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VOL. 1. DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MAY 21.—There is now no deficiency in any article, so far as I can learn, and no army was ever so amply and luxuriously provided. The amount of shot, shell, powder, and destructive missiles of all kinds stored at our military depots or actually in the batteries is very great, and it is amply sufficient to enable us to bombard Sebastopol for a fortnight from guns of greater calibre, and placed very much closer to the enemy, than we have yet been able to open upon them. The rumor is that we open fire on the 24th, but that they may be a ruse to distract the attention of "gossips and correspondents" from the expedition. As to the operations of the French army, nothing is known with any certainty. Their engineers keep an accurate journal of the siege, which will, no doubt, see the light in some time to come, but any attempt to describe their mining operations, their saps, or engineering works, would be worthless and absurd, simply because there are no means of getting at the facts. General Canrobert was kind enough to give me a pass to the trenches some time ago, and I availed myself of it to visit them on two occasions recently. I was even allowed to enter the gallery leading to one of the mines, but I found that the engineers, though extremely courteous and kind, were not at liberty to speak of the future, even to their own officers of other branches of the service. The operations which have been described as the springing of mines have chiefly been the explosion of "globes of compression," and their effect in front of Bastion No. 4 (Flagstaff Advanced Battery) has been to bring the French too near to the enemy, for they have been annoyed by grenades in the lodgments without being able to advance materially from their position. All our own batteries are in admirable order, and the effect of our fire from the second parallel and from the advanced batteries will be tremendous, though our losses from the enemy's fire at the shortened distance must be proportionally greater than it has been. Hitherto we have made little use of carcasses, a kind of shell perforated with three holes, out of which the internal composition burns fiercely, firing whatever it comes in contact with, and giving forth an intense light. The Russians, on the contrary, have used both carcasses and fire-balls freely, and have derived considerable advantage from them in their nocturnal attacks, as they have been able to see our position clearly, while they were shrouded in darkness. From the number of carcasses recently sent up to the front it is to be presumed we intend to make use of them at the next bombardment. There was a plan some time ago proposed by an engineer to save us from surprises. It consisted of wires placed at the distance of a few feet from poles fixed in the ground, and so arranged as to set fire to blue lights on being touched. For some reason or other the project has not been carried out. We have been unable to enfilade the Russian works to any extent, owing to the ravines and the skill of the Russian engineers. The great object of the attacking engineer is to place the line of his batteries at right angles to the prolongation of the faces of the batteries of the enemy, and by that means to obtain an enfilading fire. The Russian engineers have frustrated this object in the present instance by the judicious position of their defences. The prolongations of the faces of the Redan, of the Garden Battery, of the Flagstaff, of the Round Tower, and of the redoubts to the east, terminate, with few exceptions, in ravines, or run at right angles to positions inaccessible to us. Hence our fire has been "direct," and has lacked the advantages usually derivable from a choice of ground on the part of the besiegers, and the points of attack are so widely extended, that the Allies have not been able to obtain any considerable amount of concentrated fire. It must be remembered that earthworks, however admirable for the purpose of immediate attack or defence, are unsuited for permanent defence. They are constantly "breaking down," decay and decadence are their inseparable conditions, and if we were to retire from Sebastopol to-morrow, and if the Russians were to leave their works unrepared, a winter's snow and rain and the action of the weather would in a few months destroy the works, which now represent the aggressive force of four nations and the defensive power of one. It is probable, therefore, notwithstanding the eulogies bestowed upon earth-works, that if the Allies were to break up their camp to-morrow, and leave the Russians to themselves, they would find on returning in a few years that the lines of the present works would be represented by solid stone, and that the Redan and Mamelon would be crowned with redoubts of masonry. It is in consequence of the rapidly decaying property of earth-works that our labors have been so great—they are like a London house; there is always something to be done, and our losses made good repairs effected.

they cannot be let alone for twenty-four hours. The action of shot and shell upon them, of course, accelerates the destructive influences of the weather, and of time—gabions are knocked to pieces in a moment, instead of the willow and twig ribs becoming rotten in the sun and rain, and parapets fall down, and ditches are filled up by the iron shower, more rapidly but not more surely, than by the rains of heaven. I need scarcely say that the statements which have appeared in some of your contemporaries respecting the establishment of batteries within 180 or 200 yards of the Malakoff are not correct. There is no parallel armed with mortars or heavy guns within twice that distance of the place indicated and the fact of the Mamelon being 500 yards in front of it (nearly due south of it) sufficiently proves the absurdity of these assertions. Our nearest parallel in front of the left attack is more than 500 yards from the enemy's works, and there we must stop, because the ground is so steep that no earth-works could be formed upon it. At one portion of this attack, however, where our lines incline towards the north to meet the French, we made a curve which brings us nearer to the enemy, but the ground is unfavorable for the construction of batteries. On the right attack front our lines have been advanced close to the enemy's centre approaches, but the latter are considerably in front of the Mamelon and Round Tower. It is said that one of the privates of the 48th Regiment has given some very valuable information respecting the terrain of Sebastopol, and has corrected a serious misconception under which our engineers were laboring respecting the course of a creek in front of the left attack. The man had been for some years in Russia, and as a stonemason he labored at the works of Sebastopol, and knows every street in it. He pointed out the position of the terminus of the water works, and of the engines working it, and it is now stated that there are no less than 100 guns all hidden from view defending those works, and raking the Redan, so that had we assaulted and carried that formidable work we should have met a fire on which none of our officers had calculated. The uncertain reports we receive respecting the strength of the garrison are most perplexing. But how can it be otherwise? Is Ivan Ivanovitch or Stanislas Petrowsky likely to be better informed respecting the strength of the force to which he belongs than John Smith, No. 2003 of the 88th, or Daniel O'Connor, No. 609, of the 41st Welsh, is with regard to our army? And what do they know? It's ten to one if they could tell you the name of their generals. There is a strong conviction that the large camp on the north side of Sebastopol, which has been recently augmented, has very much of the dummy about it, as very few men can be detected in it. On the other hand, it is said that it is a sanitarium we are looking at; if so, there must be many sick and wounded outside Sebastopol. But why should the Russians place their hospital tents in sight of us, and put them in a hollow, instead of placing them on the hill above? If I were to be permitted to state my own opinions, I should say that the principal body of the Russian army, under Osten-Sacken, is encamped and bottled among the forests between the Belbek and the heights to the westward of Mackenzie's Farm. Their signal posts and telegraphs would enable them to communicate either with Simpheropol or Sebastopol in a few minutes, and from these heights they could pour down with comparative ease, either to defend the north side, resist any attempts of ours to get round by Inkermann, or fill their intrenched camps and lines over the Tchernaya by Tchorgoun. As to the army of Baidar, it is no more to be regarded, according to all accounts, than last year's snow. It has melted away; and we hear that it has been absorbed altogether, but no one knows how or where. It is not unlikely that, finding we were not disposed to make an attempt to force the passes on our right and rear, the corps was withdrawn to Simpheropol, or to the forts near Kertch. It is certain that the Russians require an immense number of men to keep their communications in order, and to bring up their supplies to Sebastopol, wherever they may come from. Should they indeed be short of material, it may be easy to estimate the difficulties they encounter in dragging up shot, shell, cannon, and powder from their depots hundreds of miles away, by referring to the great labor we have to undergo, railway and all, in furnishing our batteries; only seven miles from the sea, with the requisite armament and ammunition. We have utterly failed in our quick-dashing game, or what was intended to be so—short whilst played by professors of the old game; but if we can descend to the waiting game we must win, although every month's delay may certainly exalt the prestige of Russia, not only in barbarous Asia, but in civilized Europe, as a military power. It seems certain that Russia intended a diversion in the direction of India, had we not deranged her plans by the invasion of the Crimea. There is a Russian officer now at headquarters who belonged

to a regiment that was actually told off for a march to India last year. There were several other regiments destined for the same expedition, but they too found themselves encamped on the Alma on the 19th of September, and on the road to Bakhiserai the following evening. The officers had been provided with books relating to India, and had been studying "the manners and customs" of the Hindoos and Mussulmans of the great peninsula. It is said to be sure, that it would be impossible for the Russians to transport an army over the torrid wastes which lie between them and India, but there was a certain Alexander who once moved a very efficient army in the same direction, through regions less populous and less cultivated; and though modern warfare is waged with more difficulty, and is attended with considerations respecting greater impediments; we might find that if a Russian Alexander the Great ever rose in these times our calculations were valueless, as all calculations are which make nought of the inspirations and miracles of military genius. The officer in question "hath a pleasant wit," and gives abundant proofs, in the pleasant couplets he remembers concerning the war, that the Russians are by no means destitute of humor. He sings one song anent the proceedings of Prince Menschikoff after the battle of the Alma, which is said, by those who can appreciate it to be intensely funny. The Prince is represented as having fled to a house in Bakhiserai, out of the window of which he interrogates the passers-by respecting the fate of Sebastopol, and he is at least astonished to hear it has not been taken, and begins to dance with joy, to extol his grand flank march, and to boast of his splendid defence of the place. Another song, from the same mouth, puts the contest in a ludicrous light, and declares that the whole siege is only a struggle to see whether the Russians or the Allies are the best diggers and ditchers:—"We build one redoubt, they build another; they make one trench, we make its brother, &c. The gentleman is a Pole, and was present at Alma and Inkermann. At the latter battle the company he commanded lost seventy-five men out of 130. He then served with the external army, but got tired of Tchorgoun and blasé with the monotony of life in huts. He collected all his resources, and gave a grand ball to all his friends in the army near Tchorgoun—champagne at 30s. a bottle, claret at 20s., and pickles at 10s.—and next day came into our cavalry pickets, with a brother officer, on the day of the races of Karanyi, and has been living here ever since. How the scarcity of water has already excited a positive panic is described by a correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*:—"Before SEBASTOPOL, May 22.—The springs in camp are already beginning to dry up, and the soldiers have to go farther and farther every day for water, which, when obtained, is very muddy and bad. Dire is the confusion, dreadful the kicking, at the few watering-places up there for horses and mules.—An officer yesterday told me that his servant took his horse at six o'clock in the morning to get him watered, and he was an hour and a half before he could get his turn. It is said that very shortly, if the decrease of water continue as at present, we shall have, as a matter of necessity, to cross the Tchernaya and hold the valley of Inkermann, to supply ourselves with water. When up at the Guards' camp, on the heights of Balaklava, I observed several parties of men digging for water, in places where a slight moisture on the surface gave promise of a spring." ENGLISH CAMP, May 22.—It has been resolved to send another secret expedition to the eastward of the Crimea. The expeditionary force is to be under the command of Sir George Brown, and will consist of the flank companies of the Guards, (600 men), the 71st, 42nd, and 93rd Highland Regiments, a battalion of Royal Marines, two batteries of artillery, an efficient staff of Commissariat officers, and a portion of the Land Transport Corps. The 4th Royal Irish Dragoons and the 10th Hussars have received orders to embark, and it is probable that Major Branding's (the 17th) of Royal Horse Artillery will accompany them. The French force will consist of 10,000 men and 16 guns; a Turkish corps, 3000 strong, will also embark with the expedition, and a number of spades, pickaxes, and trenching tools are to be furnished to them; so that it is evident they are to be employed in throwing up works to cover themselves. It is expected that simultaneously with this movement there will be a demonstration on the plain of Balaklava. THE NEXT BOMBARDMENT. No less than twelve batteries in our left attack, and fifteen batteries in our right attack, armed with guns and mortars of the heaviest metal, and largest calibre, are prepared to operate against the enemy's defences. These batteries at present comprise one hundred and thirty guns, not less than 32-pounders

and thirty-five mortars, many of which are 13-inch, in the two attacks. Moreover, they are so much advanced that what were the advanced works, may now be regarded almost as the first parallel, for the new lines of batteries are but a few yards in rear of them. Whenever it opens, the fire of this third bombardment will, as much exceed that of the second, both in weight and destructive force, as the second exceeded that of the first. Already 200 rounds have been brought up for each gun, and the ground about the railway terminus, which is fast approaching the front, and the gun-wharf at Balaklava, are strewn with heaps of shot and shell, ready to be transported to their place of destination.

CONDITION OF THE TRENCHES. The cases of cholera generally occur in the trenches, the heat and nastiness of which are inconceivable.—The smell of the precincts of the batteries is overpowering and horrible. Nearly all day long there is pleasant breeze playing over the surface of the plateau, which tempers the ardor of the rays of the sun in the camps, but in the ravines and in the trenches and batteries it is rarely felt, and the result is that the heat is stifling.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

"In spite of all the efforts which the enemy have made, our bulwarks stand as fast as ever. Long before the bombardment began, the journals of the West informed us that our walls and forts were speedily to be put to a new proof. This made us redouble our precautions, and we bore firmly the truly murderous (*holzische*) fire which threatened all with destruction. Nevertheless, thousands were devoted to death, and it made one shudder to see the Elburus (the steam boat) pass every two hours during the bombardment from the south to the north with so many wounded that she could scarcely carry them.—White standing in Bastion No. 4—the bastion which suffered most of all—I forget the danger to which I was exposed in admiration of the cool and stoical conduct of our sailors. They fell and expired without a cry, though racked by the most fearful agonies. The southern side of our town has suffered most severely, and is scarcely to be recognised again. Five hundred houses have been totally destroyed, and grass is growing on their ruins. The beautiful theatre no longer exists. Though the upper districts of the town are not so much damaged, yet there is not a single house to be seen which does not bear manifest traces of the bombardment. The streets are everywhere rooted up by shot, and the pavement is totally destroyed, while at every corner stand whole pyramids of the enemy's cannon balls, and exploded shells, which were daily collected before the opening of the fire. In a great many streets five or six such pyramids are to be seen, each of them from about eight to ten feet high. Nevertheless, business is continued, and booths are opened for the sale of goods. Prices, however, are enormously raised, and sugar costs one silver rouble (2s.) per lb. The supply of meat is more than abundant, but bread is exceedingly scarce. The streets are filled with people, and crowds of children run to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades, and pelting each other with balls of clay. Our life in Sebastopol is agreeable to us; for use is a second nature. The greatest accommodation prevails in the harbor of Ekaterin, where cannon balls, powder, facines, sacks, and provisions are landed in astounding quantities, as they are forwarded from the northern forts. In a word, neither the thunder of the enemy's cannon nor the siege of Sebastopol is suffered to disturb us any longer; we mourn over our adversaries, who are shedding their blood without result before our brazen walls. We read many absurd statements about the condition of the besieged; but the absurdest of all is, undoubtedly, the news that we suffer from want of supplies, and that hundreds and hundreds of us are daily cut off by death—of all of which no trace is to be seen."

THE RUSSIAN PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

It appears, by letters from Sebastopol, which have reached Vienna, that the statements of the spies of the abundance of our resources, the facility of our provisioning, the certain approach of reinforcements, and the calm confidence of our soldiers, have produced an unfavorable impression upon the garrison. Until these last few weeks the troops believed their officers who assured them that the French and English, hemmed in on all sides, and weakened by privation and disease, were really the besieged, and were destined upon the arrival of enormous reinforcements from Perekop, to be driven into the sea. The renewed bombardment, and the infantry attacks in front of the Central and Quarantine Bastions, as well as the near approach of the French to the Flagstaff Bastion, have dissipated this delusion, and the mass of the troops have lapsed into moody sufferings and distrustful feelings.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Two deserters who came from Sebastopol and were sent up to head-quarters, have reported that the Russian army is very strong, but that the heat has rendered the town intolerable, and that sickness prevails to an alarming extent.

THE KERCH EXPEDITION.

On approaching Kara Burzu it was evident that our vessels were engaged with the forts and earthworks at Parlovskaya, which guards the entrance to Kertch and Yenikale. Frequent puffs of white smoke, followed by faint echoes and booming reports, which rolled heavily along the shore, told us that the contest was tolerably smart, but it certainly did not last very long, for at 1 40 a huge pillar of white smoke rushed up towards the skies, opened out like a gigantic balloon, and then a rear like the first burst of a thunder-storm told us that a magazine had blown up. The action grew slack, the firing less frequent. At 2 15 another loud explosion took place, and a prodigious quantity of earth was thrown up into the air along with the smoke. A third magazine was blown up at 2 25; a tremendous explosion which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about three o'clock, and at 3 30 three separate columns of smoke blending in one, and as many explosions, the echoes of which roared and thundered away together, announced that the Russians were beaten from their guns, and that they were destroying their magazines. They could be seen retreating, some over hills behind Kertch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced disembarking at once, and the boats of the fleet were ordered out and landed them on the beach between the Salt Lake north of Cape Kamusch Burnu, and the cliff of Ambalaki, a hamlet on the hill-side in the little bay between Kamusch and Parlovskaya Battery. The heavy steamers lay outside. The transports were anchored off the Salt Lake to the south, and the gunboats and lighter steamers lay off the smoking ruins of the Russian earthworks. We passed slowly through the fleet.

Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Stewart were on board the Vesuvius, and Sir George Brown, after seeing the troops landed, went on board and held a conference with them. As we anchored a most exciting scene was taking place to the westward. One of the enemy's steamers had run out of the Bay of Kertch, which was concealed from our view by the headland on which Pavlovskaya and the battery of Cape Burnu are situated, and was running as hard as she could for the Straits of Yenikale. She was a low schooner-rigged craft, like a man-of-war, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she was a Government vessel or not. The gun boat dashed after her across the shallows, and just as she passed the Cape, two Russian merchantmen slipped out and made towards Yenikale also. At the same moment a fine rosy schooner came bowling down with a fair breeze from Yenikale, evidently intending to aid her consort and despising very likely the little antagonist which pursued her. The gun-boat flew on and passed the first merchantman, which she fixed a shot by way of making her bring to. The first at Kertch instantly opened, and shot splashed up the water near the gun-boat, which still kept intrepidly on her way. As the man-of-war schooner bowled down towards the Russian steamer the latter seemed to gain courage, slackened her speed, and lay to, as if to engage her enemy. A sheet of flame rushed from the gun-boat's side, and her shot flying over the Russians tossed up a pillar of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of her opponent's quality, and by the sudden intimation of the tremendous armament, the Russians at once took to flight, and the schooner bore away for Yenikale again, with the gun-boat after both of them. Off the narrow straits between Yenikale and the sand-bank, which runs across from the opposite land, a great number of gun-boats and small craft were visible, and as the English gun-boat ran up towards them a Russian battery opened on her from the spit on which the town is situated. One of her consorts, however, which had followed her early in the chase, was now close at hand and the gun-boats dashed at their enemies, which tacked, wore, and ran in all directions, while the gun-boats chased them as a couple of hawks would harry a flock of larks. The action with the forts became very sharp, and the Russian forts on the sandbank began to take part in the unequal contest. Sir Edmond Lyons, however, soon sent off the light steamers and disposable gun-boats to reinforce the two hardy little fellows, and the French steamers also rushed up to rescue. The batteries on the sandbank were not silenced without some trouble, but at last they blew up their magazines, and the fort at Yenikale followed their example. The gunboats kept up a running fight along the coast until it was dark. At about half-past six o'clock the batteries in the Bay of Kertch ceased firing, the Russians blew up their works, and abandoned the town.

LATEST OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

The assault made by the French upon the Russian lines of counter-approach in front of the left attack was, without doubt, one of the most gallant and sanguinary actions of the war. Many a battle has been fought with less daring and won at a less cost. The Russians disputed every inch of ground with the utmost courage and tenacity. The troops fought under the fire of an immense range of guns in position, and the obscurity of the night added to the gloom and horror of this tremendous contest. After the cessation of the fire on the second morning the works which had been thus firmly disputed, were found strewn with 1200 Russian dead, and the total loss of the enemy, killed and wounded must have exceeded 6000 men. The French on their side admit a loss of 650 men killed and nearly 2000 wounded, among whom the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard may claim at once the heaviest amount of casualties

and the most brilliant share in the victory. The Russian engineers had endeavored to form an extensive outer work on the left of the French attack by lines starting from the bottom of the bay in front of the Quarantine Battery, skirting the side of the Cemetery, and connected by a long covered way with the lunette of the Central Bastion. This extraordinary work, which would have enabled the enemy to entrench an army on the left of the French position, was marked out and rudely thrown up in the night of the 21st of May. General Pelissier instantly resolved to attack it before it approached completion, and to turn the work against the enemy—in other words, to storm it, to hold it, and to reverse it.—This difficult and formidable operation was effected after two nights of incessant fighting by the daring and the firmness of the French.

The works were taken and re-taken successively at the point of the bayonet, and it was not until they had sustained enormous losses that the Russians gave in. In front of the Cemetery, more especially, twelve or fifteen Russian battalions were collected under General Chruleff, with a view of making a sortie on the same night, and it was here that General Pate's division advanced to the attack. For six mortal hours of the night the battle continued; and when morning dawned, and compelled the combatants to withdraw from the fire of the batteries, the battle was but half won. On the following evening, however, General Levaillant's division renewed the attack in the same place, and in three quarters of an hour the French had carried everything before them. The engineers then established themselves in the work, which enables the French guns to enfilade the Flagstaff Battery, and several other important positions of the enemy. This affair does the highest honor to the French army. It shows of what those gallant troops are capable under an energetic commander, and, at the same time, it demonstrates the necessity of advancing with caution and with all the resources of scientific warfare against an enemy who defends even his lines of counter-approach as resolutely as he defended in 1812 the batteries at the Borodino.

The information we possess of General Canrobert's movement on the Tchernaya on the 25th of May is less complete, and it does not extend to the whole operation, which has since been made known to us by telegraph. On that day a corps consisting of 5,000 men, including the Sardinian Bersaglieri, a Turkish division and the British cavalry, to support the French infantry, crossed the river without opposition, drove back five or six Russian battalions on the other side, and reconnoitred the country to Tchorgoun, after which the French withdrew to the left bank of the stream. General Pelissier's telegraphic despatch of the 27th had led us to suppose that the French had then entrenched themselves at Tchorgoun, on the further side of the Tchernaya, but this is not yet confirmed by the despatches. It is, however, certain that the allied troops occupy the whole valley—a position which forms a most agreeable contrast to the aspect of the camp on the plateau before Sebastopol.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA.

The Russians in Asia, apprehending an invasion, have thrown up works near their stronghold of Gumri, and along the passes leading to Tiflis. Their army in the south of Georgia does not muster more than 25,000 bayonets. The allies have now a splendid chance of taking that important province; 20,000 French or English troops, in conjunction with the Turks, who are 40,000 strong, could march undisturbed from east to west, north to south.

THE AZOFF RIVERS.

The worst enemy those engaged in service at the mouths of any of the Azoff rivers will have to encounter will be the mosquitoes, whose numbers are such, and the virulence of whose stings is so great, as to constitute them a very important element in the mortality, both of men and horses, in the Russian army. The soldiers in the Kouban plains scoop holes for themselves in the barrows which are common there, and fill them with smoke even in the heats of summer, as a protection in some slight degree from this intolerable pest.

The following "Report" of the Massachusetts "Smelling Committee" is respectfully commended to the attention of the editor of the *Montreal Witness*, who is requested to reproduce it in his columns as a testimony against the Pope of Rome, the Scarlet Lady and Romanists in general:—

REPORT OF THE "SMELLING COMMITTEE."

(From the Boston Atlas.)

Through the considerate kindness, not to say Christian Benevolence, of the Chairman, we are able to present to the patrons of the *Atlas* a part of the report of the Committee on Nunneries. As this report will not be presented before the last day of the session, (Dec. 31st 1855,) our enterprise in procuring it will be appreciated. The reader will find it full of peppery patriotism, and unadulterated, fourth proof Protestant opinions. The American eagle soars triumphant, spreading himself to an extent perfectly alarming and dangerous. The spirit of '76 mingles with the spirit of '55, and Gen. Washington in full regimentals, with John Rogers on his right and Chas. Hiedsieck upon his left, glides gravely before the eye of the reader. The soft pop of the champagne cork tempers the roar of the revolutionary cannon, and blood and bitterns flow together in amiable fusion. Let us not, however, by untimely criticism, detain our readers from the fascinating production.

House of Representatives, }
April 19, 1855. }

The Joint Special Committee, who were appointed on the petition of E. P. Carpenter and others, to visit the convents and inspect the nuns of this Commonwealth, have attended to the duty assigned, and accordingly submit the following report.

When in the course of human events it becomes ne-

cessary to inspect a nunnery, a decent respect for the opinions of the ladies requires that it should be done in the gentlest manner. Imputations have been cruelly and undeservingly cast upon the Committee, and we think it right to state that every member was wholly shaven (by a coloured artist in hair) before going to Roxbury, and half-shaven (by a fluid in bottles) after his return. The shirt-fronts of the members were in an average condition of cleanliness, and the assumption of virgin dlickeys was general, without regard to expense. The libellous statements of a certain mean, low-lived, contemptible, stupid, and anti-republican print are thus fully refuted. What we done, we done as gentlemen, behaving perpetually as such, which whoever says to the contrary is a Jesuit in disguise.

Fully to qualify ourselves for our onerous duties, we purchased, at the expense of the State, a complete set of the works of Captain Edwards Bunline, (a regular navy), who has been pronounced by the ablest of our papers "a brick," and "the prince of quill-drivers."—In one of these fascinating tales entitled "The Bloody Cart-Wheel, or, The Pirate turned Parson," we found important statements, which we think worthy of the attention of the House. These are, according to this writer, in the United States, 78,531 convents, and 12,385 nunneries, and they are rapidly increasing, at the rate of 478 per month. In each of these institutions, at least seventy-seven virgins are annually victimized by emissaries of the Pope, who are principally natives of Kilkenny Co., Ireland, and who have learned from the well known and most ferocious cats of that district, a savage and unrelenting barbarity. The following table states these and other facts, in a succinct form:—

Number of Convents in United States,	78,531
" Nunneries, " "	12,385
Total number of such - - -	90,916
Average of VICTIMS per annum in each	77

Total number of victims per annum, 6,999,432 of which the screams is frightful.

In every cellar and most of the garrets of the institutions, a new patent steam rack is kept perpetually working, and the crunching and cracking of the bones of the sufferers, which are mostly middle-aged females, is truly exciting; being kept on a low diet, for the most part on Graham bread and Cochituate water. One fact your Committee feels called upon particularly to notice. Some time about the 31st of September, 1854, a young girl of sixteen, having been placed by her unreflecting parents in the Popassett Convent of the Sacred Petticoat of St. Jemima, was detected in the act of reading a double letter from her cousin, Brevet Major Edward Arthur Fitzhenry Arlington (of the new regiments) when she was subjected to fearful menaces. The facts, as stated by the author, have never been controverted, and are as follow:—

"At this moment, while Matilda, with heaving bosom, beat over the perfumed missive of her beloved Edward—the diamond tears flowing from her cerulean eyes down her damask cheeks—the ogress of the institution rushed into the narrow cell, her countenance, convulsed with rage. Advancing with the tread of a full blooded Nubian lioness, she sprang at the letter exclaiming:—

"Harlot! still do you listen to the address of a heretic? Still do you scorn the overtures of the Rev. T. Murphy? But your hour has come." And she looked at her heavy double cased gold watch, which, with a rosary, two crucifixes, and the sacred thigh bone of St. Jemima, ornamented her repulsive person.

"Spare me! spare me!" cried the now fainting girl.

"Restore me to my cot beside the wild rushing waters of the Altamaha!

"Never!"

"Take me to my Edward! let his military arms once more support me."

The victim fell upon the stone senseless.

At this moment the jesuitical signal was heard at the door, and the demon Murphy entered!—See the bloody Cart-Wheel, pp. 265, 266, with the accompanying engraving.

In looking back to the past, the Committee find ample evidence of the fearful nature of the Romish faith. By a reference to the historical pages of Hogan, we find that in the year 936 Hyeronimus XXVIII., King of Paffagonia, having displeased Pope Joan, by refusing the apostolic subsidy of petticoats, was dragged from his palace by a large body of police, and thrown into one of the most inconvenient station-houses of Rome. Being held to bail in the outrageous sum of forty million of bajocchi, he was unable in consequence of the shortness of his banker, to raise the amount, and was only released on the interposition of Mary Queen of Scots, sometimes called Bloody Mary, who employed Lord Bacon, the Rufus Choate of his day, to intercede in behalf of the imprisoned monarch. The Committee must also refer to the outrageous treatment of the virgins of Cologne who were cut off in the flower of youth by somebody, and in commemoration of whose painful adventures *Eau de Cologne* has received its name. Passing to a still later period, we find the popish Queen Elizabeth of England putting to death Guy Faux and other eminent Protestants, who had innocently embarked in the business of powder merchants. The opinions of eminent men may also be quoted. The late lamented Joseph Hume, of England, proved in the House of Commons that about 1,000,000 lbs. of candles were annually wasted on Popish alters. Lord Brougham at one time with great difficulty, prevented the eminent Sibthorpe from bringing in a motion to exclude the works of Pope from the British Museum; and Gen. Conway threatened Lord George Gordon with instant death, because that nobleman wished to present a petition for Catholic emancipation, and the establishment of a free mass, to be weekly celebrated on the top of Temple Bar.

Turning to our beloved country (and long may she wave), we find that whenever a Catholic Church exists, its members contumaciously refuse to attend the Orthodox places of worship; and it is well known that Romish communicants have contributed little if anything to the funds of the American Bible Society. That convents are also dangerous institutions is fully proved by the fact that they invite the torch of the midnight incendiary, thus endangering, in a very reprehensible manner, the neighbouring Protestants property. We live in a land of law and order, and especially of the Know-Nothing Order; and if Jesuits will come into this beautiful country, originally discovered by Christopher Columbus, and put up here buildings which provoke our free and enlightened citizens to kick up rows, your Committee feel that such institutions ought to be suppressed by statutes or laws, as to the Legislature may seem most expedient.

Having thus arrived at a satisfactory conclusion be-

fore making the visit to Roxbury, your Committee, on arriving there, had very little to distract their attention from the sound constitutional dinner which they had ordered. Objections have been made to the number of guests invited by the Committee; and we feel it just to state that if there had been no dinner there would have been no outsiders. Out of respect for the State, whose servants we are, we had ordered a sumptuous repast, and out of respect for the feast we felt it our duty to invite a sufficient number of gentlemen to eat it. Instead of being an expense to the Treasury, it must be evident to the House, that the course was most economical, as many of the delicious viands prepared for the Committee would otherwise have been wasted. Your Committee must do the invited guests the justice to say that they wielded most conscientious knives and forks; the table, at the conclusion of the banquet, affording unmistakable evidence of the fidelity of the whole party.

We passed safely to Roxbury in two Protestant omnibuses, driven by two natural born coachmen, and draw by four native mares. On arriving at the edifice, we discovered no "indubitable evidence of criminality" in its construction. It was very small of its size, from which we naturally inferred that the dungeons and penitential cells must be of painfully contracted dimensions, affording little if any space for the forms of the victims. A careful examination of the door, mat, bell, and hall-lamp was had; but, after the most minute inspection, we confess that we were, so to speak, galled; as they appeared very much like similar Protestant articles. Keeping a sharp look-out, as those folks are sly, we determined to see whatever met the eye. The Lady Superior who was not, in the opinion of the Committee, the most superior of the ladies when she saw your august Committee, had the foreign audacity to laugh at us. Incredible as it may appear, she actually giggled. "Be we men and suffer this dishonor?" Of course not; certainly; by no manner of means. We felt our position. We were a Committee of Massachusetts men. We were all clothed in our best. No-body could tell the difference between us and real gentlemen. We represented a State numbering among its past and present citizens, Bradford, King Philip, Anson Burlingame, Lady Arabella Johnson, John Hancock. William S. Damrell, Lord Timothy Dexter, Timothy Davis, and Henry J. Gardner. Yet we were laughed at to our faces by a brazen, petticoated minion of the Pope, who sits on his seven hills and is worshipped in toto, i. e. by kissing two great toes? We really thought it quite time to put something into the Constitution, and we did retire and put something into it very soon. The woman pretended to apologize. Said she laughed "to see so many gentlemen in such a small house?" Was it our fault that the house was small? Did we build it? Were we consulted respecting its construction? After consulting the carpenter who erected the house, Mr. Jeroboam Jackplane, we can assert boldly, and without fear of contradiction, that he would have made the building much larger if he had been requested to do so. Let them erect their syuagogues of Satan in a more commodious style, and big enough to receive the whole General Court, if it pleases that honorable body to make a call upon a body, in a body.

In the chapel we found the poor, benighted creatures actually burning daylight. Candles on the altar were certainly very wicked, but we will not dip further into a mouldy subject. In one of the upper dormitories although the hour of raising had long since past, we discovered a young woman still in bed:

"'Twas the voice of the sluggard I hear her complain,
You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again."

To our surprise she was alone, and no one was seen to make his escape through a trap-door. We examined everything with a lively curiosity, but such was the cunning of those creatures that we actually discovered nothing. The instruments of torture, had evidently been removed before our arrival. All the racks, whips, steel boots, thumb-screws, and utensils for broiling, roasting, fricaseeing, and parboiling the saints, had been studiously concealed before our arrival. We did not feel at liberty to dig in the garden, and therefore we discovered no infants' bones, while Dr. Slop, with his bag of ehirurgical curiosities, had absconded. Several spades and hoes were found in an outhouse, with other instruments of burial. In a low, dark room, attached to the building, we found an en-logged hollow cylinder, composed of staves, strongly bound together with iron hoops. Standing in this was a block of wood with a long handle attached. An unfortunate Protestant infant, placed in this utensil and punched about its tender head for a sufficient number of hours, would inevitably be subject to pain. The attempt was made to pass off this fearful arrangement for a pounding barrel. But you can't always tell.

One object of the committee was to test the moral character of the inmates. To effect this, a member was deputed to flirt to a limited and strictly Protestant extent with several of the prettiest. His blandishments we regret to say, were coldly received, although his long experience in that department had fully qualified him for this, the softer part of his duties. Gay, fascinating and handsome, he made not the slightest impression upon these pale unripened beauties: If he had been a miserable sallow priest, with one green eye, one red one, and a hump like Mt. Atlas between his shoulders, we are confident that he would have been received with melting tenderness. Such are the evils which conventual institutions engender.

Failing to notice anything further of the slightest interest, as all the important points were studiously covered up, we adjourned to the Norfolk House, where another affair was about to be uncovered. Here our host had prepared a truly American banquet, worthy of the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. We brought to this part of our duties a solemn consciousness of the importance of our position. We were eating and drinking not as mere men, but as members of the General Court. The State provided these eatables and drinkables—the accepted viands, the constitutional liquors of the country. Here, too, were liquors. Were they intoxicating liquors? They were. Ought they to be destroyed? They ought. Should we destroy them? Certainly. And we did. *Mumms'* Cabinet Champagne was selected. *Mum* should ever be the word among true born natives, and what true American, would refuse to go into the Cabinet?

The speeches made upon this occasion were nearly the same prescribed by the Rules of the Grand Lodge to be used at all native American banquets. Here and there, owing to Cabinet influence, there was a slight variation. One brother in a moment of wicked delusion, his bewildered brain not knowing what his tongue was doing, gave as a toast:—

"E. Pluribus Erin Unum Go Bligh." He was instantly expelled from the room, and not permitted to resume his place at the board for one hour, when he appeared in a penitential condition and gave the Bar (hic) Stan (hic) glad Spanner!" Which was satisfactory. At a late hour we returned to the city singing in a melodious chorus—"The girls we left behind us"—but at what hour we returned we cannot state with chronometrical exactness. It was noticed, however, that we came back in four omnibuses, with four drivers and a herd of the most spirited steeds.

In conclusion we beg leave to submit the following Act.
AN ACT for the relief of Convent Committees.
Be it enacted, &c.

SECT. 1. Whenever any Joint Special Committee, shall visit any nunnery, or convent, or popish school in this Common wealth, a good and sufficient dinner shall be provided for members of the Committee and their friends.

SECT. 2. The cost of said dinner shall be defrayed by the institutions thus visited.

SECT. 3. Whenever any principal, lady superior, abbess or any other governess of said nunnery, convent, or popish school, shall refuse to pay the cost of the dinner aforesaid, she shall on conviction be imprisoned for not more than one year nor less than six months in the House of Correction.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The Catholic University is an accomplished fact, and a decided success. Its staff has received several distinguished accessions this week. Its regular students muster 45, and every week adds to the number. A series of Public Lectures of singular brilliancy and learning are being delivered from its various Chairs. Next month its first Public Examinations will be held, and its first Degrees conferred. Before the expiration of an Academic Year, and without a Charter, it may seem strange to hear of Degrees; but the University authorities have, we understand, determined to revive the ancient diploma of Scholar, which, in the old Universities, used to be conferred mid way in what is now called the Under Graduate course. And whatever virtue may be supposed by some to lurk in a British Charter, we understand that the Very Reverend Rector means, in its absence, to proceed by virtue of the Pope's Bull of Foundation, to invest, entitle, and confer.—*Nation*.

THE CONVENTS OF IRELAND.—The Rev. Dominick Murphy, in one of his lectures on the convents of Ireland, traced the slow but steady rise in all quarters of Ireland of institutions of a similar class, until of one order alone, the Presentation, there existed no less than forty five convents, giving daily instruction in the ordinary branches of education, moral and religious training, and relief of a material form to no less than 2,000 children. He estimated that a like number received education at the hands of the Sisters of Charity and other religious orders, making the total number of the female children of this country indebted to those religious orders for educating no less than fifty thousand.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Mr. Bianconi has arrived in Rome with an epitaph by the Rev. Dr. Newman, to place over the monument of Daniel O'Connell's heart in the Church of St. Agatha in that capital, which is completed by the sculptor, Benzoni. The epitaph introduces the indignant words in which O'Connell refused to take the anti-Catholic oath at the bar of the House of Commons, when first elected for Clare. On one side the central group are seen Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Lincoln, and Lord Elliott; on the other, Lords Althorp, Duncannon, Morpeth, and Ebrington.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—The *Tralee Chronicle* of Friday says:—"A meeting of the board of superintendence, held yesterday, the application of the Sisters of Mercy for free access to the county jail was unanimously adopted."

Mr. Lucas.—Our readers will perceive with much satisfaction from the following paragraph, which we copy with pleasure from the *Tablet*, that Mr. Lucas is recovering from his recent ill health:—"Mr. Lucas has, we are sorry to say, been prevented by illness from complying with the suggestion to visit his constituents during the brief recess. He is, for the present, unable to travel or to attend to any business; but it is hoped that in a short time he may resume his public duties. His friends, who have been aware of his illness, will be glad to hear that he is already somewhat better."

LORD LUCAN AND HIS SYMPATHIZERS.—The noble ex-Commander of the British cavalry in the Crimea has just been presented with an address of sympathy from the inhabitants of his native county of Mayo. The document bears the signatures of men of all classes, creeds, and politics. Peer and farmer, provost and parson, high Tory and Low Radical, have upon this occasion merged their differences, and cordially united in this expression of popular attachment and respect.

THE O'CONNELL FAMILY PLATE.—At the recent meeting of the Directors of the National Bank, held in London, a most satisfactory report was read as to the progress of the institution. The following passage occurs in the report:—"The decease of the late Maurice O'Connell, Esq., obviously necessitated the closing of his account, by disposing of the various collateral securities lodged with the bank, all of which, with one exception, have been realised, and the proceeds placed to his credit. That exception the directors have the proprietors will consider an honorable one, being the plate of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and mostly testimonials presented to him on different public occasions, which on his death, descended to his heir Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and of which the Board felt confident that it would never be the wish of the proprietors under any circumstances to deprive the family. They therefore took upon themselves to restore it to the present heir Mr. Daniel O'Connell, eldest son of Maurice O'Connell, as a gift in the name of the proprietors and which the directors confidently rely will have their hearty concurrence."

A meeting was held on 4th inst. in the old Police-court, Town-hall, Limerick, for the purpose of originating an additional subscription in that city, in aid of a public testimonial to the memory of the late Daniel O'Connell, so deservedly revered by the Catholics of Ireland as the illustrious Liberator of his country.

The Dunmurry spinning mills have been sold by auction in Belfast, to Mr. John Moath, for £6,500.

LORD CARLISLE UPON "TENANT-RIGHT"—A deputation from the Dublin Corporation waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant, for the purpose of presenting an address adopted by that body upon the vexed subject of "tenant-right," and, if at all possible, to elicit from his Excellency some expression of the vice-regal opinion. The deputation having been introduced into the Presence Chamber, the Town Clerk proceeded to read the address, of which the following is an extract:—"Knowing the interest your Excellency has for a long period of years taken in the welfare of Ireland, we respectfully approach your Excellency to request you will use the influence you naturally possess with Her Majesty's Government, and induce them, in dealing with the bill now before the Commons House of Parliament, to take the social condition of Ireland into their careful consideration—to legislate on this subject in such a manner as may best recognise the necessity there is for giving to agricultural industry the same legal protection that is extended to other industrial pursuits; and therefore to take measures that the bill now under consideration may be framed and settled on a basis consistent with recognised commercial and industrial principles. We ask, in the name of the tenantry of Ireland, no legislation that will fail to secure to the owner of the soil all his just and legitimate rights. What we do ask is a legal guarantee that the industrious occupier of the soil, who may have improved his holding, shall have that full protection for, and perfect enjoyment of, the fruits of his own labour and capital, which constitute the basis on which the security of property in these kingdoms rests, and we would urge upon your Excellency that this legal protection for the property of the occupier is no less essential for the due encouragement and promotion of agricultural enterprise in this kingdom than it is for the peace of the country and the contentment and prosperity of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." The Lord-Lieutenant read the following reply:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I must always feel indebted to that Lord Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Dublin for imparting to me their views upon any topic of adequate contemporary importance. Such a character necessarily attaches to any attempt to regulate or improve the relations between the owners and cultivators of the soil. I shall not fail to transmit for the consideration and encouragement of Her Majesty's Government the views which you have now expressed. I find with pleasure that they have manifested their sense of the benefit to be expected from an early settlement of the question, by their having taken charge of the bill already introduced into Parliament, and I cordially concur in the hope that it may be so framed and acted upon as to secure to the owners of land their legitimate right, and to the occupiers the fair enjoyment of the fruits of their industry."

THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Mr. Pearson, the London solicitor of this honourable body, has arrived in Derry for the purpose of completing the arrangements with the society's tenantry for converting renewable leases into fee farm grants.

The state of trade is said to be somewhat improved. The commercial correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The favourable aspect of commercial affairs noted last week still continues. Money very abundant, and difficult of employment."

The Excise returns just made up show that during the past three months the quantity of Irish spirits charged with duty has been 1,668,080 gallons; while for the corresponding period last year there were 2,109,876 gallons; and in 1853, there were 2,026,079 gallons for the same time.

COLLISION OF CARS.—Doctor Finucane, of Kings-town, has met his death under the most distressing circumstances. On Friday week driving upon an outside hackney car in Nassau-street, he was struck by the shaft of another hackney car. The shaft entered between the bones of the leg, and the wound was of so severe a nature that mortification and death ensued.

Mr. H. Johnston, son of Henry G. Johnston, Esq., of Johnston, near Glasslogh, on 5th inst., was found dead on the road home from a stream in which he had been fishing. It is thought that a fit of apoplexy was the cause of this melancholy occurrence, which has filled his relations and numerous friends with the deepest grief. Mr. Johnston was in the prime of life and much beloved and respected; his brother died in the Crimea shortly after the battle of Alma, in which engagement he nobly distinguished himself.—*Armagh Gazette*.

PERILS OF LABOUR.—On Monday, an occurrence of a most lamentable nature took place in the Lower Castle Yard. The repairs and alterations which have been for some time in process of execution at the Convict Office, necessitated the erection of a very high scaffolding, and some men who were at work thereon, whilst engaged in breaking off the old plaster from a portion of the front wall, incautiously laid several planks against some fresh brick work near the summit. The consequence was, that a portion of the parapet fell upon the scaffolding and broke it, bringing with it in its fall two workmen, named John Duggan and Patrick Fitzsimon, both of whom received injuries of so severe a nature, that one of them died, and the other is not expected to recover.

THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—Ireland is said to be the country of anomalies. But the Protestant Establishment is assuredly the greatest anomaly existing in Ireland. Ireland has an opulent Clergy, with scanty congregations, and a Clergy, evangelically poor, with multitudinous flocks. In other words, that Clergy is profusely paid who have nothing to do, while they whose religious labours are overwhelming and incessant are scantily rewarded. This is assuredly a startling anomaly. There is nothing like this in any other country in Christendom. Nothing like it would be elsewhere endured. The Irish in their native land, like the Hebrews in bondage, are repeatedly upbraided with idleness. "Ye are idle; ye are idle," exclaim the modern like the ancient Pharisees. But why should they be industrious? There is a premium for idleness in Ireland. Is it possible for a people to be industrious who see a whole host of idlers amply rewarded, drones paid for doing nothing, and the true labourers—the harvest men of the soul—stigmatised with obloquy, overwhelmed with scurrility, and meeting nothing but poverty as a compensation for diligence? The Protestant Establishment is the root of Irish vices; as surely as Catholicity is the fountain of Irish virtues. It sets a bad example to the nation. Triumphant laziness, throned in a chariot and decorated with a mitre, rolls daily from the portals of Episcopal palaces, by way of a pageant, to instruct and edify ignorant lookers-on. Can industry be inculcated by such an exhibition? In

Britain the Irishmen is seen labouring like an Anglo-Saxon, and in America he rivals the Yankee by his exertions and energy. Because in those countries the example is removed from his sight of mitred sloth, idleness in a chariot and industry plodding on foot. Nowhere else on earth is there such an exhibit on; and nowhere else on earth is the Irishman accused of lethargy. A constant parade of punishment and reward assuredly must have its effect on the popular mind in Ireland. The delights of idleness are preached by the silent example of an army of Parsons who live like gentlemen, and are paid for doing nothing, while obloquy and penury punish the Priesthood who work. Idleness, however, is not the only fault attributed to Irishmen. They are charged likewise with being an ungrateful and dissatisfied people who, on receiving one favour, clamour instantly for a second. But let it never be forgotten that no nation can be satisfied which receives only fragments of its rights disdainfully flung to it to silence its entreaties. Justice is not to be retailed piecemeal, and while anything remains to be granted, nothing is conceded to a nation. It must get the whole or none. Every day in the week the British legislature flaunts from the myriad Churches of the Establishment brutal insults in the reddening faces of an indignant people. Insult to Ireland perches like some unclean bird on all the steeples and pulpits of the Establishment to mock, and mow, and scorn, and scream at the nationality, and the holy Faith, and all that is dear to the hearts of Irishmen. This is not only a crime—it is a blunder. A greater blunder cannot be perpetrated in politics than, after breaking the chains of the slave, to leave on his livid limbs the galling stigmata of the broken manacles—those cicatrices of the gyves that keep him in mind of what he was. This is a blunder which the British Government have perpetrated, and continue to perpetrate in Ireland. Wiser would it be to trample and chain them as of old than to exhibit an undisguised grudge and grim reluctance in letting them partially loose. That senator was certainly no philosopher—he was strangely unacquainted with human nature—who complained in the House of Lords, "We were not pestered by the Catholics before the relaxation of the penal laws. By lightening their chains we have only rendered them seditious." "Very true," was the answer, "the Government of Britain has done too much or too little for the Catholics of Ireland. Neither the benefits of clemency, nor the advantages of tyranny, can now be reaped by England. The cruel laws which made the Catholics weak and poor are flung to the winds, but the laws which gall their hearts and irritate their feelings are still in vexatious operation. If your inhuman policy coerced you to spit upon the feeble and to trample on the vanquished—to torture the Catholics because they were down, you should have kept the victims of your hate grovelling in irons on the earth; but if you suffer them to enjoy their natural powers you must degrade them no longer with contumely. And as there is not on earth a miscreant so villainous as to think of forging anew the broken manacles of Ireland, is it not madness to exasperate their minds while their arms are left at liberty?" Assuredly, to every feeling of the Catholic heart the Protestant Establishment is an outrage insult. Ireland is treated as a conquered country. Ireland is too strong for the slavish submission of complete thralldom, and England too bigoted, arrogant, and powerful to endure the full freedom and equality of Ireland. Religious liberty has been disdainfully flung to Irish clamours, but all the wounds and gashes that persecution ever inflicted on the Irish heart remain uncatrised, and bleed to-day as painfully as ever. Why is Ireland crushed by an Ecclesiastical Establishment while Scotland is free from an Anglican Church? Why? Because Scotland was not conquered. In Ireland the property enjoyed by the Parsons to-day was torn by conquest from the grasp of Catholics, and the swelling arrogance of theological triumph thrusts it in the pale face of Catholic poverty as an undeniable evidence of defeat and a scornful bravado to down-trodden Catholicity. To return. If the Irish people be victims of idleness we may attribute it, not to the Celtic race, but to the Established Church—that Church, which luxuriates in Protestant sloth and anathematizes Catholic and Clerical diligence—which wallows in wealth by preaching poverty, and excites the most rancorous animosity while enforcing "peace on earth to all men." And if the Establishment originate the idleness of the Irish, it is likewise the Establishment which causes discontent in Ireland. Nothing is more difficult than to find a nation who will submit to robbery with philosophic patience. This difficulty of finding "subjects" is experienced not by Irish Parsons alone, but by the swarms in every country who live idle on other men's labours, chevaliers d'industrie, sharpers, swindlers, &c.—*Tablet*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The third trial of Mr. Boyle's action against the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster will not, it is expected, come on until the sittings after Term, which closes on Tuesday. The Judges appointed to go the Home Circuit next assizes, are Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell, before one of whom it will be heard if decided at the sittings after Term; if not, it must stand over until after the long vacation, which is not probable. Most likely the rule will be heard and decided next week; and, as it is almost certain to be made absolute, it will be tried before one or other of the above-named judges at Croydon, at the beginning or middle of Aug.—*Catholic Standard*.

LORD JOHN AND THE JEWS.—Lord John Russell has been addressed on this subject by his constituents, and the following reply has been elicited:—"Chesham-place, May 26. Sir,—I did not answer your former letter of the 19th instant, as I wished to take some time to consider the position of affairs as it regarded the privileges of the Jews. It appears to me, while the friends of religious liberty are unchanged in their opinion, respecting the disabilities of the Jews, the majority of the House of Lords are likewise unchanged in their opinion, that the removal of these disabilities may be safely refused. The government, in these circumstances, would be only throwing away time in attempting to carry a measure which one house of parliament is sure to reject. Many liberal members, while they would support a motion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would consider as inopportune a question which would not advance the object to be attained. I must, therefore, consider that it would be inexpedient to stir the question of Jewish emancipation in the present session of parliament. That claims so just can be permanently rejected I will not believe. But the friends of intolerance naturally cling to this last ves-

tige of religious persecution, and exult in the facility with which the exclusion of a body not formidable in numbers can be maintained.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. Russell.—Sidney Smith, Esq.—*Weekly Despatch*.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—From the speeches of Mr. Cobden and Sir James Graham last night, it is quite evident, says the *Morning Chronicle*, that the gentlemen who lately left the administration of Lord Palmerston have deliberately chosen their future line of political conduct, and that they see to organise a new party, the bulk of which will be composed of the great industrial classes. By their drawing a line so broadly between a peace and a war policy, they lay claim to a reversion of power as soon as the war and its abettors shall from any cause become unpopular.

CHAPELAINS AND NURSES FOR THE EAST.—Lord Panmure has replied as follows to the letter on this subject, published in the fourth annual report of the Protestant Alliance:—

"War Office, May 25, 1855.
"Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d ult., and to acquaint you that the reply thereto has been delayed, to enable Lord Panmure to obtain information with reference to the statement contained in your communication. His Lordship having now fully considered the subject, has directed the commandant at Scutari to be officially informed that no Protestant or Roman Catholic chaplain will be allowed, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the religious opinions of any person whatever belonging to, or professing to belong to, a church or creed different from that of which the chaplain, Protestant or Roman Catholic, is the appointed minister, and that the same rule is to be observed by the ladies acting as superintendents of nurses, the nurses, and Sisters of Mercy, or nuns attached to the hospitals in the East; and that any violation of this rule is to be followed by their removal. Lord Panmure trusts that this rule, formally promulgated, may prevent these religious dissensions in future, and which, if not averted, will defeat the exertions of those who are now labouring with such disinterested zeal and success to alleviate the sufferings of her Majesty's soldiers in the East.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. "B. HAWES."

ANCIENT POSSESSIONS OF THE 'LORD OF THE ISLES.'—On the 30th ult. the estate of Kilmuir, as it has been called, in the north end of the Island of Skye, was sold in the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, to Captain Fraser, of Kilduckie, at the upset price of £80,000. This estate comprises the most valuable portion of what remained of the once kingly possessions of the Lords of the Isles, and in it the illustrious family of Macdonald had their residence for centuries before the modern and elegant Castle of Armadale was thought of. The ancient seat of the Macdonalds in Skye was Duntirn Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen upon a high and rocky point, which was in olden times surrounded by the sea by means of a ditch or moat, which rendered the place impregnable when the use of gunpowder was unknown. In the churchyard of Kilmuir are buried the remains of the celebrated Flora Macdonald and several other members of the Kingsburgh family, which entertained and sheltered the unfortunate Charles Edward Stuart when a fugitive after the disaster of Culloden.—*Neilson's Glasgow Constitu.*

A DESCRIPTION OF MR. SPOONER.—Spooner, the anti-Maynooth leader, is thus described by the *Scotsman*, an Edinburgh paper, which cannot be accused of deepening the colour of its picture from any leaning to the establishment so wolfishly assailed by the pious button-maker of Birmingham, which godly town, we perceive, drives a roaring trade in idols for Hindoo worship:—"How is it that the Parliamentary or political advocacy of Protestantism should have fallen into the hands of old-wifery, folly, and misrepresentation! The anti-Maynooth brigade is nobly led. We do not venture to judge of a man by his personal appearance, or to despise him if he should be more ill favoured than his fellows. Perhaps it is because we have rarely seen any one, however repulsive his appearance in a first interview, in whom we have not afterwards discovered some quality of expression, as in a kindly eye, a gentle smile, bespeaking goodness of heart or disposition. But there are men like Shakespeare's Richard, and the Quilp of Dickens, whose souls and bodies are alike deformed, and who seem the creatures of some wild freak of nature, that she may show what monsters she can make. The anti-Maynooth chief howler has certainly none of the smooth qualities which did to some extent redeem the character of hunchbacked Richard—he more nearly resembles the creation of the modern author, and may be truly said to be a Quilp-like incarnation of Protestantism; an ugly and ungainly embodiment of the evangelical cant of the times, without a pleasing or redeeming point of feature discernible by mortal eye or mind. The bigots truly are led most fittingly. Nature has cast them a champion in her most shapeless mould, and they accepted and, we doubt not, are well pleased with their model chief."

TEMPERANCE BY LAW.—We are not so sure as Sir R. W. Carden appears to be of the improvement worked in Scotland by the closing of the public houses. No doubt there is less apparent,—is there less real drunkenness? Still on that limited scale there is something to be said in favor of the experiment, and we are content patiently to await the result. But, with regard to this enforced temperance movement, we can have no hesitation in saying that it is entirely opposed to the genius and wishes of the waishes of the English people, is visionary in conception, and impossible of execution. We believe, as well as our Exeter-hall cousins, that temperance is the fruitful parent of vice. We think that temperance should and must be promoted by all practicable means. For a remedy we look to the spread of religion, education, and the thousand wholesome influences of an increasing civilization—not to declamation, nor to dreams.—*Times*.

PROSELYTISM IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—The *Madras Examiner* states that the new "Army School Regulations," recently published at Madras, must have extinguished every spark of hope that the Catholics of India entertained as to their being allowed a share in the benefits of the new educational system without detriment to their religious belief. According to the sixty-first clause in the new regulations the children of all soldiers above four years of age will be obliged to attend the regimental schools unless prevented by sickness or some such cause, under a penalty of 2½ rupees a month—the government subsistence. This is an attempt to proselytise the children of the Catholic soldiers, and if carried into effect will cause discontent and disaffection in the Indian army.

REMITTANCES
 ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.
 SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on the Union Bank of London, London; The Bank of Ireland, Dublin; The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
 St. Sacramento Street,
 Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Baltic confirms the telegraphic reports of last week. The French had made themselves masters of the "Mamelon" and "White Tower" works; from whence they were able to shell the shipping in the inner harbour. Five hundred prisoners, and 62 guns, were the trophies of this brilliant exploit, which however was not obtained without great loss on the part of our brave Allies. In the Sea of Azoff fresh successes have been obtained.

Our rulers are men to be pitied. Like the amiable old gentleman and his sons with their ass, they have tried to please every body; and, in return for their pains, have reaped only a rich crop of universal discontent. This comes of trying to "please." Had they—the Canadian Ministry, not the old man and the ass—been intent only on doing justice, their success would have been different, and their organ, the *Montreal Pilot*, would not have had to mourn over the failure of the School Bill, and its amendments:

"State Education is on its trial in Canada," says our cotemporary. "We are beginning to fear that it will prove a failure. The support of State Schools, like the support of State churches, will, there seems some reason to doubt, have to be abolished in Canada. The Ministry, . . . by an earnest desire to please all parties, passed at the close of the session a school bill professing to conciliate and give justice to the Catholics of Upper Canada. But, if we are to judge from the tone of the press, this bill, while attempting to please all parties, has pleased no party. The Catholics also are dissatisfied with the measure, and are threatening further agitation."—*Pilot*.

And how can it be otherwise?—or how can Catholics be satisfied with a measure intended "to please all parties?"—the tyrannical admirers of the slavish school system of Massachusetts included. Ministers themselves, by introducing, and forcing through a second reading, a School Bill essentially different from that which in the last moment of the Session they agreed to pass, have admitted the reasonableness of our dissatisfaction. Either the Bill which they first introduced and supported, gave to Catholics more than the latter were in justice entitled to ask; or the Bill, as it actually passed, gives less. We cannot so stultify ourselves as to admit, that we asked for more than we had a right to ask for; neither can we, as Catholics, asking only justice for ourselves and our schools, be such fools as to be content with less than we have a right to ask for; and therefore we cannot, without admitting ourselves to have been exorbitant and unjust in our first demands, be satisfied with a Bill which does not concede them. The Ministers themselves, we say, who drafted the School Bill as it originally stood, did thereby acknowledge the justice of our demands, and the propriety of conceding them; they have therefore no right to complain if we are dissatisfied with a measure which they themselves have thus admitted does not do us justice.

"Under these circumstances," continues the Ministerial organ, "what is to be done? Are our politicians, to go on year after year passing new bills and patching up old ones? . . . or must they be driven to the alternative of doing with State schools what they were forced to do with State churches—abolish them altogether? On a calm review of the matter, this latter result seems almost to force itself upon the candid, unbiased mind. . . . State-schoolism, like State-churchism, in Canada, seems not likely to work well. As legislation on the latter question, though designed for the purpose of pleasing everybody, pleased nobody; so it is to be feared will be the finale also of State school legislation among the strange mixture of creeds and races which make up the population of this Province."—*Pilot*.

We confess that we do not see that the total abolition of State pecuniary assistance to educational purposes, is the only alternative left to the Ministry; for we see in Lower Canada a school system which is not that of the Upper Province, and which is supported by the State, in full operation, and working harmoniously amongst races and creeds as diverse as any that are to be found in the Upper Province.—Why should not a similar system be introduced there?—and why, if introduced, should it not work as well there as here? We can see no reason, unless it be that the Catholic majority in the Lower Province have no desire to impose upon the Protestant minority an educational system distasteful to the latter; whilst in Upper Canada, the Protestant majority think themselves aggrieved, unless they can compel the Catholic minority to pay for schools to which they are sincerely and conscientiously opposed as are the Protestants of Lower Canada to Popish schools. We agree with the *Montreal Pilot*, that

it is of little use to go on tinkering away any longer at such a rotten old kettle as is the present Upper Canada School Law; and that no amount of amendment will ever make it serviceable. But we do not therefore see that it is necessary to abolish all State aid, for educational purposes, or that it is impossible to establish a new, and entirely different system from that which now prevails; a system, which, recognising the fact, that there do exist irreconcilable differences betwixt the different religious denominations, shall do equal justice to all, and show no favor to any. Such a system, of which we have a specimen in Lower Canada, would be preferable to the plan hinted at by the *Pilot*. The old gentleman, and his sons, to whom we alluded above, did not cut their donkey's throat, because they could not please anybody or everybody.

A Common School system, or rather the Massachusetts' system, is indeed impracticable in Upper Canada; and can succeed nowhere, save under governments absolutely despotic, and where the rights of the individual are ignored. Let us then try the Denominational system; not as the best conceivable, but as the only system practicable, "among the strange mixture of creeds and races which make up the population of this Province." Such a system will not "please" indeed, the Brownites and their brother bigots. These men have no idea of liberty, save that of the right to "wallop their own niggers;" and value freedom for themselves only in so far as it gives them the power of tyrannising over, and oppressing others. To attempt to conciliate these men will be in vain; for they will not be satisfied unless they are permitted to trample upon their Catholic fellow-citizens. The latter however, who desire no ascendancy for themselves, but merely civil and religious equality—who ask only this—that they be not taxed for schools or churches to which they are conscientiously opposed; and that they shall be entitled to share equally with their Protestant brethren in all sums granted by the State out of the public funds for religious, or educational purposes—will well know how to appreciate and how to support the Ministry which, despising the ravings of a parcel of canting demagogues, shall dare boldly to do justice to their equitable demands. If, as is true, we are dissatisfied, the *Montreal Pilot* may rest assured that it is not from any spirit of factious opposition to the present Ministry, or from any sympathy with their political opponents; but simply because our rights are withheld from us, and gross injustice is still inflicted upon us in the name of law.

"The difference in the religious character of Britain and France is strongly presented in the Industrial Exhibition now being held in Paris. The London Exhibition was closed upon the Sabbath, and the building bore upon its front the inscription, 'The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof,' a beautiful instance of the national recognition of a great truth. At the Paris Exhibition the irreligion of France is made manifest before the world. The Palace of Industry being open on the Sabbath."—*Montreal Witness*.

Yes—the difference betwixt the religious characters of the two countries is strongly presented in the above little paragraph from the *Montreal Witness*; the piety of the one, all outward show and pretence; the other, contenting itself with unostentatiously practising the precepts of the Gospel. Yes—if religion consisted in a gloomy exterior, in a great outward demonstration of piety before men, in rag ends of scripture ever on the lips, in enlarging the borders of one's garments, and in making broad one's phylacteries—if prudery is the synonym of chastity—if austerity of manners be identical with purity of morals—and a sour face, the sure sign of a good heart—then indeed it must be admitted that to the great British people belongs the credit of being the most religious, the most pure, and the most moral people on the face of the earth. They close the Exhibition on a Sunday! and stick up a quotation from the Bible over its principal entrance!! Oh, highly moral and religious people! What if on the same day, vice stalks abroad in all its rank deformity—what, if from every crowded lane, and reeking alley, the voice of blasphemy rises up to heaven, and the air is heavy with the stench of unutterable abominations. The Industrial Exhibition is closed; the only place where thousands of honest hard-working artisans with their wives and children—to whom a holiday, on any day, except Sunday, is an impossibility—might find amusement and instruction, is shut up; and they, the children of toil, for whom earth has so few pleasures, and in whom it is so important to awaken and cultivate a taste for intellectual enjoyments, are deprived of their sole chance of partaking of an amusement, not only innocent, but instructive, and ameliorating.—And this abominable humbug, this cruel disregard for the pleasures and welfare of the humbler classes of society, is perpetrated by the wealthy Pharisee, in the name of Him Who was the friend of publicans and sinners; and is defended upon the pretence that it encourages religion and morality. Yes—it encourages morality by driving men to the gin shop and the brothels; it promotes religion by converting the Lord's Day into the devil's festival. Yes—in London they close the Industrial Exhibition with all its ennobling and civilising lessons—lessons better and more needed than nine-tenths of the rapid compounds of cant, blasphemy, and fustian doled out hebdomadally from the pulpits of "Little Bethels" and "Ebenezer Chapels;" but they leave open—and they force open, as it were—the doors of thousands of haunts of dissipation, where the agents of Satan drive a roaring Sabbath trade. May we not say to these Pharisees, as of old it was said to them of Jerusalem?—"Woe unto ye hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and the platter; but within ye are full of extortion and excess." The piety of Britain is manifest in this—that over its Industrial Exhibition is inscribed in large letters,

so as to be seen of men; a text of scripture. Truly, an easy virtue this; one too that the devil can practice; for he too can quote scripture for his purpose with any minister of the conventicle. "A pleasant virtue too, forsooth; for it entitles its possessors to look down upon others, and to thank God that they are not altogether as other men are—as these Frenchmen—who don't close their Exhibition on Sunday, and who don't bedaub its walls with Biblical phrases.—Marvellous proficients were the Scribes and Pharisees in the days of Our Lord in the practice of this virtue, and much did they reproach Him for His neglect of it, as a profane man and a Sabbath breaker. "Ye hypocrites," was all the answer Our Lord deigned "well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying—this people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me."

For professing these opinions we shall be ranked as infidels by the saints of the conventicle, and accused of advocating the desecration of the Sunday. It may be said that—"Popery does not inculcate the duty of sanctifying the Lord's Day, and tolerates the breach of the commandment which enjoins the keeping holy the Sabbath." This is false. The Catholic Church permits no desecration of the Lord's Day; but she does not teach that innocent amusements, which give no occasion to sin, which impose the necessity of no servile work, and which do not interfere with the performance of our religious duties, are a desecration of the Sabbath. The Protestant will, without scruple, on the Sabbath administer to the wants of his body; he will pamper the flesh, thinks no harm in a good dinner, and does not feel himself bound to abstain from roast beef or a glass of wine; and in this there is no harm, if indulgence be not pushed to excess. But the mind has its wants, its legitimate wants, as well as the body; and it is no more a sin to gratify these wants by innocent recreation on the Sunday, than it is on the same day, to yield to the demands of our lower, or animal nature, for food or sleep.

We can tell the *Montreal Witness* of a better test of the comparative religion and morality of the two countries—France and Britain—than is to be found in external Sabbath observances or public inscriptions. We would refer him to the criminal statistics of the two countries; we would tell him to compare and contrast these; to reckon up the number of murders, thefts, fraudulent bankruptcies which these disclose; we would bid him consult the archives of the Police courts, and the records of the jails and Penitentiaries. From these he will learn, that rigid Sabbatarian observances, far from affording any reasonable grounds from whence to conclude to the piety and morality of a nation, do for the most part prevail amongst the most depraved, impure, and God-abandoned people; just as amongst individuals, the most violent prudes are ever at heart the most filthy and licentious rakes. This fact is so well substantiated by the Police records of Great Britain on every Monday morning, and is so well known to every magistrate, that it is not worth while adducing statistics in support of it. Who is there, who has ever spent a Sunday in England or Scotland, who does not know that there is more drunkenness, more bestiality of every description perpetrated betwixt the Saturday evening and the Monday morning, than during the whole of the rest of the week, from the Monday forenoon to the Saturday evening?

And America is a great Protestant and Sabbatarian country; where till of late it was punishable with fine and imprisonment for a man to kiss his wife on the Sabbath day.* How fares it with religion and morality in the land of the Puritans? Let the following extract tell; we copy from an American paper, the *Troy Times*:—

"It is estimated that the number of criminal outrages committed upon females in the United States during the past year have been 2,300. In forty-eight cases, the victim was either murdered upon the spot, or death subsequently resulted from the injuries inflicted upon her. The number of suicides of females was 153—in eighty-seven cases, the poor self-murderers had been the victims of seduction or outrage. This is a horrid catalogue, and one may well be surprised at the apathy with which a crime so fearfully prevalent is regarded. And yet we venture to say that not one half the truth is known. If the wrongs which are borne and suffered in secret were brought to light, and the calendars of our criminal courts thoroughly searched, we should find them footing up an aggregate with which the above figures would bear scarcely a comparison."

To these calendars finally would we refer our cotemporary, as a far better test of the comparative morality of Protestant and Catholic countries, than that afforded by closing places of innocent amusement on Sundays, and scriptural inscriptions, over public buildings. Any moderately skilful stone mason, can carve such inscriptions.

* This we believe was one of the provisions of the "Blue Laws."

We read in the *Montreal papers* of an attempt, apparently an abortive one, to bring about a union between two of the different sects into which Presbyterianism is split up. The duty of the State towards the Church—or the extent to which the temporal power is authorised to interpose in things spiritual—is the rock upon which they split apparently; but we admit that it is not easy for any one not immediately interested in the disputes of these rival sectaries to get at a clear understanding of the subject of dispute betwixt them. And, after all, to Catholics it is of very little consequence.

It is amusing, however, and, at the same time, not a little edifying to see how our separated brethren, in controversy amongst themselves, urge the very arguments, and build upon the same principles, as do Catholics, when arguing with Protestants; and which same arguments and principles, when used by Catho-

lics, are denounced by Protestants—as favoring persecution, and as involving the duty of visiting spiritual offences with temporal punishments. "Liberty of conscience" however, has its limits assigned to it by the Protestant as well as the Catholic; and the duty of the magistrate to repress everything contrary to religion; is affirmed as strongly by the former as by the latter. Thus, in the report of the proceedings of the Synod of the "Presbyterian Church of Canada," as given in the *Montreal Herald* of the 20th instant, one gentleman, the Rev. Mr. McAllister, delivers himself as follows:—

"Liberty of conscience ought to be protected by the civil power; but protection cannot be claimed in behalf of principles or practices obviously hurtful to the interests of civil society, and still less, in behalf of those who would subvert its existence."

There are, therefore, "principles," as well as "practices," which it may be the duty of the civil power to repress by the sword of the magistrate, according to the Protestant theory of "Liberty of conscience." This liberty does not extend to the right of preaching or promulgating "principles" hurtful to the interests of civil society, or which menace to subvert its existence. We fully accept this limitation of "Liberty of conscience," and find therein a full justification for the interference of the civil power with the heresiarchs, heretics, and religious reformers of the middle ages. Their principles were directly subversive of the existence of social order, and were therefore justly treated as crimes against civil society.

Protestants are loath to admit this; partly because they are unwilling to do justice to the Catholic Church, and because, for the most part, they are profoundly ignorant of the teachings and principles of their spiritual ancestors. They know only that these men declaimed against Rome; that they denounced the Pope, and clamored for a Reformation; that they often quoted the Bible, and generally rejected the authority of the Church. But rarely do modern Protestants give themselves the trouble to enquire—what were the positive doctrines of the men whom they delight to represent as the innocent victims of the blood-thirsty Church of Rome?—what the obvious result of their "principles"—if carried into practice—upon civil society and European civilisation.

What, for instance, were the teachings of Wickliffe and his disciple Huss? Were not their "principles" directly subversive of all social order, of all civil government itself? With their merely theological errors, we have no concern; and without discussing the question, whether the civil magistrate had any right to interfere with these, there can be no doubt that he was justified in repressing the social and political "principles" of which these men were the promulgators. Their great "principle" was, that the obedience of the subject was not due to the civil magistrate, if the latter was in mortal sin; and that, of course, the former was justified in resisting the commands of the latter, by force. These "principles" were acted upon, and carried into "practice" by their deluded followers; especially by the sect of Hussites, known in history as the *Taborites*; and of whom the learned Protestant historian of the "Middle Ages" pronounces the following opinion:—

"We cannot estimate the Taborites, and other sectaries of that description, but as ferocious and desperate fanatics."—*Hutton's Middle Ages*, c. ix., part 2.

As advocating "principles obviously hurtful to the interests of civil society," and inculcating the duty of rebellion against the duly constituted authorities, these men were therefore, according to Protestant principles, justly punished by the sword of the civil magistrate; who is not only bound to punish offences against the State, or the temporal power—but as the Rev. Mr. McAllister goes on to say—"is also bound"

"To put down everything contrary to religion—such as blasphemy, the profanation of the Sabbath, and all similar offences."—*Montreal Herald*, June 20th.

There is but one exception to be taken to this proposition; and that is, that, unless the civil magistrate is an infallible judge in matters spiritual, we see not how, in Protestant countries, he is to discharge the functions therein assigned to him. To "put down everything contrary to religion," he must first know with infallible certainty what is true religion. He must be master of all revealed truth, lest in his "putting down" he should make some desperate mistakes, "putting down" truth, and upholding error. If the Catholic assigns to the magistrate in certain cases the duty of "putting down" things contrary to religion, he may do so consistently; because, in the Catholic Church he has, or believes that he has, a judge competent to distinguish religious truth from religious error. But unless the Protestant claims for the civil magistrate that infallibility in things spiritual, which Catholics claim for the Church, we do not understand how the former can assert it to be the duty of the civil magistrate "to put down everything contrary to religion."

All false doctrine, all heresy, and schism, are "contrary to religion." If Christ be God, to deny His supreme divinity must be blasphemy; if He is not, it must be blasphemy to assert it. What then shall the civil magistrate do? Must he "put down" either the Unitarian or the Trinitarian, or shall he tolerate both?—and if he must tolerate errors so "contrary to religion," upon what grounds is he bound to enforce the obligation of observing the first day of the week as the Sabbath? There is no end to the absurdities in which the Protestant will find himself involved, who asserts the duty of the civil magistrate to "put down everything contrary to religion."

We are glad to see that in some very important points, however, we can fully agree with the Ministers of these Presbyterian sects. On the question of education there seems to be amongst them but one opinion—that education is only "in so far advanta-

geous to the public; as it makes its recipients better, and more truly moral, members of society. They were also apparently unanimous on this point also, that the only sound basis for morality is religion; and that consequently an education from which the religious element is eliminated can have no beneficial moral effect upon those who are subjected to it. We flatter ourselves then that we may count the different Presbyterian communities of Canada amongst the enemies of Godless, or irreligious, education.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has issued a Pastoral to the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese, announcing the erection in his Episcopal City, of a "House of Providence" under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph; to which the Faithful are called upon to contribute. "Had we not found" says this Pastoral, "a debt of £12,000, with a yearly interest £700, when we arrived amongst you dear brethren; had it not been our first duty to build a College, a Female Academy, and make other provisions for religious education—the indispensable foundation of all good—emigrants in distress would have been the first object of our devotedness." From this extract we may form some idea of the difficulties with which the Bishop of Toronto has had to contend, and of the truly Herculean labors by which he has surmounted them. He has reduced the debt to a mere trifle; he has established schools for the Catholic children of His Episcopal City, so that there is abundance of accommodation in the school houses for all the pupils; and he has continued the works on the splendid St. Michael's Cathedral, destined to be an ornament to the city, and a monument of the zeal and liberality of the Catholics of the diocese. All this has the indefatigable Bishop accomplished within a few years; and now he calls upon his people to aid him in establishing in Toronto one of those glorious Catholic asylums which confer such inestimable blessings on the Lower Province. The rapid progress that our holy religion is making in districts which, but a few years ago, were plunged in almost heathen darkness must be a subject of lively gratitude, to every true Catholic, and friend to Canada.

BYTOWN.—We read in the *Ontario Tribune*, the account of the pastoral visit of His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, to the village of Buckingham; where he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 180 persons. The following Address was publicly presented to his Lordship. We copy from our cotemporary the *Tribune*:—

"Immediately after Mass, the congregation having formed outside the church, the following address was presented to his Lordship by the Church Wardens:

ADDRESS

To His Lordship, the Right Rev. Joseph Eugene, Bishop of Bytown.

MY LORD.—We the undersigned, your Lordship's most dutiful and most obedient children in Christ, residents of the parish of St. Gregory Nazienzen, beg leave most humbly and respectfully to approach your Lordship, on this your episcopal visit to this portion of your diocese, and to tender to your Lordship our most sincere thanks for the paternal solicitude you have extended to this, as well as to the other parishes under your episcopal jurisdiction.

We offer you, my Lord, this tribute of our thanks, not only as an acknowledgement of our duty and obedience to the chief pastor of the diocese, but also as an acknowledgement of the great services you have rendered to society and religion in the position in which Providence has been pleased to place you.

It will gratify you, my Lord, to learn that the congregation of this parish has so greatly increased in numbers, as to require a much larger church than the one we occupy at present, and that we have it in contemplation to erect a new Church suitable to the wants, the comfort, and the respectability of the parish.

We recognize in your Lordship's self an illustration that France affords to the world soldiers of the Cross as well as of the sword.

Accept then, Right Rev. Lord, our felicitations and the expression of our gratitude, accompanied with our best wishes that your life and health may be long preserved.

Signed on behalf of the Parish,

DANIEL KELLY, PATRICK McFAUL, JOHN O'NEILL, Church Wardens.

His Lordship replied in a dignified and graceful style.

The *Montreal Witness* with its usual strict regard for truth, complains that "Procession Sundays are now becoming most alarmingly frequent in Montreal"—and "that scarcely a Sabbath passes latterly but there is some grand procession." The truth of the matter is, that for upwards of a year there has not been a single public procession on a Sunday in Montreal; and only one procession since the 29th of May, 1853, that is upwards of two years ago.

"WHEN KNAVES FALL OUT," &c.—We read in the *Montreal Witness* that many of the Directors of an American Society, for doing something to the Jews, have publicly withdrawn—announcing as their reason, "that there has been a breach of Christian faith and common honesty, and that they have no confidence in the secretary." The Protestant Societies have been unlucky of late.

The *Journal de Quebec*, speaking as one having authority, announces as certain the appointment of Dr. Meilleur to the Postmastership of Montreal, vacant by the resignation of M. Larocque. Dr. Meilleur's successor as Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, is not indicated.

CANADIAN RECRUITS.—The *Herald* of Tuesday states that about sixty young men—Canadians, Irishmen, English, and Germans—were about to start to Halifax to join the Foreign Legion.

The exercises of the *Triduum*, in honor of the promulgation of the definition of the Immaculate Conception in the diocese of Montreal, were terminated at the Parish and St. Patrick's churches on Sunday evening. It was in contemplation to have had a public procession, as an appropriate conclusion to the religious exercises; but the design was abandoned in consequence of the weather. From the same cause the Sons of St. Jean Baptiste were prevented from celebrating the Festival of their Patron Saint in the usual manner. On Monday afternoon however the rain ceased for a little, and the members of the Society walked in procession through some of the principal streets.

We are happy to see that T. S. Hunt, Esq., Chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada, has been elected a member of the Geological Society of France.

We understand that the St. Patrick's Society are making arrangements for the usual Summer Pic Nic. It will come off some time next month.

THE CROPS.—We have had rain in abundance. From all parts of the country we hear the most favorable accounts of the growing crops.

A petition has been signed at Quebec, by the Clergy, the Bar, and the Corporation, praying that the ancient French archives of the Province be not carried away to Toronto; as they are not wanted there, and their removal exposes these valuable documents to many and serious risks.

The French Corvette *Capricieuse*, of 32 guns, at present on the Newfoundland station, is expected shortly at Quebec. This will be the first French man-of-war in the St. Lawrence since the cession of Canada to Great Britain.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

We have to thank Messrs. Sadler & Co. for the V. and VI. numbers of their Popular Library, viz.: "*Heroines of Charity*," and "*The Witch of Melton Hill*." The former is, as the name implies, a collection of Catholic biography, containing the lives of many of these heroic women who have edified the world in modern times. Their sublime self-devotion, and their all-conquering charity, shed a ray of heavenly light on the darkness of their semi-pagan age; and few things can be more interesting to the heart of faith than to trace the bright course of these ministering angels as they sped through the world on their mission of peace and love. One of the most interesting lives in this volume, is that of Mother Seaton, foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. This life alone is worth the price of the whole book. It also contains an account of that most interesting order—"The Sisters of the Poor," now so highly valued in Europe. On the whole, it is a book which we can safely recommend to the reading of young and old, learned and unlearned;—all will read it with pleasure and profit.

The other work—"The Witch of Melton Hill"—is certainly a well-told tale, with just enough of romance to gild the salutary moral which it means to convey. The plot is simple and well-managed, and the characters have a life-like reality that makes it appear as an "over true tale." We would have much pleasure in introducing Gerald Poygers to any of our young lady-friends; and we are sure Teresa Vivian will be duly appreciated by the young gentlemen. At least we hope so; for Miss Vivian is just what a young Catholic lady ought to be. Kate Wilders—the unhappy victim of vanity and folly—is a well-drawn character; and as for Mother Rachel—"The Witch of Melton Hill"—we are sure no Catholic girl, who forms her acquaintance, will ever dream of consulting a fortune-teller. We say to our young friends of both sexes: read "*The Witch of Melton Hill*" by all means.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We give below some extracts from Upper C. cotemporaries on the the New School Law. Differing widely from one another, there is a singular agreement in this, that they all heartily condemn the present Bill and its promoters. Such is invariably the result of a timid and vacillating policy; of half and half measures, as they are called. We begin with an extract from the *Toronto Mirror*—Catholic—and a journal generally favorably disposed towards the Ministry:—

"We give below the Separate School bill, with the amendments which it received in its passage through the Committee of the House. These amendments seem to detract considerably from its value. Owing to want of space, we cannot treat the subject this week as we would wish. Our readers in the meantime have it before them, and they may depend upon something concerning it in our next. If the amendments have caused any ambiguity, the question will be opened up for agitation once more. The Government need not think that with such an overwhelming majority in favour of the principle of the Bill, the friends of Educational Freedom will suffer themselves to be humbugged as to its details."

The *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto can hardly credit the report of the Bill as published in the *True Witness* on the 15th inst.; in which however we must confess to one error. That of inserting in the 13th clause, near the beginning, the words:—

"And in any fund arising from any other source whatever set apart for common School purposes."

These words should have been omitted, as it is the intention of the present Law to cheat Catholic Schools out of their share of the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves; and appropriated to School purposes. In other respects, the *Catholic Citizen* will find our version of the new

School Law correct; though doubtless it is hard at first to give the Ministry credit for such abominable treachery towards their Catholic supporters. This the *Catholic Citizen* says:—

"We publish a copy of the above as given in the *True Witness* of Friday last. The Act of Parliament has not yet been printed; we therefore have well founded doubts of the correctness of this copy, although we know that amendments were proposed, which, if carried, would have so altered it. If our information be correct, these amendments were resisted by the Ministry as being opposed to the leading principle of the original Bill, which had for its object the restoring to Roman Catholics in Western Canada, the same rights and privileges as are held by the Protestants in Eastern Canada.

"If, contrary to our impressions, these noxious amendments have been sanctioned by the Cabinet (for sanctioned they must have been by the Cabinet, or they could not have been carried), there will be an opportunity before the next session to test the utility of the new act, and develop its defects. In the meantime we entreat the Catholics of Western Canada to avail themselves of the privileges this law affords them. Let Catholic Schools be established—let the Catholic youth be educated, even if a portion of their rights be for a time withheld, and the increased intelligence unanimity and zeal of the Catholic electors of Western Canada will soon compel whatever Ministry hold office to yield to them their full need of justice.

"We regret that the clause which stood as the 15th in the original bill, should have been altogether excluded. The object thereby intended was to secure an honest, fair, and liberal administration of the law; and we are forced to attribute the exclusion of it to an intention on the part of the intolerants to render the present, like all past acts, a worthless mockery."

The next paper we quote is the *Toronto Church*—Protestant—and published in the Anglican interest:—

"It is with feeling of the deepest regret that we find we were too sanguine with respect to the impartial justice of the last Common School Act; but it is with yet more painful emotions of bitter shame that we learn that both the Church and Protestant Christianity generally were defrauded of one of their holiest privileges—the right to educate their own children according to the dictates of their own consciences, by the miserable unfaithfulness of individuals, some of whom consider themselves leading Churchmen, and who are still permitted, we blush as we write, to retain certain official relations as such. If the Bible were not a book far too much behind the age to be quoted as of any authority in these enlightened days, we would remind these gentlemen that Christians are there told to "Hear the Church," and to "submit themselves to those that have the rule over them, for that they watch for their souls as they that must give account"; and that the Church in this Diocese has repeatedly, as with the voice, demand from the legislature that she should be prevented from exercising the sacred right of educating her own children in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" after that manner that she herself considers the most consonant with Divine wisdom and example. To this urgent claim of the church these her sons have set themselves in open opposition; may their unhallowed self-sufficiency, or their cowardly trucking to the madness of the people, be forgiven, or even its fearful consequences be visited upon themselves and their children.

"We are not going to argue the question of Christian Education now: not one of the outworks even, of that citadel of reason, religion and scripture in which it rests, has ever had a single stone shaken. We will only observe, therefore, that no right minded Christian parent would let his child go to spend one single day, even of pleasure, without a sufficient guarantee for the religious tendencies of that day; in the name of God, then, are we not acting as something worse than idiots to suffer our youth to go for the most important portion of five or six years every week, and that for the express purpose of education (!) without any such guarantee.

"Once more, however, we urge upon all sound hearted Protestant Christians of whatever denomination, to trample under foot the fearful insult they have received, and tell the Legislature that they value their distinctive principles as Churchmen, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., &c., as highly as do the Romanists; and that they demand, therefore, the same legal right to maintain those opinions in distinct denominational schools whenever they see fit to do so. If we are as people—like the Protestant legislators who have again betrayed the denominations to which they belong,—too indifferent in religion and too craven in politics to make this demand, then we deserve the theological contempt, and the legislative superciliousness with which our Roman Catholic fellow subjects in this United Province are wont to treat us!

"We confess if ever we were disposed earnestly to pray to Almighty God that the Roman Catholic Church might be so reformed of her numerous abuses and delivered from her schismatical position, that earnest minded Christians could seek rest within her fold, it is when we behold her united earnestness, as manifested both in her determination to educate her children in what she holds to be the faith of Christ, and her religious efforts to maintain the continued daily, not weekly merely, public worship to the honor of Almighty God, and the great comfort of the sincere-minded portion of her own people? Now our readers need not suppose that we are on the highway to Rome; we have seen the light of a purer faith, and dare not therefore, in the impatient and vain hope of acquiring rest, before it shall please our Father to bring us to it, shut our eyes to errors and schisms which, in their practical effects, would probably be more destructive even to our peace on earth than our present difficulties, and, in such case, having wilfully shut our eyes to the light would certainly be awfully injurious, if not absolutely fatal alike to our present growth in grace, and to our everlasting happiness.

"Nevertheless we have no sympathy with those who attribute this earnestness of the Roman Catholics to evil motives; we would not willingly slander even an infidel; but the earnestness of the Romanists is blessedly right and it is by their fruits we must know them; their motives rest with God. But in conclusion, we solemnly state our deep conviction, that until our own reform branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church evinces more of the same earnestness, manifested by the laity as well as the clergy amongst the Romanists,—more of their outward reverence for God, more of their high sense of the value of the ordinances of Christ and His Church, never shall we be allowed to heal even the schism which she undoubtedly caused in Britain and

the United States, and to purge her from her Christ-dishonoring, soul-endangering errors by bringing her priests and people within her own purer and more legitimate, would to God we could say, more "earnest" fold. Till then, rely upon it, Rome will stand as a damning witness against our Laodicean lukewarmness; nay, dare we pray that it should be otherwise, until we ourselves, priests, and people, have returned to our first love?"

The *Northern Times* is the name of a new Catholic paper about the size of the *Tablet*, published weekly at Glasgow. This increase in the Catholic journals, is a satisfactory proof of the progress that Catholicity is making in the United Kingdom.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. David C. Hillyard, our travelling agent, is at present on a collecting and canvassing tour in Canada West, and we hope our friends will be prepared to receive him well. Mr. H. has a choice collection of Catholic books with him, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Elizabethville, P. McCabe, 12s 6d; Finch, M. M. Millin, £1 12s 6d; Sandwich, C. Cole, 15s; Chambliss, T. Hackett, 12s 6d; J. Dunne, £1 5s; St. Timothy, O. Lynch, £1 5s; Napcan, T. Dooly, 12s 6d; Hantly, J. White, 5s; Ruffrew, Rev. M. Byrne, 15s. Per J. Whiteford, Three Rivers—Sell, 12s 6d; J. Rafferty, 2s 6d; Miss J. Pallequin, 2s 6d; L. St. Lawrence, 1s 3d; J. Marceux, 1s 3d; L. Lachance, 6s 3d; M. McLurter, 6s 3d; Mr. Lambert, 6s 3d. Per A. Lamond, York—Self, 6s 3d; J. Lamond, 6s 3d; J. Gostin, 6s 3d; T. Murray, 6s 3d. Per C. Law, E. Hatley—T. Daly, £1 5s. Per J. Doran, Perth—Smith's Falls, R. McDonald, £1 5s; Ramsay, Rev. J. Vaughan, £1 5s. Per Rev. R. Keleher, Ingersoll—W. H. Lauphler, £1 2s 6d. Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent, Kingston—M. Dolan, 6s 3d; R. Thompson, 6s 3d; R. Cudy, £1; J. Beaupre, 5s; W. Seymour, 5s; D. F. Mahony, 10s; J. Meagher, (Agent), £1 17s 6d; J. Campbell, £1 5s; D. Sullivan, 12s 6d; E. Beaupre, 5s; R. Howard, 5s; D. Gleason, £1; J. Burns, 10s; J. Hilliard, 10s; J. Brady, 5s; J. Green, 10s; J. Roche, 5s; T. Patrick, 5s; J. Perkins, 5s; J. Branigan, 5s.

FIRE.—At about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the house in St. Paul Street occupied by Messrs. De Montigny & Co., publishers of the *Monteur*; Mr. Holmes, tin smith; and Messrs. Beauchemin & Payette, book-sellers and stationers. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but did not succeed in extinguishing the fire until 5 o'clock. The house belongs to D. B. Vigor, Esq., and is insured for £400 in the "Globe" Insurance office. The property of Messrs. Beauchemin & Payette was saved; that of Mr. Holmes was not insured, and his loss is estimated at £500. Messrs. De Montigny & Co., it is said, are insured to the amount of from £550 to £1000 only; and, consequently, sustained a heavy loss. Their new press alone cost £600. Part of the stock of Mr. A. Dubord, tobacconist, next to the house, was also destroyed, it being however, fully insured, and some of his furniture, not insured, was damaged.—*Herald*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Vincent Eleonore was accidentally killed yesterday, by becoming entangled in the machinery at Wragg's Nail Factory, in William Street, Griffintown. He was engaged in placing the strap on one of the drums or rollers of the engine, his hand caught between them, and he was whirled round several times on the drum, and his right arm was completely severed at the shoulder socket. He expired in a few seconds. The deceased resided in St. Joseph Street, and had a mother and three children depending upon him for support.—*Id.*

A YOUNG MAN SAWN IN TWO.—We deeply regret to learn, by private advices from Danham, that on Friday last, at E. O. Brigham's saw-mills, about six miles from that village, a young man, named John Spooner, was sawn in two by a circular saw. The saw was going very fast, and is four feet in diameter. The young man was stooping to pick something up and fell on the carriage moving toward the saw. Before he had time to recover himself the saw caught him and cut him in two instantly. He died immediately. The young man was employed about the mills. This melancholy accident should serve as a caution to all those who are employed in saw-mills to take care, as the least carelessness may cause the loss of life.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—About four hundred emigrants, mostly Scotchmen, arrived at about 1 o'clock on Tuesday in this port, in the Steamer *Montreal*, from Quebec. They effected their passage from Glasgow to Quebec in the vessel *John Rogers*, and reached the latter place on Saturday last. No death occurred during the passage, and all the passengers are in excellent health.—The greater part of them will proceed to Canada West.—*Id.*

INCIDENT PUSEYISM REBUKED.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Toronto, on Sunday week, the creed was chanted, instead of being repeated in the usual manner and more than half of the congregation immediately left the church, and many more were much dissatisfied at the attempt to introduce Puseyistic observances into the church.

The *New York Citizen* complains that "the Catholic Church more than any other, teaches obedience and submission to the powers that be." The *Citizen* for once is right. The Catholic Church is no friend to rebellion or revolution-mongering.

Died.

At Quebec, on the 21st instant, after a short illness, aged 41 years, Luke Brothers, Esq. The deceased was a native of the county of Roscommon, Ireland, and for many years a prominent citizen of Quebec. Mr. Brothers is deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

TEACHER WANTED.

FROM the 1st of July next, for one of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonne, C. E.; salary \$45. Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C. E. WM. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. to School Commissioners. New Glasgow, 11th June, 1855.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

All the campaign furniture of the French Emperor, which had been sent to Constantinople when his Majesty's visit to the Crimea was in contemplation, was brought back to France by the last packet.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—It is reported upon good authority that the Empress Eugenie is en route.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN FRANCE.—The *Times* correspondent has the following amusing story:—

"The great event of the day, after the news from the Crimea, is, that the Lord Mayor of London arrived in Paris last night (Tuesday) by a special train, accompanied by several members of the corporation. The Prefect of the Seine and a certain number of the Municipal Commission were in attendance at the railway terminus to receive the English visitors. On passing Amiens it appears that the population were horribly puzzled what cry was most fitting to utter in honor of the great civic autocrat. They could not well say 'Vive l'Empereur,' and 'Vive le Roi' is too old fashioned. Fortunately they caught sight of his lordship partaking of refreshments (solid and liquid) in his carriage, and this important fact suggested a compliment which, while it exhibited French politeness, was exceedingly applicable to a corporation dignitary; the people shouted with might and main, as the train went off, 'Bon appetit—bon appetit, Milord!' They certainly thought it, and perhaps it was, the most agreeable thing they could say to a Lord Mayor."

GERMAN POWERS.

PRUSSIAN COURT GOSSIP.—The reception given by the Queen and Prince Albert to the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie has wrenched Germany from England. Teuton race, Saxon consanguinity, German relationship, are forgotten and obliterated by the heinous offence of receiving the Imperial guests with cordiality, and, above all, for having conferred the Garter on Napoleon III. The trespass of the Queen and Prince Albert against Germany consists in having been courteous, loyal, and well bred; and the exercise of these social virtues towards the Emperor and Empress is in German judgment unpardonable and warranting a withdrawal from all but the coldest intercourse. None of the German papers gave other than a crude relation of the Imperial visit, and the remarkable speech of the Emperor at Guildhall was generally omitted. This was by command. The immaculate *Independence Belge* did not dare to shock its Orleanist readers at St. Petersburg. And this Germanic condemnation of the Queen of England and Prince Albert shall have a ready illustration. At the dinner of the English Embassy in Berlin, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, it was prominently set forth in the *Court Journal*, that "Baron de Manteuffel proposed the health of the Queen of England, and Lord Blomfield that of the King of Prussia." The intrinsic value of the compliment to the Queen shall be tested. At Kreuznach, a small watering-place on the Nabe, in the Prussian Rhineland, there happened, during the past week, a nobleman belonging to the "Maisons Comtales," of Prussia Proper. He was a field officer, and well acquainted with the English language, which now forms everywhere a part of German education. After supper, and over his cigar, in the saloon of the hotel, he read in the *Times* the description of the departure of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie from Dover harbor. It was there related that the delay in getting under weigh being longer than had been expected, Prince Albert returned three several times to shake hands and bid farewell to the Empress. On perusing this passage the Prussian courtier started to his feet, drew himself up to his full height, and, pale from passion, poured out in Prussian (that is to say, bad German) every abuse that words could convey upon the head of Prince Albert. No curse dredged from the deep wells of jesuitic anathema was sufficiently potent to slake the hissing rage of the Prussian count. In this wild incautious, and impolitic discharge of temper, it may easily be imagined that many secrets of the prison-house freely escaped, and that the private sentiment of the Court to which he was commissioned came forth without let or hindrance.—Frankfort correspondent of the *Press*.

NORTHERN POWERS.

A private letter from Brussels states as follows:—"The King of Sweden has positively refused to take an active part in the war against Russia. He alleges the want of sufficient guarantees as the reason against his rushing into a war of conquest and aggrandisement. For Sweden to give her co-operation it would be necessary for England and France to bind themselves by a treaty of 10 years at least to leave at her disposal a force always ready to repel every attack on the part of Russia. It is said that the refusal of the King is owing to the influence of Prussia, an influence which has much increased for some time past at the Court of Stockholm. It is certain that the Sovereigns of Prussia and Sweden are the best friends, and they carry on a very cordial correspondence. The Belgian Government has been more complying. Except in the event of formal opposition on the part of the Chambers, the Belgian Government will furnish a contingent of 20,000 men."

RUSSIA.

The latest news from Russia shows that the Northern Power is beginning already to feel a sensible lack of that raw material for war purposes which Russian official language styles "souls," but which Russian military tactics treat as mere bodies: "It is only as far back as the 6th ult. the Emperor issued his ukase, which, in consideration of the necessity of keeping up

the full complement of the armies and navies, ordered a levy of 12 in every thousand registered male souls in the 17 western governments of the empire; and now, under date of the 26th of that same month, a supplementary ukase is published, professedly for the purpose of "facilitating the levy," and ordering that in the State domains in the said 17 governments peasants of more advanced age than that prescribed by law, viz., up to the age of 30, shall be included in the liability to serve. The levy will therefore be first made on those of the prescribed age; in cases where the full number required of each community is not attained by this confiscation of 12 per 1,000 the local authorities are to proceed to fill up the complement with men above the prescribed age up to that of 30; and wherever this fails they may call upon the "registered souls" up to the age of 35 to submit themselves to the process of drawing lots. This measure affects only the peasantry on the Imperial estates—the property of the nobles is not for the present any further taxed; but these latter will not fail to understand the hint, and make their "voluntary contributions," lest a worse thing befall them."

On occasion of the Emperor's visiting Cronstadt on May 9 the Emperor received a deputation of the inhabitants, who brought him, according to the Russian custom of welcoming a new comer, bread and salt. After a few expressions of good will, the Emperor exhorted them to—

"Pray to God for the peace of the soul of our Lord and Emperor Nicholas I., now resting in God. He loved you, and I will do so too. Put up your prayers to Heaven; we will hold Cronstadt, and if God will there shall be peace, your trade shall improve."

After many interchanges of fine phrases, the Emperor and his subjects parted. "No one," says the *Northern Bee*,

"Left the presence of the godlike Emperor without having the words of the ancient Russian heroes in their hearts and on their lips—'We will bring no disgrace on our country; our bones shall bleach there for our Czar and our fatherland.'"—*Correspondent of the Times*.

It seems tolerably certain that Russia intended to try her hand at a diversion in the direction of India, had we not deranged her plans by the invasion of the Crimea. There is a Russian officer now at headquarters who belonged to a regiment that was actually told off for a march to India last year. There were several other regiments destined for the same expedition, but they found themselves encamped on the Alma on the 19th of September, and on the road to Bakhiserai the following evening. The officers had been provided with books relating to India, and had been studying "the manners and customs" of the Hindoos and Mussulmans of the great peninsula.—*Times' Correspondent*.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE POLES.—Symptoms are on the increase that the war will assume much larger proportions. It appears that the Poles are beginning to stir. A great number of them are to be seen at Breslau, and the authorities have been informed that the propagandists of Paris have sent emissaries into the Polish provinces of Prussia and Austria. The police are, of course, on the alert.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Cases of cholera have become more numerous and fatal.

THE BALTIC.

The general belief of many persons who ought to be well informed on the subject is, that active operations against the enemy are about to be undertaken; but, lest their nature should be made known through the medium of the press—the principal source from which, since the commencement of the war, the British people have derived any detailed information—the utmost reserve on all that relates to the plans of the present campaign is practised by the supreme naval authorities in the Baltic, under the questionable impression that the promulgation of them to the public would tend to the advantage of the Russian Government, by enabling it the more effectually to thwart the offensive measures that are to be adopted. Although in 1854 an important advantage over Russia was gained by the annihilation of her coasting trade in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, the demolition of the fortifications of Bomarsund, together with some minor achievements by our vessels in the White Sea, something on a larger scale must not only be now attempted, but carried out to a successful issue. Further procrastination in boldly confronting the foe can result only in affording him the time and opportunity for increasing the strength of his present defences in the Baltic, where in every position of importance he is well prepared for the coming struggle.—*Times' Cor.*

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A despatch from Bucharest, of the 31st May, announces that all the ships laden with corn, proceeding from Galatz and Ibraila, had been stopped by the Russians.

ITALY.

The Piedmont Convents Bill has received the royal assent, and has thus become the law of the land. The provisions of the act will be immediately put in force to a number of convents. The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the royal decree designating the various religious corporations to be suppressed, in accordance with the provisions of the act. From this list there are two Orders of Nuns exempted, from motives, it is said, of personal regard. They are the Sacramentini and Salesiennes. Of the latter there are only two or three houses, and of the former but one, which was founded by the late Queen Dowager. The Sacramentini are not recognised as a corporate body, and the house in which they reside is the property of the Duke of Genoa.—They possess no real property, but each member must bring a portion of 20,000 francs, which is invested in the purchase of an annuity. It is announced that many Monks and Nuns have decided to reject

the terms offered by the Sardinian government of an annuity, and that they will seek refuge rather in converts of their Order in some land, where religion and justice are held in more esteem than in Piedmont.

PIANORI.—A letter from Rome, in the *Messaggero* of Modena, states that further inquiries made by the Papal police about the man who lately attempted the life of the Emperor Napoleon, show that his real name is Sinesio, and not Pianori. He had been condemned to twelve years' imprisonment for a murder at Brisighella, and for arson committed at Fognano, but succeeded in making his escape from the prison of Cervia.

SPAIN.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS.—Advices from the frontier of Catalonia state that a conspiracy had been discovered there, the object of which was to make the Carlists masters of the important fortress of Figueras. Marshal, one of Cabrera's old lieutenants, was concealed in the district, ready to enter the place.

INDIA.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.—By letters from Bombay Dockyard, dated the 30th of April, we learn that an important and powerful expedition was ready for the word to proceed to the Persian Gulf and commence the offensive against the Shah of that territory. "We have now," says our letter, "ready to embark, 15,000 men, and only wait for the word 'Go.' There are eight heavily armed steamships, six smaller ones, ten river boats well armed, and twelve gunboats. This fleet will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Læeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, who will hoist his flag in the steam-frigate *Assaye*, which mounts two 84-pounders on pivots, and ten 68's."

UNITED STATES.

The Irish-born men and women are as one in eight to the whole population of this Union,—that is, about three millions out of twenty-four; our children are, at least, as numerous as their parents, which, in numbers, will constitute us, six millions,—as many as remain of all our race in Ireland; and more than go to constitute the second class kingdoms, such as Bavaria, Belgium, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies. In numbers, then, we are equal to a second class European kingdom; we also count more, (with our children), than twice the population of all British America; more than twice the population of the six "New England States;" almost twice the population of this great city and State; as many as New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania combined. In numbers, at least, we are a great people.—*American Cell*.

Great numbers of our people in this city and neighborhood are preparing to go west. We have had daily applications for exact information, as to the new States, territories, and Canada.—*Ib.*

The pay of the troops ordered out by the Governor to quell the "insurrection" in Portland which did not take place, amounts to \$1,911 25. Their rations and expenses swell the amount to at least \$3,000.

The *Boston Journal* understands that the investigation made by the United States authorities, proves that the business of enlisting recruits for the Crimea, has been and is carried on very extensively. In some instances it is stated that recruits who had enlisted under Uncle Sam, have been enticed away and induced to enlist in the service of Queen Victoria. The United States officers are on the alert for further offenders.

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.—The national convention of Know-Nothings at Philadelphia, terminated in a complete and irremediable split in the party. Its unity exists no longer; and its strength, if it ever possessed any real strength, is gone; the meetings and self-glorifications of the orators to the contrary notwithstanding. The southern delegates came to their task determined to resist the recognition of the slavery question as a portion of their doctrine, and a part of the northern delegates were prepared to make a pleasant compromise; but the ultra abolition faction were stern; they refused to accept the platform, and retired from the meeting in disgust, to lay the planks of a new platform, and a new party, the first meeting of which is to take place on the 25th inst. There is no doubt now that the organization which pretended to be united for one great purpose, to Americanise America, persecute Irishmen, and abuse the Pope, was really composed of many factions each hoping to use the movement for its own special aims; and each of these aims quite distinct from the avowed purpose of the party. The South expected to make non-interference with slavery an essential doctrine, and thus secure the vote of a large united party. The abolition fanatics of the north and west hoped to make the agitation of that question a prominent doctrine, with the same views; while the rest went into the movement for the sake of the spoils which would follow success in the next election. But the abolitionists have defeated them all, and broken up organization.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

In an article on "Know-Nothingism" and immigration, the *N. Y. Times* says—"We observe in our various German exchanges at the present time, a feeling arising, which we very much regret to see. The know nothing movement is considered to be especially directed against the Germans, and these are everywhere soon moved to unite against their oppressors, and to form a separate body on the American soil. The *Abend Zeitung*, of this City, estimates the decrease of German immigration, owing to this hostility to foreigners, as nearly 120,050 for this year alone." We are not surprised at such projects and such expressions of feeling on the part of the Germans, much as we may regret them. The whole Know-Nothing movement seems to them dictated by narrow-minded hatred of strangers, and to have for its great object the disfranchising the Germans. Accordingly, as is most natural, the leaders are stimulating the masses to unite against this tyranny. An intense, bitter feeling is springing up among them, against what they think the universal opinion, rather than the mere prejudice of a party. The crowd of poor laboring men and shopkeepers, who have recently arrived, are imbued with these sentiments, and some are already looking on the American people as a tyrant, only second to the Government they left behind. Demagogues and windy editors foment the excitement; and now the German and official papers at home, who desire to lessen emigration, are exaggerating the troubles which await the stranger in America, and are fright-

ening back immigrants. All this is very bad. The diminution of 120,000 immigrants would probably be a loss to New York alone, of one and a half million dollars, in money expended by them, besides the loss of so many profitable customers and industrious workers."

YANKEE PHILANTHROPY.—In an article in *Blackwood* for June—"Notes on Canada and the North West States of America"—we read the following amusing anecdote, illustrative of the dangers of the rapids of Sault St. Marie, and of genuine Yankee Philanthropy. "It requires great coolness and experience to steer a canoe down these rapids; and a short time before our arrival, two Americans had ventured to descend them without boatmen, and were consequently upset. As the story was reported to us, one of them owed his salvation to a singular coincidence. As the accident took place immediately opposite the town, many of the inhabitants were attracted to the bank of the river to watch the struggles of the unfortunate men, thinking any attempt at a rescue would be hopeless. Suddenly, however, a person appeared rushing toward the group, frantic with excitement. 'Save the man with the red hair!' he vehemently shouted; and the exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals proved successful, and the red-haired individual, in an exhausted condition, was safely landed. 'He owes me eighteen dollars,' said his rescuer, drawing a long breath and looking approvingly on his assistants. The red-haired man's friend had not a creditor at the Sault, and, in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debt to nature."

A man in Cincinnati pays \$20 fine every Monday morning, for selling soda on Sunday. His receipts on that day are something over \$80, on which there is a profit of \$60, which after paying the fine, leaves a clear gain of \$40.

A very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the plague." It appears at first in some discoloured spot, say on the face, and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification. It suppuration takes place, it passes off; but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. Such is our information; but as we have seen no case with our own eyes—and if we had, should not be able to describe it scientifically—what we say must be taken with this understanding. It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic. But what is it? The plague may be imported, nay has been imported, into the south of France from Turkey; but it may be some new disease, which, like the cholera, is to destroy the human race. We should be obliged to some medical man for some scientific or more specific account of the disease.—*N. Y. Express*, June 19.

OPIMUM EATING.—Many of the New York papers are calling public attention to the great increase in the use of opium in that city, and suggest that, as its effects are not less deleterious than those resulting from the abuse of ardent spirits, its sale ought to be repressed by law. In Europe, laudanum and the like dangerous drugs, can only be procured by handing to the druggist an order from a physician.

(From the *Times*.)

It is to be hoped that our sanitary authorities are turning to good purpose the opportunities which a protracted winter and a chilly spring have placed in their power. Injurious as this inclemency of season is in some respects, it seems, at least, to neutralize those morbid agencies which require the operation of heat to call them into life. Already we see in the East that with the warm days of May cholera has reappeared among the troops, although, happily, the disorder has not acquired any formidable proportions, and it is naturally to be expected that the summer heats will test the efficacy of the precautions which during the winter may have been taken at home. We have no desire to be prophets of evil, or to assume that epidemics are henceforth to be naturalized in this country with unwonted malignancy. On the contrary, as far as the cholera is concerned, there seem to be obvious grounds for inferring that as it raged in 1831-2 and 1848-9 without recurring in the years immediately succeeding those periods, so we may have been exposed to its visitations in 1853-4 without being necessarily liable to any renewal of the attack during the autumn ensuing. Even though cholera, however, may be absent, there are other diseases, less dreaded, perhaps, but not less destructive, which are sure to make themselves felt with the heats of July and August, and against which, as it fortunately happens, the true antidote is to be found in the better observance of certain ordinary duties—cleanliness and propriety of living.

Apprehensions were expressed last year that this modern plague might possibly be devested of its originally erratic character, and become in some degree localized in the country, like any other malady of season or circumstance. At its first appearance, as will be recollected, it advanced from a certain province of India and traversed the regions of Asia and Europe in a north-westerly direction until it reached the shores of the German Ocean. At that time it seemed like a pestilence sweeping over the earth, and destroying life in its track, but not threatening any return to its work of ravage. Its course was traceable on the map with considerable distinctness, and its approach to any particular point seemed almost as if it could be made matter of calculation. It was an Asiatic disease visiting Europe in an epidemic form. Since that period, however, it has appeared to spring up at intervals as if from seeds of local origin, like fever, or any other malady, under conditions favourable to its production, and it seems to have been conceived, therefore, that we might now have to deal with a disorder in some measure naturalized, instead of with an imported plague. Even if this hypothesis, however, should be well founded—a conclusion which, as regards these islands, is not, we think, sustainable—there would still be little ground for alarm or discouragement.

That new diseases originating in special conditions should be afterwards disseminated is a fact repeatedly exemplified in history; but from the same evidence we can also draw the assurance that such diseases can

repressed and extinguished by means which Providence places in our hands. The western countries of Europe were subjected, some two or three centuries ago, to periodical visitations of the plague—a malady considered purely Oriental in its character and origin. We are apt, in thinking of the plague, to confine our recollections to that one terrible autumn of which Defoe has left us a picture; but the fact is, that the malady was always about in a greater or less degree—more constantly, indeed, than cholera is now. Yet in the present day this epidemic is all but unknown to Europeans. That it is not absolutely an impossible contingency appears from the circumstance that it attacked the Russian army during that invasion of Turkey which preceded the last aggression, but it has not been reproduced, even by the congregation of Asiatics at Constantinople, and in western capitals it seems almost like a mythical calamity. At another period we used to be visited by a sickness called "the sweat"—an epidemic which, though not commonly very fatal in its attacks, is said to have seized upon an incredibly large proportion of the population, but which is now so utterly forgotten that it could hardly be defined. Leprosy, again,—a disorder of which most readers probably get their only conception through the descriptions of Scripture—was once so prevalent in England that hospitals for lepers were founded as we now endow hospitals for consumption. Even the special and as it were, visible origin of the cholera as a new disease is by no means without parallel. A more striking example is afforded by the case of the smallpox. This terrible plague, which is connected in its origin with a disorder peculiar to camels, was introduced from Arabia—the country of camels—into Europe at the time that the Saracens propagated the newly-founded religion of Mahomet with fire and sword. Long and heavy were our sufferings from this pestilence—a disease far more tenaciously malignant than cholera—until vaccination was providentially discovered, and the virus of the camel counteracted by the more innocent virus of the cow. At present it may be almost said that, if the smallpox still survives in destructive power, it is through our own indifference to those precautions with which we have been armed. Unhappily, of late years vaccination has been most culpably neglected, and the result has been that the old pestilence has been rearing its head again and committing its wonted havoc.

In all these facts, however, there is plain ground for encouragement, and a plain moral for our instruction. The history is a history not only of diseases, but of diseases surmounted; nor can there be any reason why we should not, by improved habits of living, get the better of the cholera, even if it should ever be localized, as we have already got the better of the sweating sickness, of leprosy, and of the plague. Indeed, there is this in our favor, that the cholera, inscrutable as its action is in many respects, is found to be peculiarly amenable to the general influences of sanitary science. There have been sometimes epidemics against which neither competence nor cleanliness appeared for the moment to furnish much security, but if there is a single fact clearly ascertained with regard to cholera it is that its violence is neutralized exactly in proportion as poverty, destitution, and uncleanness are superseded by comfortable and wholesome living. No proof could be more conclusive than that furnished by model lodging-houses, the inmates of which, even with infection all around them, have almost invariably escaped attack. Surely, then, the course before us is plain; and, while we are perfecting the drainage of our dwellings, securing the ventilation of our streets, and generally improving the condition of the poorer classes of the population, it must needs occur to us that we are only doing what ought undoubtedly to be done even if no sickness threatened us at all.

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.—The *Revue Française* gives the following account of a recent visit to the Catacombs of Paris. As it has been of late years almost impossible to obtain permission to descend into these subterranean excavations, we conceive the account will possess a certain interest for our readers:—"The party consisted in all of about one hundred persons, and amongst them was M. Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, the Ottoman Ambassador, an Armenian bishop, Dr. Paul Gaimard, the traveller, a number of savans, authors, and artists, and some females. The party entered by a door in the inner court of the Octroi-office, at the Barrière d'Enfer. Each gentleman carried a long wax candle and a box of matches. After descending a long, narrow, spiral staircase to a depth of more than one hundred feet, the party placed themselves under the direction of the engineers specially attached to the Catacombs. They proceeded along a narrow gallery five or six feet high, neatly cut in the stone. From this gallery others branch off in different directions. The names of the different quarters of Paris and the suburbs, beneath which the main gallery runs, are inscribed on the walls, and on the roof is a black line to indicate the road to be taken; but as this line is interrupted in several places by the branches, any visitor who should trust to it alone, and attempt to proceed unaccompanied, by a guide, would be very likely to lose himself. Here and there water penetrates through the roof and sides of the gallery, but not in sufficient quantities to render it impracticable. After about half-an-hour's walk the visitors arrived at a sort of large edifice in the stone, the entrance to which is by a door kept constantly locked. Above the door are inscribed in large letters the words *Memoria Majorum*, and on both sides of it are funeral inscriptions in Latin and French. The door being opened, the visitors entered the Catacombs, properly so called. The galleries there are wider and the roof higher. The air is sharper, but impregnated with the odor of the dead, and this odor soon becomes fixed on the clothes, and even the hands and faces of visitors. It is known that all the remains of the dead in the different cemeteries of Paris were at one time conveyed to the Catacombs. These remains, which are more or less intact, more or less dark or brown, damp or mouldy, are arranged somewhat like books in a library. The arrangement is effected with a deal of symmetry. The bones, according to their dimensions, are placed one on the other in the form of a cross or lozenge, of two or three feet high, and each cross or lozenge is surmounted by a row of skulls, which serve as a basis for a new structure. Here and there a larger cross has been formed of skulls which present any singularity of form. At intervals there are stones which divide the bones into categories; and on these stones are inscribed the cemetery from which, and the date of which, the bones were removed. Some categories consist of the remains of entire communities of monks

and nuns. In a corner are those of the prisoners massacred in September, 1792, but these bones have not yet become so worn by time as to enable them to be classified. On a table are exposed such skeletons or bones as present any peculiarity either in conformation, or from the effect which time has had on them, some having become hardened, others mouldy. In some places are heaps of bones which have not yet been arranged. At intervals also are wells five or six feet deep, filled with water so clear and pure that the visitor would be tempted to drink it, were it not that he sees at the bottom some human remains which have fallen in. Inscribed everywhere on the walls are sentences from the Bible, from the ancient Greek or Latin authors, or from the principle writers of France, Italy, and other countries. It is calculated that the Catacombs altogether contain the remains of not fewer than from eight to ten millions of human beings; and they are so divided into streets and squares as to form a complete subterranean town. The streets or galleries run, on the whole, to the length of several leagues. The whole visit occupied about an hour and a-half. The effect produced on the visitor by the spectacle of the multitude of skulls and bones is solemn in the extreme; it makes him, if not a wiser, at least a sadder man."

SHORT LECTURE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Have a good piano, or none. Be sure to have a dreadful cold when requested to "favour the company." Cry at a wedding. Scream at a spider. Never leave your curl-papers in the drawing-room. Drop your handkerchief when you are going to faint. Mind you are engaged if you don't like your partner. Abjure ringlets on a wet day. It's vulgar to know what there is for dinner. Nuts are bad if you are going to sing. Never see a black coat as long as there is a red one, and always give the preference to the elder brother. Get married at St. George's if you can—at all events, get married.—*Punch*.

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. McLane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon the system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—the East and West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane'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. 44

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd of July, at EIGHT o'clock.

A full attendance of Members is requested. By Order, T. C. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

June 27.



THE regular monthly MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of July, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.

A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be submitted. By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Asst. Secretary.

June 28.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Common School, in School Section, Number Four, at Downville, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West, to whom a liberal Salary and steady employment will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct, and habits of sobriety will be required. A Roman Catholic would be preferred.

(Signed) M. SEHANE, E. FIQUOTT, A. BEATON, Trustees. June 2nd, 1866.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises, 288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,

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

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

Comprising the choicest variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS

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

SMALL PROFIT,

In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.

M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be

Sold by Private Sale,

and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no SECOND PRICE need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1865.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED,

By the Subscribers.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sadoe and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabina; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blessed Egeidus; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blessed Bernard and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justini; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecily; The Knight of Champfleury; Qulima, the Moorish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Einsiedeln; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; the Monks of Lerins; Ensebia of Marseilles; The Legend of Placidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Typasus; The Demon Preacher; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Roux; The Legend of St. Cedmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdness of Nanteerle. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.

NOW COMPLETE, the most elegant Work published this year—

A MONUMENT TO THE GLORY OF MARY. New and illustrated Work. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York:

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

with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin.—By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

"This magnificent work of the Abbe Orsini was recommended to me by those whose judgment carries weight in such matters, as the fullest and most compendious Life of the Mother of God, seeing that it does not break off, as most others do, at the close of her mortal life, but follows the course of the universal devotion wherewith the Church has honored, and does still honor, this Queen of angels and of men. It shows how from age to age that devotion has grown and prospered coequal with Catholicity, and records the shrines and churches erected in every land under her invocation. It embodies the Eastern traditions concerning her, with the conclusive testimony of the Fathers; the little which is related of Her in Scripture being but a faint sketch of Her life."—*Extracts from Translator's Preface.*

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

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

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

This superb work is now complete, and is offered to the public at one-third the price of the French edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings.—740 pages, Imperial 8vo.

Cloth, extra,	s. d.
English morocco, marble edges,	25 0
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[This is the cheapest work published this year—the English edition is sold at exactly three the price.]	
Gerardine; a Tale of Conscience. (London edition),	6 3
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CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE,

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

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

We have also appended to the work—

A DISCOURSE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. By St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguori. New translation from the Italian. The Apostolical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral on the Declaration of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the *Giornale di Roma, Univers, &c.* 12mo., printed on very fine paper with an engraving. Price only, in cloth, 2s 6d.

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D. & J. SADIlier & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, March 23, 1865.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MARY ANNE SHERIDAN, about 60 years of age, low size, red hair, with a brown shawl over her; left her residence, No. 15, ST. NICHOLAS TOLENTINE STREET, Quebec Suburb, on WEDNESDAY last, the 13th instant. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received at the above place, or at this office. Montreal, 20th June, 1865.

OF WILLIAM AND JOHN DEVEREUX, who left Wexford, Ireland, about 36 years ago. They were reported to be either in Montreal or Quebec. Any information respecting them will be most gratefully received by their nephew, Michl. Carty. A letter will reach him, care of J. B. Danforth, jun., Esq., Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.; or, if addressed to D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, they will forward it.

REMOVAL.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,

A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.

EDWARD FEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, 9th May, 1865.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,

CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Hay-market Square and Craig Street,

HAVING recently enlarged his premises, and much extended his facilities for business, has always on hand a choice assortment of articles in his line.

He will also promptly attend to all orders; and will furnish every article necessary for

FUNERALS,

Having added to his Establishment a Splendid

FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, A SECOND-CLASS HEARSE AND A CHILD'S HEARSE,

and keeping constantly on hand a large variety of COFFINS, CRAWPS, &c., he will provide all that is requisite, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, on application made to him, without any trouble on the part of the friends of deceased persons. Liberal discount to the Trade.



He begs leave farther to announce that he has become Agent of the Patent for the Sale of LADD'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES; the City Depot for the Sale of which has been opened upon his Premises, CORNER OF HAY-MARKET SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER

Has Removed from Notre Dame Street,

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6, Haymarket Square.

