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## 



## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## DTARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.) May. 2.-There was a very brilliant exploit per
formed br seven battolions of French infantry, which the 46 ih Regiment were particularly distin quiked, last nigltt and this morning. They advanced before midnight and seized on the Russian ambustades under a heary fire. The Russians came out 1 which the Frencli a sed the bayonet in repeated clarges, and at list they Foreed the Russians back into the works, followed them, stormed the outworks
of the Central Lattery, and Look off eight colorns, of the Central Battery, and look off eight cohorns,
which they lrought to General Pelissier. In tliis which they lirought to General Pelissier. Fallant affar, which lasted till 2 oclock this morn ing, the French liad 63 killed and 210 wounded, and
9 officers pul hors de combat. The obstiuacy of o oficers nuis hors ate combat. The obstiuacy of evident from the spectacle presented by the ground esident from the spectacle presented by the ground
between tlie Frencli lines and the Batterie du Centre. The space of rubbish, broken earth, ruins of with gabions, fragments of arms, and dead bodies, and the Russians were busily engaged in birrying the left was incessant inste their lines. The iring on Russian artillerymen did their best to avenge the loss of their comrades, but probably not with much effect, although the air was olsciured by the clouds of dust arising from the shower of cannon balls, which tore along the surface, marking their course as they rit
coclietted among the batteries by pillars of eart daslled up by the concussion. The Frencl replied with piggr, and from dawn till eve the contest was
continued belween the artillery and tiee rillemen in continued between the artillery and the rillemen in
front of the Flagstaff Battery. Our batteries all front of the Flagstaff Battery. Our batteries all
diay maintained a most profound silence. I was day maintained a most profound silence. I was
watching both the righit and the left attack to-day for watching both the right and the left attack to-day for
an lour cloself; and during all that time I did not an hour closely; and during all that time
ste one shot or shell from the left, and only three of four were fired from the right: princinilly at the ii is said the lussians ins suns. There is no have a masked battery nine guns. There is no appearance of it to the eye, hut our engineers are pretty sire of the fact. pretty frequently at the Inkermann batteries. Early this morning a littie flotilla of some 25 or 30 Frencl from Kamiesch, and stood and to the south-wes with a gentle breeze. At 2.30 a body of Russian troops, in three dirisions, eacl about 2,500 strong, were seen mareling into Sebastopol from the cam and pack animals also entered the town in the course of the day, and an equally nunerons string of carts and horses left for the interior. "The troans marche along by the road ait the head of the harbor on the
south side, and were lost to sight at 3 oclock belind the rise of the cliffs on the south of the roads. The day was so clear that one could alnost see their faces tirough the glass. Their officers were wel mounted, and the men marched solidly and well:Numbers of dooss rreceded and played about the line of march, and as they passed hy the numernus news
batteries, at which the Russians are working nigit batteries, at whith the Russians, are working nignt
and day, the laborers ceased from their labors for the and day, the laborers ceased from their libors for tho
tine, saluted the officers as they passed, and stood gazing on the sighti, just as our own artisans would stare at a body of troops in some quiet Englisht town bout 4 echors butions by in the rear of the Flagstaff 13attery, and in a monents a fterwards about 2,000 men, who were most likely volunteers. made a desperate rush out of the cheer flung themselves on the French advance. For a moment their numbers and impetuosity enahled then to drive the French out of the imperfect sorks and ambiscades as far as the parallel, but not without a desperale resistance. The musketry was so heary That the smoke soon obscured the scene of the convancing rapidity along the fraverses and covered way to the front, their bayonets flasling through the murk air in the sun; and in a few moments the Russian vere driven back by the cold steel, and forced to Ay lastily vehind their entrenchiments, which instanily opened a heayy cannonace anc volleys ot grape 10
eleck the, pursuit of the Frenchi: Our allies fought splendidy, and chast ised the andacity of the enem with much severity, but our loss is, I am glad to sap,
very trifling. Several Russian offiers and very trifilig. Scueral Russian officers and men wer taken, prisoners, and the enemy with great difficulty rounded, but feft sereral of both on thie; ground:While, this aftair was proceeding our races were goin have lost their interest thasmuch dis it efféted is no
thing. The most extraorinary runors are afloat respecting the reasons of its return re infecta, but
the subject is one of such delicacy tlat it is better to The subject is one of sucl delicacy that it is better to
refrain from any comment or lypothesis respecting it. refrain from any comment or lyyrothesis respecting it.
Tt is sufficient 10 say that the fleet, consisting of about 40 sail, with nearly 12,000 men on board, arrived at the rendezvous, lat. 44.54, long. 36.28 , on Saturday morning and on the precious night, and that they were by an express steamer, which left Kamiest of day nightess steamer, which left kamiesch on morning with orders (it is $t$ is reyon General Canrobert. These orders were quence of a communication from Paris, which rendered if incumbent on him to concentrate the forces uder lis command in the Chersonese. It is not to be wonlered at that this abrupt termination of an expedition whisch, from its secret character, was donhtless intended to effect inportant services, excited feelings of annoyance and regret among liose who expected to win honer and glory and position.
Admiral Bruat could not renture to take on himself Admiral Bruat could not renture to take on himself ire and so clear, and Admiral Lyons was not in position to imitate the glorious disobedience of Nel Eng- No doubt all the offeers engaged, French and English, experienced the bitterest disappoin!ment when theg heard the orders to yo back to Kamiesch. Of the feelings of the men there can be no question, or they have heen only too loudly expressed since ed all the troops to be concentrated for some important operation, which is to be undertaken forthwith but it is scarcely probable his Majesty kneve the expedition bad actualls sailed and was close to the place where, as it is beliered, it was to act, at the where the men were to land or what one can fle was to attack, and Kertch, Kaffa, and Anapa, eacl? of them. within a moderate distance of the rendezcous, hive been sererally named as the point of atack, but it is prohable, from cerlaindigpositions and Theodosia the troops. vould have insembarked near een" es (Kama), and that the hetwoll wh nard the Straits of Kertch on both sides. A such speculations are, howerer, worthliess, nor can the
real objects of the exnedition be known unless the real objects of the expedition be known unless. the
Generals who conceired it think fit to communicite Generals who conedired it think fit to communicate
them to the world. It is certain, however, Hlat the Russians were quite a aware of our proceedings, beause they must hare seen the fiofilla cruising along he south coast of the Crinea to the eastward, and
or miles the biue stry was seamed wilh streatis of or miles the biue stry was seamed wilh streatis of
black smoke from the steamers, which eren at the hack smoke from the steamers, which eren at the
endezrous were visible from the land. Those on oard the ships which were the furtiest at sea could asily make out the land. A high peak rising oint of dron ; two or three smaller elerations at no yreat disance could also be sepn distinctly; and there is no doubt but that the low land itself could be discerned Sir Edmund Lyons is said to be unwell, and his it eess is attributed to clagrin at the result of the ex pedition, or rather at the want of it. The firing was fery heary last nigltt; particularly on the French hecoming hearier every day. The Frenci lare con structed some very fine neviv batteries on the left, and have now put all their neyr guns in nosition. Our works are complete, and, as our new batteries are
rmed rery licavily; and are 500 and 600 yards closer o the enemy than the old lines, we may expect tu mendous results from their fire.. Caplain Arnold, of the 4 th; in posting his sentries on the left a few
nights ago, was fired at by the Russians, and fell. nighls ago, was fired at by the Russians, and fell.-
as lie liad only a few mell with lim, and tlee enemy As lie had only a ferv mell with him, and the enemp
rushed on at once, he fell into their hands, and it is ushed on at once, he fell into their hands, and it is
hoped he is now alive and a prisoner. The 49 h hoped he is noty aive and a prisoner.
vere surpised in the advanced irencles on the right the same night, and several of them were bayoneted and received mortial or severe wounds before the 2 nd
Batalion of Royals, who were on duty belind thern could come to their assistance.. Captain Corhan reeived a bayonet wound from one of bis own men wille leaping into the trench. The eneny were reThe latter lad five or six killed and 15 wounded
May 10.-About 1 o'clock this morning the cam in front was roused up by an extremely heary fire of musketry and repea ed cheering along our. Right AtTlick. The elevated grouud and ridges. in frone fof the Third and Fourth Divisions were soon crowded, with roups of men from the tents in the rear. It was the sky was overcist with elouds, thut thet incipiein flashingrofismall arms which lighted up the frodit of diers hate christened s the Inkerminn screechip, the
cheers of our men, and the volume of the tire indicated the position, and slowed that a contest of no
ordinary sererity was taking phace. There is an ordinary sererity was taking place. There is an
earnestness and reality about the musketry on such occasions which has a langringe of its own that can not be mistaken. 'The regularity and precision of the fou de joie, the phatoon or file firing of our re-
views. lave little akin with the passingte intense and startling bursts of ritle the passionate, intense, and starling bursts of rille and muskel, and give bur an imperfect notion of the deadly rattle and Giffur ing and firing as rapidly as he can, and where the Cormation of the line is altering every nnment. For a mile and a-lalf the darkness was broken by outburst of ruddy flame and brigltit glittering sparks, ont fiercely in patcles in ont altogether, brok lickered in long lines like the electric flash alo clain, and formed for an instant craters of fire. By the time 1 had reached the front-atoont five minums after the firing began - the fight was ragiug all along Lle right of our position, and as some extra men had been sent down to the batteries when the retief marclied down it was thougltt that we might have made an attack on the Russian works close to our
adrancerl trencles, but it was sonn tolerrably advancerl trencles, but it was sonn tolerably certain don's news works, or a rier made a sorie upon Gor in front of the trencies. I cannot now ascertain the particulars of the anair, even if one coutd lave the eart to distur) the poor fellows who may hare come Ip from the trenches, and I can only describe what In saw. In seemed as if lie fiercest and most delerAttack, but the ground is so very deveitful at night that it is impossible to determine localitios with anything like precision. The wind was favorable for hearing, and the cheers of the men, their shouls, the own, were distinctly, the Russian bugles and our Light Division and of the Second Division were sounding the "turn out" on our- right as we reached thei high ground, and soon afterivards ile alaim Sunded tirough the French camp close to them up, watching with the most intense interest the figlit of the Fourth Bi irision were lighted up, and the old inkermann men were all anxious and ready for the vord to march, should their services be required. The musketry, having rolled incessantly for a quarle
an lour, began to cease at interrals along the gether; again it burst forlll. Then came a Britifis
 Russian yell, a fresh burst of musketry, more chees ing, a rolling volley subsiding into spattering flastles and broken fire, a ringing lurrala fron the front; ;an our own bugles the "cease firing," and the attackafter lalf an hour's duration-man over. The enemy were beaten, and rere retiring to their earthworks; and now the hatteries opened to cover their retreat. The Redan, Round Tower, Garden Batteries, and Road Battery, aided probably by the ships, lighte teries at Careening Bay and at the North side of the larbor contributed their fire, and the sky was seame by the red track of innumerable shells. You could see clearly at times the ground close around youn from the fackes of the cannon. The round stoot tore the ir with a harsh roar, and steells burst almost in voliies along our lines. The Russians were avenging themselves as best they might for their repuilse, and the extent of their mortification and anger might be The inthnt they vigor and weight of their cannonade. hie French, on our right, opened from their baltes ver Inkermann and from the redoubls, io draw of he Rusisian gïns from men; and our own bat eries also replied, and sent shot and shell in the direction of the retreating eneny. The effect of this combined fire was very formidable to look at, but was peta muskerry. From hal--past one tiil three o'clock the cannonade connued, but tif pectaters had retirec might in the midst, of the thunders of the infer might in the mist of tie chanders of as oss, and it is a time of painful suspense white on in a state of uncertainty respecting the fate of friend and the resill of such an encounter Soon fier three oclock A: M. it hegan to blow and rain wit great violence, and on getting up this morain 1 really magined that one of our terrible winter days interpolated itself into our Crimean May. Thie tents, are dank with iret, ihe whole camp loops black and miserable, and one step out of doors tabes, you ofer the shoes in mud.

May 11. - The fight appears to have been a sortin oren a premeditated attack; but whaterer it was, tive Russians had 150 hors: de combat. The trimendous cannonade they opened was unattended with much eifect, considering its weighit and intensily, and as only so malh wast of ammanion, but our firc neirir retreating columns must have added consiLirht Division candes. The fonl loss in the tight Division last night, i an glad 10 say, turns oult the 34 th regiment, and three men were wounded The gallant 7th regiment liad fire men wounded the 8 Sih regiment, lurce men; the 901 h reginaent, one man; and the 23 rd , one man wounded. The Russiaus bave succeeded in getling five mortars to crease our our right athes, We wave never lad so nany mortars directed against this one spot at any tim perious to the presene.
May 12.-Last wight, in the midst of an awriat torm of rain and wind -so llick that no oue could up on our left atand him-a body of Russians cante just in time; and Colonel Macbeth, of the 68 th IRegiment, got lis men into order and received the first fire of the enengy as they came up to the tranch in perfect steadiness. Some of the Russians leant they at once met their fale. Tliere was a desplerate struggole between the hussians and the men of the 68 th outside the lines, in wlich the bayonet wa: treely used on bollh sides; but the enemy were ve-
pulsed by our fellows, led by Cnlonel Macbeth, Tieul tenant Hamitton, and a sergeant of the 68th. I terret to say that Captain Lloyd Edwards and sis men or the GSth were killad, and 22 men of the saine regiment were wounded. We took some wounded
prisoners. It is of course impossible to ascertain tlie particulars.

The Post gives an account of the fate of the sercret expedition fran Sebastopol, bound for the Straits
of Kertch, on the 2 nd of May:-"A buthy of Kertch, on the 2 nd of May:-"A A lattery of ar
tillery, consisting of 134 lorses and 180 men" and tiery, consisting of 134 liorses and 180 men', and so sappers, embar lantry was chieny compose British force 750 horses and transport animals. Sir Georg. Brown was entrusted with the command in chicf of the expedition. Each man lad 50 rounds in pouch kets attended the battery of artillery. That eompis sariat had 14 days' provisions with them. The destination of the exiedudtion was Kertch Straits, where they were to land at a small bay, just beyond Ka miesch Pout, and about 10 miles from Kertch Their first endeavors were to have been directed to an attack by tandrand sea on Fort St. Paul, Jying 21 guns. Thes from Kerich, a fortress mounting and attack it ins inlended to march along the slior in front. After having dismantled this place, they were to proceed on to Kertch. The maiain object of the experition was to destroy. the depots of reserved stores stationet there by the enemy; and to open a
road into the sea of Azort. Major Gord Enginers Engineers, accompaned a reconnatssance 10 this phace some lime since, and it was from his report that the expedition had its origin. - The enemy are said Fort St Paul to the sand bank from the' sile and also some in the Strits of Yenike T distance of Kertch from this pace Yenkale.- The Thle relurn to Balaklara early on the morring of the 6th, of the whole expedition has filled eivery one with surprise and astonishment. The expedition thad reached its destination, or at any rate, willin a fefiv miles of it, at daylight yesterday morning, and were preparing to disembark, which they anticipaled would be accomplistied by, 8 ;am. . They could see the forls at about :eight miles' distancé: 'At this moment a signal was hoisted from :thé"admiral's'slif lor captains to come on board, and on thesr return the orde wen's ginds to return to Balaklara. Never were did officers more disappointed $:$ and nerer belore the ill-lis and pears that news had orer-taken them. In now apfrom the Empleror, which had the effect: of countermanding the expedition.. Rumor says that ' $a$ screw is loose; ' that the Frenchobjected to the expedition; Kaffurther, that in went, for the troopsto land at Kaffal Bay, then to pass over to A rabat, and after wards tase the Kerich peens ont ront On this'point, it is said; the allies c disadreed?? \&The was. General Canrobert'siwrongapphication itpears, legraphic despatch from the:Emperor; ; and thiss itt is likely, is the real reason aof bisi'resignation. $]$ a o ot The Póst:afterwards says:-mW!elsare cnnormen
that the proposed expedition against. Kertch was abandoned by order of the Goverment' Jonich, The Emperor throughout the war has taken an actire parting the plans, of the expedition. The telegraph enables procedings and inientions in a fets hours t Paris and Liondon, 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 adrisers at home and the English Governmilitary adrisers at home and the Einglish Gorern-
ment, who work the war by the map and communiment, who work the war by the map and communi-
cate moves from Paris (!). General Pélissier, who cate now the supreme command of more than 100,000 Frencti troops, has receired instructions and plans of the English Commander in Chief, and have obtained the approbation of our own military anthorities at home. The remoral clear of any difficulties which that brave commander might have tlifo inn in the way of new lans of operation (if ever he did so), and which tion to Kertch. Almirà' Bruat reporled some time ince that the Russians had sunk vessels in the Straits of Yenikate, and rendered the navigation of those waters almost impossible. Amongst other blunders (adst he Post), we have comparatively keep open its difficult passage, or intercept supplies
whiclr have been carried to the Crimea by Ruissian ransports. Wanting in, plan; purpose, and supreme command, we have gone on, throughout the war,
trusting rather to accidents than reckoning on legititrustijig rather to
Rectatire to he abortive expedition to Kerteh, 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 - ras certain. It says:-" The disappointexpedition was certain. It says:-" The disappoint-
ment anongt the troops was very, great, as every one felt certain of striking a brilliant blow: The Russians were iot prepared to oppose us at the piace With any

## condition of the army.

There is very little in the progress and aspect of fiairs to exhilarate the spinits of the army with hepes heir alvanced guard, but as yet it does not seem as it was rery well bnown what is to be done with These excellent and soldierlike looking troops. In
addition to the fever, some fatal cases of cholera liave "ppeared in camp, especially among the hard drinkheea and dysentery are beginning to show themselves once more. It cinnot be from any want of proper
food that these diseases arise. They must rather be fiect multitudes of men crowded together formant in a narroy space of ground and sleeping in close only supnlied with necessaries, they army is not liree times a-week; it is brown, but not sour, and nough. There are noless than 17 articles included in their ration returns, and among the "lasuries" Which have been issued to the men. are maccaroni, cheese, hams, vermicell, sausages,
various sorts, wine, Daffy's elisir, game pies, Wel-
beck ale, tobacco, Sc. In a few days they will receive rations of light porter-tivo quarts to every
three men-instead of their rum, till all in store is mished. 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 Criadonted the judicious plan of setting up small retail where necessaries were sold at a loss, and luxuries rere disposed of at such an increased price as met the loss on the necessaries. Colonel Seymour, of the management of a depot on this principle, and its sucd his generous exertions. The 10th Hussars and 4 en his generous exertions. The 10th Hussars and from the Crimean Fund as they felt cold on arriring here. Tue hams, sausages, vermicelli, \&cc., weri, I
helieve, sent from Venice by Notrithstariding these süpplies, disease, as I bare Noid, still clings to us; but the cholera is is not by any means prevalent, and the 'isolated cases which have not present the intense form of a ve Asiatic cholera. The Sanitary Commissioners have examined the lospitals in front, but, so far as I can henr, they had noThing important to suggest of a practical nature.-
The soil is salurated with decaying animal matter. I hare slept lately in a sunken hut in which a corpse hes buried, with only a few inches of earth between
its head and my own. Within a yard and a half of its head and my own.. Within a yard and a half of
the door of my presentiabode are the shallow grares 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 Nearer still is as large mound, sunposed to contain the
remains of a camel-rather a large supply of noxious gases; and further away; at the distance: of abou 180 jards; are the graves of the division' where lun can pack. Tn front of the hut are two mounds obout ten: feet 'distant containing the buried: ofal: of the butchers and on the left bare the remaits of more camels; and bf God knows whit beside 'which emits pestilential odors whenthe sun shines. : This is a nice
 inany hurdreds out here. What is done to prerent
follow from such a state of things? Simpry thisvery small quantity of lime is shaken over the earth which lies upon these remains, anditis achance whe lutely refuse to allow lime to be placed over the graves. of their people at Balaklaya, and the iconse Among one of the most useful improveme laklava must be reckoned the filling in of fthe end, the harbor. It had become a horrid swamp, hideous had contended for the master, and at last effected a blended with iontion offil frọ the thips the of drowned animats from the ships, be debris from the land, decared regetables, and slimy nasti ness unutterable. Thanks to Admiral Boxer lonel Harding, this devil's quagmire has now been covered oyer with gravel and with stones, and stakes all' along the top of the liarbor
sIEGE works.
Nothing can exceed the solidity of our lines; but be desired oving to the dificulty pefect as could have read remarks with respect to the advantages rendered to the enemy by the ravines, but, if they lave been consiuerable to them, they have been in ways and approaches to our batteries and works, and have saved us a no rodigious amount of labor in. the early part of the siege, but they fail us in adrance of stage of the siege it would be unvise 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 Frencliy ormidable 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 perrerse tendency to run over to the Cossack pickets, and many: exciting chases have taken place across die plain after them, to the great delight of
our idle officers. Somelimes 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 riumph has been to put to higut a ew wood drills of the Turkish troops on the plaiu 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 raliant lancers, to the top of the hills to glat to say, rather at a discount. They were becoming de trop, eren 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, bu quite liard borving enough from the, Russian batteThe Zouaves have got up a theatre in their camp, and perform an original piece de circorstance, the soners in Sebastopol, who are said to be badiy off. The principal fun of the piece is derived from the introduction of an English soldier, who is a great ad with the claracters of the play through the medium of two plarases, "Bono Franzis" and "Donnez mo got fast hold of the belief that " the Lord Mayor of London" is coming out to command the English, as counterpoise to the Emaperor's assumption of the ailh in his lordship's military position may be traced to the witticism of an oficer at Balakla, the other day who, when the Guards, would not present arms to Lord Stratford de Redclifie, 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 omitteu, that the Guards only presented arms to the Queen and to the Lord Mayor of London.If is said that the hussians force their prisoners to done so with their men, whom we have taken, but it any prisoner likes to work at Balaklava, lie is en gaged upon the roads or in the streets, and is paid 1 s prisoners and deserters now on our hands, and it singular that in the nighty sorties ;,we very seldom take any Russians. Labor is now abundant. It i Asia, and ragamufin labor is generally dear. What can the Eupatorians think of 3 s a-day-the sum cficer, and which is equal to the revenues of one of their own head men?

The following is an extract from a letter from the
"Within the last week I have been twice in the enches, both times in the advanced trench, and th he nits Enfont of rite (a smaller bore than the Minie. They carry beáutifully whlife clean, for about 20 ounds, but then the begn to lead, and do not carry turday, tie 21 st) trom the riffe pits, they had no ide fi rayge or distance Two of them were firing a the some'slace, one wifh lis siglit un, for 700 yards,
the other for 900 yards: 1 told them it was too we other for 900 yards. 1 tod them was too $\mathrm{n}^{\text {' }}$ súccession ${ }^{2}$ thirough thé foophole that the Russian vere firing at them from. As I sat, about a quarte of an hour afterisards, half asleep in the pit, they
called to me and said hat three men were coming
down from the batteries towards the town. I told them to elerate for 900 yards. They made then
dodge from house to louse. Bit when thiey got into dodge from house to house. Bit when thiey got int and coill, walked arm-insarm down the midule of the street, Icould 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 ther toro ruslied into a house. He lay there for ome time. They afterwards mats when properly laid on. Afterwards I saw two carts Iaden with poivder-boxes going from the town to the batteries, at what I guessed to be one thousand one
hundred yards. I took a rife, and soon caused the drivers to run for the balteries, and leare the carts to come as they could: Our men said I knocked orer five or siz, but I only feel rertain about one. I was sent out to the rille pits again on Tuesclay, the 24th but the Russians were very sliy that day, and gave
very few chances. I had a regular duel with a Rus sian in the nearest rife pit to us (250 yards:) In about half an hour he gave up, liring, and, as I had hole, $J$ thought I mnst have lit hime I left a name akie of mine in my company to watch him. Very
oon the Russian (who, by the by, was a splendid shot) fired again, and put the ball right through $P$ when he saw the smoke. They began to lire 68 anders a 700 , he fine, pits rom, a great gun in he Redan, 700 yards from the pit was in, and with hat they were half an hour loading the gon, fo y tery sharp corporal watehing the gunners with 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, ut they ouly fired four shots at us altogether, and urday In. We lost no men hat day, wounded of my party by round shoi. Two were only a few yards from ine, and were cut right in two by a 24 aperience in the trenches, and now I talie no notice of shot or slell, except to talke the necessary precau-
tions to get out of the way:"

IRISH.INTELLIGENCH
The Synod of Killaloe.-The first Dicuesan' Synod of Killaloe wiich has been held for centuries in
he ancient episcopal town from which the divese the ancies its name, was opened on Monday moining in
the beautifut and conmodious parochial church, which was chronged by crowds of the faithful from an early
hour. The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Lord Bishop, rresided, and all the parish priests of the diocese,
with the exception of tea, who were detained by ill ness or important business in their tespective parshes, His Grace the Cord Arclibistion of Cashel has bee pleased to sanction the appointment of the Rev. Dr
O'Brien, V. G., as Vicar Capitular of this diocese pending the election of a suceessor to the late greatly bishop of Waterford and Lismore. - Tipperany Fite

The Very Rer. Philip M‘Gauran, P.P., of Temple port, and dean of the diocese of Filmore, died on hill, near Bawnboy. The deceased reverend gentle the time of his death fully fifty-seren years a laboure

The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne while lately sojourning at Rome, obtained the sanction
of the Holy See to the establishment of a clapter in is lordship's diocese, and the Sovereign Pontiff ha raciously appointed the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, o
Cloyne, 10 be dean theref. The selection of $D_{5}$ Russell for this dignity will be hailed with delight b due to bis extensive acquirements as a theologian and to the efficient and conciliatory manner in whic he had discharged the dutles of vicar-general and;ad
ministrator of the diocese during the temporary ab Mission of the Very Rev. Fathers Rinolfi an vilas.-The mission was opened on Sunday in the
parishes of Kilconly and Kibannon. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam was present, and preached
moving and effective sermon in the Irish language to very numerous cnngregntion. On each day sinc
here were two sermors delivered by the Vers Rep missionaries, as alsn an Irish sermon, delivered b some of the Catholic priests of the veighbourhood
The Thiduum In tonor of the Immaculate Conception ovening. There was an exposition and a solemn Be ediction of the Blessed Sacrament each day daring mense, and some idea may be formed of the tiumbe who approach the sacraments, from the fact that al late in the eveuing, both the Rev. Fathers who con he neighbouring parishes, were emplogymen from the neighbour
confessionals:
Maynooth Grant:-We have no hesitation in de laring our complete conyiction that, so far from:en olic Church, in this country, the separation of May onth fromall State endowmen would be ar incalcul ain to the people of freland and that instend of list series of:the vilest abuse and the most brualiand:maof he religion of Christ on anecount or this, miserable rant, bishops, puiests, and, neople shouk, yith one
reland. The reasons that have irresistibly, drawn us nooth would not suffer by the loss of the government testant Establishment, with muny ouher blessings should soon follow the removal of the grant. The
question then arizes-Where will Maynooih find: question then, arises-Where, will Maynooih find a
substitute for the State grant? We answer-ln th substitute for the State grapt? We answer-ln the
generosity of Catholis Ireand. We have no fears enerosity of Catholite lretand. We have no fear
an that score. Let the bishops but direct their priests make an annual appeal to their flucks, and ou fowing response. The Catholices of Ireland contri bute over a quarter of a million pounds every year
to support their cergy, and will they stop at a few ot the smallest hesitation in saying, that if the peo po of Ireland were asked whether they would her undertake the support of Maynooth than continue accept such a miserablo 1 ill govinent, wit all the filth and aspersions that accompany it, they ame of such a beggarly sum, in lieu of not have the frced out of their pockets for the support of the. Proestant Church, but that they would rather reject th farmer, that they might go with clean hands to the Esker Acting he later.-Tipperay Leader.
Esker Agricuistoral Colirge, Athemy, County nendation of His Excellency the Right Hon, the Eral Carisle, Lord Lieutenant of Leland, lave given to he Very Rev. Doctor Smyth, aliberal gran
he support of his agricultural establishment.
Daniel Corbelt, Esq., of Cork, the originator of the 20th ult.
Lobd Cablishe in Cork.-The Cork Athentum Was forma!ly inauguraled by the Lord Lieuteunt on
Encampnent at
Encampment at the Curbagil.-Nothing is yet Curragh beyord the fact of its being intended ultimately to encamp 10,000 men there. No decisio here. It is supposed that, with a view to instruct General and a regular slaff, (dssistant-Adjutant and Assistant-Quarlermaster Generals, with Majors of
Brigade under them,) appointed expressly for the camp. There will be huls ready for 5000 men the
first week in June, and the others in a few weeks first week it
afterwards.
Notices have been issued from the office of the
ommanding Royal Engineer in roposals for the construction and erection of wooderi buidings to accommodate troops at Armarh, Bellast, and Londonderry, in the north; ancl at Butlevant, Seven regiments of English militia are told off fur
ervice in Ireland, but which they are is unknown. One man in Limerick, Mr. Hartigan, has within
he first five or six months, purchased over 300 horses for the 17 th Lancers serving in the Crimea.
The Nation has the following on the subject of Mr ucas's mission to Rome:-"Mr. Lucas is expectel have lieard that preparations are already in progress
10 give our honourable friend a triumphal welcome in Dublin having left Rome is incorrect His Grachep of mains at the Irish College; but it is rumoured that he
leaves the Holy City upon. Monlay. We are nolable ith ${ }^{\text {he }}$. with the exact results of the mission. They will learn
them in good time. Meanwhile, they will observe that it is meetings about to take place in his diocese, it the existed the least probability that the Holy See intend-
ed to interfere with the fiberty of priests in political matters
Smith O'Brien.-The following letter appeared it My Dear Gray-Your readers will be eager to know ation ol Mr. O'Brien to his home and country. There ne is now neiller doubtrul nor disiant. On Monday 4th inst., it was presented to Lord Palmerston by Dunne, Mr. Butt, Col. Greville, Mr. Fitzatephe
reneh, Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, Mr. Swift, Mr. D Vere, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Maguire, and myself. Mr.
Butt read the memorial and he and Sir Denham Norreys were the spokesmess of the Deputation; but all whicli ensued. It was represented to Lord Palmerston hers. of Parliament totally t unprecedented ; that the elonged 10 all parties; that they included many me of the greatest mark in the Honse; many men who
had hed office in former governments; and the reprehree the the thousand Deputy Lieutentantis, Magistrales, Grand and Poor Law Guardians in Ireland. That in the Yarament of Canada, a country which Mr. OBrien ha an address to the Queen praying a full and free par-
don ; that in Van Dieman's Land, previous to his departure; the most respectable Colonisis, without dis netion of creed or nation, and hieaden by the Speake f congratulation ;: that in Melbourne a large number of the Colonists, headed by some of the most influential memhers of the Council, entertained him at a pub Belgium lie had same occasion; that in France and asm ji and that a frank asseni to the prayer and ent husi morial would undoubtedly be a-miost popular aet not Lordship was also reminded that though Mrit John Martin and Mr, Kevin O;Doberty were not named ini hey had been allowed to come to Europe on the same neritions, as Mr. O' Brien, they would share the fur extended on hims To apoid any mistake, I will not attempl to report orito describe Lord Palmerston's re, before a definite, or fnal lanswer could be given ; ania'


## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE


 mess of Roxburghshire have setled in lelavi, it is is not likely to be soon arrested, as farms are becomThis, is parly caused by the system of laying several farm's together, now so common, by which meansl one ause is the growicg wealth of the teniantry, which
nables them to rent several firms. Two very skilenables them to rent several firms. Two very skil-
ful agriculturnts on the Teviot, after a careful inspec-
tion of varinus districts, have just selected a splendid fon of varinus districts, have just selected a splendid
arm in the connty Mayo, the property or Lord Lucan,
T
The Exodus.- Notwitstanding the innproved prospects of agriculturists, numbers of arricultulal laborers, he port of Belfast than from any of the other principal ports of the kingdom; aud if we aue to judge of the
drain by emigration from the country at large by the numbers leaving Belfast, the population must be al present undergoing a very considerable diminution.
Within the last week no fewer than 250 personis, of Woth sexes, have left here by the steamers for Liver-
pool, to lake shipping for America, and seventy others have passed over, whoze destination is Australia lhe great majority of them appenr to be agricultura

Farm Laborers.- Every day brings us new intel-
igence of the unfortunate condition of this useful but bigence of the anfortunate conduted commnity. The state of their cabins,
bation miserable clothes anal foud, and the deplorabie nauner in which their.children are brought up, are beginning to attract atiention, and command the comfone of the most extensive la holders in this count the hardships the farm laborers endure.
comes in the market, the poor farm laborer enjoys
one of the benefits. A most respectable shopke Of Dundalk tells us that he farm laboiers have great
offfindy in supplying themselves with the conren fifficuly in supplying themselves with the coarsest hood, old them bran, which he says, hey furchase to
mix with Indian meal, to endeavour to sustain existmix With Indian meal, 10
Kurenny.-The alernate heat and rains of the past man in this loculity. The corn crops promise most farorably, and the polatoes, which begin to
ground, apear most healthy.-Moderalor.
Galway.-The fine genial rain which we have had
this weak has been of materal service to the crops. If Providence would but vouchsafe us alternate heat and rain during the next six or seven weeke we could
securely count upon a rich and plentifuil barvest. We potatoe crop. The cereal crops are jooking right well - wheatoe in particular, is in a flourishiang condition.-
Independent.
The rain continues to fall copiously, and its effects The rain continues to fall copiously, and its effects
are beneifial in the extreme. The preceding drought vegetation-the crops conr and green, looking slunt-
ed and seared-all this is now changed, the fields look verdant and blooming, and a few days have already accomplisleed 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 Jand under tillage as we have this
season. The rain with which we bave been blessed has given the young corn, potatoes, and pastures a Although the weather has been cold, both grain and
rass crops lave progressed rapidy, and the country fouks beautiful, and ine prospect of an abundant har-
ent is already apparent. The wheat. plant is mos vest is already appaient. The wheat. plant is most
heathy and luxusiant. A great breadth of green food Argus.
Sping operations may be reported as over. Vece tation is yet back ward, but now that night frosts are
disnppearing, and that milder weather is being anticipated we shall probably find the growing crops have lost very little by the late season. Potatoes in fact are much beller not to have been so far fur ward as to by frast. Ce
fust Mercury.
The Sewed Muslin Trade.-It is stated that, in iought for by young females, at prices less than one half of those paid two years since; and that not one-
third the number of hands are engriged who found employment rendil
Belfast Chronicle.
Cunflagmation in the Boe of allen.-The folmost respectable merchants milt Saturday one About 2000 acres of the Bog of Allen are on fire, and it is curious but most alarming to obse
which the conflagration travels."
Stipanding of an Emigerant Vesseri.-On the mórnhe Black Ball line, of packets, named the Fortune, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, was driven
inito Dundrum Bay, wilh 290 passengers on board.The passengers, who are composed chiafly of mecha ucs, were in bud at the time the vessel sitruck, and was given, that two of the emigrants lost their lives. The remainder of the passengere were'safely landed,
and are now located in Dundrum and its vianitynome in the locaginghouses: and others in such apartments as grain stores could furnish. The Fortune,
appeare' left Liverpoil" on' the 16 hh, on her way 50
 d vesse, ena was driven in not far from the prace


On the 19 h ' of May'a large steamer was seen float-
ing at sea, apparently abandoned, near 1he Island of ing at sea, apparently abandoned, near the Island o
Borfn, counity Mayo. It was boarded by some fish ermen, and brought into the harbour. It turns out to be the Koh-i-noor, which runs on the Stannon be
iween Limerick and Kilrush. She is supposed to have bruken frum her mooring and drifted all the way from
the Shannon, near oue hundred miles. Her paudlé wheels ware brok

GREAT BRITAIN
On the nights of the 241 and 25 th or May, a very pirited clebate took place in the London Pariament
on wate of want of confidence in the ministry, moved by Dis
majority of 100 .
Lord Dusdonaln's Plans. - The - Litheneum saysuformed neisons we believe, is correctly said, by well pointed to consonsider the the scisibility of Lord Dundonald' plan for destroying the arsenals and forrresses of the
Russians, have reported in favaur of che project, subect to certain conditions, which will have to be do-
The mose desponding peacemonger will not assen oo hopeless that we have not still in our own liaids, under terms more or less igniominious, the alternative of Peace or War. Nolhing has happened so materi-
ally to alter the state of things which existed a month ago at Vieuna that we need despair of finding pardon all the Russia, if we approach bin in a becoming spinit, andd bow before his hrone wih due and decar-
ous humility. Theconditions may, indeed, be a litte grievous, the treatment not altogether what we have been useil to, but we do really believe that it we are
coutent to abandion Turkey to her fate by surrendering hose very safeguarus to which Russia hatited, ii we would leave the Euxine a
Russian lake, withdraw our troops from before SebasRussian lake, withdraw our troops from before Sebas-
opol, , eaving behind us the railway and electric telerapld, as agreeable souvenivs of our presence and tro-
phies of our defeat more durable and more profitable han triumphal arches and monuinenial obelisks,-1le Czar though justly incensed at our contumacy, will choice betwent Peace and War, and it is also tolerably evident that the exereise of that choice is of the
inost mumentous importance. Neilher the adl pocates on the present occasion we appeal can deny this, and we conlinue to carry on War when we ought to make
peace we are responsible for the blond that we need lessly shed, for the social affections on which phe, for the demostic ties which we tear asunder, for uty and honour urge us alike to the continuence Waty and honour urge us alike to the continuence of
cause, unworthily deserting faithful and valiant allies cause, unworthily deserting failhfil and valiant allies, usice, and freedon, and invition struggle that right, selves which we shall have tailed to a avert from those
whom we undertook to protect.- Times.
General Pelissier, who now takes the chief com-
mand of the French army, is an officer of considerably higher standing and more advanced age than hi predecessor. He has also the repuration of a man of
more resolute character. It is to be hoped therefore not
onlyithat he will give a more vion onlyithat he will give a more vigorous direction to the himself superior to the hesitations or sudden impulses
produced by orders from a distance. We are now enciring upon our second campaign in the Crimea under preceding year. The allied Generals have far larger knuwledge of the country, and a more permanent base of operations. To use these a more permanent base with effect
nothing is wanted, but a definite and well-considered plan of operations, and it is impossible to suppose that laring the long and perilous delays of the winter, folspring a systeriatic scheme of the campaigu should
not have been adopted. The monent has come put it into execution. As far as we can be said to
know anything of the strengh and position of the nemy, it does not appear that the Russian army in the that the reinforcements it may have received are at all
equa! to those which have already reached the allied equa! to those which have already reached the allied
camps. On the conlrary, it is highly improbable that he Russian forces in the Crimea are superior to our own in numbers or in strength, and the difficulty of
ncreasing that almy is augmented by the exhaustion hes in the interior of the peninsula. II we are nary strength to engage in fies have sufficient milipoint they may select on the coast, without abandoning
he siege of the Southern part of Sebastopol. "Those perations are of iaccalculably greater importance than ed against the outworks of the town, and we hope that ihe only instructions sent from home are such as may give, a more constant and energ
this portion of our enterprise. - Times.
"The Men" in the Highlands.-A class of faniical preachers called "The Men" conduct service in all the parishes from the Braes of Lochaber to
Cranion, in connection with the Free Church, the only exception being Lasgan, where the solitary minister female dissentients exercise sway. Embracing the nact referred to, and within its bounds, mechanics of very kuown name in the Highlands, casting away more lofty and less laborious occupation of instructing the people'in divine mysleries-"The Men" making it their boast they are illiterate and uneducated, and eading people into the bejter that their illumination is mam on high. 'Here a carpenter presides, there a mason, in this place a gardner, in his: neighborhood schools of the prophets a large body of devout pupils, are in traming for the office, while a host. of sighing and he backstair iufluence of snme' of those men. In families of considerable position, there are some w
would feel ashamed to introduce those spititual in structors fint ibe parlour with their other guests, bu

Emignition from the North of Scotland.-Th tide of emigration still continties to flow from the north
of Scotland to Canada. One yessel left the city of Aber deen last week for Quebec visith 330 emigrants; and Hie iotal number that have left from this and other ports in the nurth of Scollan during the last two month amounts to abont 5,000 "edsoins. the great majority of
these are farin servants, men and women, most' whum have saved a wages, and zo out to take situations, in Canada unti hey eal phrehase land fur themselves. The account
received from the emigrants who went out in 1853 and 1854 are of so encouraging a nature hat, unless
pioprielors and farmers at inome shall manage to give as $w$ sereants mon 4 and $f 5$ in the half year as wages, with fuod, they win not be able
to work their farms.-Giasgow Frre Press.
English papers, that a number of converts to Morman Engl, haphapers, that a number of converts 10 Mormon embark at Liverponl. ' We understand says the Chet-
tenham Examiner, that among the Saints who departed character, one math and womall in particespectable tormerly logular attendants at the Old Church, but being unable to nbtain accomothation there, they lef
the clurch for chapel, and finaliy were inducel to join the Mormonite body, in the Bath road. They have upwards of thirly years, and have goue away to vol-
untary exile, in obodience with the principal of the sinary exile, in obodience with he principa
sect. Aninher among their number was respectable
female, who has lived as servant. with one af our remale, who has lived as servant. With one of our
leading tratesmen for several yeais, she was mneb
prized by her employers, but neither their judicien prized by her employars, bit neither their judicious
advice, nor the lears of her parents, who were very averse to her joining the Mormanites, were sutficiert
to prevent her proceeding to the new Jerusalem of the

Pauperism coutinues to incrense in Birmingham,
Coventry, Niveaton, Kidderminster, Dudey, and the on districts of South Staffordshire.
The Rev. I. Buller is expelled by the provost and
oard of Cambridge University, on the charge of perury add fravd in a Chancery suit.
Upwards of 108 of the bofies of the-unfortunate per sons who perished in the ship John have been recorvgreater part of these were taken up by dredging.
Who was Thomas a Kemprs? Mr. Disraeli, in recent sitting of the House of Commoris, isked, "Who was Thomas a Kenjpis?" and an honourable amd learn
ed gentleman gave the profeund answer, "He was
Thomas a Kempis," asked, "Wha 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 pertectly satisfactory. But our object in referring neither seem to be aware-and that is, that Thomas a Kempis, whoever he was, was not the author of the
famous "nnitation of Jesus Christ." The authorship of that exthordinary work was ascribed to him, be
cause the oldest manuscript of it known to be extan was signed by him; but it has now been ascertained
beyond all reasonable doubt, that he only name to it as coprists, not as author; and that the rea
author of the work was the learned John Gerson, who was one ni the most celebrated theologians of his day,
and who was for some time Chancellor of the Univer-

## UNITED STATES

Thi Chors.-Grains of all kinds are doing well are unusually flattering. In most parts of New York agriculturist recongratulating themsel ves
prospect of an unusually productive yield.
Rev. Dr. Dunnelly.-After twn years of excessive
labor in the service of the Irish University, this exem hor in the service of the Irish University, this exem--Ameriran Celt.
Cholera in New Orleans.-The cholera is raging
an epidemic in New Orieans, and the Board ou Heallh of the cit
melancholy fact.
Eggs from Canada. - Twelve hundred and sixtyhoise from the British provinces, on Monday last, The Bidy Show.-Barnum's great baby if oll Tuesday, Wethenda the door leading to the babies' retiring rooms is the following placard: "Nursery Rooms.- None but the babies and their temale atiendants admitted.' ${ }^{\text {² }}$ This
room is imediately opposite the main entrance, between the ostrich cage or giraffs bondoir and the stairdrapery and hangings, and supplied with all necessary cradles, rocking-chairs, washing conteniencies, and an efficient supply of nurses, all of whom appear 10 be
personally interested in baby progression. Mrs Repersonaly interested in baby progression. Mrs Re-
becca Ewing is the principal of this department. Oue of the most prominent objects in this toom is a mys terious show-case, containing numerous unknown ar
ticles, for unknown purposes. A hail on the eastern kide is prepared as a wailing-room for the children, and is consequently thronged with visitnrs. On
raised platiorm is a sufficient number of seats to accommodote the linle ones, and a pouple of baby-jumpand single occasional entertaingent. Twins, triplets and attended by their several maternal relatives, oc
cupy the places of honor, and a wondering crowd of cupy the places of honor, and a wondering crowd of
maje and female visitors surround them, asking questhe youlhulu! dramatis personac, who appear to wonde at the curiosity with which they are regarded
Nécio Borned.-A gentleman just from Gaston, ton, that the negro boy that murdered Miss Thornton near Gaston, a few weeks since, was on last Friday trated the horrible seed. Failing to procure a jury for venue has beeng ehanged to Greene: Learning those facte a large number of cilizens repaired to the jail a Sumter, got the boy out, carried him to the spot as
mentioned above, and burned him in the presence of


 readers, buza receent disiso is fesh in brought to fou



 aative of freland, long resident in thiz country, and in-
 avian good ciizen, and contributed was at the time of bis is affiction, consismed hy his fa-

 -wirn he certainly wis not - yel, withoui consulting

 crimía tuan whilis.





 is not a paperer. This girl-for she is quite young-
had bean deceived atuond, and the came here to ouncean hier slane. When near rie ime of her confine-
ment, she was sent to the alms luouse; and whe,
 could make her wants known, betore the coullotappeal

 ssaige money!
Medrmons net inily expecting the artival at Sant Tes gatherent into the folds in lhat country.







## 



 our purpose 10 speak nothing but the truats concerning
them, in all cases. $A$ A lat hus just come to our know? ledge vhich surprises ever our moss sanguine expee
tainons of the impertinent extent to which the angent of the Major carty y heir deppetataions. Mrs. Samuel
 at about six o clock, the door-bell rang, when the seri
vant went to the door and fornd a man, who inguiret
 then came to eaier dori wher he was atod thata wait

 and armeat that this was ine place, and saarch muse
be made: that a barrel had beal traed there jud .Wagzou had entered ihe yard. The officiersithen wen. In the barc chayber were many antiosese, and boxn-



 meant tor these imes. The Nunnery Comm, was no Mayor Dow have stowñ its fallacy.- Scate of Maint One of our Wessern viliages hately paseed an ordito any person eexcept travelier. The next Sunday
every man in the town who wanted every man in the town who wanted a " nip" wais
seen walking around with a ralise in one hand and sen walking around wi
carpet tagis in the olhert
raised by bobece Stion to the une of wine at com.munion is liee estimaie thai communion wine in ine Uniteal

 Hrgh Pr
he streat the of Provirions. - Meating, a friend in we asked him the cause. He pointed to a sirlain steak he was carrying, and said that as he was hur-
rying home, a gentleman offered him twenty-five cents rying home, a gentleman offered him tiventy.five cens or the privi

## Nativibsin the Sondivich lalands.-The Hon

 foreigners, in the Solynesian, complains of the Americu, victions for crime, 1,200 were such toreiguers This Tominthímb.


 GENRY MAPMANACO.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

At he Ofice, No: 4 , Place $\downarrow$ Armes.
To Town Subseribeis.


## THETRUE WITNESS

 CATholic Chronicle.MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE $15,1855$.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.
The Atlantic arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing the enoes cheering intelligence of the progress of the Allied armies that we bave receised
since the battle of the Alma. Before Sebastopol serere eigagements lad taken place on the nigllt of
the 22 nd and 23 rd ulf. The Russians were repulsed with severe loss, and the lirench made thenselves masters of some imporiant positions. At the same
time; by a rapid advance, the enemy weit dis'odged time, by a rapid advance, the enemy wert disiodyed
from their lines on the Tclicrnaya. Large convoys still enter into the city on the North side, where the
tuemy are tlirowing up strong earth works. From tinemy are throwing y strong earth works. Fro
destriers we learn that the garrison, though nunie ous, are beginning to suffer much froin sickness. Acesconl. The Allies are masters of the Sea of $A$ sicessf, and hare eiller captured, or destroyed a considerable number of the enemy's nagazines, besices buruing and sinting about 100 merchant ressels.-
Sereral large war steamers, and well supplied depots, have also been destroyed by the Russians themselfes, to prevent them Iroin faling into the hands of he
allies. As it was from Kertch that the garrison of Sebastopol drew mosl of its supplies, these successful operations will have a most inportant infuence unon thie fort unes of had occurred ; but the general heallh of the roops sas grood.
From the Baltie we have nothing new to report.-
The Viena Conferences are conplitely broken off, The Vienna Conferences are complietely broken off,
and there is every reason to hope that the campaign and there is every reason to hope that the campaign
of 1855 will be conducted with sigor, aud be attendel with the happiest results.

THE NEV SCHOOL LAW We basten to correct an error, into which we fell last week, in our analgsis of the New School Law
tor: Upper Canada. We gave, in fact, the details of the Bill, as it passed on the second reading, not at
that time having sepn the important modifications that time haring sepn he important modinteations
which it subsequently underwent in Committee ; mo-
 Which of course-hoiry
greatly to nodify our expressions of gratitute tohiem to be made. With the majorilies in both Houses, at their comanand, it would have been quitite as ensy for the Ministry, lad they been sincere in their professions of god
lics of Upper Canada-to have carried thie Bill in its
and original, as in its amended form; and by so doing, 'hey
would lare earned' a just title to our thanks. As it is, by what tlhey have done they have mortally ofiended Clie Brownites ; and lave, we fear, failed to conciliate the Catholics of Upper Canaad, who canuor,
and will not-who if they listen to the eshortations of the:Pastors must not-accept the School Law of 1855; as a tull and perfect measure of justice. The
battle for " Freedom of Education" lias still to be
 hinally, was carried, ind received the assent of His xcellency $u$. and most imant be seen from the Bill of which last weelt we professed to give he analysis; imposing restrictions upon the free exercise of the undoubted right of Catholics, to educate
their children as they please, without interference Irom the State, and without being, therefore, sub-
jected to any burdens. from which their Protestant fecllow-citizens are.exempt. We claim, as before the State, the right to educate our clilidren, how, and by whom, we will; and we demand as a reright, not as ad
faver of all monies aceruing from any public fund or funds to which we are by law compelled 10 contribute, for the support of such sclioolsas we
 ourselves, False 10 our Church, and disobedieit to our legitimate Pastors, if we are content. We elainn,
ins. fact for the Catlolic minority of the Upper Prorince, all that tis enjoyed by the Protestants in the
But perlhap the Ministry have been more guilty tovards us, in what they have weakly permitted to be
taken avay from, than in what they have adided to, heir ner school Law the ane along argued Lat was worked and carried into execution-unon the spirit tin which its provisions weire administeredhan upon the actual wording of the Bill isele Our

or. Free: School system lave been found in the conand more espie eeially in the hostilifys of tie: Re:t: Mr Ryerson, Culuét Suiperintenden on of education, who is warmy aliache to the Yanke system of Shate
schoolism, as an effectise means for destroy ing the Schoolism, as an effectise means, for destroying the faitli, and corrupting, thie, morals of Catholic chinc
dren. Wee therefore attached the highest imporiance to the last clause of the Bill as it originally stood:-
That all provision of this Act, and generally all
 will best ensure the attanment of the objects thereof and the trie intent, meaning, and spiril.?
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 Cathoprofessions of entertain any objections, or which he would suffer to be tanpered with. And yet, as will Lelow, this all impoilant 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 important omission, is this-That it is nor the intention of our Government that "all the provisions, words, 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 ra-
rorable to thee establishnent and sunport of schools rorable to the establishment and support of schools
Cor the use of the Catholic minorily in Upper $\mathrm{Ca}-$ nada.

The omission then of this clanse leaves us but Ittle reason to be thankful to the present Ministry for what they have done. We say this with regret,
as it is neither the oftee nor the desire of the True Witness to offer opposition to the Government.We have always been anxious to give then 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 spite of the clamors of the uitra Protestant party,
they would at last do that justite on Catholics in the Upper Province, which the Catholic majority of the norily. In this hope we have been sally disappointed; for we look upon it as a rery unpleasant task to
criticise the acts of a Minislry to which, for so many reasons, we were, and are still, truly anxious to gire a hearty support. In no spirit of captious opposition
then do we write; but simply because ve think it best to tell our rulers the phain truth; of which, ere Cang, they will receire ample confurination from the 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 Lav. In the mean time, we accent the present Bill, wit all its faults and shortcomings, with all its sins of omission and commission, as a move in the right dithe debt due to us. We would say also, let it reions therein contained farorable to our interests, carefully noting down, wherein it is deficient, and the mendnents which it may yet require. Then, acting
of course under the advice of our Pastors, will it again be our duty to urge, by every constitutional means within our reach, our claims upon the Governwith one another, and with nur Prelates, we shall at ast be able,

We publish below the Bill in its amended form;calling attention to the XII. clause, by which it will be seen that Catholics, though supporting their own
schools, purchasing sites for their own school houses, aying for their erch, and debarred from the use rith the charge of poying all rates, for the support of cmmon Schoois, sebool ilraries, and school houses, jority previous to the establishment of a separate jority prevo By this clause the Protestant majority-by
school. By merely imposing additional rates for schools, libraties and prerent the establishment of any separate school ; as, for the most part, the Catholic minority in Upper Canadn are too poor to be able to support their the simport of the schools of the Protestant majority. And this is Ministerial justice!
Again, by the XIV. clause, it will be seen that
he Bill is so worded as to entitle Separate Schools oo a share of the Legislative School Grant only; hough by the XIIL. clause, and also in this same re, and were enifled to share; not in the annual Isegislative School Srant alone, but in any "other
cund," not accruing from local assessment for Common Subool purposes. As it originally stood, the XIV. clause provided that-the Trustees of Separate the Chief Superintendent-the latter :-

Shall thereupon delermiae the propartion which the Trustees of sueh separate school will be entithed to find as aforesaid according to taw". The words
marked in Italies have been' expunged in the Bill as gnally pasised.
By the Bill winith secularised the Clergy Reserves, rovision was made for landing over the funds thence ing to population; and for making the said funds. Funds of the County Municipal Councils are appliFunds of the County Municinal Councils are appli-
cable." Now, the furids of the said Councils are
"applicable", to Common Schooll purnoses; and siluate, may be given by all personsuresidentivith
 insurbich, by the XTH. clause of the new School being, Roman Catholies, favorable to the establishmea
 sal of the County Munithalties be at the dispo amendment to the XIV. clause of our new. Schoo rised to assign aug portion of Eucalion is not autho schools-it will still depend entirely upon the com position of the said Counciis, whecher separate schools shall have any share of the public hinds passed orer by the Legislature in thie Clergy Reserves Bill member too that these bodies are, if not exclusivel Protestant, almost entirely E'rotestant in their com position, and therefore opposed to separate schools, We may easily judge what mensure of justice the lat which provided for a "Lariac beneficial, and libe ral construction" of the provisions of the new Lav has been carefully omitted.
Our objection to the School Law of 1853, wa hat it was ambiguons, and that there was no provision therein made for securing an interpretation favorable
to Catholic Separale Schools. The present Bill is open to the same objections. It is ambiguous. or worse; it holds ont expectations which it is not in-
tended to fulfil. By the XII. clause, it seems to ensure to Calliolic Separate Schools, a share, not in the annual Legistative School grant only; but in any other fund "arising from any othel" source whatsothe exception of funds accruing from local assessmen for Common shecliool purposes; thus recognising the annually granted by the col fanks, besides those annually granted by the Legislature, in which Ca-
tholic Schools lave a vight to share; and alluding no doubt to funds liereafter to accrue from the secularisation of the Clergy Reserpes-banded over to the County Municipal Councils-and by them set apart that the said Councils should be compellcd-if they actually applied any portion of the said public fund to the Can School uses-- o gire a fair share thech compulsory provision, the favorable poition of the
XII. clause would still remain a dead leter. This necessity was clearly pointed out, and insisted on, in Toronto, presented to the Legislature on the 21st o September last; and would seem to have been in a measure provided for by the cxpunged passage in the the Chief Superintendent autharity to assign to the Trustees of Separate Schools their share, not ouly of the annual Legislative School grant, but of any
other fund, applicable to Cominon School purposes. It is therefore nint dificult to muderstanid, why the said passage was finally erased rom the Bil. We entan
be most lappy to find howerer that we are mistaken in this matter; and in this case we will cheerfully and prompily make our recantation. In the mean should feel much obliged if some of the Ministerial organs would give a plain and concise answe

1. "Is it the intention of the Alinistry that Cathoover to
from the from the Secularised Clergy Reserres; and by the said Councils made applicable to Common School purposes?
2. 

here in such is their intention, what machinery is County Municipal Councils to assign to Catholic Se parate Schools their fair share of the cuads accruing from the Secularised Clergy Reserres, and applied to Common School purposes? And if there be no Councils to give or to withiold intional with the said Councis lo give or to, with Schools any portion of the above inentioned funds, how can it be said that the new School Law, is one with which Catholics should be content? We pause for a reply.

- schools in upper canada. separata

Whereas it is expedient to amend the laws relating Separate Schools in Upper Canada, so far as they herefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council ard of the Legislative Assembly of
Lhe Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in tan and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite Government of Cinada," Lud it is hereby enacted by he authority of the same, as follows:
I. The nineteenth Section of ' the Upper Canada
School Act of 1850 , and , the fourth Section of 1 he School Act of 1850 ,' and the fourth Section of 'the Pper Canada Supplementary Suhool Act of 1853 , ather Act inconsistent with the provisions of this Act,
are hereby ropealeil. so far only as they severaliy reare herzby ropealeil, so far only as they severally r
late to the. Roman Calloulics of Upper Canada. 11. Aty tumber of persons nop less than five heads winhill any , being freeholders or householders iesident any Ward of any City or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons
desiring to establish a separale school for Roman Caholies in such School Section or Ward, for the elecion of Trustees tor the management thereof
leil in number, being freeholders or bouseholders, and being Roman Catholics, at any such meeting may elect three persons resident within such Section to at as Trustees tor the management of such Separate Schools, and any person, being a British subject, may
IV $A$ nousice adur, ossed not the Reve, or wo he Chairma orihe Board Common School Trasiees, in and deaisutirg by and clesignatirg by their names, professions:and places as Trusteen for the management the mat. V. Every such rotice stall bo delivered to the probe the dinty of the officer receiving the same to endorit hereon the vate of the reception thereot, and to deli er a copy ol the snme, so endorsed and duly cerlified
by him, to sueh Truste. by him, to such Truslee.
VI. Fiom the day of every such notice, the Thistees therein numed shall
be a body Corporate under the name of ' The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate of School The Trus-
Section Number Town Number
Town, as the case may be, in the Cominy of,
Vit. If a Separate School or Separate Schools shall have been established in more than one. Ward of any
City or Town, he Trustees of such Separate Schuols may, if they think fit, form an union of such Sepa rate Schools, and from the day of the date of the no
tice itl any public Newspaper published in and tice ith any public Newspaper published in such City
or Town, announcing such union, the Trustecs of the severa: Wards, shall tugether form a Buiy Corporate under the itte of : The Board of Trustees of the Ro-
man Cettiolic united Separate Schools, lor the City (or Towil) of in the County of
VIII. All Trustees elected and forming a boty rales and subserip tions upon and from persons sending chuldren to o tions upon and from persons senuing chidren to or
subscribing lowards the support of Separate Schools,
and all other powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Truslees of Common Schouls have and possess under the provisions of the Acts hereinbefore cited i
respect of Common Schools; and they shall alsn b bound to perform all daties reqnired of anall also be to all penallies provided against the Trustees of Cum
mon Schools: and Teachers of Separate Schools shall he liable to all penalties provided against Teachers o IX. All Trustees elected under this Act shall re main in office until the second Wednesday of th month of Jannary nest following their election, on heli, commencing at the hour of ten, of the cloots in
the forennon, for the election of Trasties for Separate el meetins will pration ol four years from the time when he went out of office.
hildren fromstees elected under this Act shall allow children from ulher Schuol Sections to be received into
any Separate School under their manarement request of the parents or hawfol guardians of sach children, provided such children or their parents or guardians are Roman Catholics: and nn ehildren attending
snch School shall be included in the return hereafter provided to be made to the Chief Superintendant o XI Village, or of the Bourd of Trustees in aly Town or Village elected under llis Act, shall have powerio
grant Certificates of qualification to Teachiers of Sepaof all School Funds of mevery description coming into XII. Every person paying rates, whether as pro-
prietor or tenant, who, on or before the first day prietor 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 supporter of such Separate Sctiool, shall be exempted from the payment nt all rates imposed within such
Ward or School Section, for the support of Cominon Schools and of Common School Libraries for the year
then next following; and every Clerk of a Muluicipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver 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 wiffally make any false slatement therein, shall not secure any exemption thereby, but shall, on the contrary, be able, with costs, before pauy Justive of 1 be Peace a The suit of the Munnicipalty interested, provided
always that nothiug herein contained shall exempt any such person from paying ally rate for the support of Common Schools, ot Common School Libraries, or Ior the erection of a School House, or School Houses,
which shall have been imposed before such Separate Which shall have been
School was eslablished.
XIII. Every separate School es tablished. under this
Act shall be entitled to a share in the find annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the sup port of Schools, and in any fund arising from any purposes, according to the average number of pupils attending such schools during the itwelve next preceed ing manihs, or duing the number of months, which
may have elapsed from the establishment of a new may have elapsed from the establishment of a new
separate school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school is the same Cily, Separate School thall be tiled 10 a slare in an such fund unless the average number of pupils so atlending the same be fifteen or more, (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases exc epted). $\cdots$ Provided also, Separate School within any City, Townt, ; Village or Townstip to any part or portion of Schnol monies arising or accruing from local assessment for Common School purphoses withir any such City, Town, Village,
or Township, or the County or union of Counties, within which such Tuwn, Village, or Township is. situateProvided also, that if any Separate School shall not of the apportionment shall, not claim the sum Which it would have been entitted for a whiole year, which it has been kepl open. on or before The thirtieth day of June and the thity fist day December of each year, tranamit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper, Canada a correct statement of the names of the children altending suech school, together with the average altendance during
the six next preceeding months, or during tie number of monthe which may mave elapsed sincer the estabishnent thereof, arid the number of moniths it shall have beenjso kept open; and the Chief Superititeshent
shail thereupon determine the rroportinn which the

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHÓLIC CHRONICLE

Trusteea, of such Separate School will be entitell to deverthe rmulint thereof to exuch Trustees, anal ever such statement shall bé verified vider oahh before any iestuwithin which such "Separate School' is s al least one of the Trustees' making the same. viV: Bit the election of any Trustee or Trustees made under this Act shall become void unless a se parateschool be established tinder his or their manTruste or Trustees
XVI. And no person subscribing towards the sup.
port of a separate school, or sendting chiddrent thereto, hatl be allowert to vote, at the election of any Trus. er for a common sebool in the City, Town. Villay

CATHOLTC SCHOOLS IN GLENGARRY
Writing in November last, upon these schools, we expressed our assurance that thie Scotel, Catholics of Glengarry would show to the world, by their zeal in strances 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, in spite of the opposition of the said Mr. MיDonald, in no part of Upper Canada are Catholic schools
more flourishing, better supported, or more numerously attended, than anongst the Scotech Catholics of Glengarry. In proof this we may cite the followiang acts:-
In the parish of Alexandria, there is now not a single Catholic child attending the Common School
of the district; whistst, during the fast winter, the of the district; whilst, during the last winter, the
average attendance upon the boys' Catholic school average about one hundred; and about thirly for the pirls' school. 'The former are superintended by four ofe system of training is praducing the happiest reof some of our Religious Sisterhoods will be obtaine for the girls' sehool in the same district. It is also in contemplation to erect a school-house for the use of the Callolics; they being at present debarred from the use of the Common School house, although
they have been taxed; and compelled to pay for its erection. These facts, we say, are a sufficient answer to the taunts of our opponents, who hesitate no Common School system, and opposed to what Miste George Brown and his fanatical clique, term "see tarian educntion."
The Scotch Catholics of Glengarry, aided and stimulated by the exertions of their indefatigable pastor
the Rer. Mr. M•Lachlan, have set an example whicl we trust that the Catholic Jaity of Upper Canada will every where be prompt to imitate. They have shown that Catholise can support, in spite of the op-
pressive legal restrictions to which they hare long een subjected, schools approsed of by the Church and the satislactory progress made by their cliidren,
both in secular and religious knowledge, is a convincing proof tiat such schools are, even in a mere worldy point of view, fully as advantageous as those from
which all religious instruction is excluded. With these facts staring them in the face, there is no reason why, in every district in Jpper Canada, we should not sitivtly see a good separate school for Catholic
established upon a sound footing, and numerously at tended.

We have been requested to mention that on Thursand again on Sunday last, lhe Catholics of. Alexan dria kept up the old Catholic practise of a public
procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. Ont the last named day, in spite of the threatening aspect of the weather, upwards of a thousand of Mr. Mr-
Lachlan's Catholic parishioners had assembled to take part in this solemn Act of Faith in the Real resence of Our Lord ; and the devons wheh the nanifested on the occasion vas most edifying, and en couraging. It is indeed gratifying to be able to re-
cord such tlings of a parish where, not much more han a year ago, one of the most vealthy residents, nd one professing to be a nember a chure stood up at the clurch door immediately alter divin naught the teachings of their spiritual advisers. All honor, again we say, to the brave Scoteh Catholics Glengarry.

Common Schools.-In an article on the School Trustees of Kingston
ate number, says:-
The Orangemen are managing the educational af Chairmant, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, has been compelled to leave the Chair in consequence of the insolonce of
the Orange cabal." Ourcotemporary also advises the "cotizens to keep a sharp look out; for we promise hem an expose of rascality connected with,
We trust that our Kingston cotemporary will be as

## the gray murder case.

## The Quebec Gazette asks:-

"Is it intended to publish the Government Com Papist conspiracy? Will the Governor-General, per mit his unprineipled ad visers to hush up the matie
We cordially agree with our cotemporary in call ing for the production of the document to which he
 that the Goiernment are determined not to publis if kowng vell that its contents do not justify tliem hee brutal and unprovoked murder of his wife-hai
of "Popish conspirators," but of Protestants.
'That there was a conspiracy, hovever, we readil resure; but not a. "Popish" one. There is strong the guilly party from the punishment due to his crinies; and to invalidate the testiniony of one of The principal witnesses, James O'Reilly. But, so clumsily was this conspiracy managed, that the prime
agents therein didu not dare to adduce, upon Gray' agents therein did not dare to adduce. upon Gray
trial, the documents by means of which they in ended to defeat the ends of jusitice. Thus, from been made by O'Reilly, before the trial-in which he was represented as acquitting the prisoner of al the trial, we naturally cone to the conclusion that the persons who concocted them were afruid to produce linem before the Court; and were afraid to pro uce them, because, hey they would be unable to bear. Besides, if James O'Reilly hall sworn on the trial the contrary of that have laid himself open to the penalties of perjury, and would, ere
that ofience.
One thing only in this extraordinary case is clear. wife; or James O'Reilly was guilty of perjury.That Gray was "not guisty" - not only we have no but we have the best possible reasons for believing he very contrary- hat he was "guilty." We have he veruict of a Jury; a veruict which las not bee this, that the sentence of death pronounced upon him, has been remitted by they dare not publish to the vorld. On the other hand, not only have we no reason to suspect O'Reilly of perjury, buk we have the best possible reasons for believing him to be innocent. On the trial, no atthe emas mave to impugn bis eridence; and alo ared to indict O' $^{\prime}$ Reilly for perjury. But, if $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Reilly be not guilty of the most abominable perjury, then certainly Gray was guilty of murder; and, if guilty of murder, assuredly not
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 con-
vict Gray-and from its not prosecuting. O'Reilly for perjury-we conclude that the Executive is well ware that the said "Report" will not bear inspecsult in the exposure of the malpractices of the friends sult in the exposure of the malpractices of the friends ever in the minds of any impartial juidge. Eren vetting aside the whole eridence of O'Reilly, the act is plain that Gray murdered his wife, from this Inmediately after the death of Grap's
'Reily in la per the death of Gray's wife, Jas. taxed Gray with the murder-and of having at last xecuted the threats which he had often been heard o utter against the unfortunate victim of his brutality To these accusations what reply did Giray make? have done-indignantly propa his innocence and the falseliood of his accuser? Not in the least. On the contrary, his language, as sworn to on the trial,
was that of a hardened scoundrel, who seeing no opes of escape, was dptermined upou "brazening it out," or pulting, what is called "a good face upon a
bad business"-"Yoz may hang me, or send me to bad business"—"You may hang me, or send me to of Penitcntiary - was his reply-"but I ant out
Purgatory." Was this, would we ask the Que ec Gazette, the language of an innocent man, the iction of a "Popish conspiraç," and falsely accused before numerous witnesses of having murdered his
wife?
God forbill that any Catholic should be suspected of harboling any ill will against the old man Gray Chat his days upon earth have been prolonged, that his peace with lis God, we do heartily rejoice ; and rust that he may avail himself of them. But it ore thing to be thankful that a fellow-creature's though a murderer's-life has been spared; and another to admit that his condemnation was the result, We have now given our reasons-founded on the erdict of a Jury, and the conduct of the Government in not bringing O'Reilly to trial for perjuryor believing in the guilt of Gray. From the fac
Iso that-though it las been said that denosition worn to before the district magistrates, were in ex istence at the time of the trial of Gray, in which
OReilly distinctly acquitted Gray of all ouitt-w OReilly distinctly acquitted Gray of all guilt-be said depositions were not produced in Court, but
were carefully kept back by those most interested in roducing them, if thes wor either forgeries, o dishonestly oblained-we logically. conclude that They were forgeries, or at all event "cooked" in such Gray's friends in not allowing them to be laid before the Court, where they would have been subjected to strict examination. And from this again we conconspiracy, most certainly it was not a "" Popish consiracy" to convict Gras - unless inded it can be hown that the person by whose skill the depositions exculnating Gray, were carefully kent out of siglit of the Cotirt, were"Panists." Will the Gacite be equally candid with us, and assign his rea ons for alleging and believing in the existence of a Popish conspiracy" agäinst Gras. WWe pause for reply; assuring him that we are assanxious as he he can possibly beg that the whole aftair should be thoroughly"sifted, añid the facts of the case laid before
the public, who will then be in a better position to
juage of its merits. Let us, for this purpose, hap Mr. Monck's." Repor!" by all means.

NEIL DOW, AND THE"MAINE LIQUOR Serious riots, altended with bloodshed and loss of ife, have occurred at Portand, arising out of this 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 peung as are ins unconverted brethren. By
his "Maine Law" it wonlil also appear hat he intended, not only to suppress drunkenness, but to en sure to himself a very profitable monopoly in the the especial heritage of the Saints?
Of comse it is ; and so Mr. Neil Dow, being also Nayor of Porlland, went deep into the liquor business himself, having, as he fondly hoped, put down all competition in this lucrative traffic. On his own ac-count-so at least say the American journals-be "accursed stuf," of which he and his clique enterain, or profess to entertain, so holy an abhorrence and stored it away, in the expectation of making, in like the "accursed thing"-the goodly Babylonis garment, and the sllekels of gold, and the sthekels of Charmi, saw and coreted, and took and hid in on Charmi, saw and coveted, and took and hid in 1 b dorth within bis tent-so did these sixteen hundre Portland, bought as a " Portiand, bought as a "good speculation." bring

## Portland. For 10

For lo! certain men of the congregation, being sons of Belial, and having no respeet for cant, nor for o Neil Dow, saying, " Why hast thon done this thing? Bring forth now thy liquors: thy brandy, and thy rum, and the stuff whereof (he ungodly do make sherry coblers, that we may spill them upon the ground."lodging an information against Neil Dow, for ilhegally etaining in his possession spirituous liquors, obtained warrant to seize upon, and.carry aray captive, the
. Upon this Mr. Neil Dow betook himself to the City Council; and endenvored to coas that body into purchasing froin lim his whole stock in trade. And hen, in lis capacity of Nayor, be called out the mihitary to protect his goods from the firy of the mob,
who had by this time assembled in considerable numwho had by this time assembled in considerable numthe liquor. Stones were thrown, hare and destroy the liquor. Stones were thrown, and the mob prehe troons to tire w which they diul with fat efiect killing one man on the spot, aud sererely wounding everal others.
On the 5ith inst., the trial of Neil Dow, for illeand though possession of spirituous liquors, cane off; and though the eridence, that the liquors in dispute hook," and as a private speculation, was conclusive his inlluence was strong enough to procure his acquit tal ; the great father of modern "Blue-Lazv-ism," of course, was not to be treated like an ordinary ofdender. We copy the following portion of the evipurciased his $\$ 1,600$ worth of pure liquors: "Alderman J. Ring was called, and testified as fol"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of which am one, on Thursday evening last, we were delibeMayor, how came those liquors here? Said le 'I ordered them here,' or something of that kind.-
Then 1 asked him, by what authority he pof them. Hen 1 asked him, ty what authority he gof them.
He slated-' not on any aulfority as fie lnew of.' He said there was an agent from New York recommended him, who said he had pure liquors-and he told was-he replied, $\$ 1,600$ worth. I remarketl- Then you got them on your own hook;' and his reply was-
I suppose so.' I asked him-' it he thousht he had made a good speculation out of it,', I think he said-
I link I shall,' or, 'I don'l knove but I shall.' I am not positive which."
We can understand now what manner of spirit 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 emperance 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 pronoters at least, alter all turns out to be but a "business transaction," by means of which it is proposed
to transfer the liguor traffic from the hands of the ublicans and sinners, to those of the elect ; on whom will confer a monopoly of those profits which are now distributed amongst the ungolly. 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 ope that that good sense, and love of fair play, vill render impossible the introduction of such an ar bitrary and unjust measure ss tiie "Maine Iaw" into Canada. We know, and have long knomn, that to dininish drunkenness, and to promote sobriety, it is utterly worthless; we see too now, that one purpose monopoly of a pery lucrative trafic to one or tivo avored individuals, whom it delisers from all the isks of competition, by declaring illegal in all others the commerce in spirituous liquors. - Thus, after all bout cs cath which of late our ears bare been dinned, "great"Yanke Father of the Mäine Liquor Law"it vould now appear that one great object of all this

## bluster, fire and fury, was to enable Mr. Neil Dow and one or two otbers; to make a "good speculation by a traffic which they themselves liave all along been foremost in denouncing as ruinous to soul and body. Alas! has it then come to this? Is Neil Dowr himself amongst the "rum-sellers?", Even so, <br> FATHER MATHEW FUND

 Monies Received by D. \& J. Sadlier \& Cu., for the Montreal-Rev. Juhn Cordner, $£ 1$; Berraril Me-Evenue, $f 1$; D. \& J. Sadlier \& Co., $£ 1$; John Phe
 $\mathrm{E}_{\mathbf{1}}$; R A. Friend, 5s. Cavan, C. W.- John Knowlson,
inaton subscription liest
Daniel Redmend, sen, 2s 6d; Timuthy Duyre, 5s; McGinu, $5 s$; James Hywes, 2 s 6d; Jolinar, Furlong, $5 s$
James O Brien Scully and Sister, 5 s ; Patrick Murphy
 gan, $5 s$; Patrick Flanigan, $5 s$; Daniel Kennedy, $5 s$;
Thomas Kenny, junr, $2 s$
Sil elony, 2s 6id ; Peter Mc Domald, 5 s ; Andrew O'Reill',
 Jordain, 2s 6il; John Kelly, 2s 6il ; Cornetius Lemni
hatl, junr., 1 s 3 d ; Billy Lamb, 5s.-Tutal 55 10s.
We have received the following letter, with its.
To the Editor of the True Withess.
Sir-In perusing the Tues Witsess of last weuk,
perceive that you intended to publish the list perceive that you intended to publish the list of sub-
scriptions towards the "Father Mathew Fund" at Cobourg. I, although at present living at Guelph,
would fain tare my nama enrolled in the Cobourg ist, as having for many yeass been a resilent of that place. I therefore enclose the sum of tea shillings as ny humble contribution towards so noble a canse as ing years of Father Mathew; the best and the dectinportion of whose life has been devoted to promuting
lhe cause of Temperance amongst the friends and feilow-country inen of the shamrock of Codouso.

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 Clurch. A large crowd had collected on the elevated space in front of the church; when a stone, weighing near 200 lbs, forming the very pin-
nacle of one of the towers, was detached, ant fell from a lieight of about 250 feet into the milst of the號 but one young lad had several of his toes cut of by carried away to the Hospital, where, we learn, he is doing well.

To Poultry Fanciers.-Mr. Johe Mc Donald f the St. Lawrence 'l'oll-gate, has been so kind as to which from their size jusily merit the from his hens curious in the matter. These eggs weigh nearly a quarter of a pound a piece; and measure $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inclies in and $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in the direction of the smaller. The flest of these birds is said to he remarkably fine and well thavored.

Wh Our best thanks are due, and are hereby tenarea, for the very prompt and hiteral manner in whinch our subscribers in Quebec and the adjacent district weeks aro 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 satisliactory to us, and merits ourr warmest acknowledgston for the hare also to thank our friends in Kingtravelling agent Mr Hiltyand sale a cloice collection of books, iacluding Missals, Catholic books of devotion, and works by the best on very reasonable terms. : His stock will be found well worthy of attention, and his prices such as to invite purchasers.
R. C. Backur, lataly employed as one of the Cleiks
in the Post Office of Toronto, has bean convicted of opening, and abstracting the contents of, maney letters passing through his hands : and has been sen-
tenced 10 five yens imprisonment in the Penitentiary

## Birth.

In this city, on the 12it instans, Mrs. D. MrInfyre, of tirce
sons. Diod,
On the 11th instant, at tho Cottage Mannoir, Mary Frances
Rolland, baiouved ccild ar Cbarles O. Rolland, Feq , aged sir
months and eight daya. In this city, in the 3 ith instant, Mr. Patrick OBrien, Chiet
of has Water Palice.

TEACHER WANTED,
FROM the las of Juky next, for onin of the ELEVENTARY
SCHOOLS in the Municipaly of Lacome County of Ter-
rebonne, C. E.; salary s45 rebonne, C.E.; salary sA5.
Application o bo made to the undersigned , it Now Cles-
gow, C.E., New Clasgow, ?1hh June, \& Tras.

## THE TRUE WITNESSAND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE

## FOREIGN INTELIGENCE.

## FRANCE

State of Religioninfrańce.-Notwilhstandug the happy revival of Catholicity in Trance the sad fact that wide-spread: infidelity has here, as in
Germany, resulted from the difiusion of Protestantism is made painfully apnarent by the extraordinary circumstance that the Sidcle, a journal liólding as prominent a position in Paris as the Chronicle, lias entered into a controversy with the Univers on the subject of religion; in which the sentiments explie Siccle have been so scandalously unclirisLian, that the Univers announces itself, on Saturday, unable to continue the contropersy.: It is rery important to bear in mind in all discussions respecting
countries on the Continent loosely called Catholic, countries on the Continene loosely called Protestantism has pervaded large masses of the population for many generations, and prod
inevitable results the spread of scepticism.
The latest Austrian proposition for conditions of The latest Austrian proposition for conditions of
peace to be offered to Russia has been favorably repeace to be offered to Russia has been favorably re-
ceived by the French government $;$ but some doubt shought equally acceptable in Enyland.
M. Le Maout, a chemist at St. Brienne, has started the theory that the camnonade at Sebastopol has a great eifect on the weather. In an article on says:-"'The whole course oi nature is affected by the powder is dispersed in che air by the wind to a distance of more than 1,000 leagues, and aftervards falls in rain or snow. In has changed the chemical greater quantity of azote and carbon to enter into it it maintains the sky in a constantly cloudy state, a was the case last year during the bombardment of
Silistrin ; it causes rain to fall in abundance; it proSilistria; it causes rain to fall in abundance; it pro-
duces violent storms of wind and extreme cold, and duces violent storms of wind and extreme cold, and
considerably lowers the temperature of the atmoshere, and subsequentlf, makes the barometer rise. The weather, which had become much milder for a week during the temporary suspension of the
Gombardment 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, acdeads to the idea that the cannonge in the weather vilh violence on that day, or that there has been some new affair."

## GERMAN POWERS.

It is not easy to get any trustwortiy 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 ueclare war; whilst, even though the English aud French Governnents should not deem it sumicient, she wif nevertheless collsider conself bound to ber engagements and to all. their conengaged with us in military operations, Prussia will, with Russia.

## SWITYERLAND.

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 ite Protestants lave in the Canton of St. Gall, and seek to maintain it the Cantons hypocrisy which characterises the dominant party in these Cantons. Thesy speak of ' liberty of con-
science, of 'toleration,' and of ' equality;' but theyy hold their Catholic brethren in actiual slavery. [How true this is, not only in Sivitzerland but in nd ererrivhere the same. - En. W. R.] They and everywhere the sane.- En. W. R. $]$ They
have expelled the Jespits, and calumniousiy attribute to them the maxim, that ' The end justifies the means, and they themselves never cease to act upon
The Univers states that a lay commiltee of the Great Council actually arrogale and exercise the quasi episcopal power formerly exercised by the the Canton is nominated either by the Chapter or the Bishop

ITALY
Sardinla.-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 vith great applause.
A Sardinian paper says that a project is on foot or finding the King a Protestant Queen in the per presume they mean
It is understood the English Government intends to establish a depot in this. country for recruits for 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, merey to enist in Switzerland and form
the depot for training in Piedmont; but, should Austria deternine on remaing passive in the present struggle, there is no doubt that the offer protection, vould tempt thousands of young men from and-that Marshal-Radetzky - with all-the troops and police at his command, would not bé, able to prevent police at his command, finding their across the frontier. The Papal States to, especially the Romagna, would
furnish'some large drapthts of recruits, who, though
rather turbulent subjects under the $A$ Austro-Papal rather turbulent subjects under, the: Austro Papal
rule, would make admirable soldiers when placed

## under good, discipline and paid regularly- The fact claiming by energetic, acls and worls this antip of the Sardinian army being engaged in the same to the proscribed, sut sill profiable foreigners.

 contest with ourselves, and bearing what is recognized as the national fag of Italy, would be an au-ditional inducement to those who are more under the indional inducement to those who are more under the
indriotic feelings to join our cause; but now that ths country is not 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 and a scious of its lige this, which has slown coprifce the part of Government or individuals, might be trusted not to prove a faithless ally
There vas an eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 8th ult. In one direction the stream of lava was 600 feet in breadth. Thousands of people were bout 50 front of ine advancing flood, for likely to cease no one could tell. The Morning Post cor respondent, writing from Naples, May 14th, gives
the following additional particulars:-" Since I last the following additional particulars:-" Since I last
wrote, Vesuvius, instead of ceasing its destructive eruption, has been cominitting, daily, greater ravages. The mountain still vonuts fire-the burning lava still rolls dorn on the devoted country and villages beneath. Shonld the eruption continue, the course of
the lava will lead it oper the railvay into the sea. It is lava will lead it over the railway into the sea.
It howerer, 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 be madness to attempt it. The spectacle which the mountain presents at night is remarkably grand. Its magine to be blood, oozing out from the wounded imagine

RUSSIA.
Jf the latest reports from St. Petersburg are to be relied upon, the Czar is prenaring for a "war to the knife." The levy of ivelve men in the hundred,
decreed for eiglteen governments, is enormous. But the re-appearance of old Yermaloff on the scene i at his adranced 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 com-
manded 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 lime 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 out of sight. Yermaloff was in consequence a stranger to the court for the last sixteen or eighteen years
of the late reign. Tfis re-appearance now would inof the late reign. Lis re-appearance now would in-
dicate that Alexander II. has placed himself unreservedly in the hands of his brother Constantine. This growing truculence of the Czar further implies bought off from the Western Alliance. Lord Pal-merstoff-that afect to believe-may even persuade himself-that there are still hopes of regaining Aus-
tria; but Russia, it is pretty clear, entertains no apprehensions on that score.-Daily News.
ther evening in the House of Peers that said the ian loss sing the con the the been 247,000 men. The following are further deresented to the Emperor Nicholas, stating the loss presented to the Emperor Nicholas, stating the loss
of the army at 187,000 men, including those who died under the severity of the long marches and of
sickness. A newr report was presented to the Emperor Alexander in Aprii, fixing the total loss of the 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 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 men and horses. The guns were found after the haw and are now in use.

THE BALTIC
May 20.-Revel has been carefully reconnoitered and will shortly be bombarded. "The Magicienne Admiral Dundas has reconnoitered Sweaborg.

THE "EXODUS" CHECKED; ALARM OF THE
Our daily orbs of light have just vouchsafed to flash he conviction on the public mind, that the annual emigration has fallen oft this year a hundred per cent. cent., perhaps, for removals into the British Provinces ! Wonderful discovery, is it not? But still more The Herald 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 Coekney, who supplies the Irish
sketches for the Times; stoulty denies, sketches for the Times; stoully denies, in the face of
he figures, that there has been any, falling off, and gloats with satisfaction over the imaginary circumstance, that no effo
arrest the Exodus.
These are the figures, $-87,000$ last spring against and 10,000 retirned to Ireland since January last. In eality, then, there are about 10,000 against 87,000,
eaving less than one-eighth of the . esults of 1854 .
This is an argument, indeed 1 Let nue is a, progressive ratio, for one year more, and w
shall soon have he native sea-board capitalists di

## peared in the 7 imes of Saturday last:

Hemgation And The Trisir Ciergy,'
No. 102 Nassau-streei, New York,
Friday, June 1, 1855. .
To-lte Edilor of the New York Daily Times
Times, I find the following paragraph :
s. country
olding up Wasington and Jefferson as no Deniocratis, abusing his country as the "Sangel Gabriel" here abused the the foreigners and Catholics, and, as the recognized
mouth-piece of the Catholic clergy, warning the Irist not to pome to the United States, and exhorting them As ger."
As $I$ believe I am the only person" "from this coun ,' wholately 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 talke the
distinction that Washiugton was not a Democrat, in distinction that Washiugton was not a Democrat, int
their," the European or French " sense of the term." efferson, however, i described as much more near
oo the meaning currently attached to the term in Euthe meaning currently attached to the lerm in Eu-
ope, since the French Revolution. This distinction I need not say is common to all careful rearlers of the
political memors of the United Staies, and was inispensable to my object, which was to give a fai Whear view of American society
Whosver wrote the arlicle I have quoled has either
been misled by false reports, or has wilfully belied me, in saying that 1 sabused the country,", or "exis not my forte, bur 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.
Ahe burden of my song was: "If you can live ai The burden of my song was: "If you can hive a
home, stay at home; but il you must emigrate, know
betorehand what you have to expect in the United betorehand what you have to expect in the United
States. Do not be deceived; Irishmerl are unpopular there; the best days of the Irish in Anerica are over;
a newer and less ripened field is better for mere laboring emigrants." This is the spirit of my recommendation, and in this spirit L have written and
spoken for years in these States before my visit to Ireland
Your
Your writer wishes to show that the emigration
does not all off? What are the figures? Up to May 87,000 in the 40,000 , deduct 10,000 relurned to Europe from this pprt, Boston and Philadelphia, since the 1st of Janu-
ary, and $20,000-"$ who have lived for years in the States,"-- reported by Mr. Hawke, Agent for Canad West, as having passed jnto 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 facis;
but in my judgment, it was not clerical or lay lectures which have brought these facts about. It is the hos-
tile tone of your own profession towards us, foreigners; tile tone of your own profession towards us, foreigners;
it is the outrages on Fachers Bapst and Nachon; is is "the Smelling Commitiers" and Church Confication
Bills; it is the unprovoked and unpunished murd of Irishmen at Ellsworth, (Me., Manchester, (N.H.,)
Providence, (R:I.,) Newark, (N.J., and other place, Providence, (R:L.,) Newark, (N.J., and other places,
which have been recorded against Know-Nothingism Which have been recorded againg the past twelve months. Facts, and root words, facts are of a different order, in will continue to be averted from these shores.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee.
Butish Civinization.-That the following can be reliable description of the benevolent sway exercised
British officials in Jndia, in this Nineteenth Cenury, is indeed almost incredible : yet in has been puband rot contradicted :-
In our last we noticed some results of Lord Harris's Committee of Inquiry into the subject of torture by ou letter from Madras. We showed, on the evidence of a letter from the Superintendent of Police to the Chie ple were focking about from all parts of the interior 10 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 in an bave been impossible in any Crown colony, or urisdiction of the suppreme courts, and within the pro tection of Crown-appointed judges. To Indians of
course the information was not new. a ware of the existence of the practice, and also of the mocles in!which torture is inflicted. Many of them, exciling system of government our officials find very similar practices by the slaveholdersed of America, and The famaliars 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 logether, exposed to the sun; and not in such stocks as are used in England. The ordinary Indian stocks consist of in vertically, to prevent them being pilled out again and which. fits close to the ankle-bone.. Then, as here is 10 seat for the Indian stocks, and nothing for the back to rest against, the unfortunate prisoner of a position which, if long continued, is exquisitely pain-
ful. A third mode is to bind the fing and the toes of each foot close fingers of each hand and then drive pegs in between them, which is a process of exceeding torture. A fourth plan is to sstretch a
man out on his back, and, fastening his hands and feet with tent-pegs to the ground, 10 leave him with face upturned to the sun's vertical rays, which literally sea the unprotected eyeballs. A fifth mode is to tie a man up by the feet, or, as is more'qeneral, to fasten to bedstead or stretcher, and then stand it on one end
against a wall, so as toleave the sufferer, till he con plan, and one which will-infallibly make a man do o
 behind him above the elbow- joints tightly, so as tu
bring them as close togelher as is possible, and then throw the end of the cord over a bough of a lree, and haul the, victim up till his toes barely touch the ground His shins are then bealen with the butts of
ihe police horsemen's riding whips, or with slicks of any. kind, which causes him to raise: his feet every upun the cord. The result of this is, a degree of tor ture and prostration which in the space of half an homr Murders have been confessed to under this proce which it was clearly shown afterwards that the prisun Theresare mainy other modes of torture used two num rous to mention, some of them such as decency woul preclude us from deseribing; bul we cannot omit notice one method more, which if, perhaps, the most
cruel aud almost the most common. It:is the thrusting ruel aud almost the most common. It: is the thrusting
 pepper, have been placed, along with burning char-
coal, and the smoke from which, entering the eyes and nostriss and mouth, and penetrating to the throat and lungs, is productive at once of semi-suff.
and of the most excruciating anguish possible. of the modes of torture in daily an will be said ing extennamion that they are practised ba-
der native goveruments as well. Bui they hav never been practised under the worst native govern ents to a tilhe of the extent that they are practised
in the company's possessions in India. Indeed, it ding so would be impossible, for the sabjects of $n$ ative State would stand it ; it is only a governmem he company that

Protestant Makrages in the last Century.newspapers of early days, will see that it was a perhe nominal protection of a husband, to enter a prison, very magnificent foe, which he divided withe thater gao er, and undergoing sume cther ceremony incidental commit untold extravagancies under the name of ber
convict consort. Nay, in the times of which we are speaking, busbands were in waitirg with highly reswere wont to repair who were anxious to elljoy the mmunities and impunities of a "femme couveric.", alf-a-dozen varied names, to half-a-dozen dferen rides. The latter wauted nothing more than a cert ever saw again) required nothing more than 10 b hey most noeded. When the be farnished with what he Governmen as being guilty of a violent intinge ment of liberty : permission to marry six wives a day ment of hiberty : permission to marry six wives a day man Cle Clergymen got transported rather than give geutemen, their sous, turned comic actors. There osse people of fashion, hat the"lower orders," trued very middly both the custom and the conse
quences. Had the abomination been permited continue, the law reforts of questionable marriage: and questioned issues would soon have beet more vol-
umnous for a single year than all the now published Law Reports put together.

The Mansy, on the Lash.-The Arabajees (at ready, thought that those who were silly enough to give made the demand. A combination wase, organise among them for extorting a higher rate of wages pay officer, surrounded the clerks, but obstinately re lused 10 take the money. Their conduct was so rio police was appealed to. The case presented some if they were dispersed without being paid they wouli have asserted that their wages were withbeld, and ovel-marshal selt roved satisfactory to ail parties. At all events, vork. He singled out the ringleader, and desire ed to be flogged, and ur the laog laged. The man elect
apply. The remainder-about two hecordhay. The remainder-about two handred-were whipping-post and the pay-office. They to a ma ng their money, according to the custum of orientals, who cannot understand that there should be a settlement without a squabble about the odd pence, or how
a cilerk can possibly pay them the exact amount due to then without even an attempi to keep back a few
piastres for his own private use.-Cor. of thie Dnily

An Anecdota of Calvin.-The late Albert Galla in, President of the Historical Society, related the
ollowing anecdoie to the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, rom whom we get it. Several years ago, a numbe
of Calvin's letters were found among the archives of Genteva, some of which, relating. to his domestic this great Presbyter, and illustrates strikinglf his pe
culiar habits and temper. In a scolding lelter to the
 Ihey 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 thorelore the quantity you have'sent me displeases me, as well as
the quality. I wish, therefore the quainty. 1 wish, therefore; you would take Ido not want much, merely enough for my own 1188 about forty mallons each, se saf. farriques, (barrels for will be
sufficient for me; once a quiler ?" We are afraic dous backsliders of this century have been tremen Luther and Calvin ?-Herald:

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CAIIOLIC CIMONLCLE.

Archaishop Purcell's Testinony acainst
 o the Catholic docirine of the Popes temporal powe he frit Provincial Council" in that city; a portion o Which is de voted to the same subject. That venera an preate, om political disquisitions as for his simple piety and rievous and utierly laise charge of disloyalty to this ree government, yomr best answer will be to contiuue ding-what you have all along sought earnestly and ilizens of the republic' rendeing to Crsar the thing hat belongs to Cresar, without, at the same time ryctling to render to God the things that belong to er all forms of civil government; it is the visible kirgdom of Christ on earth, which is not of this world it is incompalible with no well urdered form of human
overnment, because it interferes with none. phere of action essentialiy different from, and infi nitely higher than that of any merely human orgonization. Its ends, its meaus of action, its doctrines,
is sacraments and its govern ment, all belong and ook to the spiritual order. It teaches man the way to earth. It wages war with the passions, and it incul-
 hamility, and charity. All that the Catholic Church asts of the world, is a free passage through it, to her perchildren to be subject to the higher powers, for there no power but from God, and those that ree are or dained of God; and that therefore he that resisteh the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that esist purchase to themselves damnation- Her voice hiluen, scattered wever he form of government he为 thorities, and to the laws of the land which murture ad protects them. To the lover of freedom she pronoses as a motel, a higher and nobler liberty-the ppent. to you, beloved brethren, whether these have jot, both in our public and oflicial communications, nd in our moss private conversalions, and whethe e have not always instructed you that the power he kovereign Pontifts, which is spiritual in its object nd its sphere of action, cannol by possititity clash mith ies which you oue os rooc ciz ons to the government under which you happily live. You will all bear as wit ess, without one aissenling voice, that such has bee ar invariable leaching on his subject,and that this ha been also your constaut belief. And such being ob fificially, more than a hundred times,-you may wel isregard the iojurions imputations on your luyalty a itizens, originating with men who seek to do you an in ary, for their own selish purposes. God will judge us mong us, We stould rather pity and pray for one mong us, We stould rather pily and pray lor the who in endeavoring to injure our character as cilizens, re reatly themselves inflicting the greatest injury upon he country, by marrying the social harmony of its ci-
izens, and impairing that brotherly love which shyuld ind us all together."

Those who boast of Republican freedom, and rail well to reflect upon a case of right which at sent is threatened to be tried before the courts of law
in New York. It is bronght up by a Mr. Peniagton, or clergyman of tat cecilly har got int men recenily, and on being ordered out, refused, when was ejected by force. This forms the ground o 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 yied im the indulqence. The New York
"If Dr. Pennington's claim is sustained, the decision will affect stages as well as railroads, and steamhoals, and all other public conveyances. We risk nothing in saying that the equality which would thus sure result would be legislation that would mate the it is. Dr. Penniugton and his friends would bes cunsult their own interest by desisting from the purfose they contemplate. A desire to me iorate their vations that press upon them, has long been entervations thar press upun them, has long been enter-
tained by many. This very Sixth Avenue Raifroad Company has taken a commendable step in that direction, liaving put on several cars for their special has been shown by no other company, and by none slep will prove fatal to Dr. Pennington's claim, for though it is the daty of the company to provide accommodalion for all passengers; they have a right, we magine, to classity heir passengers, and 0 indicate he car by which they shall travel. In any event we are salisfied that the colored people are unwisely
counselved if they are advised to assert -their right to travel promiscnously will whites
Comment upon this piece of logic is unnecessary. But it does sound strange, coming from a leading the sreat model Republic of the commercial city, the great model Republic of the nineteenth century
Byron says, truly, "man's a strange animal !"-Pilot.

Cash and Credit. - If you would get rich, don't shape." Buy dry rouds on trust, and you will purchase a thonsend articles that Cash would never have dreamed'of. A dollar in the thanid looks larger than ren dollars seen through,the perspective of a sixty clay
due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit lakes horribly to taste and ramance. whe and you will have a beef stake flanked with onions. pair of wood to markel, and he will return with eight believes, in double-breasied pina; madrys. Champagne suppers. Calsh is more, easily satisfied. ... Give him
three menls a day, and liedon? carem if them are made up of ronsted potatoes and allitile dirty fellow-10 be on visiting terms wither if you wan double ching and, antentment, do luiness with ca

It is notorious, as a mere mater of history, that, for Che last three centuries the enemies of the Catholic rebellious forefatiers of full a thousand years ago have habitualls, in default of better weapons, assailed her with the base arms of fraud and forgery. Betore ssault ; but sle is not bound to render an account o , nor explain the motives of her enemies in resort ient ; and meaus. For her, the mere fact is suat of proof of such fact, Providence has put into the mouth of one of her ablest adversaries-Dr. Whitaker an Anglican divine-the avowal, waich he himsel, o have been the besetting sin of Protestantism. Dr. Whitaker, Vindication of Queen Mary Man
hester, 1750 , Vol. II., pi $54:$-Calholic Miscollany

Protrstant Converts.-Archdeecon Jeffereys, Protestant missionary in the East Indies, states tha issionary labor, the drinkiur practice of the Euglish ad made one thousand druntards in. India."

An Economist of Truth, - 'cs Jem, I believe Sam's rot 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."

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

07 This dangerous and often fatal disease had long batited the skill of the most cminemt physicians, when lifficulty and presented to the world the Great Speific for that complicated malady, which has atained ach widely spread celebrity for its certainiy of cure. This successfal remedy was the result of many years
study, in which the symutoms were narrowly obserystudy, in which the symutoms were narrowly observ "Symploms of a Diseased Liver.- Pain in the righ ide, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs-the patient being rarely able to lie on the left,
pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, Irequeully pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, Irequeully extending to the top of the shoulder-oflen mistaken
or rheumatism in the arm ; sickness of stomach, and oss of a ppetite; bowels mostly costive, but somemes al!ernate with lax; dull, heavy sensalion in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglerterl something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervans irritability,
feet codi or burning, amt prickly sensation of skin lthough satisfied it wonld be beneficial. In fact Have distrusts every remedy
Have yon any, or all of these symptoms? If so,
on will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills W Purchasers will be cateful to ask for, DR. M' ANES CELAEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take Liver Pills, now before the public. ${ }^{\text {Dr }}$ Dr. M² Lane's Liver Pills, alsu his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now ates and Canada.
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o have considered this their test worlit and to have spared no

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| :--- |
| Anecrican Cell. |
| T Thin |

 sketelh of her life furnished by Holy Seriplure, bu contains
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To No. 289. Notre Dame Strect,
(Nearly opposite to Morrison, Cameron \& Empey's) In soliciting a continuation ot their kind patronage, she
assures them that no pains shall be spared on her part to merit She has now limited her business to the MILLINERY and
DRESS-MAKING, in urder to give her undivided attention Do zlose branches, and, havin eligaged compedean hands,
tonbts not but she wilf give perfect satistaction to those Ladies who will favor her wilh an order.
She will keep a constanl suphy of the newest materials for
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PARTIES desirous or bringing out their friends from Europe,
are hereby nutified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has are hereby nutified, that the Chier A.gent for Emigration has
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cal liraches.
N.B In order the more effectively to adyance his ComN.b - in order the more effectively to advance his Com-
inercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keep-
ing hut few in his Junior Classes. ing bun few in his unior Classes
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the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he
has been parronized for the last nine years, and now cravès a
coinninuance or the same. He we wishes to inform now craves 'a
inat he has made extensive improvements in his Estalistimers
that he has made extensive iinprovements in his Establishment
to meet the weint or his numerous customers. and, as his
place is fited up by Stenin, on the best American Plan, he he
hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality
He will dye all kinds of Sill


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treve. be Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner
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ME KENNEEXTOR ROXBURY


 miles of Bosion. e the worst kind of pimplea $u$ Two.nt hree botles will clear the Agsten or hilis.
Two botles are warranted to cure ihe worst canke

## Two aod slomach

$T$ hree to tive bolles are wayranted to cure the wors
One to two toitles are warranted to cure all humor in tid
cyes. bo botles are warranted to cure running of the ears and
lotch hamong the hair.
Four to six botles are
d to core corrupt and run
One hotle will cure scaly eraptins of the skin.
Two thre boulles are warranted to cure
Two to three botles are warranted to cure the most de
Thiree 10 four boulles are wairanted to cure salt rheum.
Five to eight butles will wurt the
Five to eight botldes will cure the worat case of sorofilia.
A benefit is nlways experienced from the first botle and


 shouts cure every humor in the syslem, yet it is sow a afixed
fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no if nor ands, hums nor ha's abnut it suiting some cease bye byo no
yours. 1 pedded over a thousand lootles of it in the vie of 130 osto. 1 know he he effectes of it in cvery case. It ithas mi-
ready done some of the greatest cures ever done in

 une botule.
To luose always cure it. In gives a great relief to catarth and dizazines.
Some will Some who have paken it have been costive for yeara, nal
hatre been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it worl quite eany; but where there is any derangyencont of the firn must not be alarmed; they always disappear trom four yon to a week. There is never a bad resintit trom th, on the cous-
trary, when that feeling is sone, you witl feel yourself like new person. I heard some of the most extravagant enconis
ums of it that ever man listened to.
"During a visit fo Glengary, I fell in with your Medicaidi
covery, and used three bootles for the cure of Eryphate which, had for years alliected ny face, nose and upper ipalus. perceive that 1 experience great benefil frond the use of it
but lieing obiged to recurn to this place in a hurry, 1 could no
 My object in writing is, to kuw if you have any Agents in
Canadac if you have, Hou will write by return of mall where
the Mediunt is to be tound. Answer-I: is now for Sate by "DONALD Mrincipal Drage."
$\qquad$
ai If orders come forward as frequent as they Sr . Jons's.
"GEO: FRENCH,"
"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the detand in it increase every day
ie Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmo
nie Syrup. nie Syrup. "d. mCMLLLAN."
"I got some of "Soutir Beanici, April 13, 1854. "I I Fot sume of your Medicine by chance ; and you will not
be a lite surprised when 1 tell you, that
last sevente been for the
 but found nothing to miveine recommended for my ailment
neum, which afiopded
gont neum, which aftorded only temporary relief; hut th had the
good luek of gettine two botles of your Pulmonic Syrup
and $I$ cau safely Sadd I can safely saithat I experien of your more venotinic Sromrup
two boulles than all the medicine 1 ever to ral people in Glengary ansious to get it, after seeing the won-
derful eflectis of it upon me.
"ANGUS M.DONALD"
"Mr. Kennedy,-Dear Sir-I have been allicell for no
wards of inside of which has at times been a source of my hands, thi
 without any effect, until I took your valuable discovedici
 satisfaction and sratification to teinform quan bry ; but have th it has, in a measure, entirely rimoved anl the insing one bottle,
my tands have become as soft and smooth as they evers were
belore
 wuuld be no olject; ;-knowing what it has done for me ine and
t think the whole world ought to hoow your valuable dise
very.

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"A. C. SUTherland.;
"I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada Wesh, I have not a single hotle left; for see the Medecine npearsio
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