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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1855.

NO. 3.

## DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 23.—Our new batteries are completed and armed. The principal battery, occupying a very advanced position on the right, in front of Frenchman's hill, is fitted with a most powerful armament, a considerable proportion of which consists of land and sea service 13 inch mortars. This is more especially to act, it is said, and its position renders the statement probable, against the line-of-battle ships, which still retain their threatening attitude, broadside toward the Karabelaina suburb. It is remarkable that neither the three-deckers nor the two-deckers have yet been observed to discharge a shot or shell against our works; this duty hitherto has been continued to the man-of-war steamers. The largest of the ships, which is seen lying out to our left of Fort Paul, appears to be partly careened over, and it would appear as if she might easily acquire elevation enough to try her range over the low ground about the south harbor and Dockyard Creek. The distance at which she is now anchored appears to be about three thousand yards from the sloping line of the Malakoff hill as its side dips towards the barrack buildings, but it is difficult to estimate this with accuracy while she is lying out in the roadstead. The report has been so industriously circulated in camp, of the enemy having been necessitated to take the guns out of these vessels for use in the land batteries, that their constant silence may be a ruse to invite credence to this very important story, until, having gained possession and effected our judgments on the Malakoff and other commanding positions, we should receive a more authentic account of their powers and armament.— There is a story that a sailor has volunteered to start from Careening Bay on the first favorable opportunity, and, single handed, to destroy each ship successively. He asserts that he is in possession of a secret method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water and breathe as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and that he can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to drive a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. All this may end in smoke, as so many other assertions of possessing secret powers of destruction appear to have ended. A few afternoons since a small skiff, fitted at its sides with what appeared to be not unlike a life-boat apparatus, was carried down by the French towards Careening Bay, and perhaps this gave some coloring of truth to the story. Besides, the sailor gave a proof on the night of the 19th instant, that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being established to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability, he announced to the officers of Her Majesty's ship "London" that he would come in the course of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side, just above the water-mark, do what they might to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double sentries were posted, and some volunteers among the officers kept a look out, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vessel. Daylight, however, showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side, as the sailor said they would be. It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk beneath the surface of the water, and supplied with a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam alongside without being observed.

July 24.—Another hot sunny morning, with an atmosphere equally as oppressive and sultry as it has been for some days past. The empty condition of the water tanks and reservoirs, and the gradually diminishing flow from the springs near the front, are becoming a source of great inconvenience and anxiety. A great part of the water carried down for use in the trenches last night had to be brought from the large reservoir in the Tchernaya valley, connected with the aqueduct to Sebastopol. The distance of this water is so great, nearly three miles, and the descent to the low ground and subsequent ascent so tedious and difficult, that the expenditure of time and labor is rendered a serious matter. Stringent regulations are enforced to prevent the use of the water at the springs excepting for the most urgent purposes of consumption. Captain Bentinck Gilby, of the 77th Regiment, was buried to-day, amidst the regret of a large circle of companions and friends. He died after a very brief illness, the immediate cause of his decease being erysipelas of the head.— He had been wounded in the leg by a piece of shell when the attack was made on the Quarries in front of the Redan on the 7th of June, and his health had suffered during the necessary confinement which fol-

lowed while he was under treatment for the injury. He had resumed his duty, however, and exposure to the glare of the sun in the trenches is said to have brought on the erysipelas, under which he so rapidly died. This officer, who had been with his regiment ever since it arrived in Turkey, had distinguished himself on several occasions. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the exposure to which the troops are necessarily submitted during their 24 hours' turn of duty in the trenches, there has not been any increase in the number of cases of cholera. Dysenteric disease and fever seem to be the only prevailing diseases of a serious character at present among the camps in front. The former malady attacks newcomers especially—persons who have not become inured to live under canvas and to camp dieting. A young officer of the 34th Regiment, Lieutenant Norman Ramsay, fell a victim to it yesterday. Many officers and men have had to leave camp from the same cause, for even when the dysentery is controlled, an amount of debility remains which renders restoration to health almost impossible without a complete change of air and scene.

July 25.—There was a heavy fire all night from the batteries, and about midnight the enemy made a sortie against the ambulances and advanced trenches of the French on the Malakoff hill. The moon had been shining brightly, and about five minutes after it had set and there was general obscurity, the Russians sallied out. The French were on the alert, and must have perceived the enemy advancing, for the first notice in the English attack of the sortie were the French bugles sounding the alarm. They were immediately followed by the usual sharp cry of the Russians as they rushed forward to attack mixed with the sound of their bugles and the shouts of officers. A very heavy fire of musketry followed, and all the batteries opened with terrible effect. The Russian steamers were very active in throwing shells over into the French works. It is said that the new French battery near Careening Bay did not open her fire against the steamers, reserving it for a simultaneous operation with other works on the left, which is to be carried into effect against the enemy's fleet in a few days. The flight of shells from our right attack, in the direction of the Malakoff works, and the ground in their rear, was unceasing. As many as eight or nine shells from this attack might be counted in the air at one time. Some of the 13-inch mortars in our new advanced battery was also fired in the direction of the low ground between the Redan and Malakoff hills, along which it might be presumed troops would advance towards our own works, but the enemy exhibited no intention of making an attack on our trenches. After a period of fifteen or twenty minutes the musketry ceased. The enemy had not gained any advantage. The French sap, which is now fast approaching the ditch of the Malakoff, was not injured. Our allies have also some rifle pits close to the edge of the ditch, the fire from which causes great annoyance to the enemy, and they are so completely under the parapets of the works above, that the larger guns cannot be sufficiently depressed to reach them. The enemy, it is supposed, sought particularly the destruction of these ambulances, but the alertness of the French prevented them from achieving this object.

July 26.—Light rain continued to fall during the whole night. The atmosphere is still clouded. As a proof of the heedless indifference to danger which some of the men acquire from constantly moving amongst shot and shell, the following example, which occurred last evening, may be mentioned.—A large shell had been thrown from the Redan into our right attack, and during its passage the fuze had accidentally dropped out. The shell fell, therefore, like a round shot into part of the approach connected with the old advanced or third parallel. Some men of the 47th regiment were near, waiting for the reliefs to arrive, and ready to return to camp. One of these soldiers after examining the unexploded shell, actually had the foolhardiness to jerk the ashes of the tobacco in his pipe, which he had just finished smoking, into the fuze-hole. Another of the men standing by, and observing the action, had only just time to utter an exclamation when the shell burst. The reckless author of the mischief suffered severely—both his legs were shattered, and he was frightfully scorched about the head and face. Five other men were wounded, but fortunately none were dangerously hurt. It is presumed that the man had no idea of any of the pipe-ash being sufficiently hot to cause ignition of the powder in the shell. Instances of men exposing themselves to imminent hazard by showing their position to the enemy occur daily even in the most advanced works, and it often requires the greatest watchfulness on the part of the officers to make them sufficiently thoughtful of their own safety, and that of others around them. The cavalry division have been kept under arms all day; the several regiments being here ready to turn out at a moment's

notice. It is said that an attack was looked for in the direction of the Tchernaya. A deserter from the enemy had reported that the Russians were making preparations to make against the allied forces in the plain of Balaklava, and that they had provided themselves with a large number of pontoon bridges for effecting the passage of the Tchernaya river.— A body of Sardinian and French light troops were thrown out to make a reconnoissance, but returned without observing any appearances indicating such an intention on the part of the enemy. They exchanged a few shots with some Russian outposts.— Rain has fallen at intervals during the day but not to be any considerable depth. It has had the beneficial effect, however, of cooling the atmosphere, and already some, though only a slight, increase has taken place in the quantity of water flowing from the springs. Had the weather continued hot and dry, the drought by this time must have been the source of very serious inconvenience. The fire from the batteries on both sides was very incessant during the whole night. The Russians not only threw a vast amount of shells into various parts of the works, but kept up a constant discharge of grape and "bouquets" against the advanced trenches. These bouquets consist of a number of small shells or grenades; they are thrown from a mortar, about ten or twelve at one discharge; they burst closely together, and their fragments are scattered in all directions.— A constant fire of this kind is going on against the French works on the Malakoff Hill, and in addition the sharpshooters maintain an unceasing fusillade.— The loss of our allies, from casualties of all kinds, is now said to be equal in numbers to a regiment per month, or nearly one hundred men per diem. This seems to be a very large number, but the great extent of ground they occupy, and the strength of force employed in guarding the trenches and in working parties, with the closeness to the enemy's lines, will sufficiently explain the apparent improbability of the statement. The proportion of our own casualties has greatly increased of late, though the majority have not been provisionally of a very grave character. From the great weight of our shells, and the superior power and comparative proximity of our guns, the loss in the ranks of the enemy must also be very great. A constant fire has been kept up all day in the batteries.

July 27.—The fire in the batteries was very heavy, and continued incessantly all night. A Circassian chief, apparently of very high rank, with a staff of five or six attendants, was escorted over the works on the Mamelon Vert by a French general officer to day. The novelty of his costume, equally with that of his followers, who all carried the cartridges for their pistols slung in a row like a necklace, and dependent upon their highly embroidered vests, attracted general attention as they rode through the camps. They were powerfully framed men, and bore a spirited and soldierlike bearing. The officers of Engineers in the field are very much reduced in numbers. The arrival of others is said to be daily expected. The sad losses in this corps, both on the 7th and 18th of June—no less than five being killed in the two attacks, and several wounded—greatly reduced their already diminished numbers. Colonel Tylden, who was dangerously wounded on the 18th of June, and to whose "eminent services" the late Commander-in-Chief called particular attention in one of his despatches, left yesterday for England, in the William Jackson, transport. It is said to relate that he is reported to be in a very precarious state. From the commencement of the siege Colonel Tylden has been most active, and his gallant conduct on more than one occasion, in repulsing the enemy when making an attack on our works, was so conspicuous as to attract general attention. He had previously distinguished himself at the Cape of Good Hope during the Kaffir war. Colonel Gordon is also absent on account of ill health. Although the bombardment has not as yet commenced officially, yet our batteries are far from remaining idle either by night or by day. The report asserts that an order was delivered from headquarters to the effect that no shot from the enemy was to remain unacknowledged, but in every practicable position he was to receive, if possible, two for one. We are too near his stronghold for Johnny Rusky to leave us unnoticed, and as soon as the clink of some unlucky pickaxe rings in his ears a shower of grape or canister, a light ball and a bouquet of shells, give us notice that we are not sufficiently careful. The French have withstood the brunt of two assaults on their position in front of the Malakoff. Their advanced trenches now within one hundred paces of the counterscarp of the work and the Russians evidently calculate on their gaining a footing there, as they are at present occupying themselves in throwing up a cavalier work in rear of the former parapet. This may enable them to make a more protracted defence, but it will also cramp their movements, and prevent them replacing their guns

and repairing their works, as they could more effectually do were their space less confined. It is a more direct advantage to us, as, in the event of our taking the outer work, this new parapet will afford us good cover from the fire of the ships, and prevent us from suffering so severely while endeavoring to force inside.— Those who have seen the rear works of the Malakoff from our shipping outside say that the form is somewhat heart-shaped; the two semi-circular portions are facing the besiegers, and the sides are formed en crémaillère so as to secure a flanking fire along the whole front and flanks. Two entrenchments are drawn within it; but although such sieges as those of Saragossa and Silistria warn us that a town must not necessarily fall with its outworks, or regular defences, yet, if the allies once succeed in introducing one thousand men within the fortifications of either the Redan or Round Tower, the fate of this Armageddon is sealed.

As far as we can see there are at present very few troops on the plateau of the north side; they seem to have all been drawn towards Sebastopol, and there is consequently a large display of canvas in its vicinity. Many are of opinion that the greater part of the camp is required as a hospital. Rumor even now mentions the regiments intended for the approaching assault. In the French army the Imperial Guard and the 1st regiment of Zouaves are named, and General Bosquet named as their leader. Our allies have proved the necessity of keeping their plans more guarded and secret than before; the circumstances of the defeat of the 18th would seem to warrant the belief of traitors in the camp. The French General has now no confidant, he scrupulously avoids those expedients of vacillating timidity—councils of war. We all suppose that our next assault will take place at some moment when he least expects it, or as a French officer remarked, no further notice will be given beyond "Fix bayonets," "Forward." Our allies manifest an originality in the minor branches of military strategy which we sadly want. At the attack on the Mamelon on the 7th, the signal given was six rockets from the Victoria Redoubt. Under the impression that the besieged would probably for the future keep a good look out for demonstrations of this nature, the French not many days since made the same signal, and accompanied it with the roll of drums in the trenches towards the front, and words of command given in a loud tone. The result justified their anticipations, as the Russian bugles sounded the assembly, and their troops were seen crowding into the Malakoff, ready to repel the supposed premeditated attack. Immediately the guns and mortars bearing on the threatened point poured forth their iron hail. Grape, canister, and shells fell amongst the besieged "fast and furious," and only ceased when the fire from the enemy showed that the panic had passed away. On the whole, the *ruse de guerre* was satisfactory in the extreme to all concerned, except the sufferers. We were surprised a few evenings since to see, while it was yet day, a number of Russian sailors suddenly debouch from the ravine under the Malakoff, and running up the hill, endeavor to shelter themselves behind some rocks and bushes *en tirailleur*. They evidently imagine from their position they could turn the flank of the French sap by the left, while they themselves remained unexposed. Our soldiers, however, crawling down, succeeded in getting within two hundred paces of these sharpshooters, and turned the tables on them most completely, as before the Russians could correct their unfortunate error we shot down about ten of them. Most probably they had been sent out as a punishment for some offence against military discipline. Many reforms have taken place in the interior economy of our routine since the change at our headquarters; they give universal satisfaction. Our new commander-in-chief seems determined to view all things for himself, and will take nothing on hearsay. He was nearly taken as a spy by some soldier ignorant of his rank not long since, as the latter could not understand what business an officer in a very shabby uniform, and without any attendants, had in promenading through the most advanced and exposed trenches, looking into the magazines, taking the directions of the mortar batteries, and making himself master of the whole plan of our attack.

July 28.—Several days have been named for the commencement of the new bombardment and attack. It is not probable that the event will be postponed to a much later date. The number of casualties in the trenches and new works is a subject of serious consideration, and though hardly so great as might be expected from the relative position of the besieged and besiegers, must act as a strong incentive to the commanders to perfect as speedily as possible the preparations for the renewed attack. Some of the new batteries of our allies, destined to act against the Russian marine, are not yet finished, and a change is also being made in the armament of certain portions of our works, which is not likely to be cou-

pleted for several days from the present date. The approaches towards the Malakoff, close as they are, will have to be extended still further before the assault can be made with full security. It is wiser to bear our daily loss for a while, rather than sacrifice any chance which may conduce to a successful end. It is asserted that the disposition of the new batteries is so made, and their power is so terrible, and the arrangement of the commanders so matured, that on the next occasion the assault will be undertaken without leaving room for the slightest apprehension respecting the ultimate result. The extensive preparations which are in progress, and the care which is being bestowed upon the works on all sides, afford reasonable ground for believing that this consciousness of approaching success does not proceed from undue confidence.

#### WHAT CATHOLICS MAY EXPECT IN THE UNITED STATES.

From our American exchanges, we clip some further particulars respecting the brutal massacre of the unoffending Catholic population of Louisville, by a Protestant rabble:—

"It is an established fact that the Know-Nothings in Louisville shut up men, women and children in their own dwellings, planted themselves at the doors and windows with rifles to prevent their egress, and then deliberately set fire to the houses, and amused themselves with the shrieks of the agonizing victims of this cowardly cruelty; and these are the people who expatiate upon the horrors of imaginary AUTOS DA FE, and oppose the Catholic Church, because, as they pretend, she sanctions persecution! The Know-Nothings excuse their furious hatred to Catholicism and Catholics by saying that the religion is intolerant, and that its members would persecute Protestants, if they had a chance; they themselves, commit in open day, the very crimes of which they profess to judge us capable, but which, they well know, Catholics, as such, have at no time practised. They go into extacies of humane and pious horror over fictitious narratives of persecutions in other days and in distant lands, and next day, with savage yells, they hunt women and children into houses, with rifles, and burn them alive, watching the pile with the keenness of demons, lest perchance one victim should escape their rage."—*Leader.*

**HORRIBLE.**—The following item, from the Louisville Times, records a case of barbarism which could not be surpassed by the wildest savages:—

"A woman who attempted to save her husband was pitched down stairs, breaking her neck and limbs so that she died. The mob, finding their game scarce, set the torch to the houses; the women fled—one was fleeing with a young infant in her arms, was followed by a hard-hearted wretch, who, coming up, put the muzzle of the weapon to the child's head, fired, and bespattered its brains over its mother's arms." (From the Louisville Times, 12th.)

"We feel that our readers, like ourselves, are heartily sick of the disgusting details; but our investigations of yesterday and the day before have brought to light still further evidence of the brutality of the Know-Nothing mob, which, under the circumstances, we feel it our duty to publish.

"The house of John Chievers, on Main-street, near Eleventh, was fired. His wife ran into the street with her child in her arms. She was surrounded by the ruffians, and told that if she did not return to the burning ruins and bring out her husband for them to kill, that they would kill both herself and child. Frantic with despair, she permitted one of them to take the child, and returned to the house and told her husband what they said. He immediately rushed out to rescue his infant from the murderous wretches, and was riddled with shot and left for dead. He was afterwards carried to the Infirmary of the Sisters of Charity, and has since died. He had not attempted to vote, and had offered no violence to any human being. The above particulars were detailed to us by his wife.

"Martin Connelly, now lying dangerously wounded at the Infirmary, informs us that he was at supper when he discovered that the house had been fired. He and his wife ran out. As soon as they reached the street his wife began to plead for his life. A few gentlemen attempted to save him, but one of the ruffians placed a pistol to his left breast and fired. He also informed us of a man named Munroe, boarding with him, who was shot at the same time. Connelly is a peaceable and inoffensive citizen.

"Denis Long, another of the wounded, lying at the Infirmary, informs us that he was reading a newspaper on the street, when George Thompson, a friend of his, and a Know-Nothing, came and told him that the crowd at the polls were meditating an attack upon the row of houses occupied by the Irish, and advised him to keep in his house. He went to sleep, and was awakened by the shots. His two brothers were in the room when he awoke. They discovered that the house was on fire. They attempted to escape by getting on the roof of the adjoining house, and from thence getting away. But no sooner had they reached the street than his two brothers, who were in front of him, were fired at and fell. He rushed on through the crowd, but was himself shot, and remained unconscious until he was carried to the jail. His two brothers were killed. He heard the murdered Quinn tell the mob that he would give them all the money and all the property he possessed, if they would spare his life and the lives of his tenants; but the savages shot him before the words were scarcely out of his mouth. No offence is alleged against any of these men.

"Cassidy, a nephew of Quinn's, was shot as he attempted to escape from the flames.

"George Hubert, an old German, living on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, left home about

4 o'clock in the evening for Portman av., to see a cow which he intended to buy. While passing down Main-street he saw two crowds, one on the corner of Tenth st., and the other near the corner of Eleventh st. He was between them; heard some shots fired; looked and saw a man lying on the pavement; saw two men, Americans, go up and fire two shots at the prostrate body, and would have fired the third; but the pistol would not go off. Hubert immediately crossed the street to get out of the way. He was followed by a man who said he wanted to kill him with a knife. The old man told him that he was going on his business; that he had nothing to do with the fighting; that there was no use in killing a poor old man. The wretch's heart appeared to be touched; he went off with the crowd towards Eleventh st. The crowd, however, almost immediately returned again and surrounded the old man. One of them cried out 'Let us kill the d—d old Dutch s—n of a b—h.' He begged them to spare his life. Another cried out that he would shoot him for the fun of the thing, and immediately placed a pistol to his left breast and fired. Hubert is now lying in a most critical condition at his residence on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts.

An old German, whose name we could not ascertain, living on Portland av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, who had been sick for several months, "crept" under the bed when he heard the mob approaching. He was dragged out and shot through the heart.

The facts which have been stated in this article can be relied upon by our readers. They have been gathered from the most authentic sources.

We understand that about 4 o'clock yesterday evening, a woman and ten children were found in the ruins of Quinn's house on Main street, burned into cinders.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

In the presence of heaven, before this community, we deny, utterly deny, that the aggressions in the lower part of the city, of Monday afternoon, came from the foreigners. Reason revolts at the very idea of such a senseless charge. The foreigners knew well that they were a small body in the midst of a multitude of persons, ready at a moment's warning to commit any deed of violence. They had long been threatened; throughout the day, in every effort to enjoy the right of suffrage guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, they had been pursued by mobs of half-grown boys. Their houses were threatened, and warned by the experience of the day, they prepared to defend their lives and property.

As we have already shown by the testimony of respectable gentlemen, the difficulties in the Eighth Ward, late Monday evening, were commenced by an attack on three peaceable Irishmen while they were quietly walking along the streets. They were knocked down and brutally beaten, and after succeeding in getting into their houses or houses of their friends, they were still pursued and fired at. Every man's house is his castle, and forced as they were to the wall, they defended themselves as they best could. Mr. Rhodes was then killed, probably by a random shot.

This was the offence committed by the Irish, and for which numbers of innocent men and children were murdered, and helpless women turned out of their homes. For defending their property against malicious and unprovoked violence, the Irish were hunted like beasts of prey and were shot down as remorselessly as though they had been vermin. Hours amid the flesh had been burned from their bones amidst the smouldering ruins of their homes, the reckless youths who had been actors in these things, spoke of their deeds in terms of levity that were shocking. They said they did not know how many they killed, but that they popped down every Irishman they saw.

One of the worst features of the riots of Monday was in the youthfulness of the generality of the persons engaged in them. Multitudes of half-grown boys, rendered perfectly devilish with ungoverned passion and whiskey, filled the streets with yells and violence. They were armed with clubs, pistols or shot-guns, and in almost every instance these precocious springs of wickedness commenced the work that brought on violence. And men calling themselves Christians, professing to belong to a system of morals which ordains that its members shall avoid even the appearance of evil, yea, at least one who says he has been called to preach the gospel, were seen busily engaged in urging on the young and thoughtless to deeds of violence and murder!—

We forbear to give the names now, but we shall do it hereafter. They have courted notoriety, and they shall have enough and to spare. One elder of a church addressed a mob that was threatening violence, and what does the reader suppose this officer of a church used in the way of argument? The only reason he urged was that the "office of ONE OF US is next door to the house you are going to attack, and you might injure a brother Know-Nothing." Even women, members of churches, under the fell influence of Know-Nothingism, shrieked out during Monday's riots, the very sentiments of demons.— They said they wished every German, every Irishman and all their descendants were killed; and every Catholic was cut up into mince meat.

(From the Irish American.)

When the intelligence of these dreadful occurrences first reached this city, we hesitated to form a decided opinion upon the merits of the case. Although the account showed conclusively its Know-Nothing origin, we knew too much of the excitement of political contests, in this country especially, to imagine that such outrages could have been perpetrated upon inoffending people, by a party which had already achieved by open, undisguised violence, all that could be considered desirable in a political

point of view. The full details are now before us, in all the hideousness of their inhumanity, and words are insufficient to express our horror and indignation. The Indian stealing in the last hours of night upon the cabin of the sleeping settler, and already gloating in anticipation over the scalps of his victims, is less savage, less blood-thirsty in the impulses which guide him than those men, who, almost in the open day, rushed upon their fellow-citizens and shot and stabbed them upon their own thresholds.

A portion of the press, ashamed it would seem, to acknowledge the whole truth, appears desirous to palliate the guilt of the outrage by saying—"There were faults on both sides!" Against this we unhesitatingly protest. Can any one be hardy enough, in view of the facts now before the public, to deny that the sacred right of the franchise was invaded—suspended in fact—by the initiatory proceedings of the Know-Nothings? And when any foreign-born citizen, undeterred by the menaces of his opponents, persisted in exercising the indubitable privilege conferred upon him by the Constitution, there stood outside the polls, a mob of yelling demons in human forms, ready to run him down, pursue him to his home, and assassinate him before the eyes of his family. And while this was going on, for the whole length of a summer day, the Know-Nothing Mayor and authorities of the city stood supinely by, and allowed those outrages to be perpetrated without an effort to check them! If there were a fault, then, on the side of the adopted citizens of Louisville, it was that they were too forbearing. They were deprived of the distinctive mark of citizenship, and they did not resist; they were insulted, beaten and hunted in the streets, and they showed no desire to retaliate; it was only when they were driven to bay in their homes, and saw their roof-trees blazing above their heads, that a few of them offered a resistance that was all too late to save them from the alternative of death by the bullet, the knife, or the crackling flames. Let no one then attempt to screen the guilty from the just verdict of an enlightened community. He who does so by seeking to throw a portion of the blame upon the unhappy victims, shares the guilt of their murderers, and is unfit to hold up his head among honest men.

Already the punishment of this crime begins to be felt. The foreign-born population of Louisville are leaving in a body the spot stained with the blood of their kindred. Ere long their loss will be appreciated. A respectable citizen has stated his opinion that since that fatal day property in the city has fallen twenty-five per cent. in value. It is a warning that every State in the Union may take to itself.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

#### OUR NOBOCRACY.

In a country where the people govern themselves by laws of their own making, which are administered by officers of their own choosing, a nobocracy is an anomaly which conflicts strangely with the theory of a Democracy. But there is a very essential difference between an American and a European nob.

The action of European mobs is almost invariably directed against the Government, and is fomented by some permanent grievance, which at last becomes too galling to be endured, and is mitigated by an open resistance on the part of the oppressed. This was notably the case with the recent Sunday riots in London. The people had gradually been restricted in their Sunday enjoyments, until at last they found they were to be too closely bound by a bill to be passed by Parliament, when by mustering in their strength, and manifesting their displeasure, they compelled the governing classes to withdraw the obnoxious measure.

The London mob might be considered a model mob, and our own nobocracy could take a profitable lesson from the moderate and subdued measures of the Cockney multitude. Though they mustered to the number of a hundred and fifty thousand, and not a soldier was ordered out to oppose them, they contented themselves by merely making a few speeches, smashing a few windows, and fighting a few policemen. Such a mob could not have been assembled anywhere in this country without the most serious consequences resulting from it. The mob-spirit with us is bitter and fearless, and the tragic results of the mobs which have occurred in various parts of the Union during the past few years, are sufficient to show how necessary it is that every precaution should be taken to repress the mob-spirit before it has an opportunity to manifest its force. Mobs, in this country, are not directed against the Government. The only instance of the kind that has occurred was the late mob in Portland, and even in that instance it was not the legitimate action of the Government, but an alleged improper action of one of its officers, that excited the mob-spirit. Our mobs have been the result, generally, of some very trifling cause, which has excited a feeling of animosity between accidental factions and parties. Such was the case with the Astor-place riots, which had no higher origin than a personal difficulty between actors. This was the most tragical riot that has ever occurred in our city, and it is not unlikely that the serious consequences of that foolish affair have been the means of preventing riots on more important occasions. There have been three or four impromptu and tragical mobs growing out of attempts to rescue fugitive slaves, and these are, in fact, the only mobs that have an American character, and which seem to be directed at the Government itself. But the most serious mobs which we have yet seen disgraced by in this country, since the formation of our Government, have been those resulting from a conflict between the native and foreign population of our large cities. Strangely enough, these mobs have been caused by a spirit of religious intolerance, in a country where all religions are tolerated, and no sect enjoys any legal advantages over another.

The first of these un-American American riots occurred in Philadelphia, and the bitter and lawless animosity manifested on that occasion, and the terrible results of which could not have been anticipated, should have been sufficient to have prevented the recurrence of a similar savage and bloody encounter between opposing acts and factions. But the warning of the Philadelphia mobs was disregarded, and in Cincinnati last year, and now at Louisville, we have seen to what frightful extremes the mob spirit

will lead in this country when it is not properly checked at its first outbreak.

The rancorous feeling of political and religious animosity between the self-styled American party and their antagonists, has not been at all mitigated by the recent riots in Louisville; but, on the contrary, religious bigotry and sectional hatred have been intensified and hardened by the tragical termination of the mob gatherings in that city, and as we are now approaching our time of election, the police authorities in every city in the Union should employ the most prompt and decided measures to put down the first indications of an outbreak of the mob spirit; but, at the same time, great care must be taken not to excite, by too great haste or too much violence, that very spirit which it is intended to quell.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The funds for erecting "The Irish National Gallery," and in part furnishing it, intended as the "Dargan Testimonial," are raised; but much more are required in order to make the thing complete.

**REPRESENTATION OF MEATH.**—It is very generally rumored that the county of Meath is likely to lose the services of one at least of its present representatives, viz., Mr. Lucas. His health shows no symptoms of amendment since his return from Rome, and unless some favourable change takes place his retirement from the labours of parliamentary life will become an inevitable duty. The learned member's colleague (Mr. E. M. Corbally) has been of late a sufferer from extremely defective vision, and it is said that his friends strongly recommend him to abstain altogether from public business, and until time and attention may effect a recovery.

**CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE TIPPERARY LEADER.**—The case of Mr. Spang, agent for the Cappaghwhite estates, against Mr. Kenealy, proprietor of the Tipperary Leader, came off at the late assizes, and resulted in a verdict against the journal of £100 damages and costs. The alleged libel was contained in an article in the Leader, attributing to Mr. Spang and his wife perjury in swearing that an attempt to shoot the former had been made on the public road, for that no such incident had taken place; but that the story was got up by Mr. Spang as a pretext to increase the police force in the district with a view to sustain him in carrying out his intentions to clear the estate of a portion of its tenantry. Mr. Spang's statement was that while he and his wife were walking on the road a man walked in front of them, and after muttering some inarticulate sounds, which tended to put Mr. Spang on his guard, he presented a pistol at the latter, the muzzle reaching within one foot or eighteen inches of Mr. Spang's breast, and fired. Mr. Spang was not touched; the assassin fired a second shot with precisely the same result; at the same time Mr. Spang made use of his revolver, and fired three shots without bringing down his assailant. Himself, however, struck his foot against a stone, and fell, and the revolver dropped from his hand. His assailant immediately took it up and scampered away. Mr. Spang betook himself to a neighboring house, and secured himself. The sworn depositions of other persons, who were not far off, differed materially from those of Mr. Spang. The former affirmed there was not three shots, while the latter swore there were five in succession. No blood was shed; no arrest was made, no trace of the alleged perpetrator could be found; and on the trial, the Protestant Rector and the Catholic parish priest were both produced and swore that they believed no such outrage as that stated by Mr. Spang had occurred; nor was there any testimony produced by the plaintiff but the affidavit of himself and wife, yet the jury found a verdict in his favor. But the Tipperary Leader has had the audacity to discuss the question of Ireland's nationality, (almost the only journal in the country which now does so) and it was deemed necessary to persecute it.

**IRISH EMIGRATION.**—The number of emigrants who left Cork for the United States and the colonies, via Liverpool, during the seven weeks ending July 25, was 4,486; while in the corresponding period last year the number was 4,358; showing an increase of 98 for the present year.

**THE POTATO CROP.**—The following statement appears in a Galway journal:—"Like all epidemics, the potato disease wears itself out. Last year it made its appearance in this district about the 12th of July; on the 25th of July in the present year it is scarcely heard of. Some of the most experienced farmers, who have paid the closest attention to the progress of the blight, inform us that the change for the better in the crop this year is unmistakable. The stalks have blossomed and got into seed as luxuriantly as in the times antecedent to the disease. In fact, we have seen, with Captain Persee, of Persee Park, some 'potato apples' of a considerable size, which at once evince that the crop on his farm is not only beyond the influence of the blight, but is flourishing in all the luxuriance of the 'good old times.' During the years of disease since 1846 the potato in a few instances matured its seed, while in the present season the eye is gladdened with whole fields richly blossomed, and others in which the corolla has withered, leaving a fruitful ovary to demonstrate that the constitution of the 'favorite root' has been resuscitated."

We regret to say that our accounts of the grain crops generally are anything but favorable. Many fields are prostrated, and much anxiety is thereby caused to the farmer, who fears that the yield will be considerably below the average should the present rains continue. The potatoes around here are most luxuriant, and are now digging for market without presenting any discoloration of even the leaves. It is true some reports of the disease having manifested itself to a trifling extent have reached us from the neighborhood of Traamore and Ballymore, but there is every reason to hope that the crop will prove far more productive and healthy than it has been for years past.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

**THE POLICE WILL NOT ENLIST.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Hatton, Scots Fusilier Guards, has issued a memorandum from the Bilton Hotel, Dublin, to the Irish constabulary, reminding them that though the pay of the Guards is lower than what the police receive, yet that each man in the Guards is entitled to receive a ration of bread and meat per day at a cost at home of not more than 4d. and abroad of 3d. The constabulary in Dublin seemed much amused at the offer of such an inducement, as they say it amounts to no more than informing them that they dine every day at their own expense.

Sergeant-Major Page, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who came over to this country to try and induce members of the Irish constabulary to volunteer into the Brigade of Guards, is still in town, says the Limerick Chronicle, and has totally failed in his mission, not a single man of the "Green Jackets" having offered to join him; neither has the additional circular of Lieut.-Col. Hatton, offering to any constable or sub-constable who would bring a "certain" (?) number of volunteers, the rank of sergeant immediately, produced the least alteration of opinion among the force.

Inspector Tidd, of the Metropolitan Police, went to Nenagh for the purpose of enrolling young men for the service. The candidates for the "order of the baton" were "few and far between."

The number of volunteers into the line from the Irish militia had reached 3,457 on the 30th of June. The quota required was 4,533.

It is rumored that a tax of 25 per cent. will be put upon all incomes exceeding £1,000 a year in Ireland, together with a tax upon servants, dogs, horses, window light and hearths, and also upon rich bachelors above 30 years of age.

Tresham Greig has started a newspaper in London, styled the Sentinel.

There is at present in Cork, in such a position as to be obliged to ask the assistance of the public, a convert to the Catholic religion, who was lately a clergyman of the established church, and sacrificed emoluments to the amount of £1500 a year.

The Ex-president of the United States, Millard Filmore, accompanied by Mr. Davis, of the New York bar, and a courier, has been sojourning for the last few days at the Lake Hotel, Killarney. Having been fortunate in having a fine day through "the Gap," he expressed himself delighted with the enchanting scenery of this most delightful spot and the various beauties of the lakes and the mountains surrounding. As he was leaving in the morning, the buglers connected with the Lake Hotel placed themselves under a tree, out of view, and commenced playing "Yankee Doodle." As he passed, the boatmen, grouped in different parts of the avenue, gave him three hearty cheers, as an acknowledgement of their gratitude to the great republic of America. The distinguished gentleman repeatedly acknowledged the compliment, which was as unexpected as it was enthusiastic.—Coric Reporter.

THE TRAITORS.—The English minister has triumphed as usual over Ireland. Corruption has done its work, and crushed the hopes of the country. Since the days of Henry the Second to this hour, England has found means to crush every hope and ambition of Ireland. When the tyrant's sword failed to accomplish his purpose, he had recourse to the slow but surer sap of corruption; and Ireland, unfortunately, has never been without traitors who were ready to carry out the designs of the enemy, if they could only secure to themselves a portion of the plunder. Dermott McMurrough was the first Sadaireit that ever afflicted this unfortunate country; and from his time down to the present, the "English interest" has never been in want of an Irish traitor to aid in its career of conquest and plunder. In the reign of Elizabeth there was always a "Queen's O'Neill" and a "Queen's O'Donnell," as there are at the present day a "Queen's Keogh" and a "Queen's Sadleir"; and till the Anglo-Irish party is scouted from the councils of Ireland, there is little hope for her freedom or her prosperity. But if the country learn a lesson from recent experience, all will yet be well, and the treachery of Keogh and Co. will prove a blessing instead of a curse. If any doubt existed in the minds of honest men with regard to the policy of place-taking, that doubt must now surely be dissipated. And if Ireland learn this lesson truly, and believe in it firmly, there is a hope for her future. We dare say that hitherto there were many sincere Irishmen who believed that this country could be best served by men high in the service of the State—that Mr. Keogh in office could be a more efficient patriot than Mr. Keogh out of office; but who ever adheres to this policy in future must indeed be in his heart a traitor and a knave. If Ireland will put no more trust in governments—if she still perceive how she has been bamboozled by intriguing ministers and money-grubbing knaves—if she will denounce corruption with one universal shout of execration, then will she have taken her first step in the march of freedom. If she will see with her own eyes the treachery by which her fair hopes have been blighted, and look to herself only for the redress of her grievances, she will have accomplished more for her future prosperity than would result from the passing of twenty Tenant Right Bills; for we are among those who believe that one of the first battles to be fought in this country is the battle against corruption. Ireland must first crush the traitors and annihilate their influence.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE TRILLICK OUTRAGE.—OMAGH ASSIZES.—It will be seen by the letter of our special correspondent at Omagh, that the Grand Jury have ignored the bills against the unfortunate men charged with being concerned in the Trillick outrage. Had the trial, as expected, taken place, we had made arrangements for giving a full report of every word deposited to by the witnesses. All the accused in this case were Catholics. Before trial they had been doomed to death at public meetings by the Orangemen, because they had been accused of participating in a plot to overthrow a railway train in which were Orangemen. For their trial, at the last assizes, there was prepared a panel in which there was only one Catholic, and that Catholic so low on the list there was no chance of his being sworn as a juror. At the present assizes a Catholic Attorney-General attended for the purpose of securing a fair and impartial trial between the Crown and the subject; and from that trial the Orangemen struck. The Grand Jury ignored the bills—thereby declaring there was no evidence to justify those accused men—men who have been pining for months in prison—to be put upon their trial. Some "patriots" say it is of no importance to the Catholic people of this country to have Catholics in office. Let those "patriots"—those "Independent Opposition" gentlemen say that in the North, if they dare. Well do the Catholics of the North know that if this trial had taken place in the olden time, with an Orange Attorney-General, and a packed Orange Jury, the Trillick prisoners instead of being at large—and again freemen—would now be in the condemned cell, awaiting the time when execution should be done upon them. The innocent are freed! In former times men perfectly innocent were doomed to death because a ferocious, ruthless faction were thirsting for the blood of Catholic victims.—Dublin Telegraph.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.—The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writing on this subject remarks that, in no part of the British dominions is there more perfect order than in Ireland. He adds:—"There was not a single capital conviction at the Assizes, just over; and there is talk of pensioning off Jack Keich the office being now a sinecure—as some half-dozen Poor Law Inspectors were lately pensioned off for the same reason."

RECRUITING NO JOKE.—A few evenings ago, a would-be joker, who is employed in a large establishment in Clonmel, while talking to a friend at the door, inquired of a recruiting sergeant who was passing, "when was he going to give him that shilling," at the same time holding out his hand. Without a moment's delay, the sergeant (who had a shilling in his hand at the time) placed it on his outstretched palm, told him he was enlisted in the Queen's name, and that he would be required at the barracks on Monday. The young man passed it off as a capital joke, and determined to hand back the shilling on his return down the street. But to the consternation of the hapless joker, a corporal appeared on Monday morning with a summons for him to be in barracks at nine o'clock, and told him that if he was not forthcoming, a constable would be sent to enforce his attendance. The joker became alarmed; in vain he tendered the shilling to the corporal, and said it was all a jest, a piece of pleasantry, &c. As this would not go down with the corporal, he only answered that he was doing his duty, and the recruit should proceed to barracks at once. He then left the place, and the hapless joker was obliged to follow him to the barracks, where he underwent a medical inspection, and was fortunately for him, rejected as unfit for service. We hardly think he will play with edged tools in the shape of recruiting sergeants again.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Mr. Henry Hunter, assistant postmaster at Cork, was brought up to receive sentence, on his plea of guilty to the charge of embezzling two letters containing valuable property.—The punishment awarded was two years and a-half imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF ARMS.—The Tipperary Guardian reports that—"On Sunday last, during the hours of Divine service, a party of men entered the house of a farmer named Blackwell, residing at Loughorna, and carried away his gun. Blackwell and his family, were attending public worship in Kilruane Church at the time of the robbery, and the only person in the house was a servant girl, who has sworn informations as to the occurrence, but the offenders have as yet escaped the vigilance of the police."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A subscription to buy a freehold landed estate for the Raglan family is rapidly filling up. Six thousand pounds are already subscribed, mostly in sums of £100 each from the nobility.

The report of the parliamentary committee appointed to consider what rewards are due to the Arctic explorers, recommends the gift of £10,000 sterling to Captain McClure and his companions of the ship Investigator. Honorable mention only is made of other navigators.

REMARKABLE CANNONS FOR THE CRIMEA.—A letter from Turin says:—"Cannons of the invention of Col. Cavalli, of the Artillery, of terrible power, have just been sent to the Crimea. The cannon is rifled, and is of an unusually long range. The ball, which is of large calibre, is of conical form, and has a point in steel; it is, besides, made hollow, in order to be filled with powder, and is supplied with a percussion cap to light the powder. There are few obstacles which can resist the steel point of this ball, and any object that it meets with, causes the percussion cap to go off, and the projectile to burst into fragments. A central office for recruiting for the English has been established Novarra. The British government has given its minister at our Court full powers to organise an Italian legion."

The London Times contains a leader on the proposed bombardment of Sweaborg, evidently written in a not very hopeful spirit as to the result of that event. After referring to the little that has been accomplished in that sea, it says:—"After all the real work of the Baltic Fleet is the blockade and the effectual accomplishment of that purpose is of no small importance even if Admiral Dundas does not destroy Sweaborg and Cronstadt. It has, however great reliance on that officer's ability and discretion but nevertheless, warns its readers against extra expectations."

In the House of Commons on August 10, in answer to Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Monsell said:—"The last accounts received from the Crimea contained most satisfactory assurances that the army was well supplied with guns of all kinds. He was also able to state that the numbers of every description of guns and batteries sent out had been greatly increased during the last three weeks, and there was every reason to believe that in a short time the state of things in the Crimea would be more satisfactory than ever it had been. (Hear.)

ASSIZE BUSINESS.—After the summer assizes, and before the 16th Nov. last year, the number of cases triable only at the assizes, and not on bail, committed, was 49 on the Home Circuit, 65 on the Midland, 21 on the Norfolk, 51 on the Northern, 78 on the Oxford, 54 on the Western, 24 on the North Wales and Chester, 26 on the South Wales Circuit.

BRITISH MORALITY.—An inquest has been held at the Angel, Bloomfield, Essex, before Mr. C. C. Lewis, upon Mary Ann Turner, eleven years of age, the daughter of a laborer.—Elias Turner, the father, proved that his girl was taken ill, and he repeated observations she had made to him, which placed the fact beyond a doubt that the unfortunate deceased had been the object of a violent and unnatural outrage on the part of her brother, a lad seventeen years old, with whom she had been in the habit of sleeping. He sent for Mr. Wheeler, surgeon, immediately. Mr. Wheeler deposed: I first saw the deceased, when she was suffering from severe pain, and lay near death. I have made a post mortem examination. Internal inflammation had been produced by the escape of a grain of corn from the appendix to the large bowel. The cause of death was peritonæal inflammation, from the escape of the grain of wheat, arising from an internal rupture, the effect of violence or ulceration.—The Coroner: We have ascertained the cause of death to be perfectly natural, namely, that it arose from peritonæal inflammation, and that from the escape of this grain of corn, which had been innocently received and got from the stomach into the bowel, where it remained and produced inflammation and then death. Therefore I am correct in saying it is a perfectly

natural occurrence?—Mr. Wheeler assented.—The Coroner: So far as this part of the case is concerned it is satisfactory, as we have ascertained she died from a natural cause; at the same time it is impossible for us to lose sight of that which was brought to our notice—that this girl had been sleeping with her brother of sixteen years old—it is impossible to disguise the fact that this boy had treated her in a most improper way, because Mr. Wheeler found from what she said that a rupture had taken place which must have been the result of manual or violent application of somebody. It is not suspected or suggested that the violence could have been committed by anybody but this boy. It only shows the horrible state in which the poor live; it is a fact no less true than to be regretted that there is not a single parish in this county wherein there are many of the poor who do not live in this state. You can scarcely go into any parish in this county where you may not see two or three, and I can mention a parish where there are four or five beds in the same room. Now, so long as this state of things is allowed to exist it is impossible to suppose that such cases will not occur; and it is useless to suppose that demoralisation will not go on, and perhaps even to a greater extent than hitherto. I went into a room where there were six beds, and not a single curtain in the room, and the inmates included the father, mother, family, and a lodger. It is too often the case that lodgers are taken in and have to sleep in the same room with the family.—News of the World.

WOMAN STABBED BY HER HUSBAND AT MANCHESTER.—A publican named Galloway was brought before the Manchester magistrates for stabbing his wife. Maria Galloway, the wife, stated that she went to the Belle Vue Gardens, to witness the siege of Sebastopol, where she was joined by her husband, from whom she had been separated several months. He insisted on taking her away, accusing her of having gone with another man; and when in a secluded walk on the way to Manchester, he took out a large clasp knife, and stabbed her in the throat, in the back, in the arm, and at the back of the neck. On the approach of persons brought to the spot by her cries, he ran away. She was carried, bleeding profusely, to the Manchester Infirmary. He had since been apprehended by the police. The prisoner was committed for trial at the approaching assizes.—Ib.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE.—Charles Criddle was indicted at the Wells Assizes for attempting to murder his wife, Susannah Criddle, at Cheddar. It appeared that for some time past the prisoner and his wife had lived unhappily, and on the day in question they were living separate and apart from each other. The wife supported herself and her two children as best she could by her own exertions, the prisoner not contributing anything towards their maintenance. She was at work in a field at Cheddar with some other women, gathering peas. The prisoner borrowed a gun, and went to a shop at Axbridge, where he purchased some powder, shot, and caps, and was particularly anxious that the caps should be good. He went to the field where his wife was at work, and told her with an oath what he intended to do for her, recommended her to say her prayers, and prepare to die; and for that purpose he said he would give her five minutes. The wife got up and ran away, screaming out when the prisoner presented the gun at her and snapped it; but it did not go off. He presented it a second time, and snapped it again; but it did not then go off. He then said, "If I can't do it one way, I will another," and pursued his wife, and beat her with the butt end of the gun, so much as to break the stock in pieces. Leaving his wife insensible on the ground, the prisoner came back, and with the barrel of the gun he beat Ann Wolfe, whom he met, and left her also insensible. The screams of the other women attracted the attention of a man who was working in a neighbouring field, and he came up, pursued the prisoner, and apprehended him.—Verdict: Guilty.—Sentence: Transportation for life.—Ib.

MURDER IN DEVONSHIRE.—A revolting murder has just been committed at Northam, a village in the north of Devon. A man named Robert Hancock a labourer, being jealous of his wife, struck her with a hammer several times, and afterwards cut her throat. He was apprehended on Thursday, and on Friday a coroner's inquest was held, when Hancock was committed on a charge of wilful murder.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE BEGGING WAY.—A new expedient has recently been adopted by well-meaning Clergymen desirous of constructing schoolhouses or enlarging their parsonages, for the purpose of inducing the public to contribute the cash required for their architectural operations. On descending to your library you perceive amongst the letters just brought from the post, a particularly delicate missive, directed in a lady's hand-writing. A glow of innocent gratification suffuses your manly countenance, as you seize the epistle in question and hastily tear it open. You need not be reminded of the conflicting feelings which stirred within your breast when you found, instead of a communication from your favourite sister, or your interesting cousin, the following pious appeal to the best feelings of your nature:—"Sir—Your prayers are earnestly requested in behalf of the Building Committee, for erecting a new porch to the chapel of ease at Llannwith. "Obediently yours, —. "NAAMAN JONES."

"P.S. The smallest contributions thankfully accepted. Post-office orders payable at Neath. Please to return this application. If nothing more can be spared, a few postage stamps would be received with thankful acknowledgments." The above may be styled the "strong piety line." But now and then we encounter what we may term the "light religious, or affectionately unctuous vein," thus:—"Coaxham cum Sawder, &c., &c., &c."

"Dear Sir—Your well known sympathy with the wants and distresses of even the humblest members of our beloved and truly Apostolic Church emboldens me to ask your prayers on behalf of the lambs of my flock, the National School-children of Coaxham cum Sawder. The facts are these:—There are no cushions to the benches in their newly-erected schoolroom, and a few kind friends have urged me to make the matter known amongst serious Christians, and the advocates of scriptural education throughout our highly favoured country.—Believe me, dear sir, your faithful brother in the bonds of charity."

WALTER FITZBARNUM. "Incumbent of Coaxham cum Sawder." "P.S. Cheques payable at banks more than twelve miles distant from your residence require a penny stamp affixed to them." "W. F." Now we have endured many varieties of begging petitions and begging letters, but this new style of in-

sinuating a request for an alms strikes us as peculiarly offensive. In our younger days applicants used to go straight to the point at once. A text of Scripture headed the printed circular. You were urgently requested (not to pray), but to send as large a contribution as you could possibly contrive to spare. Every now and then we were wont to receive a card with a neat little slit cut in it, just big enough to enclose a sovereign, and a broad intimation that though a shilling would not be despised, gold would be more to the purpose. If you were weak enough to slip your gold coin into the receptacle aforesaid, you would be pretty sure about the same time next year to receive another enclosure of a card, twin-brother of the one you had received before, with a similar slit and a similar plain-spoken intimation that money was in request. We once sent a trifle to a certain large seaport on the south-west coast in answer to an impassioned appeal on behalf of the British Tar, and we are afraid to say for how many consecutive years afterwards the post brought us periodical appeals from the same quarter, which we never took any further notice of, in favour of the same interesting individual, viz., the British Tar. For some time also we were haunted by an alarming communication, containing many capital letters and some italics, surmounted by a vivid representation of a parsonage-house wrapped in flames. The applicant, in this instance, if we remember right, represented that his house having been burnt down he had built it up again on credit—or we suppose we should say, in faith—and the consequence was that he wanted the assistance of the "admirers of our Apostolic Church" to enable him to pay his bills. These appeals were intelligible, plain spoken—rather troublesome, if you will—but still honest in their way. But the new style of missive—we think we must call it the new new "dodge"—is simply humbug. It gives you a spasm of nausea to be asked for your prayers, when you know that what is wanted is your cash. We derived much comfort once from the quiet suggestion of a reflective friend, to the effect that it was very probable the greater part of these applications, if not the whole of them, were impostures, circulated by designing knaves who had agents in the places to which you directed your half-sovereigns stuck in cards, or your five-shilling pieces bedded in wool, or your modest shilling deposited in a discarded pill-box, and so possessed themselves of your charitable offerings, chuckling in hideous glee over the softness of your cerebellum, and expending their ill-gotten gains in elaborate lebauchery at some place of rendezvous in town!—News of the World.

BARGAINING ON SUNDAY.—A Scotch paper has the following account of the mode by which business may be transacted on Sunday, and no harm done:—"Long before there was any word of disruption, and when the Church of Scotland was deemed by those who have since succeeded from her communion as the glory of the whole earth, the following conversation ensued between his reverence, now in the free Church, and one of the hearers in a rural parish, on a Sunday forenoon immediately after divine service:—"Well, John, there's a fine day."

"It is that, sir," was the reply. "That's a fine pony you have got, John?" "No cannier or better behaved creature in the parish, savin' yerself," replied Hodgie. "If it had not been Sabbath," said the man of Scripture, "I would have been inquiring the price of it."

"Deed, sir," replied the owner of the beast, "if it hadna been Sabbath as ye say, I would hae said aught pounds." "Indeed," replied Mess John, "we will see about that to-morrow."

"Very weel, sir. That's a bonny stack o' hay ye hae i the yard—I wouldna be na waur o' a pickle o' it; and it hadna been the day it is I waul hae speered the price of it, too."

"I think the more of you for that, John, as it is just the way with myself, for had it not been this hal-lowed day, I would have said 9d. per stone. I might likewise have asked a number of questions—such as, how the market went yesterday in Arbroath, and what are you asking for your Ayershire bull calf, and so on?"

"Deed, ay, sir; but we canna be tellin' that wheat rise a shillin', and aits fifteen pence the quarter, on sic a day as this, an' it would be just as ill sayin' that the bit caufie's worth thirty shillins till any body."

"Good-day, John." "Guide day, sir," was then passed, and thus ended the above equivocal reverence for the Sabbath, although the conversation ended to the mutual worldly satisfaction of both parties."

FOREIGN LEGION AT HALIFAX.—The following facts in regard to this legion we have from a source which we believe may be relied upon. It was recruited in the United States and Canada, and comprises one thousand men, Irish, English, Germans and Hungarians divided into two battalions. The colonel-in-chief is a Polish captain of the war of 1831, and the remaining officers, with the exception of the lieutenant-colonel, who is a Hungarian, are also Poles. They number 36, and include the doctors and surgeons, who hold the rank of officers. An apothecary is also added to the command. The legion, which is now full has been equipped, armed and drilled at Halifax, and by the end of this week will leave Nova Scotia, under orders from the war office, for Southampton, from whence they will be conveyed to London, to be reviewed by the Queen, after which they will embark for the seat of war. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major were appointed by government, and the first of these, the colonel, has received authority to nominate the other officers and the subalterns. The Poles who have entered the service, without being able to secure places as officers, have been made subalterns. These are veteran officers who took part in the Polish revolution of 1831, and who have fought in Algiers and Hungary. The pay of the colonel is \$10 per day; of lieutenant-colonel and major, \$8; of captains, \$6; of lieutenants, \$4; of sub-lieutenants, \$2; of subalterns, \$8 9d, and of privates, 2s 6d. In case any officer die while in the service, the British government have agreed to pay the widow or children of each superior officer a pension equivalent to half of his pay, and to the widows of inferior officers a pension equal to his whole pay. All the preliminaries have been settled at Washington, between the British minister to the United States and the colonel of the legion. The government have paid the general agent \$15 per head for each soldier enlisted, and he in turn has given his sub-agents \$4 per head.—American Paper.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. . . . \$2 1/2 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Canada, from Liverpool on the 18th instant, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing very important news from the seat of war. First, from the Baltic we learn that Sweaborg had been bombarded by the gun and mortar boats of the Allied Fleets from the 4th to the 11th inst., with great success, and with little or no loss to the Allies. According to a despatch from the French Admiral, the enemy's magazines and arsenals had been destroyed with most of the principal buildings in the town and dockyard. The British loss is stated at 2 wounded, and none killed. The French loss is equally trifling. The Fleet had returned to Nargen.

From the Crimea, we learn that an attack in force by Liprandi on the Allied lines on the Tchernaya had been repulsed by the French and Sardinian troops, with great loss to the Russians; but the numbers are not stated. About four hundred prisoners were taken. General Simpson telegraphs on the 15th, that he was about to open fire from his batteries upon Sebastopol on the following morning at daylight. It is also reported that Prince Gortschakoff has received instructions from St. Petersburg to sink the Russian vessels at the Malakoff walls. Omar Pacha has been ordered back to the Crimea.

From the Pacific we learn that the Allied squadron has again visited the Russian stronghold of Petropolovski, where they experienced a serious repulse last year. Upon this occasion however, they found that the Russians, in compliance with orders from home, had abandoned the place, and had moved off to a new establishment which the Russian government is forming on the river Amoor, and which is destined to be the Sebastopol of the Pacific. The Allies under these circumstances, contented themselves with blowing up the fortifications, and destroying the public buildings at Petropolovski; having accomplished which they returned to San Francisco.

Queen Victoria, escorted by six men of war sailed for Boulogne on the 17th. She will remain in France about a week. It is said that the French and British governments have addressed energetic remonstrances to King Bomba of Naples upon his pro-Russian tendencies. Letters from English correspondents state that it is impossible for Russia to provision more men than are now in the Crimea.

We read in the Christian Guardian of the 22nd instant, in a notice of a work lately issued by the American Protestant press, under the title of "The Escaped Nun"—the following gentlemanly and Christian-like remarks:—"Nunneries are in reality the brothels of Romanism."

The Christian Guardian is, we may add, "Published under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada;" and therefore, it is but fair and reasonable to assume that its published sentiments are those of the Methodist body in this country.

It is not our object to contest the very gentlemanly assertions of the reverend Methodist Conference. These reverend gentry have, no doubt, contracted the habit of measuring every body's corn by their own bushel; and they naturally judge of Catholics by what takes place amongst themselves.—They are, by experience, admirable judges of the deportment of their own females; and if our reverend friends form their ideas of women from what they witness at their "Love Feasts" and "Camp Meetings"—why, it must be admitted, that the conduct of their men and women is not calculated to impress the spectators with a very favorable opinion of Methodist modesty, or Methodist chastity; but, on the contrary, is so beastly, so degradingly and undisguisedly licentious, as to call forth the strongest condemnation from all that is respectable in the Protestant world. We cannot, therefore, with any justice complain that the reverend "Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada" should fancy that all women are like their own women; and, that with other denominations of Christians, as with themselves, the profession of religion means only the practice of all conceivable filthiness. Our Methodist friends speak, of course, according to their own "experiences."

Our object therefore, in alluding to the harsh judgment pronounced by the "Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada" upon Catholic Nuns and Sisters of Charity, is not so much to defend the latter from the aspersions of their reverend and very gentlemanly detractors, as to call attention to a very remarkable, though certainly not singular

circumstance, recorded in the American papers of the past week, and in which the said Nuns and Sisters of Charity—the inmates of what the body of Methodist ministers in Canada, call—"the brothels of Romanism"—as well as the Protestant ministers of the United States, are both deeply interested.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that the Yellow Fever is making dreadful havoc in several cities of the United States; and they may easily suppose that, under such circumstances, the peculiarities of Romanism and Protestantism, have—as on so many other occasions of epidemics, and public calamities—been again strongly brought to light. Perhaps a few extracts from some of the journals published in the afflicted districts will serve to illustrate our meaning. The citizens of Norfolk seem to have suffered most severely from the fatal disease; and the local papers are loud in their complaints of the brutal inhumanity with which they have been treated, and of the shameful cowardice of the Protestant ministers, who, at the first appearance of danger, consulted their safety by a precipitous flight from the infected neighborhood. The Argus, a Norfolk paper, is very severe upon the heartless manner in which his fellow-citizens have been treated:—"We have been taught," he says—"that tithes of mint and anise and cummin, do not atone for the omission of the weightier matters of the law, for that mercy and love which have been widely inculcated in the present generation, but which appear to have failed most singularly when most needed. We have been taught that the Levite who passed by on the other side was a just object of severe judgment; and we blindly supposed that his case was without parallel in our own section of the country. But it seems that doctrines of this kind may suit the fanatical, or the Sisters of Charity, the anxious parent, or the poignant lover; they will do for the tongue and the pen in the day of security, but they are out of place at this time in this latitude. The Yellow Fever is an antidote to benevolence and religion."—Southern Argus.

But whilst the epidemic has thus proved amongst a certain class of Christians, "an antidote to benevolence and religion"—whilst white chokered ministers, professors of the holy Protestant faith, and ardent denouncers of Romanism and its abominations, are fleeing from the diseased city as fast as steam and rail can convey them—strange to say, another class of persons are turning their faces southward; and though the prospect of almost certain death stares them in the face, are hurrying with alacrity towards those very cities from whence the Protestant clergy are so rapidly hastening. And who are these? Nay, it is scarce necessary to ask such a question. They are the inmates of "the brothels of Romanism"—the Sisters of Charity—who, at Norfolk with its Yellow Fever, as at Montreal during the periods of Typhus and Cholera, approve themselves truly the disciples and servants of Him, Who went about doing good, and Who received as His reward from those whom He assisted, a crown of thorns and a cross. No—the inmates of "the brothels of Romanism," as the "Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada" charitably designates our convents, need no defence at our hands from the reproaches of their adversaries. When we read in Protestant journals of the United States, such testimony to the devotion and charity of these traduced ladies as the subjoined—which we copy from the New York Christian Inquirer, a Protestant paper of the Unitarian denomination—we know what judgment to form, both of the calumniated Sisters of Charity, and their dastardly Methodist calumniators. In the course of an article on the "Afflicted Cities," the Christian Inquirer observes:—"The noble Sisters of Charity"—the "brothel keepers," according to our Canadian Methodist Conference—"are always ready to devote themselves to the assistance of the afflicted; and accordingly the departure of five of these messengers of mercy from Washington to attend upon the sick couch of those from whom fear of contagion has driven their friends and neighbors, is regarded without a comment."—Christian Inquirer, 25th instant.

Such an every day occurrence as that of "brothel keepers," exposing themselves to almost certain death for the sake of alleviating the sufferings, and soothing the last moments, of the plague-stricken stranger, is thus, according to Protestant testimony, so completely in accordance with the spirit of Romanism, and "its brothels," that it is "recorded without a comment." It is merely what we expect from such abandoned and heartless women; and if, when they recover—thanks to the care of the Nuns—good staunch Protestants testify their gratitude by reviling their benefactresses, by stigmatising them as prostitutes and "she devils," by burning their dwelling places, and by hounding on savage and intensely Protestant mobs to outrage their persons, why, this also is so thoroughly in keeping with Protestantism, that it also may be "recorded without a comment." The brutality and base ingratitude of the one, is as natural, as the heroic devotion, and ardent charity of the other.

We have alluded to a blackguard Protestant work—"The Escaped Nun"—and to the flattering notice taken of it by the Christian Guardian, which true to its own vile nature, endorses all its contents as Gospel truth. Our readers must not however judge the Protestant press of Canada by the Christian Guardian; neither must they suppose that all their separated brethren coincide in opinion with the Reverend Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada." No; to their honor be it said that the majority of our Canadian Protestant press has denounced the infamous, obscene work—which the Christian Guardian so much admires, and so warmly recommends to the notice of the young maidens of the conventicle—in language so forcible and with such honest indignation, that we have felt it unnecessary to say another word upon the subject. Here, for instance, is the style in which the Commercial Advertiser of Montreal deals with "The

Escaped Nun," the especial friend and protégé of the "Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada":—"Wicked in its conception, false in its details, unprincipled and libellous, no true Protestant can read it without a sense of humiliation, that the success of his creed should be supposed to rest on such vile inventions, or to be promoted by standards so unholy and so transparent.

The author has selected Montreal as the scene of some of the adventures, and names individuals resident here, and in the vicinity, as associates. The Convents of Grey and Black Nuns are set forth as common brothels, and the Priests as blasphemous, drunken and licentious. To attempt to disprove such things; to engage in a controversy with a cowardly libeller, who, when indulging in any thing but the vaguest declamation, certifies nothing with name or date, would be useless. Here, where the character of the Nuns is known, where their self-sacrificing exertions as teachers, nurses, and messengers of pity to the poor and the afflicted, are daily witnessed, where those who differ with them in belief, yet honor their devotedness, and respect their piety—the poison will be innocuous. Nor will Protestants, in other places, who are not imbued with the most rabid bigotry,\* consent to receive as proof of the grossest moral delinquency, the bare assertions of an anonymous scribe, who had the power and certainly did not lack the will, to make the guilty amenable to the tribunals of the country. However much we may differ from the Roman Catholic community on points of faith or government, however much we may doubt the value or utility of celibate institutions, yet we must bear witness to the fact, that for any testimony to the contrary, their discipline here has been to the letter of the laws of their order; and this community which numbers among both priests and nuns, members of its most respectable families, early school friends, relatives and instructors, although of different faith, can receive these pretended disclosures, with but one feeling, that of utter disgust and contempt.

All these stories of midnight orgies, of lascivious priests and nuns, of subterranean passages, and murders done in secret vaults, are but the revelations of Maria Monk grafted upon Mrs. Radcliffe, stories to frighten nursery maids and little children; well enough as romances when located in Italy, four hundred years ago, to tell about the fire, at Christmas time, and to make the rustic's hair stand up; but located in our midst in the nineteenth century, and solemnly vouched for as facts, when people have begun to doubt the reality of the horns, hoofs, tail and traditional tident of Old Nick, is too heavy an imposition upon even ignorant credulity."—Commercial Advertiser.

The following notice of the same beastly work is from the Albany Argus, an American Protestant journal:—"It is chiefly a rehash of old anonymous books, badly put together. We recognize whole chapters of Diderot's celebrated La Religieuse, an infamous romance which is now never fully printed with his works, and which his Editors apologize for, and say he never would have permitted to be made public, in all its coarseness, but for accidental circumstances. Diderot's picture was the invention of the most gross of the atheistic materialists that ushered in the French Revolution. This translation and mutilation conceals and withholds most of the pruriency of his invention, and it destroys all the charm of his style; for his work was a remarkable example of the vraisemblable in fictitious literature.

Diderot's work appeared in 1760, and was written with the acknowledged purpose of hoaxing the Marquis de Croismare, on whose sensibilities the narrative so far imposed, that he did not hesitate to send money and other relief to Suzanne, the Escaped Nun, and the benevolent Washwoman with whom she found refuge. It shows the immortality of religious hate, that after nearly a century the imposture is reproduced, ascribed to an American girl, and the scene laid in American grounds, and the book dedicated to American Mothers.

We venture to say that we will prove, at an hour's notice, any day, that this book was never written by an inmate of a convent, nor by a woman, nor, indeed, by a man, but it has been picked up in parts from other books, and badly put together, for the Know-Nothing market here."

We are happy to meet with such sentiments in our Protestant cotemporaries; happy to have it in our power to give them additional publicity. For they show that, whatever may be the course adopted by a few vulgar, low-bred fanatics, like Methodists and Jumpers, all gentlemen, whether Protestants or Catholics, alike agree in denouncing the beastly calumnies of the "Escaped Nun," and of the Christian Guardian and its Reverend Publishers.

Like the "Methodist Conference."

The Commercial Advertiser in his controversy with the Globe, on the subject of "Representation by Population," feelingly and truly observes that:—"It is a hard case to have to discuss any question with a pious opponent. With a Heathen you have some chance; but the misrepresentations, windings, turnings, and falsehoods of such strictly Evangelical champions as Brother Brown of the Globe, give one a sorry chance of being understood out of the limits of one's own circulation."

What would our cotemporary say if he had to deal with the Montreal Witness, and some others of our Canadian evangelical journals of a similar stamp? If he has such trouble with the Globe, a secular paper, what, if he were to engage in controversy with a regular organ of "Our Zion?"

The Globe, and his clique in Upper Canada, are now agitating for "Representation by Population," and demand that Upper Canada shall return to Parliament a greater number of representatives than does Lower Canada; because the population of the former section of the Province is now greater than is that of the latter. Until lately, as is well known, Lower Canada had by far the larger population of the two; though Upper Canada, with its smaller population, was represented in Parliament with an equal number of members. During all this time no voice was raised in Upper Canada demanding "Representation by Population," or insisting upon the injustice of giving to Upper, as many representatives as to

Lower, Canada; whilst the population of the Upper Province was in the minority, the existing arrangement was pronounced perfectly just and unexceptionable.

A new light has however broken in upon the brains of the Ultra Protestant fanatics of Upper Canada. The arrangement which, for years, so long as their population was in the minority, was declared by them to be very good, and in harmony with the eternal fitness of things, is now that the population of the Upper Province slightly exceeds that of the Lower, pronounced altogether "tolerable and not to be endured"—an injustice and a burden which the Protestants of Upper Canada are bound to throw off at the next Session of Parliament.

Being translated, and purged of cant, the language of the Globe and his colleagues, amounts to this—that it is expedient to put down French-Canadianism and Romanism in Lower Canada, by an Anglo-Saxon and Protestant majority from the Upper Province; and that for this purpose, it is necessary to give to the latter a greater number of votes than to the former. Thus do the Liberals of Upper Canada hope that they will be able to seize upon the property of the Catholic Church, break down our Altars, burn our Convents, and turn the Sisters of Charity adrift upon the world. These are the designs and aspirations of Upper Canada Protestant Liberalism; and "Representation by Population" is the means by which it proposes to carry its designs into execution.

Perhaps no portion of our Canadian population is so deeply interested in resisting the aggressive designs of the Protestant Liberal party as are the Catholics of Upper Canada; for they will inevitably be the first and greatest sufferers by the meditated changes in the Representative system. Given a Protestant and Upper Canadian majority in Parliament, and the fate of their separate school system will at once be decided; "Freedom of Education" will be no more than an empty name. Indeed, the leaders of the Protestant Liberal party make no secret of their intentions; but openly proclaim that one of their first acts, after their accession to power, will be the imposition upon the enslaved Catholic minority, of that accursed system of State-Schoolism from which, by the assistance of the Catholic vote of Lower Canada, our friends and co-religionists in the Upper Province have of late been delivered.

Whatever then may be the result of the present agitation for "Representation by Population," we would beg our Catholic friends in Upper Canada to remember, that, if successful, it means, in so far as they are concerned, the overthrow of the Separate School system, for which they have so long and nobly contended. To the Catholics of Upper Canada, the cry of "Representation by Population" means that they, the minority, shall be taxed for the support of the great Protestant mill described by Nick Kirwan; and between the two stones of which their little ones will be ground into good staunch Protestants, or, in other words, very bad Christians. It is for the Catholics then of Upper Canada to decide how far they will lend their support to the agitation now being set on foot by Mister George Brown and his colleagues.

In Lower Canada, in like manner, the same agitation threatens us—as Catholics—with the robbery and persecution of our Church, the pillage of our charitable institutions, the overthrow of our Colleges and seats of learning, the expulsion of the Jesuits and the proscription of the Christian Brothers;—whilst to the French Canadian, it signifies war to the knife with his laws, his language, and his religion. No wonder that in the prospect of such a danger, the latter raises the counter cry of "Repeat of the Union" as the sole means left him of preserving his nationality and his religion from the encroachments of Anglo-Saxon Protestantism.

The cry, "Representation by Population," is, in fact, more a religious, than a political cry; and as such, it is the duty, as it is the interest, of every Catholic, in whatever section of the Province, to oppose it; and to insist for the present upon the maintenance of the existing system. Actually, the Catholic of Upper Canada is represented in Parliament, not by the Protestant Member for his City or County, but by the Catholic representative of some Lower Canadian constituency. Clearly, therefore, it is the interest of the Upper Canadian voter to strengthen the hands of his real representative; and not to increase the number and influence of his enemies, whose policy is well exposed in the following extract from the Commercial Advertiser of Montreal:—"The object of the Globe is avowedly to seek in the question of Representation, a means of overwhelming the nationality of the majority of Lower Canada, and an offensive weapon against the Church of Rome. It is a Know-Nothing movement urged with like arguments, and to be productive of like results. The question is placed before the people on this ground and on this alone. 'British Protestants,' cries the Globe, 'you are ruled by Frenchmen, and Papists; but give us representation by population, and we will rule them with a rod of iron.' And the argument is enforced with a glimpse of the spoil in the camp of the Egyptians; and the wealth of the obnoxious Church is a spur to the fanatical energy of the pious reformers.

We are not going to discuss the goodness or the badness of the Romish system; but we claim for them the right we will take to enjoy ourselves, that of worshipping God in the manner which each believes to be right, so long as that belief trenches on the liberty of no man's conscience, and does not assume to itself a political dominancy. Is it to be supposed that the Roman Catholics reverence their religious institutions less than we do—that they are less strongly wedded to their Church, or less likely to defend its integrity than Protestants are? Do we not know that any attempt to proscribe Protestantism would raise the people of that denomination in arms to assert their rights? And can we doubt that the same system adopted towards Catholics, would lead to the same results?

"It is this war of creeds that we oppose; it is the conflict of races and of religions, the most virulent, the most destructive which can involve a people, we contend against. It is therefore we say, that although to representation by population, we have no objection, yet rather than grant it for the purposes for which it is openly avowed that it is sought, as the opening of a crusade against the French population, and the Church of Rome and its adherents, we choose the lesser evil, and select a dissolution of the Union. And this will be the decision of the great majority of Lower Canadians of British birth; we have cast our lot among a people differing from us in language, in habits and religion, our mutual prosperity depends upon preserving peace, and in mutual concessions, and respect. These observances are not grievous burdens; we acknowledge their justice, and are content to abide by our condition."

Such then being the object of the *Globe*, such the meaning of "Representation by Population," it is clear that it is the duty and the interest of every friend of Religious Liberty, of every friend to "Freedom of Education" to oppose it to the utmost.

On Sunday last, at 3 P.M., His Lordship the Bishop of Cydonia, Administrator of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. M. Vinet, Archpriest and Curé of the Parish of Sault au Recollet, and the Rev. M. Ruitz of the Congregation of Oblats de Marie Immaculée, in the presence of a numerous concourse of the citizens of Montreal, blessed solemnly, with all the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, the three bells destined for the use of the Chapel at present serving as a Cathedral.

These bells are from the foundry of Messrs. Jones & Hitchcock, of Troy, U.S.; they have been cast with great care, and together, give forth a most melodious tone—thus fully realizing the idea expressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in his Pastoral Letter, wherein he made known his intention of establishing the restored Episcopal buildings upon their present site, and in the immediate vicinity of the old Catholic burying ground. In this document His Lordship remarked that "the bells of this mother church would be the echo of the groans of thousands of her children, captives in the expiatory prison; and which would incessantly repeat on earth the sad cries of Purgatory. Have pity on us, at least ye our friends, have pity on us, for the hand of the Lord has smitten us."

In front these bells are ornamented in high relief with a Cross, beautifully finished; above which is inscribed the name of the bell, and below it, that of the donors. On the other side, the bells are ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Bishopric, handsomely executed, above which again there is an inscription—"Jones et Hitchcock fecerunt, Troja, A. D. 1855."

The largest of the bells weighs 2,989 lbs., and is the proceeds of the generous contributions of the citizens of Montreal; especially of those who officiated as sponsors upon the occasion. It bears the following inscription:—"Maria, Joannes, Jacobus," above the Cross, and below, "Ex Munificentia publica."

The second bell weighs 2,173 lbs., and is a gift from one of our oldest and most respected citizens, M. S. Valois, Mayor of the Parish of Montreal. Above the cross we read the inscription—"Maria Ignatius Emilia"—and below, "Ex Munificentia familie Domini Simonis Valois."

The third weighs 1,627 lbs., and is the gift of the highly esteemed ladies, the Demoiselles Angelique and Susanne Joran. It bears the name of "Maria, Joseph, Antonius;" and above the cross there is an inscription—"Ex Munificentia Dominum Angelicum et Susanna Joran."

The ceremony of benediction was preceded by an excellent discourse, admirably adapted to the occasion, from the Venerable M. Mignault, Archpriest and Curé of Chambly. The following are the names of the sponsors:—

The first bell was presented by the Hon. F. A. Quesnel and Mrs. C. S. Cherrier; the Hon. C. Wilson and Mrs. P. Delvocchio; J. Bruneau, Esq., and Mde. Veuve Quesnel; Louis Renaud, Esq., and Mrs. E. Hudon. The second bell had for its sponsors—N. Desmarceau, Esq., and Mrs. N. Valois; Amable Prevost, Esq., and Mrs. F. Leclère; Paul Medard, Esq., and Mrs. J. Pratt; E. H. Trudell, Esq., and Mrs. H. Starnes. In like manner the third had, L. A. Moreau, Esq., and Mrs. J. Ostell; O. Fréchet, Esq., and Mrs. C. S. Rodier, (jun.); H. J. Larkin, Esq., and Mrs. P. Lacombe; J. Barsalou, Esq., and Mrs. S. B. Schmidt.

The offerings upon the occasion were collected by Messrs. Benoit and Charlebois, and by Misses Du-faux, Paré, Renaud and Valois. The collection exceeded two hundred pounds.—Communicated.

We read in the *Montreal Pilot* of Monday:— "We are happy to learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. C. Wilson, has received from Pope Pius IX. a mark of His Holiness' gratitude for the cordial reception afforded by the City of Montreal to the Papal Envoy, Mgr. Bedini, who visited us in the Autumn of 1853. As a mark of his satisfaction with the attentions paid to his representative by the Hon. C. Wilson, who at that time filled the situation of Chief Magistrate of the city of Montreal, Pope Pius IX. has been pleased to transmit to him, by the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Burlington, the insignia of Commander of the Order of Gregory the Great. We believe that Mr. Wilson is the first person upon this Continent who has been so distinguished."

The *Journal de Quebec* says a similar rank has been conferred on Louis Jacques Viger, Esq., first Mayor of Quebec, in consideration of his services to the Church; and especially for his researches in the early history and archeology of Canada. We hear also that Chief Justice Sir L. H. LaFontaine has received the same honor at the hands of his Holiness.—Argus.

**THE MONTGOMERY GUARDS.**—We would remind our friends in Montreal that Tuesday next is the day appointed for the visit of the Montgomery Guards from New York; and we have no doubt that, as our visitors are themselves either Irishmen, or the sons of Irishmen, they will receive a cordial welcome from their fellow countrymen in Canada. We copy from the *Transcript* the following programme of the reception that it is intended to give our visitors upon their arrival:—

"They will, on the arrival of the cars from New York, be received on the Island Wharf by the President and members of the Association in full regalia, and by the Mayor of the City. A procession will then be formed, and march by Water Street to McGill Street; through St. James Street; across the Place D'Armes into Notre Dame Street, and from that, through Jacques Cartier Square to the City Hall. There, we understand, the Mayor will tender to the corps the welcome of the City; and the President of the Association will present them with an address. When these congratulatory ceremonies are over, the Guards will re-form, and march through St. Paul, McGill and William Streets, to the Franklin House, where a very sumptuous lunch will be given by the Association to the Guards and other distinguished guests. Our friend, Mr. Ryan, has already commenced preparations for the reception of his visitors, and we are fully satisfied all their wants will be supplied, and their desires anticipated. The *dejeuner*, we have no doubt will redound to his praise. The Corporation have, with their usual liberality, granted the Association the free use of the City Hall, where, in the evening, a grand ball will be given. There, the sons and daughters of old Erin are expected to assemble in all their strength, and beauty, and greet their countrymen from across the line, cordially and heartily. A splendid band has been engaged for the occasion, and we have no doubt the *carte of the dances*, will please the most fastidious of the disciples of Terpsichore. On the following morning, about ten o'clock, the Guards will march to Gilbert's Gardens, where a public levee and promenade will be held. A large tent is now being erected by the proprietor, capable of containing some hundreds of persons; and under its cover, addresses will probably be delivered. By the steamer in the evening, the Guards leave for Quebec. There they will be received with equal enthusiasm."

For the visit of the Montgomery Guards, we are mainly indebted to the worthy President of the Society, B. Devlin, Esq. He is the life and soul of the Association; and it is to his unceasing and unremitting care, it owes the position it now holds. Invitations have been issued to the *local Press*; to the Presidents of the St. Patrick's Societies, &c.

On our second page will be found some further details respecting the Protestant riots, and the massacre of Catholics at Louisville, which we have gleaned from the American papers. We hope that the press in Ireland will assist in making known to their readers the particulars of this cruel persecution of Catholics in the land of "civil and religious liberty."

It is well too, that the Catholics of Ireland should be reminded that this wholesale murder of their fellow-countrymen and fellow-Papists, is by no means a solitary instance of Protestant brutality on this Continent. The burning of the Ursuline Convent at Boston in 1834, by a Massachusetts Protestant mob, and the still more savage outrages of another Protestant rabble at Philadelphia in May 1844, when Catholic churches, convents, and the private dwellings of individual Catholics, were involved in one common destruction, sufficiently testify that the hatred of American Protestants to Catholics generally, but to Irish Catholics more particularly, is an inveterate disease, of long standing, and of which the outbreak at Louisville must be looked upon as one of the ordinary symptoms. What Protestantism was, and is, in the Old World, that it is in the New—cruel, blood-thirsty, and treacherous. In Ireland, it has given birth to Orangeism, and massacres at Dolly's Brae; in America, it is the prolific parent of "Know-Nothingism" and the Louisville shootings and burnings.

Another point worthy of notice in the latter riots, is the active part taken therein by leading members of the Protestant churches. If the statements of American papers may be relied upon, it would seem that "elders," as they are called, and in one instance at least, a Protestant minister, were actively engaged in the work of bloodshed; urging on, and encouraging their devilish followers to deeds of violence and murder. Monstrous as this may seem, it is positively asserted by the *Louisville Courier*—a liberal Protestant paper—which also promises to publish the names of the offending parties. We doubt if in Ireland, even Orangeism itself, brutal and bloody as it is, ever produced anything to equal this. The very women too, the mothers in this Protestant Israel, were to be seen rushing through the streets like fiends, and in hoarse accents invoking curses upon the heads of all Irishmen, Germans, and Catholics. Such are the foul fruits of Protestant ascendancy. May God deliver us from the curse in Canada.

As an appropriate *finale* to this bloody tragedy, the City Council of Louisville—"Know-Nothing and Protestant of course—have been pleased to favor the world with a most laughable farce, in the shape of a string of "Resolutions;" in which these worthless Resolves—that they, and their gang of cut-throats, are the most innocent, gentle, and unoffending lambs in the world; and that it was the Irish and German Catholics of Louisville who murdered their poor defenceless Protestant fellow-citizens. Considering however, that the murdered were undeniably all Irish and Germans, we fancy that the "Resolutions" of the City Fathers of Louisville are not very likely to obtain general credence; and that whilst they were telling a lie, they should have gone a little further, and "Resolved"—"that it was the Irish and German Catholics themselves, who cut their own throats, set fire to their own houses, and amused themselves by thrusting their own wives and little ones into the flames." Such a "Resolution" might have been received; but to suppose that a handful of strangers

should, without provocation, commence an attack upon ten times their number of American citizens, is a little too much even for the City Council of Louisville to expect us to swallow—great as is our reliance upon Protestant honesty and Protestant good faith.

We read in the *Journal de Quebec* that on the 24th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, accompanied by a large body of his clergy, paid a visit of ceremony to the Captain of the French Corvette *Capricieuse*. His Lordship was received with every mark of respect by the French officers, and on leaving the vessel he was saluted by the ship's guns.

We regret to have to announce that fresh disturbances have occurred at the Montreal Water Works. On the night of Saturday last, five of the derricks used on the works were destroyed, and the property of the Corporation was otherwise injured. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the discovery of the offenders.

**ANOTHER PROTESTANT OUTRAGE.**—We read in the American papers of another gallant achievement of the friends of "religious liberty" in the United States. The Catholic church at Sydney, Shelby Co., Ohio, was blown up by powder on the night of the 15th inst. The following is an extract from a letter in the *Ohio Statesman*:—

"Our village has been in much confusion since yesterday morning, caused by the blowing up of the Catholic church on Saturday night. It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the church standing only the width of a street from a dwelling-house. No clue has yet been had to the fiends engaged in this outrage."

**ANOTHER PROTESTANT SECT.**—We read in our American exchanges of a new Protestant body that has lately sprung up into existence in Wisconsin. The *Ostokosh Courier* gives the following details of the doctrines and practise of these professors of a Reformed religion; it will be seen that they closely resemble those advocated by many of the Protestant Reformers of the XVI century:—

1. "The right of every woman to chose whoever she will, to perform the part of a husband for the time, and to change that person as often as she pleases."
2. "The duty of woman to yield herself to the embraces of the man she loves."
3. "That these principles when put in practice will bring about the millennium."
4. "That fornication may be holy."
5. "That bigamy is no crime."

This was also the doctrine of Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, and the other Fathers of the Protestant Reformation.

6. "That the crime of adultery is fictitious; and that what the law calls adultery may be the highest and truest relation of which two persons are capable."
  7. "That bastards are the most beautiful children in the world."
  8. "That Society ought to be destroyed."
  9. "That wives, though idolized by their husbands, and supported in alliance, are to yield to the love of other men, if they like them better."
- Hurray—for the right of "Private judgment."

**"A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,"** from the earliest period to the present time. By John G. Shea.

This will be found an admirable compendium of the history of the neighboring republic, and we have much pleasure in recommending it to the notice of our Catholic school teachers.

**"CANADA AND HER RESOURCES."** An Essay by Alexander Morris, A.M.

To this Essay was awarded the second prize by His Excellency the Governor-General. From a hasty glance at its contents, we have satisfied ourselves that it contains much valuable information on the moral and material condition of the country, and communicated in a very agreeable manner.

We have to return thanks for several Parliamentary documents; amongst others, for a "Copy of the Correspondence between the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, and other persons, on the subject of Separate Schools." We shall return to this subject shortly.

We would direct attention to the advertisement announcing the opening of the Chambly College, on our seventh page.

**DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE.**—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death by drowning of four of our fellow-citizens, young men all in the prime of life and of considerable promise of usefulness to the community and honor to themselves and their families. It appears that Wm. Atwater, junr., a young man between eighteen and nineteen years of age, two sons of Dr. Webster's, one aged twenty and the other twenty-three, and a young man aged about eighteen years, named Keiller, left Montreal a few days ago for a pleasure excursion. They took a boat, proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Riche-lieu; ascended that river by the canal, and thence proceeded by Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga. From this place one of them wrote a letter to his friends describing their excursion and speaking of its pleasures. The receipt of this agreeable letter, however was almost immediately followed by the heartrending intelligence, communicated by telegraph, that the whole party had been drowned. All that is known of the circumstance is, that they were crossing the river between Crown Point and Ticonderoga when the boat upset. The boatman who accompanied them managed to escape. The rest of the party, as we have already said, were lost. It is supposed that a squall occasioned the fatal occurrence. We need not say that the families of the unfortunate youths are plunged in grief by the lamentable intelligence.—Herald.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—We do not think that it would serve "S. B." were the *True Witness* to publish his petition to the Governor-General. We would advise him to put his claims in the hands of an intelligent and honest lawyer.

**DEPARTURE OF "LA CAPRICIEUSE."**—The *Capricieuse* sailed from Quebec on Saturday forenoon last, escorted for some distance down the river by the Canadian steamer *Admiral*, which, besides the customary flags, bore aloft on separate pennants, the words "Napoleon and Eugénie," "Victoria and Albert," "Alma and Inkermann."

**INVITATION TO CANADA.**—The Scotch, English, German, and other foreign settlers in Canada, have recently issued a circular, addressed to adopted citizens in the United States, inviting them to Canada, in order that they may rid themselves from the influence of the Know-Nothing societies, which they assert is directly pointed against them in their business, political, and religious matters.—*Pittsburgh Catholic*.

**REMITTANCES RECEIVED.**  
 Adolphustown, R. Davenport, 15s; Memramouc, B. F., Rev. Mr. La France, 12s 6d; Pike River, Rev. J. Le-claire, 12s 6d; Henryville, Rev. Mr. Ambin, 12s 6d; Maskinonge, Rev. L. E. Bois, 12s 6d; Westport, J. Byrne 6s 3d; Norton Creek, J. McGoldrick, 6s 3d; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Rodgers, 6s 3d; St. Columban, J. Phelan, Esq., 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Falvy, 12s 6d; Prescott, R. White, Esq., 12s 6d; P. Moran, 12s 6d; Silvery, A. Doyle, £1; Fowl du Lac, U.S., Rev. I. Dael, 15s; New Glasgow, P. Connolly, 6s 3d; N. Lancaster, R. McDonald, 15s; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Demers, 12s 6d; Farnham, Rev. H. Clement, 12s 6d; St. Placide, Rev. A. Toupin, 12s 6d; Adjala, P. Pat-ton, 5s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—P. Lardry, £1 2s 6d; T. Lane, £1 5s; P. Jones, 7s 6d; J. Leonard, 7s 6d; G. Kindekin, 7s 6d; J. Hearn, £1 2s 6d; J. McMahon, 7s 6d; P. Moss, 15s; J. T. Taschereau, 15s; — Lynch, 7s 6s; R. Clancy, 7s 6d; W. Johnson, 7s 6d; M. Power, 6s 3d; E. Frampton, H. Joynt, 9s 3d; Stone-ham, J. Enright, 6s 3d; Green Island, M. Coté, £1.

Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent—Kingston, Rt. Rev. Dr. Phelan, 12s 6d; Rev. A. M'Donnell, 12s 6d; Rev. P. Dollard, 12s 6d; Rev. J. S. O'Connor, 12s 6d; D. Lynch, 10s; D. A. E. McDonald, 12s 6d; B. Summers, 12s 6d; J. Bowes, 12s 6d; T. Ealy, 5s; T. M'Dermott, 5s; A. Jordan, 5s; J. Boyd, 5s; J. Farrell, 12s 6d; J. Baker, 12s 6d; Post Hope—Rev. K. O'Keefe, 17s 6d; W. F. Harper, £1 17s 6d; C. McCanthy, 10s; J. O'Neil, 10s.

Per M. Heaphy, Kempville—D. Deigham 5s; N. Mountain, H. Loughlin, 5s; J. Loughlin, 5s; North Gower, J. McSweeney, 5s.

Per J. Nugent, Sandusky, U. S.—Self 15s, Rev. J. V. Conlon, 12s 6d, T. Dempsey, 12s 6d.

Per P. Doyle, Toronto—M. Ennis, £1 5s, Rev. Mr. Sonlerin, 6s 3d; Barrie, Rev. Mr. Yamot, 12s 6d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—C. Devlin, 12s 6d; G. Maguire, 12s 6d; M. Cullen, 12s 6d; J. Newman, 12s 6d; J. Foran, 12s 6d; J. Kenny, 12s 6d; B. Daly, 6s 3d; J. Freeman, 12s 6d; Onslow R. Gibbons, 6s 3d; Calumet Island, H. Cahill, 12s 6d.

Per J. McMahon, Wellington—P. Lamb, 5s.  
 Per D. M'Donald, Vanleekhill—Self, 11s 3d, D. M'Gregor, 12s 6d.

Mr. Kenney, Cobourg, acknowledged in the *True Witness* of the 10th inst. as having only paid 3s 9d. paid 6s 3d.

**Births.**  
 In this city, on the 25th instant, the wife of Mr. John Ryan, of a daughter.

**Married.**  
 In this city, on Monday, 27th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Joseph Brennan, of Montreal, to Mary Dolan, of New York.

**FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS.**

**M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co.,**  
 HAVE RECEIVED A PORTION OF THEIR FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—  
 Woolen Dress Goods, Velvet Ribbons, Boys and Girls' Plaids, Paisley Tartan and Mourning Shawls, Henriettas, Colours, Flannels, Woolens, Family Linen and other Household Goods, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, Hosiery, Sewed Work, Polkas, &c. &c.  
 Their Stock of SHAWLS, PLAIDS, and FRENCH MERINOS, is the most extensive and varied in the city; and they respectfully solicit an inspection of their goods by residents and strangers, assured that both as to QUALITY and PRICE they will give satisfaction.  
 M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co.,  
 185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 30.

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

Also several other distinguished guests of the Association. A splendid QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Refreshments, of the best description, will be provided for the occasion.  
 TICKETS:—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d; Refreshments included. To be had at Messrs. Sadiers' Book Store; O'Meara's Restaurant; Franklin House; P. Ronayne's Clothing Store, McGill Street; Prince's Music Store; J. Phelan's Grocery, Dalhousie Square; of the Committee; and at the doors on the Evening of the Ball.  
 Montreal, August 24, 1855.

**YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.**  
 AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Association will be held THIS EVENING (FRIDAY, the 31st instant) at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is requested.  
 By Order,  
 R. J. FOGARTY, Secretary.  
 August 31.  
 N.B.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association (in consequence of the visit of the Montgomery Guard) will take place on Tuesday the 11th September next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French papers announce the discovery of a conspiracy, with very extended ramifications, under the auspices, as it is affirmed, of the Counts de Chambord and de Montemolin, with the twofold object of promoting their own peculiar interests and at the same time creating a diversion in favor of Russia by embarrassing the Western Powers. It is needless to add that Russian gold is the mainspring of the whole affair.

**THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.**—It is now positively stated that the Empress of the French is *coccinate*. This has been already reported many times; and as often turned out untrue. It has now, however, been communicated officially to their respective Governments by more than one diplomatist.

**THE RETURN OF GENERAL CANROBERT.**—The return of General Canrobert to France appears to be confirmed. He will be created a marshal before the time of the arrival of Queen Victoria, simultaneously with Pelissier. Rumor even mentions the creation of four marshals, but public opinion divides between three generals and one admiral, or two generals and two admirals. As to the motive of Canrobert's return, people observe that he is a personal *protégé* of the Empress, and that his recall is in no wise tantamount to a disgrace. But the true reason is, that Pelissier not having realized the hopes based on his known energy, a reaction is evident among the troops in the Crimea in favor of Canrobert, and might embarrass the General-in-chief.

**CONVICTION OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.**—The Tribunal of Correctional Police has pronounced sentence of conviction on 50 persons, accused of having been members of secret societies, called the "Marianne," the "Fraternité," and the "Fraternité Nouvelle." No part of the proceedings has been allowed to be published, nor does the text of the judgment, which is all that is given of a trial that lasted the whole week, throw any light on the plans and designs of the conspirators. The sentences vary from one to five years' imprisonment, with five years' privation of civil rights, and the payment of 100f. fine. There is a rumor of the police having arrested some Italian refugees, charged with entertaining culpable designs, but it is not said of what the parties are particularly accused.

**PROJECTED TUNNEL RAILWAY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**—M. Favre, an engineer, has lately published some observations relative to the possibility of making a railway under the Channel from France to England. The length of the work, he says, would be 30 kilometres (18½ English miles), and pierced at such a length as to always leave 25 metres at least between the arch and the bottom of the sea. The tunnel he proposes to have lined with a double archway, one of bricks and the other of iron, this latter, pierced with narrow openings, to at once allow the slightest infiltration to be perceived. Engineers are at present, M. Favre states, in conclusion, engaged in estimating as accurately as can well be done, the utmost cost of the execution of a tunnel under the channel between England and France. Such is M. Favre's plan, which, whatever may be thought of its feasibility, certainly is not wanting in boldness.

SPAIN.

**A REPORTED SPANISH LEGION FOR THE CRIMEA.**—A report is current in Madrid that the Cortes will be convoked shortly in an extraordinary meeting, and for a most extraordinary purpose. According to this rumor, Ministers assembled in Council and resolved that Spain must and should take her place amongst the nations of Europe; that whilst a small State like Piedmont could send forth 10,000 of her best and bravest men to share the dangers and glories of the Crimea, it ill behoved Spain to stand aloof in inglorious ease and watch the conflict. The Ministers, therefore, resolved to convoke the Cortes, and proclaim their intention to send 25,000 Spanish troops to join the Allies before Sebastopol. Such is the story now running about Madrid.

GERMAN POWERS.

A private letter from Vienna says:—"In reply to your inquiries I am unable to tell you what answer has been returned by the Archduchess Sophia to the Empress Dowager, of Russia, but here, even the Russian party, seeing the Emperor so favorably disposed towards the Western alliance is of opinion that Russia ought to accept the interpretation of the four guarantees as given by the allies. A person wrote lately from St. Petersburg to say that the grand Duke Constantine himself was beginning to despair of the cause of Russia, because she had to fight against invincible fleets and armies of invasion at the extremities of the Empire. 'If France and England,' said the Grand Duke, 'were continuous with Russia we should issue from the struggle triumphantly, for we should have only to show to our valiant people the riches of the West, and its luxury, to subjugate it.' Germany, in the *ensemble* of its States, without excepting Prussia, thinks that Russia ought to renounce her projects of conquest, so that, though it loves Russia at heart, it will never take her part against France and England, for in this case the wrath of these Powers would justly fall on Germany alone."

Another private letter from Vienna, dated the 31st ult., says that the relations between France and Austria have considerably changed for the better of late, and that the young Emperor recently declared to a diplomatic agent at the Court of Vienna that France and England had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of his Cabinet. That such a declaration was made by the Emperor I can assure you positively, but I fear that the sincerity of his Majesty, and the reality of the improvement in the relations between France and Austria, are not credited by many here.

SUPPRESSION OF A CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER.

The *Volkshalle*, a Catholic newspaper published in Cologne, has been suppressed by the order of the Protestant government of Prussia. The *Volkshalle* has given offence to the drunken King of Prussia by its anti-Russian articles. The worthy follower of Luther will not permit a Catholic paper to express its abhorrence of the schismatic persecutors of nuns, and spoliators of monasteries. Such conduct as this is worthy of the monarch who, a short time since, prohibited the Catholic Associations of Germany from holding a meeting for religious purposes in Cologne.

The time, we hope, is not far distant when a French army on the Rhine will give back to the French Empire the Rhenish provinces that once belonged to it, and that ever since the downfall of Napoleon I. have been groaning under the oppression and persecution of the Protestant despots of Prussia and Baden.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

**THE FOREIGN LEGION.**—Officers from the German States (says a letter from Frankfurt of the 31st) are arriving here on their way to Heligoland to take service in the English German Legion. Two days back several Prussian officers, and Captain Brausen, a Hanoverian, went on to the island. The legion is now nearly complete, and a great number of men have been embarked for England. Russian agents are endeavoring to induce the Senates of Hamburg and Bremen to interfere and prevent these enlistments. At the former place, the Senate has not responded to the application; but at Bremen, last week, an order was issued to all hotel keepers to at once make known to the police, under pain of imprisonment, whatever persons were living under their roofs engaged in enlisting recruits. In accordance with the full powers given by the British Government to its Minister at the Sardinian Court, a central recruiting-office has been established at Novara for the Italian portion of the Foreign Legion. Situated between Lombardy and Switzerland, and united by railway to the port of Genoa, Novara is admirably located for such a purpose.

RUSSIA.

**INCENDIARY FIRES AT ST. PETERSBURG.**—There have been no less than four large fires lately, and rumors are current that they are the work of incendiaries. Although the Government has not failed to institute strict researches, nothing has transpired tending to criminate any one. The foreigners residing in the city are, however, looked upon with suspicion, and orders have been given to the secret police to keep a doubly rigorous watch on their movements.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that on the 14th of July, a gun-boat carrying the British flag appeared before Otchakoff, and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Otchakoff it will be remembered, commands, together with Kilbaum, the strait about 2½ miles in width, by which the Lagoon on the Dnieper communicated with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nicholaïff Kherson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

**RUSSIAN TREACHERY AND MURDER.**—OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE AFFAIR OF HANGOE-ULD.—A further series of official letters relating to the attack on an English boat's crew at Hangoe, on the 5th of June, has been presented to parliament. They fix for ever on "the affair at Hangoe-Udd" the stain of treachery and murder. General de Berg had remarked on the approach of the Cossack's boat armed with a gun, and laid stress upon the haste of the boat's crew to get rid of the piece by throwing it overboard at the commencement of the attack. It is now proved that the boat in question was not fitted with a gun, and has never mounted one on any occasion. The first appeal made by Admiral Dundas to the Russian authorities at Helsingfors after the transaction in question, was met on the part of General de Berg by a sweeping charge, that ever since the opening of the war the English had made foul play with the flag of truce. Several of the documents just published are reports of our naval officers respecting the proceedings referred to. The report that officers of the *Viper* took sounding at Kamiesch Bournu under cover of a flag of truce, and while pretending to land a carriage, as an act of courtesy, is denied in a letter of Commander Armytage to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The Russian War Minister has not mentioned any such report as having been forwarded to him by the Russian authorities. The charge has been put forward solely on the authority of a camp rumor published in an English newspaper. The matter was inquired into, and its falsehood established in parliament in June last. Commander Armytage states that on the occasion referred to, the *Viper* was not within three miles of the batteries during the whole time the flag of truce was flying. General de Berg had asserted that on a certain day a cutter visited Tvermine under a flag of truce, and finding the place undefended had burnt a number of huts and boats. Lieut. Field, who commanded on the occasion reports that no flag of truce or anything answering to that description, was used or attempted to be used, and that no huts were burnt, and no property on shore molested, but that only the vessels in the creeks were destroyed. It was further charged that the boats of the steam-sloop *Harrier* had, on the 23rd and 24th of June, destroyed a quantity of Russian shipping, after their safety had been engaged for by Capt. Otter, to the burgo-master of Nystadt. Commander Story reports that the vessels destroyed afterwards were entirely distinct from any referred to in Capt. Otter's arrangements. The vessels spoken of in Capt. Otter's arrangement were those in the harbor of Nystadt. Those destroyed afterwards (55 in number) were vessels lying to the northward and southward of the town; the latter (five in number) about four miles

off, and the former and remainder, from 12 to 15 miles. Finally, we come to the affair of Raumo insisted on in Prince Dolgorouki's letter. Both accounts agree that conditions of surrender were offered under a flag of truce; but it appears, on comparing them, that the British officer and the Burgomaster, who communicated through an interpreter, did not comprehend each other. Commander Gardner says, "he (the Burgomaster) agreed to my taking the vessels out, and promised that the sails and rigging should be sent out. He then returned to the shore. I hauled down the flag of truce and sent the boats, under the first lieutenant, to bring out the nearest vessel, which was lying a little further out than where the parley took place. Whilst in the act of casting her off from the shore a fire of musketry was poured into the boats by men concealed in the houses along both sides of the creek or harbor." The language of Burgomaster Peterson's report is on the contrary—"I replied that it was impossible to give up the ships, and they then told me I might retire." Thus the Russian charges of "abusive employment of the flag of truce" are one by one examined and refuted.

**SOMETHING IS REALLY TO BE DONE IN THE BALTIC.**—A letter from Nargen contains the following passages:—"Every movement indicates that we are on the point of striking a severe blow against the power of the Autocrat of All the Russias in this important and hitherto intact part of his dominions. Vessels are daily arriving from our out-stations; gunboats making their appearance constantly, in twos and threes, from Cronstadt and elsewhere. The *Calenta* and *Æolus* have arrived, full of shell and other warlike stores. The mortar-vessels, under the command of Lieut. Nilast, are ready for service, and crammed full with 13-inch shell carcases, &c.; and last, though, perhaps, not the least ominous, the *Belleisle* hospital ship has made her number full of medical men, nasty physics, and sharp knives. Rumor (who tells horrible untruths in the Baltic this year), says that Thursday or Friday are the days on which an attack is to be made on—. The poor fellows in the fleet off Cronstadt, who scent from afar the breath of our preparations here, are awfully disgusted at not being able to join us; but the position they hold is a most important one, inasmuch as it keeps the enemy in check, and in ignorance of the real nature of our kind intentions regarding him. Four mortar vessels were taken away this week by the Cossack and the *Magicienne* for the purpose of shelling a fortification near Viborg, which, from information received, was supposed to be within range of these vessels from the water. On arriving there it was found that the fort was nearly four miles from the nearest point to which they could approach it, so that the idea was abandoned and the vessels brought back here. The *Arrogant* has been pitching into Cossacks, destroying earthworks, bridges, &c., and keeping the neighborhood of Viborg alive. Her first lieutenant has at last received his well-earned promotion—to everybody's satisfaction.

UNITED STATES.

**THE MAINE LAW IN MICHIGAN.**—We do not know what could be more cowardly than the manner in which the friends of the liquor law are enforcing it in this city. It is perfectly notorious that the retail liquor traffic is openly and boldly carried on from one end of the city to the other, and that the wholesale traffic is unrestrained. It is perfectly notorious that whisky is daily unloaded upon our docks, and that there are immense stocks of liquors in store for sale. Yet the efforts to enforce the law are confined to half a dozen arrests per week of small retailers—some of the smallest in the city. There seems to be an intention to annoy individuals, rather than a desire to stop the sale of spirits, for the sources of the traffic are not touched—the wholesale dealers are unmolested. No attempt has been made to put in force the search, seizure and nuisance clauses of the act. Why is this? The law exists—why do not its friends carry it into full effect? They dare not do it. They know, in their hearts, that in its main features it is invalid—that it is an oppressive, outrageous, and unconstitutional enactment. They dare not carry it into effect.—*Detroit Free Press*, August 2d.

**"PROFANITY" IN NEW ENGLAND.**—WARNING TO IRISH PAPISTS.—Not long ago, in Bridgeport, Conn., a strict Puritan Deacon of the old school, had engaged an Irishman to do a job of work for him. Meeting him he asked when he was going to begin it, when the Irishman said: "By the help of God I will commence next Monday." Our Deacon discharged him, saying that he would have no man do work for him *who was guilty of such profanity!* The story comes to us straight and well attested. We commend it to the future attention of Irishmen in that quarter.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

**MORE VIOLENCE.**—The *New Albany (Ind.) Ledger* of the 10th says:—"About nine o'clock last night, Mr. Francis Carr, who has been teaching school at Mooresville, in this county, for some months past, was assailed in his boarding-house by a gang of seven or eight men, and driven from the place. He was pursued about a mile, his pursuers shouting "Kill the d-d Irishman," "knock his brains out," &c. Mr. Carr managed to escape in the dark, and wandering about in the woods all night, reaching the city this morning with only a portion of his clothing on, the mob not permitting him to take the remainder. Mr. Carr is a peaceable and unoffending man, who has taught school in this neighborhood and that of Evansville for several years. His only offence is that he was born in Ireland. Comment on such conduct is unnecessary."

**NO IRISH OR GERMAN NEED APPLY.**—The following advertisement appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* of Tuesday, the 14th inst:

**"WANTED.** A few workmen can be employed on the Light house at "Sever Foot Knoll," to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. No Irishman or German need apply.

MURRAY & HAZLEHURST. Vulcan Works. One of this firm (Mr. Hazlehurst) is said to be an Englishman, and the other is of Irish descent.—*Catholic Mirror*.

**POTATO ROT.**—We hear citizens complaining of the appearance of rot thus early in the garden potatoes, most of those, however, which were planted in wet soil. A friend passing through sections of Pennsylvania says that whole fields were rotting, and that the whole crop would be an utter failure there. The abundant rains of late, it is thought, give malignity to this singular disease.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Republican*, Aug. 14.

**KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.**—Oh, if I was President of these United States, I'd arrange my business accordin'—

The niggers I would sell,  
The Irish send to hell,  
And the Dutch on 'tother side o' Jordan.

**EXCITEMENT IN KANZAS—AN ABOLITIONIST WHIPPED.**—The *Kansas Squalter Sovereign*, of August 7th, contains an account of the excitement created in Atchison, by the whipping of an Abolitionist from Cincinnati, named Kelly. A public meeting had been called, at which resolutions were passed, declaratory of an intention to rid the Territory of all Abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the Territory within an hour.

**FILIAL PIETY.**—Rev. W. B. Rabel, of Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference, is about putting to press a "History of the Devil." The *Virginia Telescope* has examined the manuscript, and expects a "rich treat."

It was near New Haven, Connecticut, the City of Elms, as our correspondent writes, that the Rev'd Mr. Smitkins was describing the peaceful departure of an aged saint, on whose last hour it had been his recent privilege to attend. Mr. Smitkins was one of the unlearned clergy, who despised grammar, and spoke as they were moved. He said: "When I *arrove* at the house of my diseased friend, he was perspiring his last. I went and stood by his bedside. He was gone too far to talk, but I said, 'Brother, if you feel happy now, *jist sque-ee* my hand,' and he *squo-oze* it."

There is a village in Michigan where the church bell is rung every day at 12 o'clock, for the people to take their quinine, as they have the chills and fever all round.—*American Paper*.

PALMERSTON AS A MISSIONARY.

The following is the conclusion of the report of Lord Palmerston's speech at the dinner given by the East India Company to the new Governor-General:—"The noble lord remarked upon the curious fact that, whereas of old all civilisation came from India, through Egypt, now we, who were barbarians, were bringing back civilisation and enlightenment to the parent source. Perhaps it might be our fate to confer on the countless millions of India a higher and holier gift than any mere human knowledge, but that must be left to the hands of time and the gradual improvement of the people. In consequence of this report, the Lord Privy Seal, the War Minister, and the Home Secretary, as the three members of the present Administration who profess some regard for religion, are understood to have waited upon the Premier, and remonstrated against such statements being given to the public as the views of the Cabinet on missionary enterprise. A conversation to the following effect is believed to have taken place:—The Duke: But do I understand that this was really what your lordship said?—The Premier: I can't answer for your understanding; but you were present, and so were you two others, and you know what I said.—The Duke: Don't let us joke about it, please. It is certain that you could not have meant to say that, and I think a corrected report ought to be published.—The Premier: Better corrections; they never do any good. But let's see what it is that has shocked you so mightily.—(Reads.) Well, what's the matter with it? Didn't civilisation come from India through Egypt, like the *Overland Mail*?—Lord P.: That's not the most objectionable part, though I do not suppose you know the religious argument by which only such a statement could be defended. Real civilisation means Christianity, and in one sense that came out of Egypt, but—. The Premier: Thank you. I have heard of that. But, as that defence does not include India, I won't trouble you for it. I used civilisation in the—a—a—a—ordinary sense, reading and writing, fine arts, and all that. The context shows it, as I go on to speak of the other business.—Lord P.: The other business! But let us go on. "The higher and holier gift." I may assume, means the knowledge of Christianity?—The Premier: Why do you Scotch say "asshume" for? Can't you spell? You might as well say *asshri*—by way of a change.—Sir G.G. (impatiently): We must ask your lordship to refrain from levity for a few moments. You are reported to have gone on to say that the spread of Christianity in India must be left to the hands of time and to the gradual improvement of the people. In other words, that if we leave them alone, long enough, they will prove so enlightened as to embrace the true religion.—The Premier: Very well; I dare say they will. Of course it won't be in our time, unless, to be sure, the masterly way in which our officers torture them to make them fork out convinces them of the superiority of our system.—Lord P.: But do you seriously believe that a nation will ever improve itself into Christianity?—The Premier: How should I know? This is a wonderful age—steam, gas, electric telegraph, onward progress, march of intellect, knowledge is power, and all that. Nothing would astonish me.—The Duke: We do not hope to make any impression upon you, my dear Palmerston; but for the sake of the credit of the Cabinet, which your theological eccentricities have a good deal damaged.—The Premier: Come, I like that. I am as good as any of you.—The Duke: We are none of us good.—The Premier: Yes we are, I tell you. I am. Now, then, Didn't I go to church on the Humiliation Day, and behave like a bishop?—The Duke: Well—you see, there are people who think seriously on these matters, and who have been shocked and scandalised at some of your displays. Now, this would be a good opportunity for you to show that you have a sense of what is fitting in connection with such a subject. Have an authorised report inserted in the *Times*, and modify this objectionable matter into something like conformity with received belief.—The Premier: But confound it, I dare say I did say what's printed there—the reporters are deuced sharpwitted. Now, not to remark upon the propriety of my telling a falsehood for the benefit of your religious character, suppose the reporter should hand in his shorthand notes, and they contain what you object to? I tell you what, you are three deuced good fellows and remarkably clever in your lines, but you have found a mare's nest. Who

the d--ickens cares about such a matter.—Sir G. G.; Thousands on thousands, I am happy to say.—The Premier: I wonder where they live when they're at home...

TERRORISM AND GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

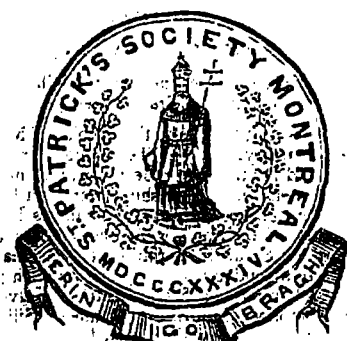
(From the Dublin Tablet.)

The British Constitution holds out large promises, certainly. It professes to secure liberty for the subject and power for the government. The laws are believed to be above the reach of those that live under them...

POEM COMPOSED IN PRISON.

If I was a Pardon man a Bank, I shouldn't be vorkin' at this 'ere Crank; For me and my Pals a Gang's the term, Oh don't I wish we was call'd a Firm!

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3d of September, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.

By Order, T. C. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. August 30.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, August 25, 1855.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms.

They at once procured a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms...

CHAMBLY COLLEGE.

THE Classes of this Institution will RE-COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER next. Parents and guardians are requested to bear in mind the date, and to be punctual.

LONGUEUIL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE SISTERS of LONGUEUIL will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER next.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Laguachetie and St. Charles Borrowce Streets, RE-OPENED 1st instant.

HOUSES TO LET,

WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE. ONE Large Brick Dwelling House, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with Blinds and Double Windows, Grates, &c.

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

RAFFLE.

AN ancient and respectable Canadian Family, having for many years in their possession a RING, set with MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, of the purest water...

Montreal, July 10, 1855. I, the undersigned, L. P. Boivin, a jeweller and lapidary, do declare and certify that the GOLD RING shown to me by the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., which bears the following inscription...

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES PURTELL, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to New York, about ten years ago, and is since supposed to be residing in Upper Canada.

DR. MACKEON,

6, Haymarket Square.

DISSOLUTION.

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

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150.



REMOVAL.

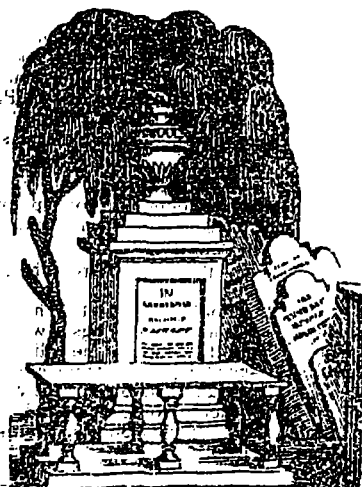
THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years...

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.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

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

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



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.

HEARSE'S! HEARSE'S!!

THE Undersigned having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSE'S, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly HARNESED, invites the Citizens of Montreal to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139, St. JOSEPH STREET, when they have need of such.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Beans, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Honey, Flour, Oatmeal, and Fresh Pork.

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

Table listing prices for various prayer beads and medals, including Gros Job's Tears, Common Brass, Small Glass, Middle Size Brass, Large Size, Very Large Size, Small Cocoa, Middle Size, White, and Red Cocoa Beads.

At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c., &c. At 3s 11d, 3s 9d, 4s 4d, 6s, 6s 3d, 6s 10 1/2d, 7s 6, 8s 9d, 10s, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s 3d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s.

STATUES FOR CHURCHES FROM MUNICH JUST RECEIVED. A splendid Statue of St. PATRICK, beautifully colored, over 5 feet high, price £25.

HOLY WATER FONTS. Parties in the country can have any article in our line forwarded to them by post, or, by express, on receipt of the money.

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

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

- List of books including 'The Witch of Milton Hill', 'Mount St. Lawrence', 'The Blessing of the Faith during the French Revolution', and 'The Blessed John de Britto, S.J.'.

6TH VOLUME OF POPULAR LIBRARY: Heroines of Charity; containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vincennes, Jeanne Biscot, Middle, le Gras, Madame de Miraimon, Mrs. Seton, &c.

The following notice of the work, is from the Buffalo Catholic Sentinel: 'This is a pocket edition brought out with clear type and very neatly bound, and its low price brings it within the reach of every person.'

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following: The Legend of Blessed Sadoc and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabina; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blessed Egardus; 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 Gailoro; The Children of Justitiani; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecilia; The Knight of Champfleury; Zulma, the Moorish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Einsiedeln; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; The Monks of Lerins; Ensebua of Marcellus; The Legend of Placidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Typpass; The Donjon Preacher; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Reux; The Legend of St. Geradon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdness of Nanterre. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.

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

THIS Institution is incorporated with the privilege of a University, and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is situated at Fordham, in a most picturesque and healthy part of the County of Westchester, eleven miles distant from the City of New York and three from Harlem.

The fathers, desirous of bestowing the most conscientious care upon the domestic comfort of the pupils, have deputed to this important and highly responsible department persons of tried skill, whose training and experience fit them for the peculiar wants of an institution which purports to be one large family.

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

Visits of students to the city are not sanctioned except for such as have their parents residing in the city; and the interests of the studies, as well as those of the moral training, are found not to warrant their frequency over once in three months. Even students not having their parents in New York may sometimes be furnished the means of visiting the city.

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

When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly. There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing, the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic.

TERMS: Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance, \$200.

N.B.—There is an additional charge of \$15 for students remaining during the summer vacation. For a few years past, owing to the high price of every kind of provisions, it was found necessary to call on the parents for the additional charge of \$20.

Book, stationery, clothes, linen, &c., are also furnished by the College at current prices, or may be procured by the parents or guardians residing in the city.

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

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

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

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.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," "THE METROPOLITAN,"

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

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE. Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

SOMETHING NEW!! PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE," WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 42, McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market,

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

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman to Mr. GEMMILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Establishment with their patronage.

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS! JOHN M'CLOSEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS! JOHN M'CLOSEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS! JOHN M'CLOSEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrophulous down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor.)

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of humors. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness.

Some who have taken it have been cured for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easily; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week.

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

"Answer—It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada—from Quebec to Toronto."

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

"I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the last seventeen years troubled with the Asthma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stramonium, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two bottles of your Pulmonic Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced more benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are several people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me."

"Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business—I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery.

"I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before."

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

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

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

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

AGENTS: Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall. Quebec—John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Ardouin, O. Giroux. Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

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

Printed and Published by JOHN GILLIES for GEORGE E. CLARK, Editor and Proprietor.