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VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.) May 2 .--- There was a very brilliant exploit performed by seven battalions of French infantry, in which the 46th Regiment were particularly distinguished, last night and this morning. They advanced before midnight and seized on the Russian ambuscades under a heavy fire. The Russians came out to meet them in force; a tremendous conflict ensued, in which the French used the bayonet in repeated charges, and at last they forced the Russians back into the works, followed them, stormed the outworks of the Central Battery, and took off eight cohorns, which they brought to General Pelissier. In this gallant affair, which lasted till 2 o'clock this morning, the French had 63 killed and 210 wounded, and 9 officers put hors de combat. The obstinacy of the combat last night and this morning was sufficiently evident from the spectacle presented by the ground between the French lines and the Batterie du Centre. The space of rubbish, broken earth, ruins of batteries, and the débris of outworks, was covered with gabions, fragments of arms, and dead bodies, and the Russians were busily engaged in burying those who had fallen inside their lines. The firing on the left was incessant and exceedingly heavy, and the Russian artillerymen did their best to avenge the loss of their comrades, but probably not with much effect, although the air was obscured by the clouds of dust arising from the shower of cannon balls, which fore along the surface, marking their course as they ricochetted among the batteries by pillars of earth dashed up by the concussion. The French replied with vigor, and from dawn till eve the contest was continued between the artillery and the riflemen in front of the Flagstaff Battery. Our batteries all day maintained a most profound silence. I was watching both the right and the left attack to-day for an hour closely, and during all that time I did not see one shot or shell from the left, and only three or four were fired from the right, principally at the quarry and rille pits in the front of the Redan, where, it is said, the Russians have a masked battery of nine guns. There is no appearance of it to the eye, hut our engineers are pretty sure of the fact. On the extreme right again the French batteries fired, pretty frequently at the Inkermann batteries. Early » this morning a little flotilla of some 25 or 30 French vessels, most of them brigs and schooners, sailed from Kamiesch, and stood over to the south-west with a gentle breeze. At 2.30 a body of Russian troops, in three divisions, each about 2,500 strong, were seen marching into Sebastopol from the camp over the Tchernaya. A very large convoy of carts and pack animals also entered the town in the course hind the rise of the cliffs on the south of the roads. The day was so clear that one could almost see their faces through the glass. Their officers were well mounted, and the men marched solidly and well :-Numbers of dogs preceded and played about the line of march, and as they passed by the numerous new batteries, at which the Russians are working night and day, the laborers ceased from their labors for the time, saluted the officers as they passed, and stood gazing on the sight, just as our own artisans would stare at a body of troops in some quiet English town. About 4 o'clock it was observed by us on the right that the enemy's battalions were forming in columns in the rear of the Flagstaff Battery, and in a few moments afterwards about 2,000 men, who were most likely volunteers, made a desperate rush out of the works close to the Central Battery, and with a loud cheer flung themselves on the French advance. For a moment their numbers and impetuosity enabled them to drive the French out of the imperfect works and ambuscades as far as the parallel, but not without a desperate resistance. The musketry was so heavy that the smoke soon obscured the scene of the conflict from sight, but the French could be seen advancing rapidly along the traverses and covered ways to the front, their bayonets flashing through the murky air in the sun; and in a few moments the Russians were driven back by the cold steel, and forced to fly hastily behind their entrenchments, which instantly opened a heavy cannonade and volleys of grape to check the pursuit of the French. Our allies fought

the subject is one of such delicacy that it is better to refrain from any comment or hypothesis respecting it. | earnestness and reality about the musketry on such It is sufficient to say that the fleet, consisting of about | occasions which has a language of its own that can-40 sail, with nearly 12,000 men on board, arrived at | not be mistaken. The regularity and precision of the rendezvous, lat. 44.54, long. 36.28, on Saturday morning and on the previous night, and that they were summoned to return to the place whence they came by an express steamer, which left Kamiesch on Friday night or Saturday morning with orders (it is said) from General Canrobert. These orders were, it is reported, sent by the French General in consequence of a communication from Paris, which rendered it incumbent on him to concentrate the forces under his command in the Chersonese. It is not to be wondered at that this abrupt termination of an expedition which, from its secret character, was doubtless intended to effect important services, excited feelings of annoyance and regret among those the time I had reached the front-about five minutes who expected to win honor and glory and position. Admiral Bruat could not venture to take on himself the responsibility of disregarding orders so imperative and so clear, and Admiral Lyons was not in a position to imitate the glorious disobedience of Nelson. No doubt all the officers engaged, French and English, experienced the bitterest disappointment when they heard the orders to go back to Kamiesch. Of the feelings of the men there can be no question, for they have been only too loudly expressed since their return. It is rumored that the Emperor directed all the troops to be concentrated for some important operation, which is to be undertaken forthwith, but it is scarcely probable his Majesty knew the expedition had actually sailed and was close to the place where, as it is believed, it was to act, at the time the orders were despatched. No one can tell where the men were to land or what place the fleet was to attack, and Kertch, Kaffa, and Anapa, each of them within a moderate distance of the rendezvous, have been severally named as the point of attack, but it is probable, from certain dispositions and orders, that the troops would have disembarked near Theodosia (Kaffa), and that the fleet would have been employed in the destruction of the forts which guard the Straits of Kertch on both sides. All such speculations are, however, worthless, nor can the real objects of the expedition be known unless the Generals who conceived it think fit to communicate them to the world. It is certain, however, that the Russians were quite aware of our proceedings, because they must have seen the flotilla cruising along the south coast of the Crimea to the eastward, and for miles the blue sky was seamed with streaks of black smoke from the steamers, which even at the of the day, and an equally numerous string of carts rendezvous were visible from the land. Those on and horses left for the interior. The troops marched board the ships which were the furthest at sea could Russian yell, a fresh burst of musketry, more cheereasily make out the land. A high peak rising out of ing, a rolling volley subsiding into spattering flashes along by the road at the head of the harbor on the easily make out the land. A lingh peak tising out of the start of the sea to the north was visible to the whole squa- and broken fire, a ringing hurrah from the front; and the sea to the north was visible to the whole squa- and broken fire, a ringing hurrah from the front; and dron ; two or three smaller elevations at no great dis- then the Russian bugles sounding " the retreat," and tance could also be seen distinctly; and there is no our own bugles the " cease firing," and the attackdoubt but that the low land itself could be discerned after half an hour's duration-was over. The enemy from the tops of the men-of-war at the rendezvous. were beaten, and were retiring to their earthworks; Sir Edmund Lyons is said to be unwell, and his illness is attributed to chagrin at the result of the expedition, or rather at the want of it. The firing was very heavy last night, particularly on the French side, and our casualties in the advanced trenches are becoming heavier every day. The French have constructed some very fine new batteries on the left, and have now put all their new guns in position. Our works are complete, and, as our new batteries are armed very licavily, and are 500 and 600 yards closer to the enemy than the old lines, we may expect tremendous results from their fire. Captain Arnold, of the 4th, in posting his sentries on the left a few nights ago, was fired at by the Russians, and fell .--As he had only a few men with him, and the enemy rushed on at once, he fell into their hands, and it is hoped he is now alive and a prisoner. The 49th over Inkermann and from the redoubts, to draw off were surprised in the advanced trenches on the right the same night, and several of them were bayoneted and received mortal or severe wounds before the 2nd Battalion of Royals, who were on duty behind them, could come to their assistance. Captain Corhan received a bayonet wound from one of his own men while leaping into the trench. The enemy were repulsed by the Royals, aided by some of the 49th .-The latter had five or six killed and 15 wounded. May 10 .- About 1 o'clock this morning the camp splendidly, and chustised the audacity of the enemy in front was roused up by an extremely heavy fire of with much severity, but our loss is, I am glad to say, musketry and repeated cheering along our Right Atvery trifling. Several Russian officers and men were | tack. The elevated ground and ridges in front of the taken prisoners, and the enemy with great difficulty. Third and Fourth Divisions were, soon crowded, with succeeded in carrying off most of their dead, and groups of men from the tents in the rear. It was a wounded, but left several of both on the ground wery dark night, for the moon had not yet risen, and While this affair, was proceeding our races were going the sky was overcast with clouds, but the incipient interpolated itself into our Crimean May. The was General Canrobert's wrong application of a te-on in a hollow behind Cathcart's hill. It is the shore of the trenches, the yell of the Russians (which our sol-May. 8.— The details of the 'Kertch' expedition' the trenches, the yell of the Russians (which our sol-have lost their interest; in asmuch as it effected no-diers have christened " the Inkermann screech"), the

thing. The most extraordinary rumors are afloat cheers of our men, and the volume of the fire indirespecting the reasons of its return re infecta, but cated the position, and showed that a contest of noordinary severity was taking place. There is an the feu de joie, the platoon or file firing of our reviews, have little akin with the passionate, intense, and startling bursts of rifle and musket, and give but an imperfect notion of the deadly rattle and fitful roll of small arms in action, where every man is loading and firing as rapidly as he can, and where the formation of the line is altering every moment. For a mile and a-half the darkness was broken by outburst of ruddy flame and bright glittering sparks, which advanced, receded, died out altogether, broke out fiercely in patches in innumerable twinkles, flickered in long lines like the electric flash along a chain, and formed for an instant craters of fire. By after the firing began-the fight was raging all along the right of our position, and as some extra men had been sent down to the batteries when the relief marched down it was thought that we might have made an attack on the Russian works close to our advanced trenches, but it was soon tolerably certain that the enemy had either made a sortie upon Gordon's new works, or a vigorous assault upon the men in front of the trenches. I cannot now ascertain the particulars of the affair, even if one could have the heart to disturb the poor fellows who may have come up from the trenches, and I can only describe what I saw. It seemed as if the fiercest and most determined struggle took place on the left of our Right Attack, but the ground is so very deceitful at night that it is impossible to determine localities with anything like precision. The wind was favorable for hearing, and the cheers of the men, their shouts, the voices of the officers, the Russian bugles and our own, were distinctly audible. The bugles of the Light Division and of the Second Division were sounding the "turn out" on our right as we reached the high ground, and soon afterwards the alarm sounded through the French camp close to them. Hundreds of the soldiers had got up, and were drawn up, watching-with the most intense interest the fight before them, as far as they could see it. The tents of the Fourth Division were lighted up, and the old Inkermann men were all anxious and ready for the word to march, should their services be required. The musketry, having rolled incessantly for a quarter of an hour, began to cease at intervals along the line. Here and there it stopped for a moment alto-gether; again it burst forth. Then came a British cheer, which thrilled through every heart, " Our fel-lows have driven them back-bravo!" Then a and now the batteries opened to cover their retreat. The Redan, Round Tower, Garden Batteries, and Road Battery, aided probably by the ships, lighted up the air from the muzzles of their guns. The batteries at Careening Bay and at the North side of the harbor contributed their fire, and the sky was seamed by the red track of innumerable shells. You could see clearly at times the ground close around you from the flashes of the cannon. The round shot tore the air with a harsh roar, and shells burst almost in vollies along our lines. The Russians were avenging themselves as best they might for their repulse, and the extent of their mortification and anger might be inferred from the vigor and weight of their cannonade. The instant they began to fire, our ever active allies the French, on our right, opened from their batteries the Russian guns from our men; and our own batteries also replied, and sent shot and shell in the direction of the retreating enemy. The effect of this combined fire was very formidable to look at, but was probably not near so destructive as that of the musketry. From half-past one till three o'clock the cannonade continued, but the spectators had retired before two o'clock, and tried to sleep as well they might in the midst of the thunders of the inferna turmoil. This conflict must have caused considerable loss, and it is a time of painful suspense while one is in a state of uncertainty respecting the fate of friends and the result of such an encounter. Soon after, three o'clock, A., M., it began to blow and rain with great violence; and on getting up this morning, I, really imagined that one of our terrible winter days

May 11 .- The fight appears to have been a sortie or even a premeditated attack; but whatever it was, the Russians were completely foiled. It is supposed the Russians had 150 hors de combat. The tremendous cannonade they opened was unattended with much effect, considering its weight and intensity, and was only so much waste of ammunition, but our fire on their retreating columns must have added considerably to their casualties. The total loss in the Light Division last night, I am glad to say, turns out to be only 14 hors de combat. Lieut. Lowrence, of the 34th regiment, and three men were wounded. The gallant 7th regiment had five men wounded; the 88th regiment, three men; the 90th regiment, one man; and the 23rd, one man wounded. The Russians have succeeded in getting five mortars to bear upon our right attack, which are likely to increase our casualties. We have never had so many mortars directed against this one spot at any time previous to the present.

NO. 44.

May 12 .-- Last night, in the midst of an awful storm of rain and wind-so thick that no one could see a yard beyond him-a body of Russians came up on our left attack, but the sentries gave the alarm just in time; and Colonel Macbeth, of the 68th Regiment, got his men into order and received the first fire of the enemy as they came up to the trench with perfect steadiness. Some of the Russians leapt up on the parapet and jumped into the battery, where they at once met their fate. There was a desperate struggle between the Russians and the men of the 68th outside the lines, in which the bayonet was freely used on both sides; but the enemy were repulsed by our fellows, led by Colonel Macbeth, Lieutenant Hamilton, and a sergeant of the 68th. I regret to say that Captain Lloyd Edwards and six men of the 68th were killed, and 22 men of the same regiment were wounded. We took some wounded prisoners. It is of course impossible to ascertain the particulars.

The Post gives an account of the fate of the secret expedition from Sebastopol, bound for the Straits of Kertch, on the 2nd of May :- " A battery of artillery, consisting of 134 horses and 180 men; and 30 sappers; embarked on the same day. The infantry was chiefly composed of French troops, the whole British force mustering about 2,800 men, with" 780 horses and transport animals. Sir George Brown was entrusted with the command in chief of the expedition. Each man had 50 rounds in pouch, and 100 per man in reserve. One waggon for rockets attended the battery of artillery. The commissariat had 14 days' provisions with them. The destination of the expedition was Kertch Straits, where they were to land at a small bay, just beyond Kamiesch Pourt, and about 10 miles from Kertch. Their first endeavors were to have been directed to an attack by landwand sea on Fort St. Paul, lying about eight miles from Kertch, a fortress mo 21 guns. It was intended to march along the shore and attack it in rear, whilst the fleet bombarded it in front. After having dismantled this place, they were to proceed on to Kertch. The main object of the expedition was to destroy the depots of reserved stores stationed there by the enemy; and to open a road into the sea of Azoff. Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, accompanied a reconnaissance to this place some time since, and it was from his report that the expedition had its origin. The enemy are said to have sunk a considerable number of vessels from Fort St. Paul to the sand-banks from the Asiatic side, and also some in the Straits of Yenikale. The distance of Kertch from this place is about 180 miles: The return to Balaklava, early on the morning of the 6th, of the whole expedition has filled every one with surprise and astonishment. The expedition had reached its destination, or at any rate, within a few miles of it, at daylight vesterday morning, and were preparing to disembark, which they anticipated would be accomplished by 8;am. They could see the forts at about eight miles' distance. At this moment a signal was hoisted, from the admiral's ship for captains to come on board, and on their return the orderwas given to return to Balaklava. Never were men's minds more disappointed ; and never before did officers and soldiers swear more vchemently fatio the ill-luck which had over-taken them. It now appears that news had been received by the admirals from the Emperor, which had the effect of 'countermanding the expedition. Rumor says that 'a screwis loose; "that the French objected to the expedition; and, further, that if it went, for the troops to land at Kaffa Bay, then to pass over to Arabat, and afterwards take the Kertch peninsula in front of them. On this point, it is said the allies disagreed? 24 The true reason for the recall of the expedition, it appears, interpolated itself into our Crimean May. The was General Canrobert's wrong application of a teand the more star nor of the second of the s

abandoned by 'order of the Government;' which, we suppose, means orders from Paris and London. The Emperor throughout the war has taken an active part, in the plans of the expedition. The telegraph enables the allied generals to communicate their proceedings and intentions in a few hours to Paris and London, and it is by no means improbable that the proposed expedition did not meet with the approbation of the Emperor, in conjunction with his military advisers at home and the English Government, who work the war by the map and communi-cate moves from Paris (!). General Pélissier, who has now the supreme command of more than 100,000 French troops, has received instructions and plans of operation from Paris, which have been submitted to the English Commander in Chief, and have obtained the approbation of our own military authorities at home. The removal of General Canrobert leaves the field clear of any difficulties which that brave commander might have thrown in the way of new plans of operation (if ever he did so), and which strategical operations might not include the expedition to Kertch." Admiral Bruat reported some time since that the Russians had sunk vessels in the Straits of Yenikale, and 'rendered the navigation of those waters almost impossible. Amongst other blunders (adds the Post), we have comparatively hitherto neglected the Sea of Azoff, and taken no means to keep open its difficult passage, or intercept supplies which have been carried to the Crimea by Russian transports. Wanting in plan, purpose, and supreme command, we have gone on, throughout the war, trusting rather to accidents than reckoning on legitimate probabilities."

2

Relative to the abortive expedition to Kertch, a letter appears in the Patrie, expressing the deep disappointment felt by the officers at being recalled by telegraph at the moment when the success of the expedition was certain. It says :-- " The disappointment amongst the troops was very great, as every one felt certain of striking a brilliant blow. The Russians were not prepared to oppose us at the place chosen for the landing, and we should not have met with any serious obstacle in gaining possession of Kertch."

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

There is very little in the progress and aspect of affairs to exhilarate the spirits of the army with hopes of immediate action. The Sardinians have sent on their advanced guard, but as yet it does not seem as if it was very well known what is to be done with these excellent and soldierlike looking troops. In addition to the fever, some fatal cases of cholera have uppeared in camp, especially among the hard drinkers and the young soldiers recently joined, and diarrhea and dysentery are beginning to show themselves once more. It cannot be from any want of proper food that these diseases arise. They must rather be the result of certain conditions which will always affect multitudes of men crowded together for months in a narrow space of ground and sleeping in close tents as close as they can lie. The army is not only supplied with necessaries, they have "bread" three times a-week; it is brown, but not sour, and when eaten before it becomes stale, it is palatable enough. There are no less than 17 articles included in their ration returns, and among the "luxuries" which have been issued to the men are maccaroni, cheese, hams, vermicelli, sausages, peas, vegetables of various sorts, wine, Daffy's elixir, game pies, Welheck ale, tobacco, &c. In a few days they will receive rations of light porter-two quarks to every three men-instead of their rum, till all in store is finished. The ration of wine was very small-in one division, for instance, it was only the third of a gill per man. Many of these things came from the Crimean Army Fund's stores, and some of the officers adopted the judicious plan of setting up small retail establishments for the distribution of those stores, where necessaries were sold at a loss, and luxuries were disposed of at such an increased price as met the loss on the necessaries. Colonel Seymour, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, took considerable pains in the management of a depot on this principle, and its success answered his best expectations, and fully rewarded his generous exertions. The 10th Hussars and 48th Regiment have received warm clothing also from the Crimean Fund, as they felt cold on arriving here. The hams, sausages, vermicelli, &c., were, believe, sent from Venice by Lord Westmoreland. Notwithstanding these supplies, disease, as I have said, still clings to us; but the cholera is not by any means prevalent, and the isolated cases which have exhibited themselves, though of a virulent nature, do not present the intense form of the Asiatic cholera. The Sanitary Commissioners have examined the hospitals in front, but, so far as I can hear, they had nothing important to suggest of a practical nature .--The soil is saturated with decaying animal matter. I have slept lately in a sunken but in which a corpse lies buried, with only a few inches of earth between its head and my own. Within a yard and a half of the door of my present abode are the shallow graves of three soldiers, a little earth heaped up loosely over them, mixed with scanty lime, which does not leven destroy the rank vegetation that springs out of them. Nearer still is a large mound, supposed to contain the remains of a camel-rather a large supply of noxious gases ; and further away, at the distance of about 180 yards, are the graves of the division, where hundreds of bodies lie lightly covered as close, as they is well. When I first saw our men firing (last Sacan pack. In front of the hut are two mounds, about [turday, the 21st] from the rifle pits, they had no idea ten feet 'distant, containing the buried offal of the off range or distance. Two of them were firing at butchers, and on the left are the remains of more the same place, one with his sight up for 700 yards,

follow from such a state of things? Simply this-a very small quantity of lime is shaken over the earth which lies upon these remains, and it is a chance whether it is of the least use or not. The Turks resolutely refuse to allow lime to be placed over the graves of their people at Balaklava, and the consequences are already beginning to develop themselves. Among one of the most useful improvements in Balaklava must be reckoned the filling in of the end of the harbor. It had become a horrid swamp, hideous and nauseous, to every sense-where water and land had contended, for the master, and at last effected a compromise in the form of the most abominable mud, blended with floating offal from the ships, the debris of drowned animals from the sea and starved animals from the land, decayed vegetables, and slimy nastiness unutterable. Thanks to Admiral Boxer or Colonel Harding, this devil's quagmire has now been covered over with gravel and with stones, and stakes have been driven into the sea so as to form a quay all'along the top of the harbor.

SIEGE WORKS.

Nothing can exceed the solidity of our lines; but the cover in the parallels is not so perfect as could be desired, owing to the difficulty of the ground. I have read remarks with respect to the advantages rendered to the enemy by the ravines, but, if they have been considerable to them, they have been incalculably great to us. They are so many covered ways and approaches to our batteries and works, and have saved us a prodigious amount of labor in the early part of the siege, but they fail us in advance of the mounds on which our batteries rest. In this stage of the siege it would be unwise to indicate the position of our new works. Suffice it to say that they are likely to prove very formidable and destructive, and that the French are preparing some " astonishing effects" for their friends on the left. The Cossacks keep aloof from us; now and then they cut off a runaway bullock, and always show they are on the alert for fresh meat. In fact, our cattle have a perverse tendency to run over to the Cossack pickets, and many exciting chases have taken place across the plain after them, to the great delight of our idle officers. Sometimes a shot is fired at the more daring of the Cossacks who descend into the plain, but they generally keep out of range, and their greatest triumph has been to put to flight a few woodcutters on the hills outside Balaklava. The daily drills of the Turkish troops on the plain are suspiciously watched by our friends, and attract a good deal of their attention, and the display of our cavalry the other day drew a large collection of these wild and not very valiant lancers, to the top of the hills to look at the glittering spectacle. Races are, I am glad to say, rather at a discount. They were becoming de trop, even though they tended to stabilitate the entente cordinle between us and any "sporting characters" among the French officers. Cricket has made some faint attempts to establish itself, but the soil of the Crimea is not kindly, and there is quite hard bowling enough from the Russian batteries to satisfy the most enthusiastic bat in the army. The Zouaves have got up a theatre in their camp, and perform an original pièce de circonstance, the proceeds being devoted to the aid of the French prisoners in Sebastopol, who are said to be badly off.-The principal fun of the piece is derived from the introduction of an English soldier, who is a great admirer of his French comrades, and who converses with the characters of the play through the medium of two phrases, "Bono Franzis" and "Donnez moi du Cognac, John-nee." Our lively neighbors have got fast hold of the belief that "the Lord Mayor of London" is coming out to command the English, as a counterpoise to the Emperor's assumption of the command of the French. Perhaps, the origin of the aith in his lordship's military position may be traced to the witticism of an officer at Balakla, the other day, who, when the Guards, would not present arms to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, an honor which they reserve for the Royal House and for the Field Marshal in command of the army, informed a French officers anxious to know the reason of such, a compliment being omitted, that the Guards only presented arms to the Queen and to the Lord Mayor of London .---It is said that the Russians force their prisoners to work in their batteries and trenches. We have never done so with their men whom we have taken, but if any prisoner likes to work at Balaklava, he is engaged upon the roads or in the streets, and is naid 1s. a day for his labor. There are, however, very few prisoners and deserters now on our hands, and it is singular that in the nightly sorties, we very seldom take any Russians. Labor is now abundant. It is afforded to us by all the ragamuffins, of Europe and What Asia, and ragamufin labor is generally dear. can the Eupatorians think of 3s a-day-the sum which is given to a hard-working non-commissioned cflicer, and which is equal to the revenues of one of their own head men?

down from the batteries towards the town. I told them to elevate for 900 yards. They made them dodge from house to house. But when they got into the street, they thought they were out of our, range, and coolly walked arm-in-arm down the middle of the street. I could not quietly stand that; I took the best rifle, put up the sight for 900, and calculating the distance to be about 1000 yards, I fired high .-The man on the right dropped like a stone, and the other two rushed into a house. He lay there for some time. They afterwards managed to get him into a house. This shows what the rifles will do when properly laid on. Afterwards I saw two carts laden with powder-boxes going from the town to the batteries, at what I guessed to be one thousand one hundred yards. I took a rifle, and soon caused the drivers to run for the batteries, and leave the carts to come as they could: Our men said I knocked; over five or six, but I only feel certain about one. I was sent out to the rifle pits again on Tuesday, the 24th, but the Russians were very shy that day, and gave very few chances. I had a regular duel with a Russian in the nearest rifle pit to us (250' yards.) In about half an hour he gave up firing, and, as I had put about four shots out of seven through his loop hole, I thought I must have hit him. I left a namesake of mine in my company to watch him. Very soon the Russian (who, by the by, was a splendic shot) fired again, and put the ball right through Pri--'s cap, because he did not bob his head vate when he saw the smoke. They began to fire 68pounders at us in the rifle pits from a great gun in the Redan, 700 yards from the pit J was in, and with two men loading rifles for me, I bullied them so much that they were half an hour loading the gun, for 1 had a very sharp corporal watching the gunners with my telescope, and directly they appeared I fired into the embrasure. As soon as I saw the gun was loaded. I made the men lie down close under the parapet till they fired. The shot came close over our heads, but did no harm. The same thing went on again, but they only fired four shots at us altogether, and did no harm. We lost no men that day, but on Saturday I had three men killed and one wounded of my party by round shot. Two were only a few yards from me, and were cut right in two by a 24pound shot. I have told you a few incidents of my experience in the trenches, and now I take no notice of shot or shell, except to take the necessary precautions to get out of the way."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SYNOD OF KILLALOE .- The first Diocesan Synod of Killaloe which has been held for centuries in the ancient episcopal town from which the diocese takes its name, was opened on Monday moining in the beautiful and commodious parochial church, which was thronged by crowds of the faithful from an early hour. The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Lord Bishop, presided, and all the parish priests of the diocese with the exception of ten, who were detained by illness or important business in their respective parishes, attended, but the fifty-two parishes which comprise the diocese, were all represented on the occasion.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel has been pleased to sanction the appointment of the Rev. Dr O'Brien, V. G., as Vicar Capitular of this diocese pending the election of a successor to the late greatly lamented and generally revered Right Rev. Dr. Foran, bishop of Waterford and Lismore. - Tipperary Free Press.

The Very Rev. Philip M'Gauran, P.P., of Temple port, and dean of the diocese of Kilmore, died on Thursday, the 10th instant, at his residence, Springhill, near Bawnboy. The deceased reverend gentle-man was in the 94th year of his age, and had been at the time of his death fully fifty-seven years a labourer in the Lord's vineyard.-Anglo Celt.

The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne,

that the proposed expedition against Kertch was the results which, according to all experience, must called to me and said that three men were coming Ireland. The reasons that have irresistibly drawn us. to this conviction are :- First, that the College of May-nooth would not suffer by the loss of the government grant; Secondly, that the downfall of the bloated Pro-testant, Establishment, with many other blessings, should soon follow the removal of the grant. The question then, arises-Where will Maynooth find a substitute for the State grant? We answer-In the generosity of Catholic Ireland. We have no fears on that score. Let the bishops but direct their priests to make an annual appeal to their flucks, and our life on it they will meet with a cheerful and overflowing response. The Catholics of Ireland contribute over a quarter of a million pounds every year to support their clergy, and will they stop at a few-for the education of their priesthood? We have not the smallest hesitation in saying, that if the people of Ireland were asked whether they would rather undertake the support of Maynooth than continue to accept such a miserable dole from government, with all the filth and aspersions that accompany it, they would declare at once that they would not have the name of such a beggarly sum, in lieu of the millions forced out of their pockets for the support of the Protestant Church, but that they would rather reject the former, that they might go with clean hands to the task of uprooting the latter. — Tipperary Leader.

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ESKER AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ATHEMV, COUNTY GALWAY .- The Lords of the Treasury, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Right Hon, the Eral of Carisle, Lord Lieutenant of Iteland, have given to the Very Rev. Doctor Smyth, a liberal grant towards the support of his agricultural establishment.

Daniel Corbett, Esq., of Cork, the originator of the Cork Exhibition, died suddenly in that city on Sunday 20th ult.

LORD CARLISLE IN CORK .- The Cork Athenizium was formally inaugurated by the Lord Lieutenant on Thursday, 24th ult.

ENCAMPMENT AT THE CURRAGH .- Nothing is yet. known relative to the military arrangements at the Curragh beyond the fact of its being intended ultimately to encamp 10,000 men there. No decision has yet been arrived at as to what regiments are to go there. It is supposed that, with a view to instruct other officers in staff duties, there will be a Major-General and a regular staff, (Assistant-Adjutant and. Assistant-Quartermaster Generals, with Majors of Brigade under them,) appointed expressly for the camp. There will be huis ready for 5000 men the first week in June, and the others in a few weeks afterwards.

Notices have been issued from the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer in Ireland, requiring proposals for the construction and erection of wooden buildings to accommodate troops at Armagh, Bellast, and Londonderry, in the north ; and at Buttevant, Cork, Kinsale, Charles Fort, and Tralee, in the south. Seven regiments of English militia are told off for

service in Ireland, but which they are is unknown.

One man in Limerick, Mr. Hartigan, has within the first five or six months, purchased over 300 horses for the 17th Lancers serving in the Crimea.

The Nation has the following on the subject of Mr. Lucas's mission to Rome :- "Mr. Lucas is expected to return to Ireland about the middle of June. We have heard that preparations are already in progress to give our honourable friend a triumphal welcome in his constituency. The statement of the Archbishop of Dublin having left Rome is incorrect. His Grace remains at the Irish College; but it is rumoured that he leaves the Holy City upon Monday. We are not able to acquaint our many correspondents on the subject with the exact results of the mission. They will learn them in good time. Meanwhile, they will observe that it is not likely the Bishop of Meath would have so strongly pronounced his sanction upon the series of meetings about to take place in his diocese, if there existed the least probability that the Holy See intended to interfere with the liberty of priests in political matters."

SMITH O'BRIEN .- The following letter appeared in the Freeman of the 16th ult. :--

My Dear Gray-Your readers will be eager to know the result of the memorial for the unconditional restoration of Mr. O'Brien to his home and country. There is no positive result as yet; but, I trust, a satisfactory one is now neither doub nor 14th inst., it was presented to Lord Palmerston by a deputation consisting of Sir Denham Norreys, Col. Dunne, Mr. Butt, Col. Greville, Mr. Fitzstephen French, Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, Mr. Swift, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Maguire, and myself. Mr. Butt read the memorial and he and Sir Denham Norreys were the spokesmen of the Deputation; but all took part in the anxious and prolonged conversation which ensued. It was represented to Lord Palmerston that the memorial was signed by a number of members of Parliament totally unprecedented ; that they belonged to all parties; that they included many men of the greatest mark in the House; many men who had held office in former governments; and the representatives of the most important constituencies in the three kingdoms. He was reminded that a memorial to the same effect has been signed by upwards of a thousand Deputy Lieutentants, Magistrates, Grand Jurors, Clergymen, Aldermen, Town Councillors, and Poor Law Guardians in Ireland. That in the Parliament of Canada, a country which Mr. O'Brien has never visited, nearly half the entire House voted for an address to the Queen praying a full and free par-don; that in Van Dieman's Land, previous to his de-parture, the most respectable Colonists, without disinction of creed or nation, and headed by the Speaker of the Legislative Council, presented him an address of congratulation ; that in Melbourne a large number of the Colonists, headed by some of the most influential members of the Council, entertained him at a pub-... lic banquet on the same occasion; that in France and Belgium he had excited similar respect, and enthusiasm; and that a frank assent to the prayer of the memorial would undoubtedly be a most popular act not only in Ireland but in the most distant countries. His Lordship was also reminded that though Mr. John Martin and Mr., Kevin O?Doherty, were not named in m nooth from all State endowment would be an incalcul- the memorial, the deputation took for granted that as-able advantage to religion, and the source of immense they had been allowed to come to Europe on the same

LIFE IN A RIFLE PIT.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Crimea :--

"Within the last week I have been twice in the trenches, both times in the advanced trench, and the rifle pits in front of it, and for the first time. I tried the new Enfield rifle (a smaller bore than the Minie.) They carry beautifully while clean, for about 20 rounds, but then they begin to lead, and do not carry

while lately sojourning at Rome, obtained the sanction of the Holy See to the establishment of a chapter in his lordship's diocese, and the Sovereign Pontiff has graciously appointed the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, of Cloyne, to be dean thereof. The selection of Dr. Russell for this dignity will be hailed with delight by his numerous friends and the public as a tribute justly due to his extensive acquirements as a theologian, and to the efficient and conciliatory manner in which he had discharged the duties of vicar-general and administrator of the diocese during the temporary ab-sence of his much revered bishop. - Cork Examiner.

MISSION OF THE VERY REV. FATHERS RINOLFI AND VILAS .- The mission was opened on Sunday in the parishes of Kilconly and Kilbannon. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam was present, and preached a moving and effective sermon in the Irish language to a very numerous congregation. On each day since there were two sermons delivered by the Very Rev. missionaries, as also an Irish sermon delivered by some of the Catholic priests of the neighbourhood. The Triduum in honor of the Immaculate Conception, commenced on Tuesday, and closed on Thursday evening. There was an exposition and a solemn Be-nediction of the Blessed Sacrament each day during the Triduum. The crowds in attendance were immense, and some idea may be formed of the number who approach the sacraments, from the fact that almost every day, from an early hour in the morning till late in the evening, both the Rev. Fathers, who conducted the mission, and nearly twenty clergymen from the neighbouring parishes, were employed in the confessionals.

MAYNOOTH GRANT :-- We have no hesitation in declaring our complete conviction that, so far from entailing the smallest injury on the interests of the Ca-tholic Church, in this country, the separation of May, nonth from all State endowment would be an incalculgain to the people of Ireland; and that instead of list-ening, session after session, and year after year, to a ther grace which the memorialists now sought to have ten feet 'distant, containing the buried offal of the off range or distance. Two of them were hring at butchers, and on the left are the remains, of more camels, and of God knows what beside, which emits pestilential odors when the sun shines. This is a nice spot to live in, you will say; and yet L believe it is quite as favorably situated as the stents and huts of many hurdreds out here. What is done to prevent

ABSCONDING DEBTORS IN IRELAND .- A bill brought in by Mr. Cairns and Mr. Napier facilitates the more ing at sea, apparently abandoned, near the Island of arrest of absconding debtors in Ireland, by Boffin, county Mayo. It was boarded by some fish-authorizing assistant barristers, Commissioners of ermen, and brought into the barbour it turns out to Bankruptcy, and mayors and recorders of corporate towns, to grant warrants for the arrest of debtors of £20 and upwards, where oath is made that there is cause for believing that the debtor is about to quit Ireland.

SCOTCH FARMERS IN IRELAND .- Of late several farmers/ of Roxburghshire have settled in Ireland, it is believed to their entire satisfaction. This propensity is not likely to be soon arrested, as farms are becoming, year after year, more difficult to obtain at home. This is partly caused by the system of laying several farms together, now so common, by which means) one set of buildings answers for the whole. Another cause is the growing wealth of the tenantry, which enables them to rent several farms. Two very skil--ful agriculturists on the Teviot, after a careful inspection of various districts, have just selected a splendid farm in the county Mayo, the property of Lord Lucan, the rent of which exceeds £2,000 a year.

THE Exopus .- Notwitstanding the improved prospects of agriculturists, numbers of agricultural laborers, of both sexes, are daily emigrating. The departures of emigranis have usually hitherto been smaller from the port of Belfast than from any of the other principal norts of the kingdom; and if we are to judge of the drain by emigration from the country at large by the numbers leaving Belfast, the population must be at present undergoing a very considerable diminution. Within the last week no fewer than 250 persons, of both sexes, have left here by the steamers for Liverpool, to take shipping for America, and seventy others have passed over, whose destination is Australia. The great majority of them appear to be agricultural laborers, but there were some few attizans .- Banner of Ulster.

FARM LABORERS .- Every day brings us new intelligence of the unfortunate condition of this useful but badly treated community. The state of their cabins, their miserable clothes and food, and the deplorable manner in which their children are brought up, are beginning to attract attention, and command the commisseration of all right thinking persons. The brother of one of the most extensive landholders in this county told us a few days since, that it is pitiable to look at the hardships the farm laborers endure. "No matter," said he, "how high agricultural produce becomes in the market, the poor larm laborer enjoys uone of the benefits. A most respectable shopkeeper of Dundalk tells us that the farm laborers have great difficulty in supplying themselves with the coarsest food, by the small wages they receive ; and that he has sold them bran, which he says, they purchase to mix with Indian meal, to endeavour to sustain existence. - Dundalk Democrat.

KHLKENNY .- The alernate heat and rains of the past few days have been most auspicious for the husbandman in this locality. The corn crops promise most favorably, and the polatoes, which begin to peep over ground, appear most healthy.—Moderator. GALWAY.—The fine genial rain which we have had

this week has been of material service to the crops. If Providence would but vouchsafe us alternate heat and rain during the next six or seven weeks we could securely count upon a rich and plentiful harvest. We have not heard as yet of a single case of failure in the potatoe crop. The cereal crops are looking right well wheat, in particular, is in a flourishing condition .---Independent.

The rain continues to fall copiously, and its effects are beneficial in the extreme. The preceding drought onlyithat he will give a more vigorous direction to the attended with frost at night, had hitherto retarded all operations of the French army, but that he will show vegetation-the crops, corn and green, looking stunted and seared-all this is now changed, the fields look verdant and blooming, and a few days have already accomplished what one would have supposed a month could scarcely have brought about .- Roscommon Messanger.

At no period within the last 20 years have we witnessed so much land under tillage as we have this The rain with which we have been blessed season. has given the young corn, potatoes, and pastures a luxuriant appearance.-Roscommon Journal. C!!

grass crops have progressed rapidly, and the country spring a systematic scheme of the campaign should Argus. Spring operations may be reported as over. Vegetation is yet backward, but now that night frosts are disappearing, and that milder weather is being antici-pated we shall probably find the growing crops have lost very little by the late season. Potatoes in fact are much better not to have been so far forward as to have run the risk of the young plants being cut off by frost. Cereal crops look strong and healthy .- Belfast Mercury.

On the 19th of May a large steamer was seen floatermen, and brought into the harbour. It turns out to be the Koh-i-noor, which runs on the Shannon between Limerick and Kilmsh. She is supposed to have broken from her mooring and drifted all the way from the Shannon, near one hundred miles. Her paddlewheels were broken, but she was found in other respects uninjured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the nights of the 24th and 25th of May, a very spirited debate took place in the London Parliament, on a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, moved by Disraeli. The motion was lost by a majority of 100.

LORD DUNDONALD'S PLANS. - The Athenaum says-" It is said, and, we believe, is correctly said, by wellinformed persons, that the scientific commission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians, have reported in favour of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engineers."

The most desponding peacemonger will not assert that our condition has as yet become so miserable and so hopeless that we have not still in our own hands, under terms more or less ignominious, the alternative of Peace or War. Nothing has happened so materially to alter the state of things which existed a month ago at Vienna that we need despair of finding pardon and reconciliation from the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russia, if we approach him in a becoming spirit, and bow before his throne with due and decorous humility. The conditions may, indeed, be a little grievous, the treatment not altogether what we have been used to, but we do really believe that if we are content to abandon Turkey to her fate by surrendering those very safeguards to which Russia has admitted her to be entitled,-if we would leave the Enxine a Russian lake, withdraw our troops from before Sebastopol, leaving behind us the railway and electric telegraph, as agreeable souvenirs of our presence and trophies of our defeat more durable and more profitable than triumphal arches and monunental obelisks,-the Czar though justly incensed at our contumacy, will not turn a deaf ear to our penitenee. We have, then, a choice between Peace and War, and it is also tolerably evident that the exercise of that choice is of the most momentous importance. Neither the advocates of Peace nor the advocates of War can deny this, and on the present occasion we appeal to both of them. If we continue to carry on War when we ought to make Peace we are responsible for the blood that we needlessly shed, for the social affections on which we trample, for the demostic ties which we tear asunder, for he happiness which we mar, and the miseries we create. If, on the other hand we make Peace when duty and honour urge us alike to the continuence of War, we are basely betraying the interests of a noble cause, unworthily deserting faithful and valiant allies, giving fresh strength to the overbearing oppressor, weakening the hands of all who struggle for right, justice, and freedom, and inviting that injury to ourselves which we shall have failed to avert from those whom we undertook to protect .- Times.

General Pelissier, who now takes the chief command of the French army, is an officer of considerably higher standing and more advanced age than his predecessor. He has also the reputation of a man of more resolute character. It is to be hoped therefore not himself superior to the hesitations or sudden impulses produced by orders from a distance. We are now enering upon our second campaign in the Crimea under circumstances far more favorable than those of the preceding year. The allied Generals have far larger armies at their disposal; they have a more accurate knowledge of the country, and a more permanent base of operations. To use these advantages with effect nothing is wanted, but a definite and well-considered plan of operations, and it is impossible to suppose that during the long and perilous delays of the winter, fol-Although the weather has been cold, both grain and lowed by the arrival of vast reinforcements in the Crimea is in a condition to assume the offensive, or that the reinforcements it may have received are at all equal to those which have already reached the allied camps. On the contrary, it is highly improbable that the Russian forces in the Crimea are superior to our own in numbers or in strength, and the difficulty of increasing that army is augmented by the exhaustion of supplies in the interior of the peninsula. If we are not greatly deceived, the allies have sufficient military strength to engage in field operations from any point they may select on the coast, without abandoning the siege of the Southern part of Sebastopol. Those operations are of incalculably greater importance than the slow and indecisive attacks which may be directed against the outworks of the town, and we hope that the only instructions sent from home are such as may give, a more constant and energetic support in this portion of our enterprise. - Times. "THE MEN" IN THE HIGHLANDS .- A class of fanitical preachers called "The Men" conduct services in all the parishes from the Braes of Lochaber to Cranton, in connection with the Free Church, the only exception being Laggan, where the solitary minister of that body presides. Yet even a coterie of male and female dissentients exercise sway. Embracing the tract referred to, and within its bounds, mechanics of every known name in the Highlands, casting away the impliments of their trade, betake themselves to the it their boast they are illiterate and uneducated, and leading people into the belief that their illumination is from on high. Here a carpenter presides, there a mason, in this place a gardner, in his neighborhood a retired blacksmith or a lame cobbler. And in these schools of the prophets a large body of devout pupils, are in training for the office, while a host of sighing and adoring admirers follow in their wake. Wonderful is the backstairs influence of some of those men. In fawould feel ashamed to introduce those spiritual in-

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND .- The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the north of Scotland to Canada. One vessel left the city of Aberdeen last week for Quebec with 330 emigrants; and the total number that have left from this and other ports in the north of Scotland during the last two months amounts to about 5,000 persons. the great majority of these are farm servants, men and women, most of whom have saved a few pounds from their scanty wages, and go out to take situations, in Canada until they can purchase land for themselves. The accounts received from the emigrants who went out in 1853 and 1854 are of so encouraging a nature that, unless proprietors and farmers at home shall manage to give their sereants more than £4 and £5 in the half year as wages, with food, they will not be able to get hands to work their farms .- Glasgow Free Press.

MIGRATION OF ENCLISH MORMONS .- We see by the English papers, that a number of converts to Mormonism, had gone from the neigborhood of Cheltenham to embark at Liverpool. We understand says the Cheltenham Examiner, that among the Saints who departed on this occasion, were several persons of respectable character, one man and woman, in particular, were formerly regular attendants at the Old Church; but being unable to obtain accomodation there, they left the church for chapel, and finally were induced to join the Mormonite body, in the Bath road. They have now broken up their home, where they had resided upwards of thirty years, and have gone away to voluntary exile, in obodience with the principal of their sect. Another among their number was a respectable female, who has lived as servant with one of our leading tradesmen for several years, she was much prized by her employers, but neither their judicious advice, nor the tears of her parents, who were very averse to her joining the Mormonites, were sufficient to prevent her proceeding to the new Jerusalem of the Western world.

Pauperism continues to increase in Birmingham, Coventry, Noneaton, Kidderminster, Dudley, and the ron districts of South Staffordshire.

The Rev. L. Buller is expelled by the provost and board of Cambridge University, on the charge of perjury and fraud in a Chancery suit.

Upwards of 108 of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished in the ship John have been recovered at St. Keverne, and have all been interred. The greater part of these were taken up by dredging.

WHO WAS THOMAS A KEMPIS ?- Mr. Disraeli, in a recent sitting of the House of Commons, asked, "Who was Thomas a Kenipis ?" and an honourable and learned gentleman gave the profeund answer, "He was Thomas a Kempis." The same great authority, if asked, "Who was the man in the Iron mask ?" would no doubt answer that he was the man who wore the mask of iron; and he would consider the reply as perfectly satisfactory. But our object in referring to the Thomas a Kempis affair is, to inform Mr. Disraeli and his honourable colleague of a fact of which neither seem to be aware-and that is, that Thomas a Kempis, whoever he was, was not the author of the famous " Imitation of Jesus Christ." The authorship of that extraordinary work was ascribed to him, because the oldest manuscript of it known to be extant was signed by him ; but it has now been ascertained. beyond all reasonable doubt, that he only put his name to it as copyists, not as author; and that the real author of the work was the learned John Gerson, who was one of the most celebrated theologians of his day, and who was for some time Chancellor of the University of Paris.-Athenœum.

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS .- Grains of all kinds are doing well throughout New England, and the prospects for frui are unusually flattering. In most parts of New York agriculturist recongratulating themselves upon the prospect of an unusually productive yield.

REV. DR. DONNELLY. — After two years of excessive labor in the service of the Irish University, this exemplary clergyman returned, by last steamer, to Ireland. -American Celt.

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS .- The cholera is raging as an epidemic in New Orleans, and the Board of Health of the city has made public declaration of the melancholy fact.

ANOTHER SHAME FOR MASSACHUSETTS. - Every week brings forth some new disgrace for Massachusetts., The extradition of the Irish girl, Mary Williams and her infant daughter, is fresh in the memory of our readers, but a recent discovery has brought to light a still more atrocious case. The same vessel that bore off this poor friendless girl, carried also a helpless lunatic, huddled from his cell in the asylumn, on board, alone among strangers, to be conveyed to his native country, where, perhaps, not a solitary relative remains to cheer the dark remnant of his life. Hugh Carr, a native of Ireland, long resident in this country, an inchoate citizen, who, up to the period when Heaven mysteriously deprived him of reason, faithfully performed all the duties of a good citizen, and contributed his measure of taxation for the support of the State, was at the time of his affliction, consigned by his family to the Lunatic Asylumn, in the hope of restoration to his senses. His brother and family are all residents of Massachusetts; capable and willing to support him if the State considered him an onjust burden -which he certainly was not-yet, without consulting them as to his provision, or acquainting them with their intentions, the fanatical officials of this hot-bed of bigotry smuggle the unconsious lunatic on board ship, and pack him off to Ireland, utterly indifferent, as to his future fate. The most hateful of European tyrannies would not be guilty of a more traculent crime than this. The threat of an action at law by the brother of Mr. Carr has brought the managers of the Asylumn to their senses, and they now propose to bring the unfortunate man back again. It is too late for the reputation of the State. His restitution may lessen his misery, but it will not lessen her crime. Subsequent investigation also has put the case of Mary Williams in a worse form than it was at first represented. The Boston Allas has sifted the matter to the bottom, and declares : " She was not a pauper abroad, and she never had been a pauper. She came here with an aunt who is now living in the State, and is not a pauper. This girl-for she is quite younghad been deceived abroad, and she came here to conceal her shame. When near the time of her confinement, she was sent to the alms house; and when next we hear of her, she is torn from the only being who loves her, and is sent over the sea. Before she could make her wants known, before she could appeal to benevolent men or women for aid, before she could effect any arrangement for supporting berself by her own labor, she is driven by force out of this Commonwealth-to want, to loneliness, to irreclaimable infamy. And all this cost the State of Massachusetts just \$12 passage money !"

Mormons are daily expecting the arrival at San Pedro of a ship from Australia with a load of proselytes gathered into the folds in that country.

The New York Tribune devotes three columns of its space to a ferocious attack on a book entitled "Sociology for the South, or the Failure of Free Society," by George Fitzhugh-an attack which speaks volumes for the merits of the book-and concludes by quoting the following passage from the work : " Frenchmen rnd Germans are generally infidelsagrarians and abolitionists. An Irish infidel, an Irish agrarian, an Irish abolitionist is scarcely to be found. No Irish woman ever disgaces her own sex or eflects the drss and manners of the opposite sex. The men of Erin are all patriotic and religious, the woman

> Chaste as the icicle That's curdled by the frost of purest snow, And hangs on Dian's temple."

How THE MAINE LAW WORKS .- We have several times heard rumors of private houses having been searched, and inoffensive cutizens having been annoyed by the outrageons conduct of the police, under direction of the Mayor, in the crusade against liquor. We have not, however, published any except well authenticated facts in relation to such cases ; and it is our purpose to speak nothing but the truth concerning them, in all cases. A fact has just come to our knowledge which surprises even our most sanguine expectations of the impertinent extent to which the agents of the Mayor carry their depredations. Mrs. Samuel Emery, a very respectable lady, keeps a boarding house at No. 28 Danforth street. Yesterday morning, at about six o'clock, the door-bell rang, when the servant went to the door and found a man, who inquired for Mr. Emery. He was informed that Mr. E. was

out of town, but his son was at home. Mr. E. jr,, then came to the door, when he was told that a warblocks beautiful, and the prospect of an abundant har-vest is already apparent. The wheat plant is most healthy and luxuriant. A great breadth of green food for cattle will be cultivated this season.—Drogheda beautiful, and the prospect of an abundant har-put it into execution. As far as we can be said to healthy and luxuriant. A great breadth of green food for cattle will be cultivated this season.—Drogheda beautiful, and the prospect of an abundant har-put it into execution. As far as we can be said to healthy and luxuriant. A great breadth of green food enemy, it does not appear that the Russian army in the free from duty, under the recipiocity treaty. that he thought there must be some mistake as he some liquor having been traced there. Mr. E. replied that he thought there must be some mistake as he had no liquors. Several other officers then came up and affimed that this was the place, and search must be made : that a barrel had been traced there, and a waggou had entered the yard. The officers then went and searched the wood-shed, out-houses, and barn .-In the barn chamber were many articles of household furniture belonging to Mrs. Dann, a widow lady who had broken up housekeeping, and had stowed her articles there for safe keeping. These, including crockery, clothing, &c., were overhauled and ransack-ed, and left scattered in confusion over the floor-but the search was unavailing, as no liquor could be found. There is no need of more comment than to say that the maxim "Our Houses are our Castles," was not meant for these times. The Nunnery Committee and Mayor Dow have shown its fallacy .- State of Maine. One of our Western villages lately passed an ordinance forbidding taverns to sell liquor on the Sabbath to any person except travellers. The next Sunday every man in the town who wanted a "nip" was seen walking around with a valise in one hand and a carpet bag in the other!

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THE SEWED MUSLIN TRADE .-- It is stated that, in some of the country districts, muslin sewing is eagerly sought for by young females, at prices less than one half of those paid two years since ; and that not onethird the number of hands are engaged who found employment readily and abundantly at that period.— Belfast Chronicle.

CUNFLAGRATION IN THE BOG OF ALLEN .- The following is an extract of a letter received by one of our most respectable merchants on Saturday-- " About 2000 acres of the Bog of Allen are on fire, and it is curious but most alarming to observe the rapidity with which the conflagration travels."

STRANDING OF AN EMIGRANT VESSEL. - On the morning of the 19th ult., between 12 and 1 o'clock, one of the Black Ball line of packets, named the Fortune, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, was driven into Dundrum Bay, with 290 passengers on board .-The passengers, who are composed chiefly of mechanics, were in bed at the time the vessel struck, and such was the confusion immediately after the alarm was given, that two of the emigrants lost their lives. The remainder of the passengers were safely landed, and are now located in Dundrum and its vicinitysome in the lodginghouses and others in such apartments as grain stores could furnish. The Fortune, it appears, left Liverpool on the 16th; on her way for Sylney; Australia: She is a fine-looking three-masted vessel, and was driven in not far from the place millies of considerable position, there are some who where the Great Britain was stranded in 1846. A where the disast print in was despatched to Belfast to Lloyd's agent structors into the parlour with their other guests, but there is an all the parliculars that have yet who are thall, fellow, well met? with them in my reached touching this unfortunate acoident .- Times. | lady's boudoir .- Inverness Courier.

THE BABY SHOW. -Barnum's great baby show came off on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The attendance was very large. Over the door leading to the babies' retiring rooms is the following placard : "Nursery Rooms.-None but the babies and their female attendants admitted." This room is imediately opposite the main entrance, between the ostrich cage or giraffs bondoir and the stair-case. It is tastefully fitted up with blue muslin drapery and hangings, and supplied with all necessary accomodations for its infantile occupants. There are cradles, rocking-chairs, washing conveniencies, and an efficient supply of nurses, all of whom appear to be personally interested in baby progression. Mrs Re-becca Ewing is the principal of this department. One of the most prominent objects in this room is a mysterious show-case, containing numerous unknown articles, for unknown purposes. A hall on the eastern side is prepared as a waiting-room for the children, and is consequently thronged with visitors. On a raised platform is a sufficient number of seats to accommodote the little ones, and a couple of baby-jumpers for their occasional entertainment. Twins, triplets and single instalments, atired in holliday costume, and attended by their several maternal relatives, occupy the places of honor, and a wondering crowd of male and female visitors surround them, asking questions, busying themselves generally with respect to the youthful dramatis persona, who appear to wonder at the curiosity with which they are regarded.

NECRO BURNED .- A gentleman just from Gaston, Sumter County, informs us, says the London Jeffersonton, that the negro boy that murdered Miss Thornton, near Gaston, a few weeks since, was on last Friday burned to death on the same spot where he perpetrated the horrible deed. Failing to procure a jury for his trial among the indignant citizens of Sumter, the venue has been changed to Greene. Learning those facts a large number of citizens repaired to the jail of Sumter, got the boy out, carried him to the spot as mentioned above, and burned him in the presence of a large number, of persons assembled to witness the execution." Here is a regular auto-da-le by a lynch-law crowd.

A new objection to the use of wine at communion is raised by the St. Albans, (V1.) Tribune, which makes the estimate that communion wine in the United States costs the churches \$690,000 per year, and asks how many missionaries this sum would maintain.-Every thing is judged by the money standard, by Protestants.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS .- Meeting a friend in the street the other day with a broad grin on his phiz, we asked him the cause. He pointed to a sirloin steak he was carrying, and said that as he was hurrying home, a gentleman offered him twenty-five cents for the privilege of walking a short distance beside that steak !

NATIVISM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The Honolulu (S. I.) Polynesian, complains of the American foreigners in the Sandwich Islands. Of 3,173 convictions for crime, 1,200 were such toreigners. This looks significant.

and an all the contraction to be the second and a second ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS from. One Pound upwards, negotiable at Edinburgh. By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street. Sec.

Montreal, December 14, 1854. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

*** 4**

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS:

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THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing the most cheering intelligence of the progress of the Allied armies that we have received since the battle of the Alma. Before Sebastopol severe engagements had taken place on the night of the 22nd and 23rd ult. The Russians were repulsed with severe loss, and the French made themselves masters of some important positions. At the same time; by a rapid advance, the enemy were dislodged from their lines on the Tchernaya. Large convoys still enter into the city on the North side, where the enemy are throwing up strong earth works. From deserters we learn that the garrison, though numerous, are beginning to suffer much from sickness.

A second expedition to Kertch has been completely successful. The Allies are masters of the Sea of A'zoff, and have either captured or destroyed a considerable number of the enemy's magazines, besides burning and sinking about 100 merchant vessels .--Several large war steamers, and well supplied depots, have also been destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Allies. As it was from Kertch that the garrison of Sebastopol drew most of its supplies, these successful operations will have a most important influence upon the fortunes of the siege. Some few cases of Cholera had occurred ; but the general health of the troops was good.

From the Baltic we have nothing new to report .-The Vienna .Conferences are completely broken off, and there is every reason to hope that the campaign of 1855 will be conducted with vigor, and be attended with the happiest results.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

We hasten to correct an error, into which we fell last week, in our analysis of the New School Law for Upper Canada. We gave, in fact, the details of the Bill, as it passed on the second reading, not at that time having seen the important modifications which it subsequently underwent in Committee; modifications which greatly detract from its value, and which of course-though very reluctantly-compel us greatly to modify our expressions of gratitude to-wards, and confidence in, the Ministry which allowed means within our reach, our claims upon the Governthem to be made. With the majorities in both Houses, at their command, it would have been with one another, and with our Prelates, we shall at quite as easy for the Ministry, had they been sincere last be able, with the help of God, to triumph over in their professions of good will towards the Catho-would have earned a just title to our thanks. As it be seen that Catholics, though supporting their own is, by what they have done they have mortally offend- schools, purchasing sites for their own school houses, ed the Brownites; and have, we fear, failed to conciliate the Catholics of Upper Canada, who cannot, of the Common School house, are still burdened and will not-who if they listen to the exhortations with the charge of paying all rates, for the support of of the Pastors must not-accent the School Law of 1855, as a full and perfect measure of justice. The which shall have been imposed by the Protestant mabattle for "Freedom of Education" has still to be jority previous to the establishment of a separate fought, as Ministers will learn at the next election. We publish the Bill in its amended form; and as it finally was carried, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General. It will be seen that it differs in many, and most important respects from the Bill of which last week we professed to give the analysis; imposing restrictions upon the free exercise of the undoubted right of Catholics, to educate the support of the schools of the Protestant majority. their children as they please, without interference from the State, and without being, therefore, subjected to any burdens from which their Protestant the Bill is so worded as to entitle Separate Schools fellow-citizens are exempt. We claim, as before the to a share of the Legislative School Grant only ;-State, the right to educate our children, how, and by whom, we will; and we demand as a right, not as a favor, our share of all monies accruing from any public fund or funds to which we are by law compelled to contribute, for the support of such schools as we are pleased to establish, or rather, such as the Church enjoins. With less than this, we shall be false to XIV. clause provided that-the Trustees of Separate ourselves, false to our Church, and disobedient to our legitimate Pastors, if we are content. We claim, in fact for the Catholic minority of the Upper Province, all that is enjoyed by the Protestants in the Lower But perhaps the Ministry have been more guilty towards us, in what they have weakly permitted to be taken away from, than in what they have added to, their new School Law. We have all along argued that more depended upon the manner in which the Law was worked and carried into execution-upon accruing to the County Municipal Councils, accordthe spirit in which its provisions were administeredthe spirit in which its provisions were administered in the population, and purpose to which the General holder, or householder, or not. Spice Res to the spile able to any purpose to which the General IV. A notice addressed, to the Res e, or to the great difficulty in obtaining justice, the chief impe-Funds of the County Municipal Councils are appli-chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in than upon the actual wording of the Bill itself. Our great dimculty in obtaming justice, the cure time- is unas of the Superintendent diments hitherto to the free working of the Separate cable." Now, the funds of the said Councils are the Township, City or Town in which such section is shall thereupon determine the proportion which the

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or Free School system have been found in the constant opposition offered by the heads of departments; and more especially in the hostility of the Rev. Mr. dren. We therefore attached the highest importance. to the last clause of the Bill as it originally stood :---

"That all provisions of this Act, and generally all the words and expressions thereof, shall receive such LARGE BENEFICIAL AND LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION, as will best ensure the attainment of the objects thereof, and the enforcement of its enactments, according to their true intent, meaning, and spirit."

This clause stood part of the original Bill; and is one surely to which no one who was sincere in his professions of doing justice to the claims of Cathoics, could entertain any objections, or which he would suffer to be tampered with. And yet, as will be seen from the copy of the Bill which we, print below, this all important clause has been expunged. Why was this? We may be sure that it was not done inadvertently, or without an object; and the only reason which we can conceive for such an imand expressions thereof shall receive a large beneficial and liberal construction;" or, in other words, that the Rev. Mr. Ryerson and his clique shall still be at liberty so to interpret and apply its provisions, as in practice to annul the provisions which it contains favorable to the establishment and support of schools for the use of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada.

The omission then of this clause leaves us but little reason to be thankful to the present Ministry for what they have done. We say this with regret, as it is neither the office nor the desire of the TRUE WITNESS to offer opposition to the Government .---We have always been anxious to give them credit for their good intentions, and to make every allowance for the difficulties of their position. We have seen, and are thankful for, many liberal acts, during their administration; and we have always hoped, that, in spite of the clamors of the ultra Protestant party, they would at last do that justice to Catholics in the Upper Province, which the Catholic majority of the Lower have long ago accorded to the Protestant minority. In this hope we have been sadly disappointed; for we look upon it as a very unpleasant task to criticise the acts of a Ministry to which, for so many reasons, we were, and are still, truly auxious to give a hearty support. In no spirit of captious opposition then do we write; but simply because we think it best to tell our rulers the plain truth ; of which, ere long, they will receive ample confirmation from the Catholic constituencies of Upper Canada-viz., that the Catholics of that section of the Province, are not content with the scant measure of justice that has been meted out to them in the new School Law.

In the mean time, we accept the present Bill, with all its faults and shortcomings, with all its sins of omission and commission, as a move in the right direction, as an instalment, though but a small one, of the debt due to us. We would say also, let it receive a fair trial ; let us take advantage of the provisions therein contained favorable to our interests, carefully noting down, wherein it is deficient, and the amendments which it may yet require. Then, acting of course under the advice of our Pastors, will it ment of the day; with the certainty that, if united all obstacles.

We publish below the Bill in its amended form ;--paying for their erection, and debarred from the use Common Schools, school libraries, and school houses. school. By this clause the Protestant majority-by merely imposing additional rates for schools, libraries and school-houses-will always have it in their power to prevent the establishment of any separate school; as, for the most part, the Catholic minority in Upper Canada are too poor to be able to support their own schools, if, in addition, they are burdened with And this is Ministerial justice ! Again, by the XIV. clause, it will be seen that though by the XIII. clause, and also in this same XIV. clause, as it originally stood, the said schools are, and were entitled to share, not in the annual Le-gislative School⁹ Grant alone, but in any "other fund," not accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes. As it originally stood, the Schools, having made certain semi-annual returns to the Chief Superintendent-the latter :-

therefore, if so applied, Iwould form part of aufund such Section; being freeholders, orthouseholders, and in which by the XIII. clause of the new School being, Roman Catholics, favorable to the establishment Rycrson, Chief Superintendent of Education, who is Law, Catholic separate schools would be entitled to warmly allached to the Yankee system of State share. But as the said funds, would be at the dispo-Schoolism, as an effective means for, destroying the sal of the County Municipalties and as by the and designating by their names, professions and places faith, and corrupting the morals of Catholic chil- amendment to the XIV. clause of our, new School of abode, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid Law, the Superintendent of Education is not authorised to assign any portion thereof to Catholic separate schools-it will still depend entirely upon the composition of the said Councils, whether separate schools shall have any share of the public funds passed over by the Legislature in the Clergy Reserves Bill, to the County Municipal Councils. When we remember too that these bodies are, if not exclusively Protestant, almost entirely Protestant in their composition, and therefore opposed to separate schools, we may easily judge what measure of justice the latter may expect; more especially now that the clause which provided for a " Large, beneficial, and liberal construction" of the provisions of the new Law has been carefully omitted.

Our objection to the School Law of 1853, was that it was ambiguous, and that there was no provision therein made for securing an interpretation favorable portant omission, is this—That it is NOT the intention to Catholic Separate Schools. The present Bill is of our Government that " all the provisions, words, open to the same objections. It is ambiguous or worse; it holds out expectations which it is not intended to fulfil. By the XII. clause, it scems to ensure to Catholic Separate Schools, a share, not in the annual Legislative School grant only; but in any other fund "arising from any other source whatsoever set apart for Common School purposes"-with the exception of funds accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes; thus recognising the existence of other public School funds, besides those annually granted by the Legislature, in which Catholic Schools have a right to share; and alluding no doubt to funds hereafter to accrue from the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves-handed over to the County Municipal Councils-and by them set apart for Common School purposes. But it was necessary that the said Councils should be compelled-if they actually applied any portion of the said public funds to Common School uses- to give a fair share thereof to the Catholic Schools as well; for without such a compulsory provision, the favorable portion of the XII. clause would still remain a dead letter. This necessity was clearly pointed out, and insisted on, in a petition from the Bishop, and Catholic Institute, of Toronto, presented to the Legislature on the 21st of September last; and would seem to have been in a measure provided for by the expunged passage in the XIV. clause of the New School Law ; which gave to the Chief Superintendent authority to assign to the Trustees of Separate Schools their share, not only of the annual Legislative School grant, but of any other fund, applicable to Common School purposes. It is therefore not difficult to understand, why the said passage was finally erased from the Bill. We shall be most happy to find however that we are mistaken in this matter; and in this case we will cheerfully and promptly make our recantation. In the meantime we have two questions to propound, to which we should feel much obliged if some of the Ministerial organs would give a plain and concise answer :

1. " Is it the intention of the Ministry that Catholic Separate Schools should share in the funds, handed over to the County Municipal Councils, as accruing from the Secularised Clergy Reserves ; and by the said Councils made applicable to Common School purposes ?

2. "If such is their intention, what machinery is there in their new School Law to compel the said County Municipal Councils to assign to Catholic Separate Schools their fair share of the funds accruing from the Secularised Clergy Reserves, and applied to Common School purposes? And if there be no Councils to give or to, withhold from, Catholic Separate Schools any portion of the above mentioned funds, how can it be said that the new School Law, is one with which Catholics should be content? We pause for a reply.

mapplicable? to Common School purposes; and situated may be given by all persons resident within at such meeting tor not, declaring that they desire to establish a Separate School in such School Section, as Trustees for the management thereof. . . Discuss

V. Every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the Trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the reception thereot, and to deliver a copy of the same, so endorsed and duly certified by him, to such Trustee.

VI. From the day of the date of the reception of every such notice, the Trustees therein named shall be a body Corporate under the name of ' The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section Number , in the Township (City or Town, as the case may be.) in the County of? VII. If a Separate School or Separate Schools shall Section Number

have been established in more than one. Ward of any City or Town, the Trustees of such Separate Schools may, if they think fit, form an union of such Separate Schools, and from the day of the date of the no-tice in any public Newspaper published in such City or Town, announcing such union, the Trustees of the several Wards, shall together form a Body Corporate under the title of The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic united Separate Schools, for the City

(or Town) of in the County of? VIII. All Trustees elected and forming a body Corporate under this Act shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect school rates and subscrintions upon and from persons sending children to or subscribing towards the support of Separate Schools, and all other powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Acts hereinbefore cited in respect of Common Schools; and they shall also be bound to perform all duties required of, and be subject to all penalties provided against the Trustees of Common Schools ; and Teachers of Separate Schools shall he liable to all penalties provided against Teachers of Common Schools.

IX. All Trustees elected under this Act shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in each year an Annual Meeting shall be held, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the foremoon, for the election of Trustees for Separate Schools theretefore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time when he went out of office.

X. All Trustees elected under this Act shall allow children from other School Sections to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of the parents or lawful guardians of such children, provided such children or their parents or guardians are Roman Catholics; and no children attending such School shall be included in the return hereafter provided to be made to the Chief Superintendant of

Schools unless they should be Roman Catholics. XI. A majority of the Trustees in any Township or Village, or of the Board of Trustees in any Town or Village elected under this Act, shall have power to grant Certificates of qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools under their management, and to dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for School purposes.

XII. Every person paying rates, whether as prorietor or tenant, who, on or before the first day of February of any year, shall have given notice, to the Clerk of the Municipality in which any Separate School is situated, that he is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of such Separate School, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed within such Ward or School Section, for the support of Common Schools and of Common School Libraries for the year then next following; and every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving the same to the effect that such notice has been given, and shewing the date of such notice; but any person who shall fraudulently give any such notice, or shall wilfully make any false statement therein, shall not secure any exemption thereby, but shall, on the contrary, be liable to a penalty of ten pounds currency, recover-able, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested, provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt any such person from paying any rate for the support of Common Schools, or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House, or School Houses, which shall have been imposed before such Separate School was established. XIII. Every separate School established under this Act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Schools, and in any fund arising from any other source whatsoever set apart for Common School purposes, according to the average number of pupils attending such schools during the twelve next preceeding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village or Township: Provided always that no Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such fund unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more, (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted). Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Village or Township to any part or portion of School monies arising or accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes within any such City, Town, Village, or Township, or the County or union of Counties, within which such Town, Village, or Township is situate-Provided also, that if any Separate School shall not have been in operation for a whole year at the time of the apportionment it shall not claim the sum to which it would have been entitled for a whole year, but only an amount proportional to the time during which it has been kept open. XIV. The Trustees of each Separate School shall on or before the thirtieth day of June and the thirtyfirst day December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceeding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open ; and the Chief Superiolendent

"Shall thereupon determine the proportion which the Trustees of such separate school will be entitled to receive out of such Legislative School Grant, or other fund as uforesaid according to law." The words marked in Italics have been expunged in the Bill as finally passed.

By the Bill which secularised the Clergy Reserves, provision was made for handing over the funds thence ing to population; and for making the said funds

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the laws relating o Separate Schools in Upper Canada, so far as they affect the Roman Catholic inhabitants thereof :' Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Province of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows :

I. The nineteenth Section of 'the Upper Canada School Act of 1850,² and the fourth Section of 'the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853,² and all other provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby ropealed, so far only as they severally re-late to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

Il. Any number of persons not less than five heads of families, being freeholders or householders resident within any School Section of any Township, or within any Ward of any City or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholics in such School Section or Ward, for the election of Trustees for the management thereof. It is it and the persons present not less than

ten in number, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, at any such meeting may elect three persons resident within such Section to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate Schools, and any person, being a British subject, may be elected as such Trustee, whether he be a free-

holder, or householder, or not the Reeve, or to the

raTrustees of such Separate School will be entitled to receive out of such Legislative grant, and shall pay pover the amount thereof to such Trustees, and every treach statement shall be verified under oath before any Justice of the Peace for the County or Union of Connties, within which such Separate School is situate, by at least one of the Trustees making the same. XV: But the election of any Trustee or Trustees made under this Act shall become void unless a se-

parate school be established under his or their management within two months from the election of such ... Trustee or Trustees. XVI. And no person subscribing towards the sup-

port of a separate school, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a common school in the City, Town, Village or Township in which such separate school is situate.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN GLENGARRY.

Writing in November last, upon these schools, we expressed our assurance that the Scotch Catholics of Glengarry would show to the world, by their zeal in supporting good Catholic schools, that the remonstrances of Mr. M'Donald, the would-be great man of the district, had produced no effect upon them .-Our expectations have been more than realised; and, have laid himself open to the penalties of perjury, in spite of the opposition of the said Mr. M'Donald, in no part of Upper Canada are Catholic schools more flourishing, better supported, or more numer- One thing only in this extraordinary case is clear. and stated a analy, in the expectation of it." Alas-ously attended, than amongst the Scotch Catholics of Either Gray was guilty of the braial murder of his his language, "a good speculation of it." Alas-Clearerery. In proof this we may rite the following wife; or James O'Reilly was guilty of perjury.- like the "accursed thing"-the goodly Babylonish more flourishing, better supported, or more numer-Glengarry. In proof this we may cite the following facts :---

In the parish of Alexandria, there is now not a single Catholic child attending the Common School of the district; whilst, during the last winter, the average attendance upon the boys' Catholic school was about one hundred; and about thirty for the girls' school. The former are superintended by fourof the " Brothers" from St. Laurent, whose admirable system of training is producing the happiest results. In a few months, it is hoped that the services of some of our Religious Sisterhoods will be obtained for the girls' school in the same district. It is also in contemplation to erect a school-house for the use of the Catholics; they being at present debarred the Executive has since pardoned Gray, it has not from the use of the Common School house, although they have been taxed, and compelled to pay for its crection. These facts, we say, are a sufficient answer to the taunts of our opponents, who hesitate not to affirm that the Catholic laity are in favor of the Common School system, and opposed to what Mister George Brown and his funatical clique, term "sectarian education."

The Scotch Catholics of Glengarry, aided and stimulated by the exertions of their indefatigable pastor, been subjected, schools approved of by the Church; and the satisfactory progress made by their children, both in secular and religious knowledge, is a convincing proof that such schools are, even in a mere worldly point of view, fully as advantageous as those from why, in every district in Upper Canada, we should established upon a sound footing, and numerously attended.

We have been requested to mention that on Thursand again on Sunday last, the Catholics of Alexantake part in this solemn Act of Faith in the Real couraging. It is indeed gratifying to be able to record such things of a parish where, not much more than a year ago, one of the most wealthy residents. and one professing to be a member of the Church, stood up at the church door immediately after divine of Glengarry.

of "Popish conspirators," but of Protestants.

That there was a conspiracy, however, we readily believe ; but not a " Popish" one. There is strong presumption that there was a " conspiracy," to screen the guilty party from the punishment due to his crimes; and to invalidate the testimony of one of the principal witnesses, James O'Reilly. But so clumsily was this conspiracy managed, that the prime agents therein did not dare to adduce, upon Gray's trial, the documents by means of which they intended to defeat the ends of justice. Thus, from the simple fact, that, the depositions said to have been made by O'Reilly, before the trial-in which he was represented as acquitting the prisoner of all share in the death of his wife-were not produced on the trial, we naturally come to the conclusion that the persons who concocted them were afraid to produce them before the Court ; and were afraid to produce them, because, they well knew that the said depositions would there be exposed to a scrutiny which they would be unable to bear. Besides, if James O'Reilly had sworn on the trial the contrary of that to which he swore before the magistrates, he would and would, ere now, have been put upon his trial for that offence.

That Gray was "not guilty"-not only we have no evidence, nor the shadow of a reason for believingbut we have the best possible reasons for believing the very contrary-that he was "guilty." We have the verdict of a Jury; a verdict which has not been impugned, and against which all that can be urged, is this, that the sentence of death pronounced upon him, has been remitted by the Executive for reasons which they dare not publish to the world. On the other hand, not only have we no reason to suspect O'Reilly of perjury, but we have the best possible reasons for believing him to be innocent. On the trial, no attempt was made to impugn his evidence ; and altho? dared to indict O'Reilly for perjury. But, if O'-Reilly be not guilty of the most abominable perjury, then certainly Gray was guilty of murder; and, if lodging an information against Neil Dow, for illegally guilty of murder, assuredly not a fitting subject for retaining in his possession spirituous liquors, obtained the clemency of the Executive.

Out of this dilemma there is no possible escape ; and from its not publishing the "Report" upon which

it pretends to justily its action towards the convict Gray-and from its not prosecuting O'Reilly for periury-we conclude that the Executive is well the Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan, have set an example which aware that the said "Report" will not bear inspecwe trust that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada tion; and that the trial of O'Reilly would only rewill every where be prompt to imitate. They have sult in the exposure of the malpractices of the friends shown that Catholics can support, in spite of the on- of Gray-of whose guilt, there can be no doubt whatpressive legal restrictions to which they have long ever in the minds of any impartial judge. Even setting aside the whole evidence of O'Reilly, the fact is plain that Gray murdered his wife, from this simple circumstance, established on the trial :---

Immediately after the death of Gray's wife, Jas. O'Reilly, in the presence of several witnesses, openly which all religious instruction is excluded. With taxed Gray with the murder-and of having at last these facts staring them in the face, there is no reason executed the threats which he had often been heard to utter against the unfortunate victim of his brutality. not shortly see a good separate school for Catholics To these accusations what reply did Gray make? Did he at once-as assuredly an innocent man would tal; the great father of modern "Blue-Law-ism," have done-indignantly protest his innocence and the falsehood of his accuser? Not in the least. On day of last week, being the Feast of Corpus Christi, the contrary, his language, as sworn to on the trial, was that of a hardened scoundrel, who seeing no dria kept up the old Catholic practise of a public hopes of escape, was determined upon "brazening procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. On it out," or putting, what is called "a good face upon a the last named day, in spite of the threatening aspect | bad business"-" You may hang me, or send me to of the weather, upwards of a thousand of Mr. M⁴-Lachlan's Catholic parishioners had assembled to of Purgatory.⁹ Was this, would we ask the Que-

tisfaction of a Jury, for the most part composed, not the public, who will then be in a better position to bluster, fire and fury, was to enable Mr. Neil Dow judge of its merits. Let us, for this purpose, have Mr. Monck's " Report" by all means.

NEIL DOW, AND THE "MAINE LIQUOR LAW."

Serious riots, attended with bloodshed and loss of life, have occurred at Portland, arising out of this arbitrary enactment. The particulars, as gathered from the American journals, seem to be as follows:

Mr. Neil Dow, though a saint, and a great stickler for the "Blue Laws," is just as fond of turning an honest penny as are his unconverted brethren. By his "Maine Law" it would also appear that he intended, not only to suppress drunkenness, but to ensure to himself a very profitable monopoly in the liquor traffic. Is not the earth, and the fulness thereof, the especial heritage of the Saints?

Of course it is ; and so Mr. Neil Dow, being also Mayor of Portland, went deep into the liquor business himself, having, as he fondly hoped, put down all competition in this lucrative traffic. On his own account-so at least say the American journals-he purchased some sixteen hundred dollars worth of the "accursed stuff," of which he and his clique entertain, or profess to entertain, so holy an abhorrence; and stored it away, in the expectation of making, in garment, and the shekels of gold, and the shekels of silver, the spoil of Jericho, which Achan, the son of Charmi, saw and coveted, and took and hid in the earth within his tent-so did these sixteen hundred dollars worth of liquor, which Neil Dow, Mayor of Portland, bought as a "good speculation," bring trouble and death into the camp of the Israel of Portland.

For lo! certain men of the congregation, being sons of Belial, and having no respect for cant, nor for them who snuffle through the nose, rose up, and came to Neil Dow, saying, "Why hast thou done this thing ? Bring forth now thy liquors: thy brandy, and thy rum, and the stuff whereof the ungodly do make sherry coblers, that we may spill them upon the ground."-And with these words, they went their way; and a warrant to seize upon, and carry away captive, the abominable stuff.

Upon this Mr. Neil Dow betook himself to the City Council; and endeavored to coax that body into purchasing from him his whole stock in trade. And then, in his capacity of Mayor, he called out the military to protect his goods from the fury of the mob, who had by this time assembled in considerable numbers-threatening to break into the store and destroy the liquor. Stones were thrown, and the mob presenting a very excited demeanor, the Mayor ordered the troops to fire; which they did with fatal effect, killing one man on the spot, and severely wounding several others.

On the 5th inst., the trial of Neil Dow, for illegally having possession of spirituous liquors, came off; and though the evidence, that the liquors in dispute had been purchased by Mr. Neil Dow on "his own hook," and as a private speculation, was conclusive, his influence was strong enough to procure his acquitof course, was not to be treated like an ordinary of-fender. We copy the following portion of the evidence, as showing with what object Mr. Neil Dow purchased his \$1,600 worth of pure liquors :---

"Alderman J. Ring was called, and testified as follows :-

"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of which I am one, on Thursday evening last, we were deliberating about a city agency, and remarked- Mr. Mayor, how came those liquors here?' Said hesettle, the language of an innocent man, the lordered them here,' or something of that kind. Presence of Our Lord ; and the devotion which they victim of a " Popish conspiracy," and falsely accused | Then I asked him, by what authority he got them. manifested on the occasion was most edifying, and en- before numerous witnesses of having murdered his He stated- 'not on any authority as he knew of.' He said there was an agent from New York recommended said there was an agent from New York recommended to him, who said he had pure liquors—and he told him to send them. I asked him what amount there was—he replied, \$1,600 worth. I remarked—'Then you got them on your own hook;' and his reply was— 'I suppose so.' I asked him—'if he thought he had made a good speculation out of it.' I think he said— 'I think I shall,' or, 'I don't know but I shall.' I am not positive which.'' We can understand now what manner of spirit it is which speaks by the mouths of the "Maineacs." We thought hitherto that these men were fanatics, or enthusiasts; whose only fault was, that their zeal for temperance was a little intemperate ; but we see now that we have been doing these worthy men injustice. The "Maine Liquor Law," with some of its promoters at least, after all turns out to be but a "business transaction," by means of which it is proposed to transfer the liquor traffic from the hands of the publicans and sinners, to those of the elect; on whom it will confer a monopoly of those profits which are now distributed amongst the ungodly. The dodge, it must be admitted, is a very clever one, if not very creditable to its advisers; but now that it has been exposed in the person of Mr. Neil Dow, we sincerely hope that that good sense, and love of fair play, which are not yet extinct amongst our fellow-citizens, will render impossible the introduction of such an arbitrary and unjust measure as the "Maine Law" into Canada. We know, and have long known, that to diminish drunkenness, and to promote sobriety, it is utterly worthless; we see too now, that one purpose to which it can be made subsidiary, is, to secure a. monopoly of a very lucrative traffic to one or two favored individuals, whom it delivers from all the risks of competition, by declaring illegal in all others,

and one or two others, to make a "good speculation" by a traffic which they themselves have all along been foremost in denouncing as ruinous to soul and body. Alas! has it then come to this? Is Neil Dow himself amongst the "rum-sellers?" Even so -" 'tis true, 'tis pity ; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

FATHER MATHEW FUND.

Monies Received by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., for the Father Mathew Fund :-

Montreal-Rev. John Cordner, £1; Bernard Mc-Evenue, £1; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., £1; John Phelan, £1; Thomas Mallon, 5s; Mathew Walsh, 5s; M. Kiely, 5s; D. Hauigan, 2s 6d; John Myers, 2s 6d; Peter McGovern, 2s 6d. Granby-Patrick Hackett, £1; A. Friend, 5s. Cavan, C. W.-John Knowlson, 5s; R. Smith, 5s.

WELLINGTON SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Daniel Redmond, sen., 2s 6d ; Timothy Dwyre, 5s ; Joseph Vincent, 2s 6d ; Thomas Gallagher, 5s ; Patk. McGinn, 5s ; James Hynes, 2s 6d ; John Furlong, 5s ; James O'Brien Scully and Sister, 5s ; Patrick Murphy, junr., 2s 6d ; James McCormick, 5s ; Thomas Flanigan, 5s; Patrick Flanigan, 5s; Daniel Kennedy, 5s; Thomas Kenny, junr., 2s 6d ; Moses Doyle, 5s ; Hugh Felony, 2s 6d ; Peter Mc Donald, 5s ; Andrew O'Reilly, 2s 6d ; Bryan Higgins, 5s; Thomas Worthington, Esq., 5s; John Tobin, 1s 3d ; Widow Corcoran, 5s; Widow Delaney, 3s 9d; Archy and Tommy McFaul, Is 3d; Patrick Downey, 28 6d; John Sullivan, 28 6d; John Jordain, 28 6d; John Kelly, 28 6d; Cornelius Lenni-han, junr., 18 3d; Billy Lamb, 5s.—Total £5 10s.

We have received the following letter, with its. enclosure of two dollars:---

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir-In perusing the TRUE WITNESS of last week, I perceive that you intended to publish the list of subscriptions towards the "Father Mathew Fund" at Cobourg. I, although at present living at Guelph, would fain have my name enrolled in the Cobourg list, as having for many years been a resident of that place. I therefore enclose the sum of tea shillings as my humble contribution towards so noble a cause as that of contributing towards the support of the declining years of Father Mathew; the best and most active portion of whose life has been devoted to promoting the cause of Temperance amongst the friends and fellow-countrymen of the

SHAMROCK OF COBOURO.

STRANGE ACCMENT .--- Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Sunday last, the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament was confined to the Parish Church. A large crowd had collected on the elevated space in front of the church ; when a stone, weighing near 200 lbs., forming the very pinnacle of one of the towers, was detached, and fell from a height of about 250 feet into the midst of the crowd below. Strange to say, no one was killed; but one young lad had several of his toes cut off by the blow. He was immediately put into a cab, and carried away to the Hospital, where, we learn, he is doing well.

TO POULTRY FANCIERS .- Mr. John McDonald, of the St. Lawrence Toll-gate, has been so kind as to present us with some eggs obtained from his hens, which from their size justly merit the attention of the curious in the matter. These eggs weigh nearly a quarter of a pound a piece; and measure 84 inches in circumference in the direction of the larger diameter, and 61 in the direction of the smaller. The flesh of these birds is said to be remarkably fine and well flavored.

MP Our best thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, for the very prompt and liberal manner in which our subscribers in Quebec and the adjacent district, have responded to the appeal made to them a few weeks ago in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS,-The alacrity which they have manifested in discharging their arrears, is as creditable to them, as it is satisfactory to us, and merits our warmest acknowledgments. We have also to thank our friends in Kingston for the kind reception they have given to our travelling agent, Mr. Hillyard; who has on hands for sale a choice collection of books, including Missals, Catholic books of devotion, and works by the best authors of the present day, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. His stock will be found well worthy of attention, and his prices such as to invite purchasers.

Trustees of Kingston, the Kingston Herald, in a late number, says :--

"The Orangemen are managing the educational af-fairs of the city in a fine way"-adding that "the to leave the Chair in consequence of the insolence of "citizens to keep a sharp look out; for we promise them an exposé of rascality connected with the cabal in the School Board that will amaze many."

We trust that our Kingston cotemporary will be as good as his word.

THE GRAY MURDER CASE. The Quebec Gazette asks :----

" Is it intended to publish the Government Commissioners? 'Report,' upon the fact of this infamous Papist conspiracy? Will the Governor-General per-mit his upprincipled advisers to hush up the matter, and to allow the perjured conspirators to escape?"

We cordially agree with our cotemporary in callclamors will have any effect-for the simple reason, clamors will have any effect—for the simple reason, that the Government are determined not to publish it, knowing well that its contents do not justify them it, knowing well that its contents do not justify them in letting free a convicted murderer, whose crime— the brutal and unprovoked murder of his wife—had been established by the clearest evidence to the sa-roughly sifted, and the facts of the case laid before it would now appear that one great object of all this Sadier & Co., Montreal, they will forward it,

wife ?

God forbid that any Catholic should be suspected of harboring any ill will against the old man Gray. 'That his days upon earth have been prolonged, that he has had time and opportunity afforded him to make service, and publicly exhorted his hearers to set at his peace with his God, we do heartily rejoice ; and naught the teachings of their spiritual advisers. All trust that he may avail himself of them. But it is honor, again we say, to the brave Scotch Catholics one thing to be thankful that a fellow-creature'sthough a murderer's-life has been spared ; and another to admit that his condemnation was the result, COMMON SCHOOLS .--- In an article on the School as the Gazette alleges, of a " Popish conspiracy." We have now given our reasons-founded on the

verdict of a Jury, and the conduct of the Government in not bringing O'Reilly to trial for perjuryfor believing in the guilt of Gray. From the fact Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, has been compelled also that-though it has been said that depositions sworn to before the district magistrates, were in exthe Orange cabal." Our cotemporary also advises the istence at the time of the trial of Gray, in which O'Reilly distinctly acquitted Gray of all guilt-the said depositions were not produced in Court, but were carefully kept back by those most interested in producing them, if they were not, either forgeries, or dishonestly obtained-we logically conclude that they were forgeries, or at all event "cooked" in such a manner as to justify the very prudent conduct of Gray's friends in not allowing them to be laid before the Court, where they would have been subjected to a strict examination. And from this again we conclude that, though it is very possible that there was a conspiracy, most certainly it was not a " Popish conspiracy" to convict. Gray; unless indeed it can be shown that the persons by whose skill the deposiing: for the production of the document to which he tions exculpating Gray, were carefully kept out of alludes; but we greatly fear that, neither his, nor our, sight of the Court, were "Papists." Will the Gazette be equally candid with us, and assign his rea-sons for alleging and believing in the existence of a

R. C. Backus, lately employed as one of the Clerks in the Post Office of Toronto, has been convicted of opening, and abstracting the contents of, money let-ters passing through his hands ; and has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Birth.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mrs. D. M'Intyre, of three

Died.

On the 11th instant, at the Cottage Mannoir, Mary Frances Rolland, beloved child of Charles O. Rolland, Fsq, aged six months and eight days.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Chief of the Water Police.

' TEACHER WANTED,

FROM the 1st of July next, for one of the ELE MENTARY SCHOOLS in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Ter-rebonne, C. E.; salary £45. Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glas-gow, C. E., WM. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Trea. to School Commissioners. New Glasgow, 11th June, 1855. i latituti e t

INFORMATION WANTED,

FOREIGN, INTELLIGENCE. grandia and the and t FRANCE

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STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE. -- Notwithstanding the happy revival of Catholicity in France the sad fact that wide-spread infidelity has here, as in Germany; resulted from the diffusion of Protestantism is made painfully-apparent by the extraordinary circumstance that the Stecle, a journal holding as prominent a position in Paris as the Chronicle, has entered into a controversy with the Univers on the subject of religion ; in which the sentiments expressed by the Siecle have been so scandalously unchristian, that the Univers announces itself, on Saturday, unable to continue the controversy. It is very important to bear in mind in all discussions respecting countries on the Continent loosely called Catholic, that Protestantism has pervaded large masses of the population for many generations, and produced in its inevitable results the spread of scepticism.

The latest Austrian proposition for conditions of peace to be offered to Russia has been favorably received by the French government; but some doubt is felt, or affected to be felt, whether it will be thought equally acceptable in England.

M. Le Maout, a chemist at St. Brienne, has started the theory that the cannonade at Sebastopol has a great effect on the weather. In an article on the subject, published by him on the 5th ult., he says :-- "The whole course of nature is affected by this cannonade. The residue of the combustion of the powder is dispersed in the air by the wind to a distance of more than 1,000 leagues, and afterwards falls in rain or snow. In has changed the chemical composition of the atmospheric air, by causing a greater quantity of azote and carbon to enter into it ; it maintains the sky in a constantly cloudy state, as was the case last year during the bombardment of Silistria; it causes rain to fall in abundance; it produces violent storms of wind and extreme cold, and considerably lowers the temperature of the atmosphere, and subsequently, makes the barometer rise. The weather, which had become much milder for a week during the temporary suspension of the bombardment of Sebastopol, yesterday (May 12th) unerwent a complete change. The barometer, which had been falling, suddenly checked its downward progress, and began to rise; heavy rain, accompanied by a violent gale of wind, commenced at daybreak. This complete change in the weather leads to the idea that the cannonade recommenced with violence on that day, or that there has been some new affair."

GERMAN POWERS.

It is not easy to get any trustworthy information as to the nature of the new Austrian proposition, but it is again affirmed that if Russia will not accept it Austria will at last declare war; whilst, even though the English and French Governments should not deem it sufficient, she will nevertheless consider herself bound to her engagements and to all their consequences. Austria evidently fears that, when once engaged with us in military operations, Prussia will, with characteristic treachery, make common cause with Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

The Univers of Tuesday has an interesting article on the Catholic affairs of this country, as to which it states truly and with just sincerity :--- " It is by such means that the Protestants have established a preponderance in the Canton of St. Gall, and seek to maintain it the Cantons of Lucerne and Freiburg. Nothing better exhibits the spirit of injustice and How true this is, not only in Switzerland but in have expelled the Jesuits, and calumniously attribute to them the maxim, that ' The end justifies the means;' and they themselves never cease to act upon it." The Univers states that a lay committee of the Great Council actually arrogate and exercise the quasi episcopal power formerly exercised by the Abbot of St. Gall, and that not a single curate in the Canton is nominated, either by the Chapter or the Bishop!

under good discipline and paid regularly. The fact claiming by energetic acts and words this antipathy of the Sardinian army, being engaged in the same to the proscribed, but still profilable foreigners. of the Sardinian army being engaged in the same contest with ourselves, and bearing what is recog-. nized as the national flag of Italy, would be an additional inducement to those who are more under the inquence of patriotic feelings to join our cause ; but it must be a matter of regret to our Government now that this country is not in a position to give a larger contingent itself. It is evident that a kingdom of Upper Italy might have supplied 100,000 instead of 15,000 men in the present war, and thereby very much simplified the European question, and a nation like this, which has shown itself conscious of its high duties and comitted no sacrifice on the part of Government or individuals, might be trusted not to prove a faithless ally.

There was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the Sthult. In one direction the stream of lava was 600 feet in breadth. Thousands of people were standing in front of the advancing flood, for it moved about 50 yards in four hours; when it was likely to cease no one could tell. The Morning Post correspondent, writing from Naples, May 14th, gives the following additional particulars :--- " Since I last wrote, Vesuvius, instead of ceasing its destructive eruption, has been committing, daily, greater ravages The mountain still vomits fire-the burning lava still rolls down on the devoted country and villages beneath. Should the eruption continue, the course of the lava will lead it over the railway into the sea. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not reach so far. The summit of the mountain is so riddled, and the surface is presumed to be so thin, that it is feared it may fall at any time; and no person is allowed to advance beyond the Observatory. Indeed, it would be madness to attempt it. The spectacle which the mountain presents at night is remarkably grand. Its sides are covered with the fiery fluid, which one may imagine to be blood, oozing out from the wounded giant."

RUSSIA.

If the latest reports from St. Petersburg are to be relied upon, the Czar is preparing for a " war to the knife." The levy of twelve men in the hundred, decreed for eighteen governments, is enormous. But the re-appearance of old Yermaloff on the scene is more significant still. The man himself can do little ; at his advanced age he must be past all hard work. either of hand or head. But he is a type of Russian aspirations in their boldest flight; and he is certainly the most popular man in Russian. When he commanded in the Caucasus, his troops were quite disposed to carve him out an independent throne; and when he appeared afterwards at Moscow, at the same time as Nicholas, Moscovite eyes were turned so much more upon the man than upon the master, that the latter grew jealous, and contrived, under one pretext or another, to keep the too powerful subject out of sight. Yermaloff was in consequence a stranger to the court for the last sixteen or eighteen years of the late reign. His re-appearance now would indicate that Alexander II. has placed himself unreservedly in the hands of his brother Constantine. This growing truculence of the Czar further implies that the two great German Powers have been finally bought off from the Western Alliance. Lord Palmerston may affect to believe-may even persuade himself-that there are still hopes of regaining Austria; but Russia, it is pretty clear, entertains no ap-

prehensions on that score.—Daily News. RUSSIAN LOSSES.—Lord Lansdowne said the other evening in the House of Peers that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war had been 247,000 men. The following are further dehypocrisy which characterises the dominant party in tails:-In the month of January last a report was these Cantons. They speak of 'liberty of con- presented to the Emperor Nicholas, stating the loss science; of 'toleration,' and of 'equality;' but of the army at 187,000 men, including those who they hold their Catholic brethren in actual slavery. died under the severity of the long marches and of sickness. A new report was presented to the Emother countries! The spirit of sectarianism always peror Alexander in April, fixing the total loss of the and everywhere the same .- En. W. R.] They army to March 31 at 250,000. In this report especial stress was laid on the effects of the marches, and some disastrous incidents were particularised. It was stated that an entire company had perished under the snows between Odessa and Perekop, and another between St. Petersburg and the south. An entire-battery had been lost in the same manner, with men and horses. The guns were found after the thaw and are now in use.

The following letter in relation to this subject ap-peared in the Times of Saturday last :--

"IRISH EMIGRATION AND THE IRISH CLERGY." No. 102 Nassau-street, New York,

in 101-Friday, June 1, 1855. To-the Editor of the New York Daily Times :

Sin :- In an article headed as above in this day's

have travelled through Ireland, lecturing, holding up Washington and Jefferson as no Democrats, abusing this country as the "Angel Gabriel" here abused the the foreigners and Catholics, and, as the recognized mouth-piece of the Catholic clergy, warning the Irish not to come to the United States, and exhorting them to go to Canada-still emigration is progressing to the former."

As I believe I am the only person "from this coun-ry" who lately lectured in Ireland on the subject of emigration, I will be obliged to you, to do me the justice to say, that my lectures are wholly misrepresented in this paragraph. In accounting for the origin of the parties in this country, I certainly did take the distinction that Washington was not a Democrat, in their," the European or French " sense of the term." Jefferson, however, I described as much more near to the meaning currently attached to the term in Europe, since the French Revolution. This distinction need not say is common to all careful readers of the political memoirs of the United States, and was inlispensable to my object, which was to give a fair and clear view of American society.

Whoever wrote the article I have quoted has either been misled by false reports, or has wilfully belied me, in saying that 1 "abused the country," or "ex-horted" future emigrants "to go to Canada." Abuse is not my forte; but even if it were, I should certainly not indulge in it at the expense of the home of the best years of my life.

As to "exhorting" any to go to Cauada, I did not. The burden of my song was: "If you can live at home, stay at home; but if you must emigrate, know beforehand what you have to expect in the United States. Do not be deceived; Irishmen are unpopular there; the best days of the Irish in America are over; a newer and less ripened field is better for mere la-boring emigrants." This is the spirit of my recom-mendation, and in this spirit I have written and spoken for years in these States before my visit to Ireland.

Your writer wishes to show that the emigration does not fall off? What are the figures? Up to May 23, of the present year, only 40,000 arrivals against 87,000 in the same period last year. From even the 40,000, deduct 10,000 returned to Europe from this port, Boston and Philadelphia, since the 1st of January, and 20,000-" who have lived for years in the States,"-- reported by Mr. Hawke, Agent for Canada West, as having passed into that province, and you get a gain of only some 10,000 against 87,000 last year. Explain it as you may, these are the facts; but in my judgment, it was not clerical or lay lectures which have brought these facts about. It is the hostile tone of your own profession towards us, foreigners t is the outrages on Fathers Bapst and Nachon; it is the Smelling Committee" and Church Confiscation Bills; it is the unprovoked and unpunished murders of Irishmen at Ellsworth, (Me.,) Manchester, (N.H.,) Providence, (R.I.,) Newark, (N.J.,) and other places, which have been recorded against Know-Nothingism during the past twelve months. Facts, and not words, turn the current of the Irish exodus; and until the facts are of a different order, in will continue to be averted from these shores.

Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

BRITISH CIVILIZATION .- That the following can be a reliable description of the benevolent sway exercised by British officials in India, in this Nineteenth Century, is indeed almost incredible : yet il has been nublished in our well-informed contemporary, the Pressand not contradicted :-

In our last we noticed some results of Lord Harris's Committee of Inquiry into the subject of torture by our officials at Madras. We showed, on the evidence of a letter from the Superintendent of Police to the Chief

especial favourite. This plan is to tie a man's arms behind, him above the elbow-joints tightly, so as to bring them as close together as is possible, and then throw the end of the cord over a bough of a tree, and haul the victim up till his toes barely touch the ground. His shins are then beaten with the butts of the police horsemen's riding whips, or with sticks of any kind, which causes him to raise his feet every moment, and throws the weight of the body with jerks upon the cord. The result of this is, a degree of torture and prostration which in the space of half an hour would overcome the firmness of the strongest man. Murders have been confessed to under this process which it was clearly shown afterwards that the prisoner could by no possibility have been connected with. There are many other modes of torture used too numerous to mention, some of them such as decency would preclude us from describing; but we cannot omit to notice one method more, which is, perhaps, the most cruel and almost the most common. It is the thrusting a man's head into a horse's leather nosebag in which pounded capsicums, or in other words coarse cayenne pepper, have been placed, along with burning charcoal, and the smoke from which, entering the eyes and nostrils and mouth, and penetrating to the throat and lungs, is productive at once of semi-suffocation and of the most excruciating anguish possible.

Such are some of the modes of torture in daily and hourly use among the company's officials in India. It will be said in externation that they are practised under native governments as well. But they have never been practised under the worst native governments to a tithe of the extent that they are practised in the company's possessions in India. Indeed, the doing so would be impossible, for the subjects of no native State would stand it; it is only a government possessing unlimited and uncontrollable power like the company that can connive at such practices as these with impunity.

PROTESTANT MARRIAGES IN THE LAST CENTURY .--He who has leisure and inclination to turn over the newspapers of early days, will see that it was a permitted thing for a lady wishing to place herself under the nominal protection of a husband, to enter a prison, be married to a felon, and after giving to the latter a very magnificent foe, which he divided with the gaoler, and undergoing some other ceremony incidental to the occasion, go forth into the world, free there to commit untold extravagancies under the name of her convict consort. Nay, in the times of which we are speaking, husbands were in waiting with highly respectable clergymen at the chapels whither ladies were wont to repair who were anxions to enjoy the immunities and impunities of a "femme couverie."-The men were married half-a dozen times a-day, in half-a-dozen varied names, to half-a-dozen different brides. The latter wanted nothing more than a certificate of marriage, and the husbands (whom they never saw again) required nothing more than to be well paid for helping them to be furnished with what they most needed. When the law decreed the abolition of this infamy, there was a cry raised against the Governmen as being guilty of a violent intringement of liberty : permission to marry six wives a day being one of the privlieges of a " free-born Englishman 129 Clergymen got transported rather than give up the exercise of their sacred rights, and the young gentlemen, their sons, turned comic actors. There were at these chapels so many marriages among the loose people of fashion, that the "lower orders," as all below the line of fashion were designated, construed very middly both the custom and the consequences. Had the abomination been permitted to continue, the law reports of questionable marriages and questioned issues would soon have been more volummous for a single year than all the now published Law Reports put together.

THE MONEY, OR THE LASH .- The Arabajees (altached to the land transportcorps), who are overpaid already, thought that those who were silly enough to give them so much would also give them more, if they made the demand. A combination was organised among them for extorting a higher rate of wages. Friday being the pay-day, they assembled around the pay officer, surrounded the clerks, but obstinately refused to take the money. Their conduct was so rio-tous that the chest appeared to be in danger, and the police was appealed to. The case presented some difficulty. They could not be allowed to remain, and if they were dispersed without being paid they would have asserted that their wages were withheld, and that they were not liable to further service. The provost-marshal settled the matter, which in the end proved satisfactory to all parties. At all events, it tranquilised the Arabajees and sent them to their work. He singled out the ringleader, and desired him to receive his pay or be flogged. The man elect-ed to be flogged, and the lash was applied accordingly. The remainder-about two hundred-were then told they had to take their choice between the whipping-post and the pay-office. They to a man chose the latter, and went away counting and recounting their money, according to the custom of orientals, who cannot understand that there should be a settlement without a squabble about the odd pence, or how a clerk can possibly pay them the exact amount due to them without even an attempt to keep back a lew piastres for his own private use.—Cor. of the Daily News.

ITALY.

SARDINIA .--- The Convents Suppression Bill has been finally voted in the Senate by secret ballot. The votes were-53 for, 42 against. The result was received with great applause.

A Sardinian paper says that a project is on foot for finding the King a Protestant Queen in the person of a daughter of the Duke of Cambridge. We presume they mean the sister of the present Duke, the Princess Mary.

It is understood the English Government intends to establish a depot in this country for recruits for the Foreign Legion. Judging from the number of applications made when first , this scheme was promulgated, there will be plenty of material found without much difficulty The idea at present is said to be, merely to enlist in Switzerland and form the depot for training in Piedmont; but, should Austria determine on remaining passive in the present struggle, there is no doubt that the offer which England makes, of complete naturalization and protection, would tempt thousands of young men from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to our standard, and that Marshal-Radetzky, with all the troops and police at his command, would not be able to prevent their finding their way across the frontier. The Papal States, too, especially the Romagna, would furnish some large draughts of recruits, who, though rather turbulent subjects, under the Austro-Papal nue in a progressive ratio, for one year more, and we plan, and one which will infallibly make a man do or dons backsliders. When shall rule, would make admirable soldiers when placed shall soon have the native sea-board capitalists dis- confess anything, is one which among the police is an Luther and Calvin ?- Herald, rather turbulent subjects, under the Austro-Papal

THE BALTIC.

MAY 20.-Revel has been carefully reconnoitered and will shortly be bombarded. "The Magicienne has already thrown some shells into the outworks. Admiral Dundas has reconnoitered Sweaborg."

THE "EXODUS" CHECKED; ALARM OF THE "MONIED-INTEREST."

Our daily orbs of light have just vouchsafed to flash the conviction on the public mind, that the annual emigration has fallen off this year a hundred per cent.; that twenty-five per cent of the remainder may be deducted for those returning home, and some ten per cent., perhaps, for removals into the British Provinces! Wonderful discovery, is it not? But still more wonderful are the comments upon the alarming fact. The Herald admits the facts, but finds the chief cause of it in the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, and the consequent social changes in that country. Some seedy Mitchelite or Cockney, who supplies the Irish sketches for the Times, stoutly denies, in the face of the figures, that there has been any falling off, and gloats with satisfaction over the imaginary circumstance, that no efforts, clerical or lay, have availed to arrest the Exodus.

reality, then, there are about 10,000 against 87,000, leaving less than one-eighth of the results of 1854. This is an argument, indeed ! Let this only conti-

Secretary to Government at that Presidency, that people were flocking about from all parts of the interior to lay their complaints before the Committee-that three hundred such complaintants were then at Madrasand that more were coming in daily. We showed, in short that such a state of things prevailed there as would have been impossible in any Crown colony, or in any of those parts of India which are subject to the urisdiction of the supreme courts, and within the protection of Crown-appointed judges. To Indians of course the information was not new. They are all aware of the existence of the practice, and also of the modes in which torture is inflicted. Many of them, indeed defend the practice as one which under the exciting system of government our officials find very useful. The same argument is urged in favour of similar practices by the slaveholders of America, and by the familiars of the Inquisition in Italy and Spain. The modes of torture commonly used by the British

authorities in India are numerous. A frequent one is to take off a man's turban and clothes, and tie him to a stake, deprived of food and water, and exposed to the rays of a burning sun. A second mode is to put a man in the stocks for days and weeks together, exposed to the sun; and not in such stocks as are used in England. The ordinary Indian stocks consist of square holes with sharp edges, cut in a fallen tree, through which the feet are trust, when a peg is driven in vertically, to prevent them being pulled out again, and which fits close to the ankle-bone. Then, as there is no seat for the Indian stocks, and nothing for the back to rest against, the unfortunate prisoner of them finds his feet raised up and his body thrown into position which, if long continued, is exquisitely painful. A third mode is to bind the fingers of each hand and the toes of each foot close together with twine, and then drive pegs in between them, which is a process of exceeding torture. A fourth plan is to stretch a man out on his back, and, fastening his hands and feet with tent-pegs to the ground, to leave, him with face upturned to the sun's vertical rays, which literally sear the unprotected eyeballs. A fifth mode is to tie a man up by the feet, or, as is more general, to fasten to a bedstead or stretcher, and then stand it on one end against a wall, so as to leave the sufferer, till he confesses or pays, with his head downwards. A sixth

AN ANECDOTE OF CALVIN .- The late Albert Gallatin, President of the Historical Society, related the following anecdote to the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, from whom we get it. Several years ago, a number of Calvin's letters were found among the archives of Geneva, some of which, relating to his domestic affairs, exhibit a curious picture of the daily life of this great Presbyter, and illustrates strikingly his pe-culiar habits and temper. In a scolding letter to the syndics, or magistrates, of Geneva, he complains that they have filled his cellar with wine of poor quality. "I do not keep open house," he says, "nor do I en-tertain many guests at my table, and therefore the quantity you have sent me displeases me, as well as the quality. I wish, therefore, you would take it away, and replace it with something that I can drink ; I do not want much, merely enough for my own use and that of my family; a few barriques, (barrels of about forty gallons each.) say four or five, will be sufficient for me, once a quarter !" We are afraid the Presbyterians of this century have been tremendons backsliders: When shall we see such men as

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S TESTIMONY AGAINST A KNOW-NONHING CALUMNY .- Last week, we adverted 10 the Catholic doctrine of the Pope's temporal power as expressed by Archbishop Kendrick in the pastoral letter, of Archbishop Purcell; of Cincinnati, issued by the first Provincial Council in that city, a portion of her with the base arms of fraud and forgery. Before which is devoted to the same subject. That venera-hie prelate, who is as remarkable for his abstinence assault; but she is not bound to render an account of from political disquisitions as for his simple piety and it, nor explain the motives of her enemies in resortdevotion to the dulies of his ministry, says:-"To the ing to such means. For her, the mere fact is suffi-grievous and utterly laise charge of disloyalty to this cient; and lest she should be driven to go in search free government, your best answer will be to continue of proof of such fact, Providence has put into the doing what you have all along sought earnestly and mouth of one of her ablest adversaries Dr. Whitaker, sincerely to do-discharge faithfully all your doties as an Anglican divine-the avowal, which he himself, citizens of the republic' rendering to Cæsar the things as he confesses, blushes to make that "Forgery seems that belongs to Cæsar, without, at the same time, to have been the besetting sin of Protestantism. (See forgetting to render to God the things that belong to Dr. Whitaker, Vundication of Queen Mary. Man-God. The Catholic religion exists and flourishes un- | chester, 1750, Vol. 11., p. 54.)-Catholic Miscellany. der all forms of civil government; it is the visible kingdom of Christ on earth, which is not of this world ; it is incompatible with no well ordered form of human government, because it interferes with none. Its sphere of action essentially different from, and infinitely higher than that of any merely human organization. Its ends, its means of action, its doctrines, its sacraments and its government, all belong and look to the spiritual order. It teaches man the way to heaven, and seeks to wean his affections from this It wages war with the passions, and it inculearth. cates self-denial, obedience to constituted authority, humility, and charity. All that the Catholic Church asks of the world, is a free passage through it, to her proper home in the heavens. She unceasinly fells all her children to be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God; and that therefore he that resisten the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation- Her voice is the same under whatever form of government her children, scattered over the face of the earth, may he found to dwell-to be obedient to the constituted authorities, and to the laws of the land which nurtures and protects them. To the lover of freedom she proposes as a model, a higher and nobler liberty-the liberty of the glory of the childeren of God. "We appeal to you, beloved brethren, whether these have not been the lessons which we have uniformly taught you, both in our public and official communications, and in our most private conversations, and whether we have not always instructed you that the power of the sovereign Pontifis, which is spiritual in its objects and its sphere of action, cannot by possibility clash mith your civil allegience, or with the different classes of dutics which you owe as good cilizens to the government under which you happily live. You will all bear us witness, without one dissenting voice, that such has been our invariable teaching on this subject, and that this has been also your constant belief. And such being ob-viously the fact, -- proclaimed, both officially and unofficially, more than a hundred times,-you may well disregard the injurious imputations on your loyalty as citizens, originating with men who seek to do you an injury, for their own selfish purposes. God will judge us all, and his day of reckoning is not distant for any one among us, We should rather pity and pray for the conversion of those well-meaning, but misguided men who in endeavoring to injure our character as citizens, are really themselves inflicting the greatest injury upon the country, by marrying the social harmony of its ci-tizens, and impairing that brotherly love which should bind us all together."

Those who boast of Republican freedom, and rail against the assumptions of British institutions, would do well to reflect upon a case of right which at present is threatened to be tried before the courts of law in New York. It is bronght up by a Mr. Penington, a colored clergyman of that city. He had got into one of the railway cars set specially apart for white the will also promuly atte men recently, and on being ordered out, refused, when he was ejected by force. This forms the ground of his plea. He pleads to be allowed to travel in the same cars with his white brothers; but it seems his white fellows of New York are not inclined to yield him the indulgence. The New York Commercial Advertiser thus coolly discusses the matter.

"If Dr. Pennington's claim is sustained, the decision will affect stages as well as railroads, and steamboats, and all other public conveyances. We risk that the equality which would nothing in savin. be legally established would not be tolerated. The sure result would be legislation that would make the condition of the colored race immeasurably worse than it is. Dr. Pennington and his friends would best consult their own interest by desisting from the purpose they contemplate. A desire to meliorate their condition, to remove some of the hardships and privations that press upon them, has long been enter-tained by many. This very Sixth Avenue Railroad Company has taken a commendable step in that di-rection, having put on several cars for their special accommodation-a consideration for their wants that has been shown by no other company, and by none of the stage proprietors. In a legal point of view this step will prove fatal to Dr. Pennington's claim, for though it is the duty of the company to provide accommodation for all passengers, they have a right, we imagine, to classify their passengers, and to indicate the car by which they shall travel. In any event we are satisfied that the colored people are unwisely counselled if they are advised to assert their right to travel promiscnously with whites." Comment upon this piece of logic is unnecessary. But it does sound strange, coming from a leading commercial paper, in the leading commercial city, of the great model Republic of the nineteenth century. Byron says, truly, "man's a strange animal !"-Pilot.

It is notorious, as a mere matter of history, that, for the last three centuries the enemies of the Catholic Church (imitating, by some unconscious instinct, their rebellious forefathers of full a thousand years ago) have habitually, in default of better weapons, assailed

PROTESTANT CONVERTS .- Archdeecon Jeffereys, a Protestant missionary in the East Indies, states that "for one really converted Christian, as the fruit of missionary labor, the drinking practice of the English had made one thousand drunkards in India."

AN ECONOMIST OF TRUTH.-"Jem, I believe Sam's got no truth in him." "You don't know, niggar; dare's more truth in that nigger dan all de res' on the platin." "How do you make dat ?" "Why, he never let any out."

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

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

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

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We would not deprive our readers of the pleasure that is in store for them from the perusal of 'Fabiola ;' we will there-fore refrain from any further extracts from this truly tacinating We know, in fact, no book which has, of late years, issued from the press, so worthy of the attention of the Catho-lic reader as 'Fabiola.' It is a most charming Catholic story, most exquisitely told."—*True Watness* (Montreal.)

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Roman splendor and prosperity, it far excels the Last Days of Pompeii; and the scenes in the arena, where the blood of so many martyrs fertilized the soil wherein the seed of the Chris-tian faith was planted, are highly dramatic, and worthy of any author we have ever read."—Now York Citizen.

CASH AND CREDIT.-If you would get-rich, don't ded in pass-books. Credit is the "tempter in a Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purshape." chase a thousend articles that Cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a sixty-day due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit takes hor-ribly to taste and romance. Let Cash buy a dinner, and you will have a beef stake flanked with onions. Send Credit to market, and he will return with eight pair of woodcooks and a peck of mushrooms. Credit believes, in double-breasted pins (and & Champagne suppers. Cash is more easily satisfied. Give him luree meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little dirty. salt ... Cashis a good 'adviser, while' credit is a good fellow-to-be on visiting terms with. If you want double chins and contentment, do business with cash. A special edict, with a vermillion tail - Exchange.



for the Sale of which has been opened upon his Premises,

CORNER OF HAY-MARKET SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Com-mon School, in School Section, Number Four, at Downe-grille, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West; to whom a liberal Salary and steady employment will be given. Testimontals of moral conduct, and habits of so-briety will be required. A Roman Catholic would be pre-formed ferred.

Tuno 9nd 1855	(Signed) M. SEHANE, E. PlQUOTT, A. BEATON,	Trustees
June 2nd, 1855.		

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON would beg to inform his numerous friends, and the citizens of Montreal in general, that he has RE-MOVED his Classical and Commercial School to that central, spacions and airy. Building-(fronting Laganchetiere and St. Charles Borromee Streets)-known as "THE SERVANTS" HOME ;" where, by strict attention to the literary and moral culture of the Pupils entrusted to his care, he hopes to merit a continuance of the extensive patronage, hitherto su generously accorded him.

Mr. A.'s Latin and Greek Classes for Medical and Law Students open, as usual, at 4 o'clock P.M. Montreal, April 23, 1855.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ROBERT FLAHVIN, a boy of about six or seven years old, who landed at Quobes in August 1854; and since then, has, it is supposed, come to Montreal. The said Robert Flahvin is from the Parish of Ballylongford, county Kerry, THE INITIAL ULATE CONCEPTION. Irelands and was sent for by his parents, who are living at Delawares Ohio, U.S. Any information given at this office, will be thankfully received by the father of the said Robert Flahving the said Robert of the said Robert of

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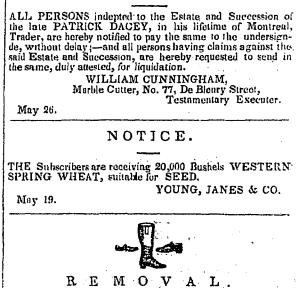
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NOTICE.



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

No. 47, M'GILL STREET,

Nuar St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretotore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO. A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.

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

Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

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HEARSES! HEARSES!!

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

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Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies, the

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EVERY one must admit that the above indispensible article, WELL MADE and SCIENTIFICALLY CUT, will wear longest and look the neatest. To obtain the above, call at BRITT & CURRIE'S (Montreal Boot and Shoe Store,) 154 Notre Dame Street, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, where you will find a

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK

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The entire work is manufactured on the premises, under careful supervision. Montreal, June 22, 1854.

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

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THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hands a varied assortment of Wrought-Iron BEDSTEADS, neatly got up. All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN GRACE,

50, Great St. James Street. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

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

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and

ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bed-ding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, . . \$150

PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE," WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 42, M Gill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market, 2010, 11

Toronto, March 26, 1854.

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

PATRICK DOYLE,

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WILL furnish Subscribers with those two; valuable Periodi

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P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.

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Greater Bargains than any House in Canada: Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determin-ed 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.

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This Department will be always supplied with the mos This Department will be always supplied with the inst fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-OLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinetts, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the super-intendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman to Mr. GEM-MILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Estab-lishment with their extender.

lishment with their patronage. N.B. - Remember the "North American Clothes Ware-house," 42 M'Gill Street.

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

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

MRS. COFFY

BEGS to announce to her Friends and Customers that she has

REMOVED

To No. 289, Notre Dame Street, (Nearly opposite to Morrison, Cameron & Empey's)

In soliciting a continuation of their kind patronage, she assures them that no pains shall be spared on her part to merit their support.

She has now limited her business to the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, in order to give her undivided attention to those branches; and, having engaged competent hands, doubts not but she will give perfect satisfaction to those Ladies who will favor her with an order.

She will keep a constant supply of the newest materials for BONNETS, CAPS, &c.; FRENCH FLOWERS, FEA-THERS, BLONDES, LACES, &c., &c.

Ladies wishing to supply their own materials, shall meet with punctual attention. Terms very moderate.

May 19.

Dec., 1854.



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.

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a re-medy, that cures, EVERY KIND OF HUMOR! from the worst Scroptela down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two enses, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two bundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Baston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a pursing-sore month. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two of three bottles will clear the system of biles. 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 run-

ning ulcers.

One hottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cuse 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 scrofulu. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a 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 com-mon weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor ha's about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has al-ready done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachu-setts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle. one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will To mose who are sugged to a sick neudarn, one pointe will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from n; on the con-trary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomi-ums of it that ever man listened to.

" LANARK, C.W.

"During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical dis-covery, and used three bottles for the cure of Erysipalus. covery, and used three bottles for the cure of Erysipalus, which had for years addicted 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 knew if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found.

"DONALD M'RAE."

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

"ST. JouN's.

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

"CORNWALL.

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

"D. M'MILLAN."

"ANGUS M'DONALD."

" ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854.

"South BRANCH, April 13, 1854.

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

MONTREAL DIRECTORY, 1855-56.

THE Subscriber has now in course of preparation, a NEW and CORRECT EDITION of this Work. The price will remain, as heretolore, 7s. 6d. per copy; and every subscrib-er's name (but those only) will be classified with the business termine he below. to which he belongs.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

30s. per page, or 17s. 6d. per half page. No advertise-ment of less than half a page will be inserted. Orders should be addressed to Box 524 P. O., or at the Sun office, No. 42 St. Francois Xavier Street.

MRS. R. W. STUART MACKAY.

May 20.

REMOVAL.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED TO No. 25. Notre Dame Street, NEAR DONEGANI'S HOTEL.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER Has Removed from Notre Dame Street, and the second state of the top of the

189, ST. MARY STREET, QUEBEC SUEURES.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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

Those who remain	at the C	ollege	during	the ve	ICa-	
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French, Spanish,	German,	and	Drawi	ing, e	ach,	
per annum,	•	•	•			20
Music, per annum,	•	•	•	•		40
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Books, Stationery,	Clothes,	if ord	ered. a	nd in (case of	sick-
ess, Medicines and L						
Na uniform in room						

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

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



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

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just

arrived for Mr. Cupningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace,

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, Arithme-tic, Buok Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, in-cluding the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with averaprises in each Buok. Conic Section with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry, Mensuration, Surveying,

Navigition, Guaging, &c. The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclu-sively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical braches.

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

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,)

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

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

extracted.

TTN. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

"ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 0, 1804. "Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for up-wards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything mat 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 my-solf this will be like all the rest of onackery: but I have the self, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflamation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before.

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

"L. J. LLOYD."

"DANVILLE, Oct., 1854. "The first dozen I had from Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did not

last a day.

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854.

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

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day.; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from hve to eight tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all consti-tutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twire 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., Medi-cal Hall.

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

Toronto-Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

and there ADVOCATE, COMPANY Records Office, - Garden Street, next dow to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House.

Quebec, May 1, 1851. 1. State and the second state of the second st

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