, as if in the mockery of God, pass " a bill of redemption; in riotous and shuddering blasphe. my." I protest to God I am astonished how any man, on calm reflection, would not blush to acknowledge hinself the follower of such incongruous inighty.— Within the short period of the three hundred years of your existence, your sect has, by the clear historical evidence of your synodal, and convocational, and diocesan, and parliamentary decisions; changed this w bi 1 of faith, ?? seven hundred; and fifty; one times, - (See Bossuel.) You have, therefore, dealared by your own deliberate testimony that yon have been believing

prevatications sunblushingly: come before the public and invite me to a discussion on the doctrines which perchance you believe in the year 1855: In each of perchance: you believe.in the year 1855: In each of these changes, you all boldly assert, with your usual reformed efficiency that each change is to be accribed to the direct inspiration of the Holy Ghost I and thus you'tell" your "outorfunate audiences that the creed which the Holy Spirit declared last year to be true is inspirate and spirit to be false to be the is now declarid by the same Spirit to be false - and within three hundred years, your inspiration has had within these numerous years, your inspiration has had seven, hundred, and fifty one, prevarications on the same subject. When pressed on this vital point of your, perpetual changes, you come forward with the strange declaration that your Church is not infallible; on the contrary, that it is fallible; and you add, more over, that neither your Church nor any other institution on east himstever been, or can never be infallible, Here we Catholics look at you with renewed amazement, and we ask how you can have a firm failh on a ment, and we ask now you can have a firm fails on a fallible basis—bow, you can firmly believe a thing which you doubt?, and hence we get a glimpse at a new guality, in your system—namely, that it is im-possible for you to have Divine faith, as doubt and the conviction of faith cannot exist in the same man at the same time: "Suiely, then, you must be utterly unconscious of your most unchristian position to imagine that my superiors in the Church could allow me to hold any professional intercourse with persons whose inconfigible religious contrarieties present such a thrilling amount of terrific consequences. In these statements, to which your gratuitous and unwarrantable challenge has reluctantly forced me, I beg to express toward you personally the respect which is due to you as gentlemen; but I cannot conceal, from you that I believe in my conscience your system of faith and worship is the most wicked medley of opinion and the most flagrant iniquity which has ever been propounded in any age or nation since the introduction of Chris-tianity. You are for ever publishing to the world that your faith is founded on the written word of God al-though in your third article of faith you believe that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son and the Father. Will you say what part of the written word you find the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son? ask emphatically this question. And if this article of your faith be not found in the written word, you are clearly borrowing your taith from one of our councils, and therefore countradicting your published rule of faith.

In your harangues from your pulpits and from publie platforms you put forward as your apolegy for your present rebellion against the authority of the Catholio Church the absurd statement-namely, that the Church had fallen into error in some century unknown in some country unknown, and introduced by some. body unknown-that is, the Church somehow tell and was corrupted some place, sometime, by somebody! You also declaim that no one knew how, where, or when, or by whom the whole Church fell ; that it was done by degrees unknown to the whole world; that all the old books of the libraries of all nations were slowly corrupted without the people of the nations knowing it; and lastly, that some Monks, whom opbody knows, or ever could know, had, by united concert and fraud, which nobody has, or ever can deten produced this universal, invisible, imperceptible, impalpable change in the Gospel and in the Church. In fact, you state that the Church had disappeared, without scarcely a trace of the original fabric being left behind ! and without one human being during seven centuries, throughout all nations, being in the least cognisant or having any idea of the change! Now, I think there is scarcely any man living who will not say that this Protestant story, or rather this Protestant mystery, is the most perfect apocalypse of lies that could ever be imagined to proceed from the wildest dream of the most frenzied fancy; but it is a mere tame, stern narrative, compared with the sequel of this incredibility. When you have thus raised the astonishment of your heaters with this historical mystery, you then gravely tell them that by the providence of God the old Church was restored-by whom ? Here comes the grand climax, where God the Father a made to surpass the Holy Spirit in a course which makes the blood freeze and the hair stand on an end. Here it is-this Church, so fallen, so changed, its worship perverted, its light extinguished, its voice dead, and the world covered with darkness, unknown to the world, would have remained in this forlors condition for ever, as you assert, if Gud had not fail up certain persons to restore it to its former perfection. And who, do you say, were these chosen persons? Here Protestantism surpasses itself. Here it is-God raise up the vilest miscreants, the most truculent monsters, the veriest demons of hypocrisy, perjury, spoliation, and murder, who, forsooth, were inspired by God ! to restore His 'worship ! to do honor to Hu sauctity ! to introduce the religion of truth ! to preach charity ! to teach forgiveness ! to proclaim justice! and by orimes, such as the world never witnessed before, to advance the Gospel to publish the Cross and to extend the kingdom of Christ !- that is, God employed and called demons to teach sanctity, and by practising the works of the Devil, to encourage men to head the lives of saints ! !- that is, the choices companion on the road to Heaven is the Devil, the most certain mark of a reformer is crime, and the surest way to Christ is to travel through the abyeall Oh, Protestantism, Protestantism, thou hast surely the likeness of thy founders carved ou all the features of thy terrific figure. And it must never be lorgotten that this Church is said to have fallen and its law changed, although "God the Father swore that "the word He put in the months of men should never depart from them;" although Christ several times de clared that this Church should never fail-that the gates of Hell should never prevail against it, and that He would send to the Apostles and their successon for ever the Holy Spirit, who would bring to their re-collection all things whatsoever He taught them, and who would abide with them for ever. Hence it follows according to your statement, that although the Church failed under the promises of the Trinity, it recovered mder the providential interference of one man who so duced a Nun from a convent; another man who ab ducted another mail's wile ;r a third man who read be recantation three times on his oath, a fourth man who murdered five wives; a fifth individual (a woman) who signed an act of parliament consigning the throat of England to her future illegitimate offspring (if she should have any), and thus with her own hand the head of your Church, called by God, published w coming times an act of infamy, unknown in the to cords of either ancientor, modern.

### GERMAN POWERS.

There seems more and more reason to apprehend that the support of Austria, for which we have suffered so much and made so many concessions, will, after all, tail us. Must we, then, forgetful of all that we have suffered, all that we have demanded, all that we have done, make peace because Austria, after so many months of futile negotiation, such vast preparations, and such imposing military display, refuses to support in the field the cause to which she has repeatedly given her moral support and diplomatic assistance? For her own conduct she will one day have to answer, and sooner or later will doubtless receive ber reward .- Times.

#### SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette, of May 3rd, published the law authorising the sale of the estates of the State. the communes, and the clergy. The Journal des Debat gives a long account of the difficulties which the Ministers experienced in obtaining the royal sanction to the bill, which the Cortes had voted, by the large majority of 168 to 12. On the 28th ult. Espartero proceeded to Aranjuez, to see the Queen .--Her Majesty is reported to have said, "I reproach myself for having allowed such a bill to be presented -it is a violation of a compact which I have made with the Pope, and Lam resolved not to give it my sanction." The King is also stated to have said to Espartero-"I am not sure whether it would not to have been better to lose crown and throne than to "have preserved them in the way you have done."-Subsequently, Marshal O'Donnell represented to the Queen the consequences which must inevitably ensue northern forts. At Russian head-quarters it was re-Queen is said to have given way, and to have ex- had been issued. claimed with tears-"Then I will sign, but I protest with all my heart against your violence; and I hope tailed reports have arrived of the late bombardment. God will cause the responsibility of my weakness to There certainly was a period when the allied generals fifty one times within the period of three hundred mons, speeches, and orations in all your churches fall on your head and the head of your colleagues." liad decided on 'storming a point of Sebastopol at years, and with this palpable declaration stamped on it is the basis of your present position; it is the pro-God will cause the responsibility of my weakness to There certainly was a period when the allied generals

The Journal de Constantinople says that arrangements were in progress for an encampment of 2.500 French artillery and cavalry horses at Varna. From this it was inferred that a strong force would be assembled in Bulgaria.

VARNA, MAY 3 .- A sharp engagement took place on the left attack before Sebastopol on the night of the 1st of May. All the Russian rifle pits have been taken and 200 prisoners.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 4.-The Patrie of this evening has the following: "There is a report current to-day that on the 2nd of May the besiegers took nossession of some very important Russian works of counter-annroach, after a fierce engagement. On the following day, the 3rd of May, the Russians are reported to have attempted to retake the positions, which remain in the hands of the allies.

The Russian messengers who arrive at Odessa from Schastopol relate that the garrison has suffered a loss of 4,000 men in killed and wounded.

A letter from Odessa says that troops are continually sent from that place and the provinces of Cherson to the Crimea, and the Ost. Deutsche Post states that the Grand Duke Nicholas is likely to have the command of an army-corps of 45,000 men, which is to be posted at Perekop. On the 17th two battalions of the Chasseurs Regiment Alexandropol entered Sebastopol, and enormous supplies of provisions and materiel of war are continually sent into the

A Paris correspondent of the Post says :- " De-

## THE FRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

stofalt your Bible societies title the apology for most outrageous insult of the Catholics of Ireand it is the thesis you defend at Exctor Hall, the and it is in the set of the set o is cousiry. I This, monstrous religious epic, well his country it a tree monarrous rengious apic, well bid and sanctimoniously declaimed, cannot fail to more (I willing)' admit) most honorable minds and bigions. Eiglish hearts to subscribe hondreds of housands of pounds to maintain, this most stupicying ligantic (abrication -- the huge dodge -- this superdons lumbug, to pay troops of designing Missionaries, hundreds et scalit Biblemen; threadbare, temon-color-solutions, to deluge the country with missiatement and discord, to publish the grossest alander on the discipline and doctrine of the Catholic Church, to poiin the breast of the landlord, to arm the red hand of be nightly assassing to convert the poor law into per-section and the poorhouse into a hell, to engender ocilianimosity, to turn ireland into a battle-field of public baired, and, if not stopped in time here and on the Continent, perhaps very soon to enclanger the mability of the throne of England. With this statement an your lips, can anything be more ludicrous than to hear you speak of "the dootrines you believe," if any one man in Ireland who knows your system says the slightest regard to any dpinion of yours in religion? No confidence can be placed in anything ton say no reliance on any doctrine you profess. The only reasonable reply which any one who knows you should give to any challenge coming from you is where the graphic words, " wait awhile;" because you yourselves will be the first to impugn the docnings which, perchance, you now believe for a seaon. How, therefore, could it have entered into your imagination that my Bishop would give me permission to enter on a public discussion with persons whose history is vile fiction, whose creed is wicked nomance, and whose faith is a piebald dream, an impalpable rainbow, the product of the storm, and disappearing when the clouds vanish and the serene sky is restored ? Beyond all doubt you must forget your incongruous position when you could suppose that an secredited Minister of God should leave the peaceful uncluary, his holy calling, bring forth his time-honored tille into public disputation, and run through the mire in the streets to contend with a reckless unchristian band of itinerant gladiators shouting for fight outside the doors of our churches.

As the discussion you contemplate is to be public, I presume that the Protestants of the classic town of Sligo are to be the judges of of the superiority of the controversialists. Can it be possible, gentlemen, that you are serious in this additional mad freak of yours? -that is, the people of Sligo, the sellers of leather, pipeclay, and reaping hooks, are to determine wheher the Old Testament, written in Hebrew and Syro-Chaldaic, has been accurately translated-whether Esdras is to be expunged and the Maccabees rejected -whether Muses wrote five books or wrote anything -whether any of the books were penned by the men whose names they bear-whether Moses was a murderer or a man of God-whether the whole of the Old Testament was lost in the rehellion of Jeroboam, or corrupted during the Babylonian captivity. No one an have a higher respect or a more ardent affection for the people of Sligo than I have ; but I do honestly believe that the great and glorious Parson Nangle, the here of Sebastopol in the Island of Achill, and even the two inspired church missionaries who have challanged me could, with all their known talents, master all the difficulties of the Old Testament without taking into account the translation of the Greek original in the New, with all its idioms, contractions, metaphors, ellipticisms, its authenticity, integrity, canonicity, &c. And if we add to this the necessity of being accounted with the Greek and Latin Fathers, in order to see if the disputants quote correctly, I think it will be admitted on all hands, that if you insinuate your congregation in Sligo can master all this amount of knowledge in ancient and modern languages, in Ecclesiastical history, in the Fathers of the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, you are decidedly assetting a position which no sane man can credit, even though it proceeds from the seven wonders of the world, the Seven Champions of Christendom in Sligo.

Ah, gentlemen, if you wish to recruit your missionary funds by pointing out to your contributors and masters in England and elsewhere that you are a your work in Ireland, this is no reason why the Catholic Priest should so far lose sight of his proprieties at to indulge itinerant. Sounerism in the making out a bill of fare for the revilers of Exeter Hall by the trick of a public discussion at Sligo. There is an additional reason, and the strongest of all, why I could not consent to meet the Sligo Soupers in theological combat-I chuld no more meet you to decide, the articles of faith than the Queen could agree to argue her title to the throne of her ancestors with lones and Frost, the transported Chartists-the argument on my part is infinitely stronger on this point than the argument of the Queen. She could not do it consistently with the laws of this realm, which have Sted her title. I dare not do, it consistently with the laws of Christ, which, in public council, have irrevosably, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, decided my faith. The legislation of Christ on this solemn point is without a parallel, even in His own ordinances. It is the masterpiece of law in the sacred volume, and places the authority of the Church in matters of faith in such a legal pre-eminence that I am convinced no man or set of men living, except the Seven Champions of Christendom, could think of superseding this irrefragable evidence by a majority ment - this unsurpassed record of the authority of the Church.

11. The legislave bond of Christ to men as a guarantee of the trust to be reposed in them - "And the gates of Hell shall never prevail against it."

12. The presence and the instruction of the Holy Ghost for ever, as a further guarantee—"I will send the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, who who will bring to your recollection all things whateoever thave told you, and who will and with you for ever? with you for ever."

Here decidedly, as far as words can express it, it is a clear legislative enactment of Christ appointing a permanent court on earth to the consummation of the world, where the Holy Ghost officially presides, and where He instructs men to preach and teach for ever - with whom Christ is for ever-who are to be heard as men would hear Him-who have his authority as so salutary and society and at the Liver. Its effects are teachers-who are to teach as men would near film-who nave his authority as teachers- who are to teach every creature, all nations - and against the truth of whose ordinances the gates of Hell shall never prevail. I can see no language in Scripture stronger, clearer, more decided than this enactment ; it is clear as the Truth, Life, Death, and resurrection of Christ ; I read with the same evidence-I believe it with the same cretitude. If this document is to be discredited I can have no motive or reason to believe in the redemption of Christ. Now, this authority has decided my faith-that is, the Holy Ghost has, from the foregoing premises, decided it; hence I cannot canvass further His decisions my faith through Him is fixed. I could not to more consent to decide it by a majority of votes than I could put the existence of Christ to a public vote of an excited mob of infidels. Gentlemen, you perceive I unable to lie with ease on the left side-with occa-have in this case taken pains with you, because I do sional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulderfrom my heart pity you; I have sincere, unfeigned compassion for you. You are labouring in a wretched, a wrong cause. The life of a Church Missionary is, without doubt, one unceasing, sleepless, marvellous, profound dodge; he scarcely ever tells one word of truth or justice towards discipline and doctrine of Catholics. This is a melancholy life, a terrific profession. To be poisoning the young Protestant mind-to be rawping the honor and truth of the young Protestant generation is a profession more odious than that of Calcraft, the London executioner. I assure you your published sermons, your speeches, your phamplets, your articles in the papers, are all one accumulation of incredible falsehood. Of course, I do not impeach your honour as gentlemen and citizens; but in your character of (what you call) preaching, human fancy can never reach the height of falsehood which your sect has built up to the very skies in reference to Catholics.

And you will fail in your present scheme of converting (?) the Irish by the modern plan of what is called "Souperism." During three hundred years your sect has tried the varied stratagems of plunder, confiscation, banishment, the rack, the gibbet, the rope, and death in every form of refined cruelty and persecution, and you have failed. Then you tried patronage, bribery, gilded poison, and draughts of perfidy in cups of gold, and you failed. Then you tried flattery, deneit, perfidy, and you have signally failed. But of late you changed entirely your old machinery. Your Clerical men of God now seldom go abroad in search of converts. You now employ sanctified policemen, predestined weavers, righteous Birmingham cabmen, and holy London waiters in the work of the Lord. All these Anglican apostles now deluge in Ireland as the elect of God in the conversion of the poor persecuted Irish. You stand behind the scenes in some places, while in other districts you act a principal part in the most disgraceful traffic of souls which history has ever revealed. You tell your dupes in England and else-where that you have succeed in converting the Irish by employing the very scum of English and Irish purlieus to bribe the famished wretch to trample on his conscience-to commit perjury to man and sacrilege to God. Better leave the poor Catholic in all the crimes of society than join your anti-Christian confe-deracy. In the first case he may be steeped in crime, but he has left a warning voice of conscience ; but in the other case he begins with hypocrisy, proceeds in perfidy, progresses in perjury, and ends without one sentiment of remorse or one warning echo of conscience. The Protestant Alliance has made more infidels in London on this system than Voltaire ever corrupted; and your vile system of soup-kettles, and reformed blankets, and Lutheran stirabout pots are just the kind of weapons for you, in order to prop up a creed of incongruities, a scheme of national plunder, palbable spoliation of the poor, the creature of ancient lust and plunder, the tyrant of political freedom, and the worst form of irreligion amongst mankind. Not content with combining the landlords of Ireland in a conspiracy of bigotry against the Catholic, you work the propriety of Ireland into a frenzy to exterminate the poor Irish tenant-not content with forcing them to quit their country to seek a home in foreign lands-not content with flinging them in tens of thousands on sea and land from the implacable hatred you excite towards our ancient faith, you follow their children into the meagre poorhouse, and there you make the last effort to rob the emaciated offspring of the parents whom you bunted out of society of the remaining inheritance they possess. By your inciedible persecution of the poor Catholic you have reduced the population of Ireland, you have weakened the right arm of the throne, and you have made the motto of the poor to be " Death or apostacy." But you are defeated— your scheme has failed. The cash from England has ceased; the taxes and Sebastopol will soon dismiss the weavers from Macclesfield-the missioners cannot live on air-and old Protestantism is doomed to wear out its branded existence in public detestation and ra. pid decay. The Methodists are supplanting you-the Unitarians are outstripping you-the Tractarians are diminishing your three congregations - the Pu-seyites are quitting your absurdities - your old followers are ashamed of you-the whole world dispises you. and with all your begging boxes in England, your million income in Ireland, your lands, glebes, and sees, and nobility, you are vanishing off the face of the earth. The very boys of the Blue coat Hospita! won't remain with you!' your charter-house and endowed schools are empty, and your churches are vacant ; your communion table is deserted-your worship, is abandoned, and you have the mere name, but not the reality, of a religious establishment. There is one grievous fault in the system of our present national education, which is, that our rising generation are not instructed in the origin, rise, progress, and spoliation of your Church. ... Their pride-their indignation-their patriotism-their resentment-their father's blood - their maityred race, would teach them. to repel your souperism more than the preaching of their Priests, and would, awaken a shout of dirision and defiance on every bill, in Ireland, wherever, your shabby soupers would defile the soil of St. Patrick by their profanation of the Gospel of Christ and their mockery of God.-I am Reverend Sirs, most truly yours, D. W. CARILL, D.D.

P.S. As I have never, either in Sligo or elsewhere impeached or ridiculed the creed of Protestauts from the pulpit, and as I have made it a rule never to stlack the conscientious belief of any class of persons, your challenge to me is expressed in language which is neither trne nor courteous, hence I shall take no further notice of any gratuitous and unwarrantable communication of yours.

### DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated ; and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you's pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressureblade, irequently extending to the top of the shoulder ? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains, are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

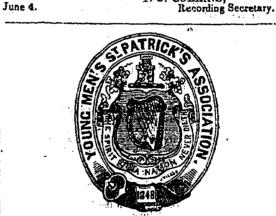
Purchasers will be caleful to ask for, DR. M'-LANES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be beld at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th instant, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order. T. C. COLLINS,



THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.

Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

By Order, FOG

No.47, MGill Streets

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OPEN IN ST. JEAN BAPTIBLE STREET,

REDUCED PRICES OF PRINTING TYPES.

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TROY, ALBANY, AND NEW YORK.

### THROUGH SAME DAY.

at 6,00 A.M., and Rouse's Point, . Burlington, . Rutland, . Troy, . New York, . E3- Baggage 6	leaving Montreal by Steamer IRON DUXE 1,00 P.M., arrive at 8,00 a m Roues's Point, 3,20 p m 10,30 a m Burlington, 5,60 p,m 1,00 p m Rutland Lodge, 9,30 p m 4,15 p m Troy, 9,30 a m 9,30 p m New York, 4,45 p.m checked and labelled Through. nd further information, apply at the Office- by H. Barnes) No. 10, Place d'Armes,
May 16.	J. W. CARPENTER, Agen.

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AGENT FOR MONTREAL.

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UDO A

June 1. Asst. Secret	ary. 65 Commissioners Street. P.SAll Montreal papers will please give the above three
NOTICE.	insertions, and send one copy of their paper is the Vermont. Central Railroad Office, 65 Commissioners Street, addressed to Paul Mondou, Agent.
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ADVERTISEMENTS,	To. No. 289; Notre Dame Street, (Nearly opposite to Morrison, Cameron & Empey's)
30s. per page, or 17s. 6d. per half page. No adva ment of less than half a page will be inserted. Orders a be addressed to Box 524 P. O., or at the Sun office, No. 42 St. Francois Xavier Street.	In soliciting a continuation of their kind patronage, ebs. assures them that no pains shall be spared on her part to meric their support.
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	She will keep a constant supply of the newest materials for BONNETS, CAPS, Ccc. ; FRENCH FLOWERS; FRA THERS, BLONDES, LACES, Ccc., Ccc.
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and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Ho begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his f Residence, St. Paul Street, to	also ormer WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.
No. 47, M'GILL STREET,	C. A. ONE large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with
Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretof large assortment of,	Well of spring Water, a Lank in the callar for rain metar, a
BOOTSANDSHOES	Garden, Stables, Sheds, Stoi. It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in the course of erection, and near the public works on the Canal.
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A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.	FRANCIS MULLINS
DA W THREE Deplets for SEDWARDSFEGAN; & F	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A

AND FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS in the neighborhood. Feb. 22, 1855.

## THE TRUE INITNESS I AND CATHOMIC CHRONICEE!T

### MONTREAD MARKET PRICES. TIGTIS STRITTER MAST. May129, 71855.

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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.

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- . \$150 ding, hall-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, Those who remain at the College during the vaca-tion, will be observed every 125

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Montreal, May 10, 1854.

16 Thoings and aTHE GREATEST, a toor the MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. BAR I totol a fre banter son must out u to

miles of Boston. 3 Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

3"I we bould are warrance to the worst kind of pimples on the face is the bottles will clear the worst kind of pimples on Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

nouth and stomacn. Three to ave bottles' are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelused Or silentatived

One to two bottles, are; warranted to cure all humor in the

eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Fourito six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and run.

ning ulcers it states are warranted to cure corrupt and run. One bottle will our scally cruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ring worm.

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"Three to four bottles are avarranted to cure salt theum." Five to eight bottles will cure the worst-case of scottla. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantum is taken. "Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in van tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a com-non weed growing on the pastures, and along old stome 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 ha's about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinit of Boston. "I know the effects of it in 'every case. It has alyours. I pedited over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has a ready done, some of the greatest cures over done in Massachu-setts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixy. I have seen poor, pinny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

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"GEO. FRENCH." "CORNWALL

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dentes a deservadores " 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 seventeen years troubled with the Ashma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give rulinf executing surpling stream. hut found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stram-neum, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two bottles of your Pulmonie Syrap; and I can safely say that I experienced niore benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are seve-ral people in Gleggar, any loss to get it, affect are in several people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me.

"ANGUS M'DONALD."

" ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854. "Mr. Kennedy,-Dear Sir-I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish

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Wiseman, is a sufficient notice to give of this volume, lately published in London, and re-published by the Sadliers in a very nest and cheap volume.<sup>23</sup>—N. Y. Freeman's Journal. "As a Series of beautifully wrought and instructive ta-bleaux of Christian virtue and Christian heroism in the early

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tate itself one of the finest specimens of exquisite tenderness, lofty piety, great erudition, and vast and extended knowledge of the men and manners of antiquity, we have ever read."—

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The Lot of W. F. SMY TH, CON READER HOLD TADYOCATE, STATE Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal. DR. MACKEON, 1-6, Haymarket Square.

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three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

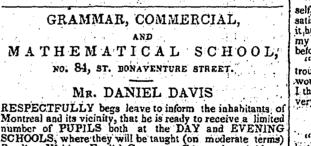
REV. P. REILLY, President.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



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

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



RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the innabilants 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 formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Oonic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navisation. Guaging, &c.

Navigation, 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, 1865. Second end of the second second

### MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

#### 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. JOHN MCLOSKY, the set in the

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

38, 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 craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his extracted. The second mound, (w me Stains, dcc., carefully, 13-N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer; Montreal; June 21, 1853. . A : 0 0 V [

before. "I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a bottle it would be no object;—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable discovery.

"L. J. LLOYD". "DANVILLE, OCL., 1854. "The first dozen I had from Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did no: last a day. "A. C. SUTHERLAND."

M. C. S. L. July 12, 1854.

"I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West,-I 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. DIRECTIONS FOR USA

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 consi-tutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 129 Warren street, Roxbury; (Mass.)

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JOHN OFARRELL,

H all that at all ADVOCATE, of a well of Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House.

Quebec, May J. 1851. respirate questions to scatte as

L. P. BOIVIN, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

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