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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

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BIBLE-READING ENGLAND.

(From the Tablet.)

The attention of the civilised world is being every day more and more directed to England. Her military system—her representative institutions—her religious and social condition—furnish each the most ample and interesting subjects of study and of criticism. And somehow—in a most wonderful way—the providence of God seems to be shaping and precipitating events calculated to make, under every one of these heads, the most astonishing and instructive disclosures as to the real condition of a nation the most arrogant in its pretensions—the most insolent and vainglorious that ever held sway among the kingdoms of the earth.

While the war in the Crimea is fast stripping her of all the prestige which hitherto belonged to her army and to her political institutions, the discussions in Parliament on the subject of general education have removed the veil which has been half concealing the awful rottenness of England's social state. Our readers will call to mind the barbarous task which the British Legislature labored at so long, so industriously, and with so much malign ingenuity, in reference to the mass of Ireland's population—the task of extinguishing the light of knowledge among the Catholics of this land.

It was religion that frustrated the operation of the laws which made it penal for a Catholic schoolmaster to teach the alphabet to a Catholic child. Without religion under the operation of those laws this island would now be wading through a sea of mental darkness and barbarism. We should have now no education, and no desire or taste for that great blessing. But thanks to the sacred light of that holy faith, the knowledge of whose mysteries and moral truths elevate the simple child of ten years old in the sphere of enlightenment far above the wisest sages in the schools of Pagan or human philosophy, we have still a religious people, a people among whom the love of truth and the passion for educating their children is as warm and as strong, all the circumstances considered, as in any nation of the civilised world. Though our Church ranks amongst the poorest of the poor, and has so ranked for three centuries—though she has received, till lately, no sort of support from the State—though she now receives but little—though she has to confront the persecuting policy of the most powerful and tyrannical State for centuries, and has still to confront it, it is yet true that she has succeeded in her holy mission, that she has brought the light of revelation to every intellect, and the love of God to every heart, so generally and so particularly that to say there is in this island no child of twelve years old who has not heard of the Saviour's name—who does not know God and the mysteries of religion, and the difference between vice and virtue, wickedness and holiness, were not so much to pay compliment as to offer by an excessive moderation of language an insult to her who is the vigilant guardian of the young and the old, and who is never wearied pointing her finger to Heaven as the home and the destiny of mankind.

Well, it is more in the spirit of deep and Christian sorrow than in that of an empty boast, or an ungracious triumph, that we call attention to a different, a sadly different state of things in England, where the State religion has had power and wealth, and political and social influence to the largest amount at its command and in its hands—where the civil laws made every path smooth, and opened every avenue to the operation of the established religion. It is not over us, but over themselves, that the tide of a strange and unprecedented barbarism has rolled. This wretched country, in which, before it cast off the saving yoke of the Catholic faith, there could have been no single child of ten years old unacquainted with the primary truths of Christianity—this ill-fated land of pride, and lust, and mammon, lies today, by its own confession, deep under a sea of mental, moral, and religious darkness, which makes the condition of millions of souls, for whom the Saviour shed His blood, more pitiable than that of the stolid savages of India or Africa.

In the debate of last week on general education in England and Wales, Sir John Pakington, in a most able, comprehensive, and lucid speech, as admirable for its spirit of deep reflection as for the abundance of information proper to the subject with which it was replete, introduced the following facts and observations. We subjoin them with little or no comment—indeed, they can dispense with that:—

From a very able report of the census by Mr. Horace Mann it appears that in 1851 there were 3,000,000 of children, between three and fifteen years of age, who were attending no school at all. In Manchester alone there were 30,000 children of the same age at no school at all. In eight parishes, the population of which amounts to 662,000 in round numbers—that is, something more than a fourth of

the population of the metropolis—there are not less than 47,532 children of the ages specified who attend no school, public or private. "I can give the House," said Sir John Pakington, "no practical results of the ignorance which thus exists in London; but I think that those conversant with the subject and with the state of the metropolis will have no very great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what must be the state of 47,000 children in London who have no means of education held out to them."

In tracing the causes why so many children are left without education, Sir John ascribes the real cause to the poverty, and partly to the indifference, of the parents, and this indifference, as he thinks, has grown out of the badness of the education which is afforded in England. "The unhappy parents have never been educated themselves."

On the connection between ignorance and crime the right hon. baronet observed:—

"The House will be aware that it is difficult to obtain full information upon this matter. Our own statistics of crime are very imperfect. We have annual returns of the trials at our sessions and assizes, but the returns of summary convictions are very imperfect. The only foreign country with regard to which I have statistical returns of the state of crime is Austria, and I am obliged, in dealing with the case, to draw a comparison between different years. I find that in 1846, when the population of England was 17,018,600, the number of persons committed for trial was 25,107, and the number summarily convicted was 35,749, making altogether 60,856 persons convicted of crime. The population of Austria in the year 1838 was 23,652,000, and the detected crimes amounted to 29,492. The result was, therefore, that while the population of Austria was upwards of 6,500,000 more than that of England, the detected crime in England was double that of Austria. This statement shows that in Austria, which is one of the least educated countries in Europe (and we will add among the most Catholic) crime is greatly less than in England. In fact, the difference is this, that in Austria 1 in 800 of the population is detected in crime, while in England 1 in 300 is detected, making a difference of nearly three to one."

On the state of general and religious ignorance in the west of England, the speaker made the following alarming disclosures from official sources:—

"In the report of Mr. Ruddock, Inspector of Workhouse Schools, given in 1853, in reference to the counties of Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Hampshire, he states:—

"The new children thus admitted were grossly ignorant. I have been painfully struck with the uniformity of ignorance which is shown to prevail among the newly-admitted in all the returns sent to me.

"It is not only that children from twelve to fifteen years of age cannot read or write, but they are not acquainted with the Creed, or with the Lord's Prayer, and scarcely know that there is a God in Heaven. Personally I have made inquiries in most of the unions in my district whether such cases were of frequent occurrence, and the invariable answer has been that they are the rule, not the exception. The most complete and heathenish ignorance seems to prevail among the children of those whom a temporary pressure obliges to apply for parochial relief."

Now here, let our readers observe, here is an official report, carefully made from five counties in the west of England. And surely the state of things it reveals is most appalling. The children of the working classes over five counties are shown to be in a state of complete and heathenish ignorance. When temporary want drives them for a season to the workhouse, it is found that the generality of those grown-up boys from twelve to fifteen know nothing of the Creed—nor therefore of the Saviour—nor of the Lord's Prayer—and scarcely that there is a God in Heaven at all! Whenever a boy presents himself with more religious knowledge than this he is a rarity—an exception to the general rule. But let us pass on.

With respect to the state of education in the country of Worcester, the Chaplain of the county gaol writes:—"The result of my experience is to fill me with sorrow at this worst amount of gross ignorance in moral, religious, and useful subjects in the great majority of cases."

The next piece of evidence is furnished by the Rev. J. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, a man whom Sir John Pakington describes as one known to most of the members in the House of Commons—who has long devoted his attention to the welfare and improvement of the working classes—in fine, as a man thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and of the most unimpeachable character. In one of his reports (dated 1846) Mr. Clay writes thus:—"During three years' observation, the performance of my duty has brought me into contact

with 1,733 men and boys, and 378 women and girls, altogether unable to read; 1,361 men and boys, and 287 women and girls, who knew not the name of the Sovereign; and 1,290 men and boys, and 293 women and girls, so incapable of receiving moral or religious instruction that to speak to them of virtue, vice, iniquity, or holiness was to speak to them in an unknown tongue."

By another report, furnished in 1849 on the state of the education of prisoners committed to Preston Gaol, it appears that out of the 1,949 imprisoned there that year 41 and a fraction per cent were ignorant of the Saviour's name, and unable to read the Lord's Prayer, only ten per cent were acquainted with the elementary truths of religion, sixty-two per cent were ignorant of the words "virtue" and "vice."

From this report we have it that in one gaol, in one year, there were one thousand, seven hundred, and fifty-one persons who were unacquainted with the first principles—the elementary truths of God's religion—that sixty-two out of every one hundred of them were ignorant what is meant by the words virtue or vice, and that fully eight hundred of them did not even know the Saviour's name.

Now, the evidence given by Sir John Pakington was not obtained by exaggerated reports, nor from special cases out of districts, unfortunately or singularly circumstanced in respect to religious or secular education. It is from official, or otherwise most reliable sources, from Clergymen of the Church of England, who could have no motive for overstating, and who had very strong professional reasons for furnishing statements as moderate and extenuated as possible. They are taken too pretty indifferently from several counties in England. A while ago we listened to the startling description of five counties in which the great body of grown-up boys of fifteen years of age, taken from the working classes, were represented as ignorant of the creed and the Saviour's name, and hardly aware that there is a God, and here we have 800 prisoners coming in one year from different districts of one county, and ignorant of the Saviour's name. Now, let us follow those 800 to their homes, and let us go to the homes of the poor boys of the five counties already spoken, and what a state of things shall we find. Why, the parents of these unhappy people must not have been Christians. The name of Christ must not have been heard beneath their ill-starred roofs. Still more, their neighbors must have resembled themselves, else why should these boys not have heard the Saviour's name? What a state should one suppose a county in Ireland, from the different localities of which men, women, boys, and girls, should flock in to the number of 1,800 who knew nothing of the elements of Christianity, and 800 of whom did not in any way know that there was a Christ at all? Why, the whole population must in England be one mass of something worse than Pagans. In every county, even the more savage, there is some Divinity adored, and feared, and worshipped after some fashion, however gross. But in England they scarcely know that there is a God at all. Long ago the Protestant Bishop Burnet wrote in the Preface to the Second Part of his History of the Reformation:—"It cannot be denied, since it is so visible, that universally this whole nation is corrupted, and that the Gospel has not had those effects among us which might have been expected after so long and so free a course as it has had in this island." Matters, it is evident, have not improved since this lament over national corruption and the failure of Protestantism after the most favorable trial on its own chosen and boasted ground. Sir John Pakington is smitten to the core, as every man of a particle of love for religion or society must be, by the hideous moral wildness with which he finds himself confronted, and in the midst of which, to make the blight and the desolation still more frightful, the English Church sits gorgeously enthroned, enjoying its own idle and unprofitable pomp, a splendid mockery, casting a baleful and a blasting shadow upon the barren waste around her. Sir John is apprehensive, in his own words, that instead of setting an example to the civilised world, England, after all her boastings and her dreams of her own greatness and enlightenment, may become a laughing-stock to the other nations of Europe, and then he adds those remarkable and sad words—"I do not believe any man will contend that the state of the African savage or the North American Indian is worse than the state of the men of whom I have spoken. These are not instances of individual cases here and there; we find in one year, in one gaol, 800 persons who never heard the name of the Saviour. It is worse than barbarism, as Mr. Clay is right in declaring, because while these unhappy outcasts know nothing of a Saviour or a God they are conversant with vice, they are familiar with crime, and they are steeped in debauchery."

We will take leave of this painful but instructive

subject. Incordaire, the great preacher, says that religion should be studied, like science, by its phenomena, and this, in one sense at least, is perfectly true. The day is gone by when we need discuss texts of Scripture with Protestants. We should rather now ask what have they done? What are the fruits? The story of death we have been telling, and which Sir J. Pakington told much better to the assembled representatives of British pride and Protestantism, on last Friday week in the House of Commons, affords a too abundant answer to such inquiries. The evil is too great for Parliament to cope with it. Parliament has created the Established Church, and the Established Church has made England lower than the savage wilds of Africa in the scale of religion.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

March 4.—A severe brush between the English and Russians. The volleys of musketry lasted an hour. The sortie was repulsed. A council of war was held to-day; it was resolved to commence active operations.

March 5.—A very fine, warm, bright day. Another sortie repelled by the French. The whole of the light French division moved to-day to strengthen the right, which the enemy menaced evidently every day.

March 6.—There is now enough to spare of warm clothing. Boots are the only deficiency. The health of the troops is better. Mortality and sickness decreased. The spirits of the men good. Lord Raglan is about the camp every day. Generals Estcourt and Airey are equally active. The railway extends its lines by night and by day. Fresh provisions are becoming abundant, and the scurvy-stricken are supplied with vegetables. The siege works are in a state of completion, and are admirably made. A great quantity of mules and ponies, with a staff of drivers, have been collected. The mortality among the horses has ceased. The French had not renewed their attack on the Russian works near Malakoff Tower. There were 38,000 Russians at Tchorgoun. The Russians were advancing towards Inkermann, and were constructing new batteries. The English position is well fortified.

The following dispatch has been received from Lord Raglan:—

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, March 8, 1855.—My Lord—The enemy continue to manifest great activity in preparing the works which I mentioned to your lordship in a previous dispatch, and are now bringing up platform timber and guns for the equipment and arming of it. Vast convoys are daily observed arriving on the north side of the town; and I learn, from information entitled to credit, that the road leading from Simpheropol is covered with waggons laden with provisions and munitions of war. This morning, three British guns, placed in a battery overhanging the Tchernaya, opened upon two small steamers anchored at the head of the harbor, and after a fire of about an hour obliged them to take refuge behind a point. One of them appeared to have sustained considerable damage, and is supposed to have been deserted by her crew. The weather was fine yesterday, and is particularly so to-day, and the country is becoming quite dry. I have reason to hope that the sick are deriving material benefit from this change. I have established a convalescent hospital on the heights immediately above Balaklava, near a fine spring of water. The Inspector-General of Hospitals entertains great expectations of the advantages that will result from placing the huts in so healthy a locality. Lieutenant-General Pennefather has assumed the command of the Second Division, and is, I am happy to be able to report, looking remarkably well. I enclose the return of casualties to the 4th instant.

"RAGLAN."

(From the Special Correspondent of the London Herald.)

March 3.—Both allies and Russians are straining every nerve for a final struggle. Every day, and all through the day, numbers of the enemy's troops are incessantly employed in their earthworks, and seem not only to be preparing measures for a vigorous defence, but actually for advancing, as if to besiege us in our own parallels. The advanced work near Gordon's Hill, which the French made such an unsuccessful attempt to capture, still remains in the possession of the Russians, who have now almost entirely repaired the damages which it sustained during the cannonade on the night of the 24th Feb. As yet there appear no preparations made for mounting it with ordnance, but, from the movements going forward, there is little doubt they are now employed in "sapping" down the hill in the direction of Gordon's Battery. At first it was intended to renew the attack on this work on the following night, and for this purpose no less than ten thousand men—Zouaves, Chasseurs, and volunteers—were told off, but a more minute inspection of the place led some of our en-

gineers (both English and French) to express a most decided opinion against the proposed scheme, on the ground that though it might easily, as in the last attempt, be captured, it would be utterly impossible to retain possession, but at such a waste of life as the object in view by no means justified. The suggestion, after some delay, was eventually acted on, and the enemy accordingly remain undisturbed. Some of our artillery officers look on this decision with much inquietude, and aver that if the Russians ever do mount guns on it, we shall be compelled to take it, and at twice the loss with which it might be taken now. If once defended with ordnance and properly manned, it will, beyond all doubt, give us serious trouble, when our trenches re-open. Besides this work, the enemy's troops are employed digging constantly, and mounting fresh guns at the angles of the different batteries. The Redan Battery, at the commencement of the siege, mounted about forty-five pieces of heavy ordnance. Now, our artillery officers estimate that with the upper second line of works there are more than 220 guns in all, placed so as to command every conceivable point from which we can approach. This rule, and almost to the same extent, applies to all the other defences. Malakoff Tower, the earthworks round which mounted 25 guns on the 17th of October, now mounts 70; and the Flagstaff Battery, which mounted 40 or 50, now mounts upwards of 150. The Garden Battery, Quarantine Battery, Barrack Battery, and Mud Fort, have all also been strengthened in proportion. There are still no signs of any attempt to cleanse the camp ground—another month and it will be too late. The weather has again changed for the better; it is cold, with very sharp north east winds, but dry and sunny. Lord Raglan now is frequently seen riding through the different parts of the camp. As much fresh meat and vegetables as can be procured are now served to the men two or three times a week, and the beneficial effects of this change of diet are becoming every day more and more apparent. Scurvy is fast diminishing, though fever is rather more rife than could be wished for at present. General Canrobert, in an order just issued, speaks of the attack made the other night by the French as *un grand succès*. This has rather astonished our camp, where every one knows well that it was anything but that. The courage which the Zouaves showed on that occasion should immortalise their name; but when, in spite of it, the attack was repulsed with heavy loss, it can hardly be called "a grand success." On February the 27th, according to a request to that effect from the French, an armistice for one hour (from one to two o'clock) was agreed upon for the purpose of ascertaining the fate of those left in the advanced work after the attack of the 26th Feb., and also for the purpose of recovering the bodies of those who fell. During this brief truce, Russians, English, and French walked round their earthworks, and showed themselves freely—the sharpshooters interchanging the most polite bows and nods. In reply to the French inquiries the Russian officer who was appointed to meet them said that all the French wounded were in hospital, and well taken care of; five had died since their admission. The bodies of two officers and eighty-five men were given up. The others who were found dead had been already interred. About 300 in prisoners and wounded still remain in the hands of the enemy. One of the officers had his right arm shattered by a musket ball, another through the thigh, and no less than twenty-three bayonet thrusts in different parts of his body. This gallant fellow had his arm broken early in the contest, and when attacked by the enemy, during the retreat, refused to retire any further, but shouting out to his Zouaves to follow him, plunged with his sword in his left hand into the thickest of the enemy. The other officer had received nine bayonet wounds, and many of the bodies of the privates, who were mostly Zouaves, were so hacked and mangled as to be barely recognisable. From this it would appear, beyond doubt, that the Russians still display, in spite of the Emperor's ukase, the same cowardly ferocity which at Inkermann rendered their name odious throughout Europe. Most of the bayonet wounds were given to the poor Zouaves and their brave officers after they had been already wounded and disabled by musket-shots. Our men know this as well as the French, and store up the bitter recollection in their hearts against the day when we shall again meet the enemy in battle. No matter what orders may be issued by the allied generals, I am certain the enemy will now meet with very little quarter from our troops. I mentioned in my last letter that none of the regiments were hurt. I was partly right, and partly wrong. Huts were then preparing for the 39th, though not finished. These are now completed, and occupied by the men. Huts are now also in course of erection for the 38th Regiment, and these two are the only entire corps which are not under canvas. Every one still seems confident as to the results which will attend our re-opened fire. It is intended to concentrate the fire of certain batteries upon one or two weak points in the enemy's defences until the guns in them have been dismounted; and the abattis round them destroyed. To effect this each long gun will fire one hundred rounds of shot, and shell per day, and each mortar fifty rounds of shell every twelve hours. The mortars will fire all through the night to prevent the enemy repairing the damages which have been caused during the day's bombardment—the long guns will only fire during the daylight. Field pieces, small howitzers, and coloums will be used in our most advanced works for the destruction of the stockades and abattis. Storming parties will be told off to attack each battery as soon as silenced. With the new batteries lately thrown up the English will open fire with 150 guns, and the French with nearly 200. The 10th or 11th of March are spoken of as the dates on which it is most probable we shall recommence our attack. In spite

of these assertions, which are repeated from all points, I still find no reason to alter the conjecture that it would be towards the end of March or beginning of April before our attack commences.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The *Morning Post* gives a return of the actual strength of the army in the Crimea on the 7th, 23rd, and 27th of February respectively. On the 7th the total number of effective non-commissioned officers and men was 25,668, and the sick in camp and elsewhere numbered 18,243. On the 23rd of February the number of effectives was 26,193, and the sick, 18,185. In both instances this was exclusive of officers and of the ambulance and Mounted Staff Corps. On the 27th of February the strength of the British army (non-commissioned officers and men), exclusive of marines, ambulance, and Mounted Staff Corps, was 27,067. The actual number of sick was on that day 17,623, of whom 5,309 were in camp, and 12,325 at Scutari, or otherwise absent. The number of horses of cavalry and artillery was on the 7th 1,975, on the 23rd 1,803, and the 27th 1,617. Omer Pasha's army at Eupatoria will eventually be 56,000 strong. Turkish troops continue to be transported thither from Varna. There are 8,000 men at Shumla. The governor of that place is now busy in routing out the numerous robber bands infesting the neighboring country. A reserve force is to be established at Varna, and some French engineers are planning a fortified camp, which is to be constructed on the heights commanding the Derna Lake. The *Militaire Gazette* of Vienna says:—General Niel left Constantinople on the 2nd, and, with 8,000 men, commenced opening fresh trenches. The French are firmly established in the new positions which they had taken up. It is probable that the Piedmontese troops will occupy the plateau situated above the bay of Kamiesch. A number of mules and bathorses for the Piedmontese army have already passed through the Bosphorus, and the camp equipage will be all ready for them before the troops land. Speaking of the condition of the Russian armies in the Crimea, the *Militaire Zeitung* says that Bakshiserai now resembles an enormous lazaretto. Thousands and thousands of sick and wounded soldiers are quartered in the town. The grand highway from Perekop to Bakshiserai is covered with ammunition waggons on their way to Sebastopol. The number of Russian troops in the peninsula is calculated at 170,000 men.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—A despatch from Lord Raglan, dated March 3rd, encloses a medical report on the state of the army from Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dr. Hall says:—"Out of 442 patients treated in the General Hospital at Balaklava, between the 18th and 24th of February, only three casualties have occurred, which I think may fairly be termed a low rate of mortality, considering the class of patients that are generally sent in there for treatment—men brought down from camp, and found too ill to embark when they arrive at Balaklava. Bowel complaints continue to be the most prevalent class of diseases; but I think they are not so serious as they were a short time ago, nor is scurvy so manifest as it was since the issue of lime juice daily as a portion of the men's ration. Lately I have instructed the medical officers of regiments to inspect the men, for the purpose of detecting this complaint—skin diseases, and seeing that the men are clean in their persons, and change their shirts and flannels at stated periods. The last weekly report is favorable. In the 4th division, which is the only report I have at hand in my hut, only 138, out of 2,596 men inspected, bore any traces of scurvy; and this is one of the divisions which was as much or more affected with it than any division in the army a short time ago.

THE TURKS AT EUPATORIA.—Since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not disturbed us. It is, of course, impossible to say whether they are waiting for further reinforcements to recommence their operations, or whether, having found the works too strong to be carried by a *coup de main*, they have determined to assume the defensive, leaving only a *corps d'observation* in the neighborhood, which latter plan would have the advantage for them that they could more or less choose their own battle-ground. Accounts from Odessa lead to the belief that Prince Gortschakoff is preparing for a grand attack on Omer Pasha's position at Eupatoria. Orders have been sent from St. Petersburg to take the place at any cost. Pawloff's corps, standing between Eupatoria and Simpheropol, has been reinforced by an entire cavalry division, sent by way of Perekop; a park of artillery has followed it, and heavy convoys of provisions arrive daily along the same route. General Read, lately acting as Commander-in-Chief at Georgia, is to take the command of this special army.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK.—If any reliance is to be placed on the last intelligence which has reached us from Sebastopol, and on the expectations, which were undoubtedly entertained by officers of all ranks in both the allied camps at the departure of the last mail, we shall be strongly confirmed in our belief that the whole line of batteries which encompass the south side of the town must have re-opened their fire about a week ago, and that after this bombardment had sufficiently destroyed the works, and dismounted the guns of the enemy the final attack would be made on the place. We say that these expectations were confidently entertained in the camp at the commencement of the present month of March, but it is beyond our power to assert that they have already been realized. Several circumstances, however, concur to prove that this attack would not be delayed many days after the preparations were completed. The transport of ammunition from Balaklava to the trenches and batteries, had already been considerably facilitated by that portion of the railroad which had been laid down. The Russians, who throughout the siege have shown equal originality of resource and perseverance of execution in their defence of the

place, had taken up positions and begun counter approaches, which would effectually besiege the entrenched camp of the allied armies, if this system of operations could be pursued. The time was more over approaching when the possibility of moving fresh reinforcements into the Crimea rendered it imperative necessary to bring the siege to an issue, either by field operations or by an assault. We had hoped that field operations against the relieving army of the Russians under Liprandi and Osten-Sacken might have enabled the allied commanders to complete the investment and reduction of the place without the risk and carnage of an immediate attack. It appears, however, by the last accounts that the purpose of the Generals is still fixed on the prosecution of the siege by means of a bombardment, followed by an assault. We can only earnestly hope that the result will be proportioned to the matchless perseverance which has been displayed in this extraordinary siege, and to the heroism which will no doubt be exhibited in the final struggle.—*Times*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSIZES.—The following extracts from the Irish papers afford satisfactory proofs of the condition of Ireland, and form a singular contrast with the criminal statistics of Protestant England and Scotland:

Co. ROSCOMMON.—Sergeant Howley opened the commission at Carrick-on-Shannon, on Monday. On the Grand Jury being sworn he said—The calendar is light, the cases for trial are few, and of a trivial nature, which altogether justifies me in congratulating you on the satisfactory state of the county.

Co. LIMERICK.—H. Martley, Esq., Q. C., as *locum tenens*, took his seat upon the Bench on Friday, and the Commission having been read, and the grand jury re-sworn. His Lordship's address was to the following effect:—The state of the calendar was such as would render their labors very light as far as concerned the criminal business. There were only eighteen names for trial, and none of them were for offences of a heinous character. He rejoiced that in other places the judges had the pleasure of congratulating the respective grand juries on the state of their counties, and he thought that the same meed of congratulation should be given to the grand jury of Limerick. The present state of the county redounded very much to the credit of the magistracy, clergy, gentry, and people of the county.

Co. WEXFORD.—Mr. Baron Greene having charged the Grand Jury on Friday, congratulated them on the peaceable terms of the country, and having taken the presentments proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

QUEEN'S CO.—The commission was opened at Maryborough, on Wednesday, by Chief Justice Monaghan. In addressing the Grand Jury, he said the state of the calendar enabled him to offer them his congratulations on the state of the county as evidence of the few cases which appeared for trial and the trivial nature of the offences charged.

KING'S CO.—The commission was opened in this town by the Lord Chief Justice, on Monday. The calendar was very light, containing not more than 11 cases, of which one for murder, and two Whiteboy cases, were the only ones of any importance. The trial of the murder case was, on the application of Mr. Curran, the prisoner's counsel, directed to stand over till next assizes.

TIPPERARY SOUTH.—We are happy to say that the calendar is the lightest ever presented since the division of the county. Up to yesterday there were only forty-five persons for trial, with one exception (a charge of felonious assault), the offences are of the most trivial description. When it is considered that eight months have elapsed since the last assizes, the lightness of the calendar speaks well for the tranquil state of the South Riding of Tipperary.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

WATERFORD.—The approaching assizes for Waterford, county and city, will be the lightest, so far as the criminal business is concerned, that have taken place here for at least some years.—*Waterford Mail*.

COUNTY KERRY.—Judge Perrin opened the Assizes at Tralee. Addressing the Grand Jury he observed that the calendar was very light both as to the number of the prisoners to be tried, and the nature of the offences imputed to them—so much so—that he would not be justified in detaining gentlemen of much experience with any lengthened observations; if, however, any difficulty arose in the course of their inquiries he would be most happy to render all the assistance in his power. There were but 28 names on the calendar, and the majority of the charges were of a most ordinary description.

Co. ANTRIM.—In his opening address to the grand jury on Wednesday, the Rt. Hon. Judge Moore commented upon "the satisfactory state of their county, as indicated by the lightness of the calendar, the number of persons charged on the face of it being only thirty-three—very few indeed in proportion to the large population of the county, and when the trade and wealth of such an extensive community were taken into consideration. The offences charged, with two melancholy exceptions of a very ordinary class, being larcenies and such others as were likely to occur in a commercial community like theirs. Those two classes which he had alluded to as exceptions arose from the violence of human passion, and were such as might occur in any county or place however peaceable."

Co. OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.—When Judge Jackson took his seat in the Court-house on Wednesday, the High Sheriff mentioned to his lordship the gratifying fact that there was not a single person charged in the calendar for trial at the present assizes. This was the third time in succession that such a calendar had been presented to the going Judge of Assize. He had much pleasure in presenting his lordship, with a pair of white gloves.—His lordship having accepted them, said that he was very happy to learn that there resided at Carrickfergus such an orderly and well-regulated population. This was the second time that he had the honor to preside in this magnificent court, as Judge of Assize. On the former occasion he had the pleasure of receiving a gift similar to that which their sheriff had just presented him with. He hoped that Carrickfergus would long remain free from crime. Not only on this circuit, at the close of which the judges had now arrived, but on every other circuit in Ireland at the present assizes, the lightness of the calendar, and the trivial nature of the cases for trial had been matter for congratulation, and it was much to be hoped that the happy state of affairs might continue to exist.

THE TRILICK TRAGEDY.—As we stated last week, the parties accused of criminal connection with the railway disaster at Trillick, will not be tried till the next assizes. An application to have the persons admitted to bail was refused. We understand, says a contemporary, that in a part of the prisoner's affidavit, which was not read by counsel, there was a statement that the prisoners had been informed and believed that the jury panel consisted of "one hundred and forty-three names, that only one of those—namely, the hundred and first name—was of the Catholic persuasion.—*Nation*.

The following appears in the Paris correspondence of the *Times*:—"A private letter from Rome gives some particulars respecting the proceedings of the Irish Catholic prelates lately assembled in that city. After the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception had been disposed of, their attention was particularly directed to these points—the composition of the superior council of the Irish Catholic University—the political conduct of the Irish Priests, the Legatine authority and title of Archbishop Cullen, and other matters of minor public interest, such as the discipline of the College of Maynooth, the doctrines of some of its professors, and the Statutes and rules of some other colleges, including the Irish College at Paris. Each and all these matters were brought under the notice of the Propaganda in different ways. Touching the question as to whether the Supreme Council of the Catholic University should consist of the four archbishops, or of all the Irish prelates, or a committee chosen by them, Archbishop Cullen was decidedly of opinion that the exclusive management should be vested in the hands of the metropolitans; and before the arrival of Archbishop McHale his opinion was shared by the Propaganda. I have reason to believe, however, that the management will be left to the whole Irish episcopacy. With regard to the political conduct of the Irish priests, it is alleged that since his translation to Dublin, Dr. Cullen has completely adopted those opinions which secured for his venerable predecessor, Dr. Murray, the esteem of the most respectable portion of the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, and the approbation and confidence of the English Government and Irish Executive. He is said to be opposed to clerical agitation, and would wish to see the political conduct of the priests in Ireland regulated on the model of the French and Belgian clergy. Archbishop McHale, as is well known, advocated different views, and, according to him, religion and patriotism necessitated agitation on the part of the Irish Priesthood. The feeling in Rome is said, however, to be favorable to Dr. Cullen; but if the bishops and priests in Ireland were known at Rome to be of an opposite opinion, there is reason to fear that the Propaganda would not follow the judicious advice and recommendation of Dr. Cullen. With respect to the Legatine powers, it was urged against their continuance that the mission of a Legate Apostolic to an ancient Church, like that of Ireland, implied the prevalence of abuses with which the national episcopacy was not able, or was unwilling to cope. Moreover, it is considered that Archbishop Cullen had interfered too much, and the brief regarding the postulation for the appointment of Irish bishops was set aside through his influence. It was alleged that Dr. Cullen had been appointed Legate in order to facilitate the working of the Catholic University, and that there was no supposition or wish that he should interfere. The issue regarding the continuance of the name or title will depend on the Irish Bishops if they agree with Dr. McHale, and it is anticipated that he will lose an authority which he is said to have exercised with much discretion, and in a manner to give satisfaction to the English Government. Regarding the seminaries, something of the spirit of the English constitution, has, it is said, infused itself into the rules and statutes of these establishments, but Dr. Cullen is of opinion that they should be entirely Roman. This matter, however, is left to the Irish bishops themselves. It is thought that the Irish prelates and priests may regard Dr. Cullen's conduct in all these matters as too much encroaching on the authority and national independence of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and that he may consequently become very unpopular and so lose the influence which would be necessary for his retaining a vestige of authority at Rome. But, whatever be the private views of Rome on such matters as these, Dr. Cullen will not be supported against the well-known desire of the Irish Church. His fall would be a loss to English interests and views, and would be unfortunate just now, as Cardinal Wiseman has, since the Papal aggression agitation, changed so much in politics. It appears that the Cardinal spoke in the highest terms to the Pope and others of Mr. Lucas. When this gentleman had an audience with his Holiness, he expressed his determination of leaving Ireland, should his mission to Rome fail. The Pope entreated him not to think of withdrawing his 'powerful advocacy' from Ireland, whatever the decision may be. Mr. Lucas has been well received by all the authorities, and if he had not, Dr. Cullen would now be in Dublin. Dr. Cullen is not satisfied with the Cardinal, and attempts are made to lessen the support the latter has given to Mr. Lucas by clearly demonstrating that the Cardinal did not, some years since, by any means, approve the political conduct of that fiery convert."

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The London correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* writing on Wednesday week, respecting the new Irish appointments, describes a memorable scene in the House of Commons the preceding night:—"No doubt, the country remembers the emphatic, solemn, awful declarations which the then leader of the brigade delivered at a dinner in the West of Ireland, at which the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam and other members of the Connaught hierarchy were present. Is it not one of those curious things, which now and then happen, that the same illustrious prelate, whose heart throbbled with pardonable confidence as he listened to the glowing words and fervid promises of the new tribune of the people, on last evening, had an opportunity of beholding, from a seat beneath the gallery, how that confidence was justified, how those promises were redeemed? Dr. McHale has just returned from Rome, on his way to his beloved home, and being anxious to visit the houses of Parliament, and witness a debate, he sat for the greater part of the night in the place I have indicated, and from which he saw the fiery brigadier of the Connaught banquet tranquilly sitting on the Treasury Benches, wearing the livery of the detested and denounced Whigs; the author of the odious and accursed Titles Act. Dr. McHale, as his letters and speeches have assured the world, was neither ignorant of, nor insensible to the change of policy—pitifully termed treason—of the leader of the brigade, but, perhaps,

what he saw with his own eyes last night did more to render the contrast perfect than anything which has been said or written since the hour of its perpetration. After what he then saw, I venture to say that it will not in future be so easy to excite the confidence of the Hildebrand of the West as it was before Lord Aberdeen's Advent of power. Dr. McHale was also enabled to appreciate the cant in which some of the Irish Ministerialists have indulged as to their motives in preparing the Liberal to the illiberal side of the house; for he was struck by the venerable head of Henry Drummond, who sat next to Mr. Roebuck; he observed Mr. Kinnaird, who sat a seat or two off, and he knew the particular spot sacred to the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Chambers; and it need scarcely be added that he is fully aware that these three respectable senators are strong in their religious zeal as the two pious members for Warwickshire, who sit on that side of the house occupied by the Independent Party, and the "hereditary enemies of their race and country." The greatest interest was excited by the presence of the great bishop, and many men of the most adverse opinions were glad to be told that he was in the house and where he sat, and eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity of beholding the renowned John of Tuam, "the Lion of the Fold of Judah." I am happy to say that I have never seen him look in better or more vigorous health.

The Irish papers announce the death of Rev. David Dee, P. P., of Loughmore, near Templemore, in his 71st year.

A purse of seventy sovereigns was recently presented to the Rev. John Ryan, on his promotion from the curacy of Cashel to be parish priest of New Inn and New Argraffan, county Tipperary.

ST. MARA'S BELL.—A small antique bronze bell, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Fahan, and was called after the founder, St. Mara's Bell, recently produced £75 12s, at a sale in London.—*Freeman's Journal*.

Joseph Kenny, Esq., Solicitor, has been elected Mayor of Limerick, in the room of the late Mayor, Alderman William Smith, deceased.

KILKENNY MARBLE MILLS.—Mr. A. Colles, the proprietor of the local marble mills, has just taken out a patent for a new and most ingenious improvement in the machinery for sawing blocks whereby three times the amount of work is done in the same time.

IRISH LEAD.—A considerable quantity—43 tons—Irish lead ore was sold last week by the General Mining Company from Silvermines, county Tipperary, to the Mining Company of Ireland, to smelt at Ballycorus.

THE IRISH MILITIA.—It is reported in Ireland that the County of Dublin Regiment of Militia, as soon as its organisation is fully completed, will proceed to Edinburgh, there to be stationed. The City of Dublin Regiment, with its artillery companies, will, it is added, embark for Chatham in the course of the spring.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A return obtained on the motion of Mr. Kennedy, M. P., shows that on the 30th of September, 1854, there were in the service of the Board of Education in Ireland, 378 male teachers of the first class, 863 of the second class, 601 not classed, and 158 assistants; 166 female teachers of the first class, 298 of the second class, 645 of the third class, 236 not classed, and 348 assistants. The rate of salary per annum varies from £36, the maximum, to £8, the minimum. The teachers of model schools are not included in the above return, while to five convents, and to teachers in three ordinary national schools, additional salaries are paid for the highest branches of industrial education. Individual teachers are not paid in convent schools, and aid is given only in three ordinary national schools for the higher class of industrial education.

A TOWN COUNCIL IN DEBT.—The proceedings in Chancery against the Town Council of Belfast have commenced. The debt of the council £34,000.

HOUSE LEVELLING ON THE TEMPLETON ESTATE.—On Tuesday last five cars, filled with police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Boxham, left Castleblayney, and proceeded to the Templeton estate, where some houses were to be demolished. The houses in question belonged to the persons who have been imprisoned in Monaghan gaol on the charge of conspiring to shoot the late Mr. Bateson. The brigade levelled the houses of Francis Hughes and James Woods. They then set fire to the house of Edward Maginnis, and when the thatch and timber were burned the walls were thrown down. Two other houses are to share a similar fate.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

ARRIVAL OF IRISH PAUPERS FROM AMERICA.—On Sunday forenoon the Trafalgar steamer arrived at the North Wall, from Liverpool, having on board, amongst other passengers, six poor Irishwomen, who had recently arrived from the United States. From the statement of one of them it appeared that they had all been confined in a lunatic asylum in Worcester, United States, for a considerable length of time, and that the agents of the Government there had employed a person, to whom a free passage was given, to take them in charge to Liverpool, where the authorities put them on board the Trafalgar for the passage to Dublin, but otherwise took no care for their comfort or safety.

A SPELL BROKEN.—Ahasragh, March 10.—Our quiet portion of the Green Isle is this day in a wonderful state of excitement on the coming of age of Lord Clonbrock's eldest son, the Hon. Gerald Dillon, and a peculiarly nice fellow he is. This event has for some time been looked forward to with no ordinary anxiety on account of a popular tradition that in that family the father was fated never to see his son of age, and our superstitious peasantry universally accorded it a more implicit faith than they do to holy writ.—*Evening Mail*.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—On Thursday morning a personal encounter took place between two gentlemen pretty well known in this city (Cork). It appears that on Wednesday evening the two gentlemen were playing at billiards, in company with several other parties, when Captain _____ made a remark to the effect that "he was the only gentleman present, all the rest of the company being common potato-feeders."—an observation which roused the indignation of the young gentleman already alluded to, who then and there rebuffed the captain to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted, and the affair was arranged to come off the following morning at Ballinacorney. Seconds were procured, and on Thursday morning the two principals, with their seconds, proceeded together in a car to the ground. Two shots were fired on each side without injury, it would appear, to either party.—*Cork Constitution*.

THE BROKEN PLEDGE.—The wife of an industrious laborer, residing in the County of Antrim, was much given to intemperance, and in August last she was constrained by her husband to promise that she would not, for a year drink any spirits. This vow, which was performed with all ceremony, she kept till February last, when, on the 3d ult, she privately purchased a bottle of whiskey, which she took home and secreted among the straw of her bed. On the following day, when her husband was at his place of worship, she was tempted to drink so largely of her secreted store, that the effect was obvious to her husband on his return. He at once charged her with intoxication and perjury; but she directly denied the double charge, and was suddenly discovered to be unable to speak, her power of utterance having become suddenly paralysed. It was found, upon examination, that her tongue was spasmodically contracted, its top adhering firmly to the palate, her jaws contracted, and her teeth set so firmly as to defy every effort to insert even the edge of a knife. In this condition she remained for fifty-three hours without food and nourishment, and not until the third day did any relaxation take place. She is now humble and penitent for her sin.—*Banner of Ulster*.

ASSAULT "BY A GENTLEMAN."—William De Courcy O'Grady, Esq., of Kibbaloyen, in this County, eldest son of "The O'Grady," and Wm. O'Connor, a laboring man, were severally indicted for an assault upon Michael Casey, an old man, upwards of seventy years of age, on the 16th of January last. The evidence of the prosecutor went to show, that on the day in question he was digging in a field near his house, when the two prisoners came there accompanied by a bulldog, and committed the offence charged in the indictment; he said that he, and his father, and grandfather before him were tenants of the O'Grady family, and that he had given up his farm to them, and merely held half an acre of land and the house upon it, and that on the day in question, when the prisoners arrived, Connor attempted to take the spade from him, and, in doing so struck him behind the ear and knocked him down, and after he got up the dog flew at him, whereupon, he called out to take away the dog, in reply to which Mr. O'Grady said let the dog eat him. The prisoners were both convicted, and his lordship sentenced them to a month's imprisonment each, observing, that he had dealt very leniently with Mr. O'Grady, whose education and position should have taught him to conduct himself with more propriety.

In the *Dublin University Magazine* for the present month we have a very interesting memoir of a succession of famous generals given by Ireland to the armies of Europe, and derived from one family, the Lacys of Bruree, in the county of Limerick, of whom the present representative is General Sir De Lacy Evans. The five valiant soldiers and kinsmen were—Marshal Lacy, called by the Great Frederick "The Prince Eugene of Muscovy," and the conqueror of the Crimea—his son, Francis Maurice Count Lacy, one of the great commanders in the Seven Years War—Francis Anthony Count Lacy, the famous Spanish general and diplomatist, who commenced his career of arms in the renowned Irish regiment of Ulster Infantry attached to the army under the Count de Gages, or Gage, who was also an Irishman, and commanded *en chef* the combined armies of Spain and Naples in the war of the Spanish succession—Patrick Lacy, brother of Anthony, died young, and left a son Louis, who fought with such distinction in the Peninsular war, and, having proclaimed the constitution in 1817, was shot as a traitor. Few families have presented to the world such a succession of illustrious generals. The writer in the *University* renders full justice to these shoots of brave old Irish oak.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—Mr. McGee has addressed the following letter to the *Wexford People*—

Moore's Hotel, Limerick, March 8, 1855.
SIR—In your last paper I read with much interest a letter discussing some suggestions of mine, as to the relative attractions of Canada and the United States, for those who must emigrate from Ireland to America. It would appear from that letter which you quote from the U.S. paper, the *Boston Pilot*, that these suggestions since my departure from New York, have been considerably canvassed, and it is also to be inferred from it, that some of the canvassers have employed themselves rather upon conjectures as to my motives in instituting the contrast, than upon the merits of the subject considered in itself.

I have never been an advocate for emigration from Ireland unless in cases of last necessity. All that I have ever said about it may be resolved in one sentence—"if you must emigrate, look well before you leap."

In accordance with that general sentiment, I visited Canada last autumn, and sought carefully for information, useful to our people, whether unsettled in the States or likely to arrive in America, during this and coming years. I do not presume to say that I fully mastered the condition of Canada on that tour; but I do feel that I did my best to form a rational judgment upon it, and that that judgment was more favorable than otherwise to the choice of Canada by Irish settlers.—The colony is to all intents and purposes as free as the neighboring Republic; its proximity to that Republic is the best guarantee against English oppression hereafter. Lower Canada is three-fourths, and Upper Canada, one-third Catholic: its school system is more parental and less objectionable than the system of the Union; the rates of wages averages as high as on the other side of "the line"; the wear and tear of human life is thirty per cent less in the colony than in the Republic; and the possibility of any such wholesome proscription as "Know-Nothingism," is entirely chimerical in Canada. Under certain contingencies which may unfortunately happen, I should not shrink under any degree of opposition from advising an Irish landside out of a proselytising state of society—such as we are threatened with in the Republic—into a self-governing Province where religious freedom can still be enjoyed. Up to the present in America I have confined myself to raising the alternative and drawing the contrast. In so personal and practical a matter, as the choice of a home, men generally will act for themselves let who will advise pro or con.

I am glad to find, however, that so much attention has been excited to the general subject in America, and I am certain that if debated in the good tempered, and deliberate spirit, which it so well deserves, some good will result, in whatever way the majority or minority of those interested may hereafter act.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
THOMAS DARCY MCGEE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SEVERITY OF THE WINTER—DESTRUCTION OF GAME.—The severity of the winter in Ireland the papers have spoken of in general terms. But the following description which we have received in a private letter from a friend in the most delightful part of the sunny south of the island, gives a better idea of what the winter really was;—"The winter has been very severe. Great frost and snow, which lasted about three weeks. The birds were almost all starved to death. The snipe died in every direction. The curlew (the wildest and shiest of birds) so tame that you could catch them with the greatest ease. At last they died from want of food. But the strangest thing of all was the unusual number of woodcocks. They were everywhere, even in the bare places in the middle of the fields. I saw the first day at least 60 brace. They all disappeared in three days. You would suppose, from the quantity of snipe that perished that there was none left for breeding. There was not more than seven inches of snow, but the ground was frozen so hard that it caused it to remain." This would be nothing wonderful in the Northern states of America; but in Ireland, and especially in the south, it is very rare indeed. It has been a very hard winter for the poor.

"PROTESTANT LOYALTY."—We find a notable announcement in the *Limerick Examiner*:—"We have been accustomed too long to hear of 'Protestant loyalty,' and all that sort of thing; but when hard knocks, and not defence of self or property, are in question, those Protestant fire-eaters can be mild as sucking doves. To an unsophisticated mind it would seem that Catholics have less right to run into danger for England than Protestants. At all events, the latter should have their share of what's going in that line, as they have the lion's share in every other. The following is our contemporary's statement:—'Upwards of 120 of the Catholic privates of the county of Limerick Militia volunteered for the army in the Crimea, while of the Protestant officers, and there are none other, EVERY ONE REFUSED.'"

It is stated that the late Mr. Hume obtained the representation of Kilkenny, at a cost of SEVEN PENCE—the amount of postage on a letter requiring his acceptance of the seat.

MR. CARDEN.—It is said that Mr. Carden has refused the terms upon which the government offered to remit the remainder of his sentence, regarding the terms of the bond he was required to enter into as too stringent.
A ROBBER SHOT.—Mr. H. J. Wallace, of Newry, on Sunday evening week, detected a laborer, named Doran, who had been four years in his service, robbing the premises. While attempting to make his escape, he was repeatedly fired at by one of the clerks named Taylor, and also by the brother of the proprietor. When he was fully secured, it was found that he was wounded in the left hip and near the left shoulder, and he is now in a very precarious state.—*Freeman's Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION OF MR. PALMER.—The *Tablet* of last week thus announces this event:—"This distinguished clergyman of the Church of England was received into the Church at Rome on the 28th ult., and confirmed on the 1st instant by the Bishop of Newport and Menevia. Mr. Palmer has always been remarkable for the earnestness and sincerity of purpose with which he has for many years pursued his inquiries upon the question of Church authority. Dissatisfied with the utter hollowness of the Protestant system, and with what is called the Anglo-Catholic theory, he was for a long time led to contemplate the hope of a union, either personal or corporate, with the separated Greeks, and actually, we believe, endeavoured to negotiate it with the authorities of that communion. Failing in this attempt, he repaired to the Centre of Unity, and there came into contact with the eminent Father Passaglia, of the Society of Jesus. From an antagonist he soon passed into a disciple, and at length entered into a Spiritual Retreat under the Fathers of the Roman College. Even his friends, we are assured, had no expectation that the issue of this Retreat would be what has proved. Whether from any still remaining difficulty, or from a natural desire of concealing his deep growing convictions even from his most intimate friends, Mr. Palmer gave no previous signs of entering his Retreat under any bias, save only the disposition towards a full accomplishment of the Divine will in his regard. The result has filled the hearts of Catholics with joy. Mr. Palmer entered the Retreat as a humble inquirer, and came forth from it a Catholic. The gain is his own. Let us transfer his name from our mementos to our thanksgivings, and rejoice, for the sake of the Divine glory, in the signal triumph of grace manifested in such instances as that of Mr. Palmer and Archdeacon Wilberforce.

CONVERSION.—The Rev. Edward B. Deane, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Vicar of Lusknor, Oxfordshire, was received into the Catholic Church last week by the Very Rev. Father Fabre at Brompton.—*Catholic Standard*.

The *Leicester Mercury* states that the Rev. D. Edwards, Curate of King's Cliffe, announced from the pulpit of the parish church on Sunday evening, that on that day his brief labours as a Minister of the Church would cease. He proceeded to make numerous quotations from the prayer book, which he believed contained doctrines and enjoined practices at variance with the teachings of Scripture. He also noticed the facility with which men of improper character obtain admission into the Ministry; the unscripural assumption of the priesthood, and the absence of the discipline necessary to the purity of a Christian Church. For these and other reasons he could no longer continue to officiate as a Minister of the Church of England, or remain in her communion.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE ARMY.—Some people at Tonbridge are petitioning the House of Commons that Prince Albert should be sent out to the Crimea, "where he may cheer the English and give them the advantage of his great military experience."

THE SOCIAL VOLCANO.—There is reason to believe that England is gradually ripening for a great Popular Movement, of which the Preston Strike, the Recent Famine Riots in Liverpool and London, and the anti-aristocratic spirit of the *Times*, may be considered the premonitory symptoms. What the *Leader* says upon this subject demands serious study:—"We have a report upon which we can perfectly rely as to the state of feeling in the cotton manufacturing districts: We are not unacquainted with the iron district, and we have some reason to believe that the other great manufacturing regions do not differ from the condition of that of which Lancashire is the centre. We speak

however, chiefly of North Cheshire, Lancashire, and the part of Yorkshire adjacent. In that tract of country the state of the people is anything but contented, or even resigned. We have heard the feeling likened to that which prevailed in 1838. It is still more like that of 1842—probably it may not take the directly insubordinate form which it assumed in that year of starvation. For the working classes have had many lessons besides those of 1848. They have learned to emigrate, and have been departing from the country at the rate of a million in three years. They have also learned to despise the aristocracy. They have learned a yet more ominous lesson; they have found that the magnates of the middle class, the great factory lords, the millocracy, who raised them to help in dragging down the exclusiveness of our aristocracy, now turn round and maintain against the working classes the same exclusion in power and in trade which they charged upon the old Tories and landed gentry. Dislike is a feeble expression for the feeling that these lessons have engendered. The glutting of the markets in America, India and Australia, brought about by the reckless over-trading of the manufacturers, has entailed upon the manufacturing district a stoppage of trade. We have some right to charge these consequences upon the factory lords, since not only have they neglected proper steps for acting in concert to prevent any such suicidal over trading, but many of them we know introduced the innovation of directly over-trading in Australia in order to anticipate the market, where however they had been already anticipated by local merchants, and where, therefore, they only heaped up the glut. They suffer from suspended profits; the working classes from short time, which means suspended bread. Which is the worst? When the men of Preston talked of suspended work to enforce their own rules, they were put down by a great union of mill-owners. What remedy is there when the mill-owners suspend work to let the glut that they have made drain off? If it were mere calamity the working class would bear it tranquilly, as they have before; but it is a calamity brought about by rapacity and recklessness on the part of men who have the means of saving themselves, and leave the real pangs of suffering to the working classes. These are sufficient causes for the dislike which exists, and the increased taxation brought about by the war has rendered the burden heavier.

The Government Fast of March 21st, 1855, presented many subjects of consideration. It has painfully illustrated the effectual manner in which the "Reformation" has done its work in England. The law of the English Establishment still supposes all men to spend Lent in fasting and prayer; and, lo! zealous Protestants are astonished and indignant at being called by the head of that Establishment to give to these duties one Wednesday in Lent. And then, to hear their objections. It is assumed, almost by everybody, that no man can reasonably fast and pray, much less be invited and expected to do so, except as a punishment for some misconduct of his own, which has directly contributed to our disasters in the war. Hence correspondents of the *Times* have asked, "Should the people fast?" pointing out that the mass of the British people cannot be charged with the misdoings of the army. The Editor of *Household Words* follows in the same strain; in a word, all who profess to represent the common sense of the country, rather than the Government, or the Establishment, assume that a man may be expected to fast for the disasters of the army, as he might be hanged for murder, if it was his own act; and that if not, it is as unreasonable as it would be to hang the first laboring man you meet for a murder committed by Lord Palmerston or Lord Raglan.—Why all this? In one word, because the English people have ceased to believe, long ago, that prayer and fasting can produce any effect. Lord Palmerston did but express the national mind, when he told the Scottish clergy that prayer and fasting had nothing to do with the prevention of cholera, which depends upon drainage and whitewashing.

Yet there is a mixture of better thoughts left. The observance of the days was creditable. The outward appearance of London was that of a Sunday; and, to judge from the numbers we met in the streets, as well as from the reports in the papers, we believe the attendance in the churches was more than that of Sunday. A Catholic foreigner, however, would have been less struck by their number than by their exclusive character. There were many ladies with prayer-books in their hands; many well-dressed, domestic-looking gentlemen. But he would have said, Where are the poor? The truth is, in Protestant countries the poor do not go to church at all. In the country villages of England no doubt, wherever the incumbent is squire, or has the active support of a resident squire, a decent sprinkling of smock frocks and best bonnets is brought to the parish church by an unsparing and incessant use of what is called in Parliament, the "whip."—But in the towns the number of the working classes who attend any church at all, is so small as hardly to deserve mention. This is, as far as our experience extends, universal through all Protestant countries.—To attend church, is a peculiarity of what are called the "respectable classes"—i.e., of those who are comfortably off. The contrast to a Catholic country we need hardly point out. Still, poor as a Protestant solemnity is, we are far from denying its use. The public humiliation of the heathens of Nineve brought a blessing, and we hope that those who meant what they said on Wednesday obtained one for themselves, if not for others. Perhaps—greatest of all—they may be in the Church before next Lent comes round. The general feeling, we think, was, that it was an extra Sunday. We saw a fair amount of junketing and country expeditions (sandy cold), and were amused by the ringers, who, thinking a week-day on which there was service must be a high-day, signalled it by a merry peal, all the afternoon, upon the bells of the neighboring Protestant church.

As to the Catholics—although of course they could not recognise the spiritual authority of the Queen—it is remarkable that they were not only engaged in the usual duties of the season—which include all that this day was intended to embrace—but that in this diocese the *Quarante Ore* are in perpetual celebration. We need not remind our Catholic readers that this glorious solemnity was originally instituted by St. Carlo Borromeo, as a special supplication in a time of war and pestilence, and that the peculiar Litany sung in it especially asks deliverance from these Divine scourges. On the second day, too, the *Mass de passe* is always solemnly sung. The Queen's Fast, no doubt, set many Catholics free from different offices and shops, who were glad of the opportunity of assisting at the *Mass*, which was celebrated that day, *coram sanctissimo* at the Oratory, Brompton, and at St. Mary's Church, Poplar.—*London Cath. Standard*.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1855.

We have much pleasure in being permitted to lay before our readers the following "Pastoral" from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec:—

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE PROMULGATION OF THE DOGMATIC DECREE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

PETER FLAVIANUS TURGEON, BY THE MERCY OF GOD AND THE GRACE OF THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, &c., &c.,

To the Clergy secular and regular and to all the faithful of our Diocese, greeting, and benediction in the Lord.

Let our souls, D. B. B., rejoice in the Lord, and our hearts throbb with rapturous delight in God our Saviour; let us bless and praise Him for the ineffable favours He has lavished on His Holy Mother. For behold a new ray of light, radiating from the centre of the Church has appeared to reveal, amidst the splendours of our faith, one of those marvellous operations of His grace, whereby He has adorned our Holy Mother, and which claims and calls for the renewed expression of our love and admiration, and urges us to exclaim that She is full of grace, blessed and happy amongst women.

Yes; the time-honoured and pious belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, has been at length solemnly sanctioned, and defined an Article of Faith: and it is on the great day already consecrated for the celebration of this glorious and peculiar privilege that this dogma has been publicly proclaimed.

How many generations have fervently desired to see this auspicious day, and have not seen it? This happiness was reserved for us. Yes, we bless God that a solemn decree, emanating from the Apostolic See, has at length disclosed to our anxious gaze this bright star shining in all its fulgence, which ever adorned the diadem of the Queen of Heaven, but whose mild brilliancy was hitherto dimmed and obscured, as it were, by a cloud.

As in times gone by, the Church of God, by virtue of her infallible authority, has declared that the Divine Maternity, the perpetual and inviolate virginity of Mary were revealed truths, so in like manner, on this happy day, She has proclaimed the truth of Her Immaculate Conception, which is so admirably united, and so inseparably connected, with the former. After long and fervent prayers, humiliations and fastings offered up to God, after protracted and mature deliberations, consultations and discussion of the question in all its bearings, the Vicar of Jesus-Christ has at last pronounced and defined, from the Chair of Peter, that the doctrine, which teaches the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, is revealed from God, and that, consequently, all the faithful are bound to believe it firmly and constantly.

You are well aware, D. B. B., that, when pronouncing her infallible decision on matters of doctrine which call for her final definition, the Church does nothing more than expose and declare her faith, and merely pronounces that such truth is contained in the deposit of divine revelation. For, unity in her faith ever was, and ever will be, the characteristic mark of the Church; and all the truths she teaches, or ever will teach until the end of the world, these she has received from the beginning, stored up in the treasury of the Sacred Scriptures and divine traditions committed to her safe keeping by the Son of God, and of which He has established her alone the incurruptible guardian and the infallible interpreter. It is, therefore, evident that when the august Head of the Church, in whom live, and ever will live, the authority and ministry of Peter, pronounces a decree defining any article of doctrine, He does not introduce any doctrine novel, or different from those contained in the deposit of faith, but merely and simply settles and determines the true sense of revelation with regard to the mooted question, and declares that it contains a divine truth.

Wherefore the Church of Jesus Christ, ever enlightened and assisted by the Holy Ghost, ever invigorated by the life of her divine founder, who has promised to be with her always even to the consummation of ages, and to never abandon her, the church, thus possessing the promise of infallibility, never at any time has admitted or taught, nor ever will she teach or admit, as a revealed truth, any article that is not really and truly such.

She may, therefore, as she has always done, and as she will always do, proclaim with infallible authority and without fear of error, whatever truth is contained in the treasury of divine revelation confided to her care.

Thus, D. B. B., you understand that by the definition of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, no new doctrine has been broached, but that thereby has been confirmed and proclaimed, a truth revealed to the Apostles, and by them handed down to their successors, which was also ever believed by the church.

It is true that hitherto this truth was not presented to the faithful with the certainty of faith; the reason hereof is that every truth comprised in divine revelation is only an article of faith, inasmuch as it is infallibly acknowledged to be revealed, and it is not acknowledged, or ever can be so acknowledged, save

when expressly defined as such by the church. Up to the present time the church was pleased merely to insinuate and suggest her faith, and had not as yet definitely proclaimed the Immaculate Conception of Mary; but eternal thanks to God, now that she has spoken,—now that the decree of her august Head so ardently desired has been promulgated, all the shadows which had obscured the glory and sanctity of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin have been dispelled; all doubt has disappeared, the truth now shines in all its lustre: it is an article of faith that Mary has not sinned in Adam: it is an article of faith that her Conception was Immaculate: it is an article of faith that, through the merits of Jesus Christ her divine Son, she has been preserved from original sin, and that in her Conception itself, she was sanctified by God, replenished with all the gifts, graces and favors that could be conferred on a privileged creature, chosen from all eternity to be the Mother of God.

What a glorious triumph for all the children of God to witness the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, whom they own and acknowledge for their mother! Who could undertake to narrate the manifold graces and advantages which this joyful event cannot fail to diffuse throughout the church on earth? What feelings of piety, devotion and love towards the Blessed Virgin, what confidence in her powerful protection is it not calculated to inspire us with?

Who can refrain from admiring, in this instance, the marvellous dispensations of Divine Providence in our regard? It is after so many vows and ardent desires offered up to heaven during so many ages, at a time when the kings of the earth are conspiring against God and against His Christ, during these latter days, when faith is weakening and disappearing, and when charity is waxing cold, that Our Lord Jesus presents to us His Holy Mother gloriously triumphing over sin and hell. Who but must see that by His introducing her with all the lustre of Her glorious triumph as the bright Star of the sea, or the luminous sign of His alliance amidst the storms that convulse the world, He intended to afford to His Church, agitated and tossed by the stormy waves, and threatened with shipwreck, a signal proof of His promised assistance, and a peremptory pledge of salvation, giving us all thereby to understand that it is through Mary that He has resolved to save us, that having bequeathed Her to us for our Mother, and committed our protection to Her maternal care, He is desirous that we should have recourse to Her in all our wants and temptations; that through Her we may be delivered from all dangers, and obtain an easy victory over all the assaults of the world; and of the devil, and that being placed under Her powerful protection we may have nothing to fear?

And our sweet and Divine Mother who to-day receives from the Church a new meed of honor, she who has always proved herself to be the help and protection of the Christian people, will she, unmoved and indifferent, hear the accents of praise and strains of love, which like a melodious concert, now ascend to Heaven from the hearts of all Her children? Does She not owe them, and will She not grant them, fresh proofs of Her tender charity and visible signs of Her protection? Oh! little indeed would we be acquainted with the heart of Mary, if we could entertain the slightest apprehension or hesitation in this respect!

But you especially, children of the Church of Quebec, what lively emotions of holy joy, and sweet confidence ought not the definition of the Immaculate Conception of Mary to excite within your breasts!—For it is indeed Mary, inasmuch as She was conceived without sin, who is the Patroness of the Cathedral of Quebec, and consequently of all the faithful of the Diocese; it is indeed under the protection of Mary, inasmuch as She was conceived without sin, that you have been placed in an especial manner from the first settlement of this Colony and that you have grown and increased and have preserved your Faith in the midst of innumerable dangers and trials: it is indeed Mary, inasmuch as She was conceived without sin, whom you have ever honored and invoked, when celebrating the solemn festival of the Conception.—What a triumph, what a holy consolation for you to hear, on this occasion, this magnificent title confirmed by the oracles of Heaven!

Prepare yourselves then to celebrate, with the rapturous delights of holy joy, this happy event, which must be the fruitful source of grace and happiness to the universal church, and to yourselves in particular. To a worthy celebration of Mary's glory, the example of Catholics throughout the world should incite you; your own sincere devotion and gratitude, towards the Blessed Virgin, should enforce it as a duty, and you are also invited by the Sovereign Pontiff himself.—For by a special Indulto, dated 22nd January last, he has condescended to authorize us to celebrate, by a Triduum or three days of solemn devotion, the dogmatic decree defining the Immaculate Conception of Mary, and to grant a partial indulgence of seven years and as many forty days, in favor of all the faithful, for each day they shall assist at, and follow the prescribed devotional exercises, and moreover a plenary indulgence in favor of all those, who shall receive sacramental penance and the Holy Eucharist, assist at the three days exercises, and, on the last, will pray according to his intention; His Holiness allows these indulgences to be applied in behalf of the souls in Purgatory; and, in order to favor the piety of the faithful and heighten the solemnity of the Triduum in honor of the Blessed Virgin, he permits us to sing the High Mass of the Immaculate Conception, on each of the three days.

We exhort you, D. B. B., to avail yourselves of these indulgences, which in your regard, may be considered as the first fruits of grace and the first emanations of blessings resulting from the belief in the Immaculate Conception of Mary.

Wherefore, we have decreed, and do by these presents decree what follows:—

1st. There will be celebrated, with all possible pomp, in all the Parishes and Missions throughout the Diocese, a Triduum of prayers, to return thanks to the Almighty for the publication of the dogmatic decrees of our Holy Father the Pope defining the Immaculate Conception.

2nd. The Triduum will be celebrated in the Cathedral, on the three first days, in May next. With respect to the other churches in the city, wherein public service is held, as well as to the Rural Districts, the Parish Priests, Chaplains and Missionaries, are authorized to make choice of any other three days within the said month which may be deemed most convenient; the religious communities shall enjoy the same privilege in favor of the persons attached to their houses.

3rd. During the Triduum, a solemn High Mass of

the Immaculate Conception will be sung on each day, unless such day should occur with the festival of the Ascension, the day or Vigil of Pentecost, in which case the Mass should be the one proper to the Festival. Mass will conclude with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, wherein should be sung the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin, of which the last invocation Regina sine labe concepta, ora pro nobis, is to be repeated three times, and followed by the Tantum ergo, versicle and prayer.

4th. The Bull of His Holiness, promulgating the abovementioned decree, shall be read in its entirety during the Triduum. It is left to the option of the Pastors either to read the Bull at full length once, or so to distribute the reading of it, as to assign a part for each day.

5th. The exercises of the three days shall be closed with the solemn chant of the Te Deum.

6th. In the Cathedral and the other churches of the city, wherein divine service is publicly celebrated, at 7 o'clock each evening, there will be a sermon, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which shall be sung, as in the morning office, the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin with the Tantum ergo, &c. The object of the evening exercises is to afford to the faithful, who are prevented by their pursuits and avocations from attending in the morning, an opportunity of sharing also in the benefit of the indulgences of the Triduum.

7th. During the exercises of the Triduum, the churches and chapels should be decorated as in the most solemn festivals.

This our present Pastoral Letter is to be read at the Prone of all churches in which divine service is celebrated, and in chapter in all religious houses, the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Quebec, under the signature of our Coadjutor, the Seal of the Archdiocese, and the countersignature of our Secretary, on the Festival of the Annunciation of the B. V. M., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

† C. F. BISHOP OF TLOA.
By His Grace's command,
EDMOND LANGEVIN, Pst.
Secretary.

THE MAYNOOTH INQUIRY.

The Commission appointed to investigate into, and report upon, this institution have at length published their "Report;" a lengthy document, from which we purpose to lay some extracts before our readers. To say that it perfectly clears Maynooth from the charges brought against it by the Spooners, and Drummonds of the House of Commons, and by the rabid bigotry of a mendacious Protestant press, would be to say too little. Maynooth has been subjected to the severest ordeal that its enemies could devise; and every means have been resorted to, to obtain evidence against it. In the words of the Commissioners:—

"As we were aware that certain specific charges had been made against the teaching in Maynooth, which charges it was alleged could be substantiated by persons who, having been educated in that institution, had afterwards become Protestants, we caused our Secretaries to communicate with the Rev. Thomas Scott, secretary to a society called 'The Priests' Protection Society;' and also with the Rev. Edward F. Wolesley, secretary to a society called 'The Friends of Conscience Society;' for the purpose of ascertaining from them the names of such gentlemen, formerly educated at Maynooth, as they might suggest for examination. We received from them the names of the Rev. John O'Callaghan, of Oughterard, county Galway; the Rev. Mr. Crotty, of Parsonstown; the Rev. Daniel O'Grady, of Phibsborough, near Dublin; the Rev. Roderick Ryder, of Clifton; the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, of Chapel-house, Queen's-square, Bath; the Rev. John Burke, of Ballycor, Newport; the Rev. Daniel Leahy, of St. Paul's, Bermondsey; the Rev. Denis Leyne Brasbie, of Elgin, North Britain; the Rev. P. J. O'Leary, of Manchester; and the Rev. Thomas Butler, D.D., of Chelsea."

When called upon however to come forward, and substantiate their calumnies against Maynooth, the greater part of the reverend members of the "Unclean Priests' Protection Society" declined the challenge. The "Report" of the Commissioners goes on to say:—

"We addressed letters to all these gentlemen. In reply, we received communications from Mr. Ryder and Mr. O'Leary, to the effect that they had not been educated at Maynooth; and from Mr. O'Grady, excusing himself from attending on the grounds of infirm health. We were apprised that Mr. Crotty, of Bath, was absent. From Mr. O'Reilly, of Bath, we received no answer; Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Burke, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Brasbie, and Dr. Butler, attended, and were examined."

Here then was a famous opportunity for the Protestant world. The witnesses called upon were men who had the strongest interest in proving that the teachings of Maynooth were irreligious, immoral, and disloyal; for only by establishing these charges against Maynooth could they clear themselves from the suspicion of having been actuated by the basest of motives in their change of religion. How far they succeeded in establishing aught against the morality or loyalty of Maynooth, the following extracts will show.

First, as to its loyalty to the Sovereign. The Commissioners say:—

"We should be doing injustice to the College, if we failed to report as to the general result of the whole evidence before us, that we see no reason to believe that there has been any disloyalty in the teaching of the College, or any disposition to impair the obligations of an unreserved allegiance to your Majesty."—Report.

As to the results of the religious and moral training of Maynooth, the Commissioners report, that:—

"As to the results of the discipline of Maynooth, we have heard no imputation from any quarter against the moral character of the young men, and we have no reason to believe that their general conduct is other than irreproachable."—Report.

Were a Commission, composed of, and appointed by, the enemies of the Anglican Establishment, sent down to Oxford to inquire into the practical results of its "discipline"—moral and religious—and with the express object of furnishing an excuse to a hostile government to confiscate its revenues; were it to examine: as the principal witnesses, men who had made themselves notorious by their abuse of Oxford, Oxford morality, and Oxford religion—we doubt much if such a Commission would, by the force of facts, find itself compelled to report, that:—

"They had heard no imputation from any quarter against the moral character of Oxonians, and had no reason to believe that their general conduct was other than irreproachable."

Maynooth, then, has passed through the severest

ordeal to which any institution has ever been exposed, not only unscathed, but with a great increase of reputation. The charges against it have been proved to be unfounded; its teachings have been shown to be religious, moral, and eminently loyal; whilst the results of its discipline, as manifested in the behaviour of its students, are pronounced—"Irreproachable."—Here then one would think, that with these facts before them, Protestant slanderers would be silenced, and the "Impure Priests' Protection Society," compelled to hold its peace. Not so however. The "Report" of the Commission has but still further inflamed the malice of the enemies of the Catholic Church. Members of Parliament, and Ministers of the Crown have sought false witness against her, but found none. Yea, though many false witnesses came—impure priests and lewd ecclesiastics—yet found they none. Therefore do they rage more furiously than ever against her. The Royal Commission is denounced as a "sham;" its "Report" as a "wordy rigmarole;" and the ghost of the great Protestant Saint and Martyr Titus Oates, has been heard, to protest against this "stiffing of the placid" as treason to the holy Protestant faith for which he was whipt. However, it is clear that, as Maynooth has been pronounced, as to its results, "Irreproachable," our enemies will have to adopt a new system of tactics. "Inquiries" into Catholic Institutions do but bring to light their excellencies, and the malignity of their calumniators. Commissioners, called upon to curse Israel, find themselves, like the son of Beor, constrained to pronounce a blessing—"Come, curse me Maynooth, and defy Popery"—were the instructions given to them by the enlightened, fair-play loving Protestants of Great Britain—and "behold, they have altogether blessed them." So it was of old with God's chosen people; so is it now with His Holy Church—"Blessed is he that blesseth her, and cursed be he that curseth her."—Amen.

CHURCH AND STATE.

An extra of the *Canada Gazette* contains a "Proclamation" from His Excellency the Governor, appointing Wednesday next, as a day of fasting and prayer: no particular form of prayer is prescribed, nor are there any instructions given, as to the quantity or quality of food allowed upon the Government fast day. We wonder what the sticklers for the total separation of Church and State—religion and politics—will say to this Official religionism.

The *Montreal Witness*, speaking in the name of the "serious" portion of the community, has not the least doubt however, that it will furnish matter "of gratitude and thankfulness to all the religiously disposed part of the people." The disasters of the Crimea are, according to our cotemporary, distinctly traceable to our "national sins." The unroasted coffee served out to the troops must be put down it seems, not to the blunderings of the Commissariat, but to the encouragement given to Popery; and no doubt Cardinal Wiseman should be held responsible for the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaklava.

"It is the conviction in religious minds"—says our evangelical cotemporary—"that national transgressions are drawing down upon the nation a righteous national retribution." And prominent amongst these "national sins," he places the "national endowment of Maynooth—a breach of the divine law, so flagrant, that we cannot wonder at any extent of chastisement which may follow. It is sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind." Which fully accounts "for the milk in the cocoa nut."

For this "windy" complaint, with which he, and his friends are troubled, the *Montreal Witness* then wisely recommends fasting, and of course, due attention to diet. Nothing like diet in such complaints—as our cotemporary may learn in old "*Burton, His Anatomy*," where the author treats of "hypochondriacal, or windy melancholy," p. 1, Sec. 2. *passim*. We cannot do better than to lay some extracts before our "serious" friend, as strengthening his powerful arguments in favor of a general fast as a cure for the national complaint of wind or whirlwind; a disease often the result of overfeeding:

"Thence, says Fernelius, come crudities, wind, whirlwind of course included—opillations, cacochymia, plethora, cachexia, bradipepsia: hinc subtile mortis, &c., and what not."—*vide, Burton, His Anatomy*.

Our author gives likewise much good advice as to the quality of diet best suited to persons suffering from "whirlwind"—strongly condemning some meats, and approving others.

"In substance, such meats are commended which are moist, easy of digestion, and not apt to engender wind; not fried nor roasted, but sod (saut *Vulscus*, *Altomarus*, *Piso*, &c.). Cruto admits, *consil.* 21, lib. 2. roast meats, if the burned and scorched superficies, the brown we call it, be pared off. *Galen* takes exception at mutton; but eggs are justified—so they be not fried or buttered, but poached. All sharp and sour sauces must be avoided—for *Montanus, consil.* 22, gives instance, in a melancholy Jew, that by eating such tart sauces, made dishes, and salt meats, became melancholy and was evil affected. "All pulse" adds our author—"are naught—they fill the brain with gross humors, and cause troublesome dreams.—Therefore said Pythagoras to his scholars of old '*A fabis abstinele*—eat no peas or beans.' Of all cheeses, that kind which we call *Banbury* is the best."—*ib.*

With attention to these hints upon diet, which we hope our cotemporary will accept in the same kindly spirit as that in which they are offered, and as a mark of our condolence with him in his whirlwind ailment, we have no doubt, but that the editor of the *Montreal Witness* will enjoy much benefit from his fast; and that it will turn out a season of great consolation to himself, and of much sweetness to his neighbors.

The *Montreal Herald*, profane man that he is, and scoffer at sanctuary privileges, seems inclined to turn up his nose at the whole concern. He don't

believe in fasting a bit more than did Lord Palmerston; and republishes with much gusto the following from the *London Times* on the way in which "John Bull fasts."

"We have had our Fast. It was rather against the grain, but we thought it right, and we did it, as we do many things for which we have not exactly a taste, though we have the religion or the good sense to submit to them. We did not fast after the manner of antiquity, from all food, in sackcloth and ashes; but on salt-fish and egg sauce, or on cold or boiled mutton, in our best coat and clean linen, abstaining from our houses of business, and, as the sky so willed it, from our ordinary walks or rides. It was a dull day and a long day. It hung heavily on hand, and had not even the quality of making one ready for bed. Those of us who went to church, and for the present purpose we will assume that we all did, heard a considerable variety of doctrine; some preachers being of opinion that war is a good thing, some treating it as an unmitigated evil; and some, on the latter supposition, tracing it to one national sin, and some to another. Such was John Bull's Fast, dull at all events, and a thing one is glad to have got over."

Much in the same way will the "Fast" be observed in Canada. Catholics did their fasting in Lent, and so can hardly be expected to fast again; but Protestants will—the more rigid amongst them at least—mortify their appetites on "cold roast beef," or do penance at Dolly's on a "boiled leg of mutton." There will be preaching too, no doubt, and many a weary sermon will be doled forth in the Meeting-house; on the unhappy wight condemned to undergo this latter infliction, it would be cruel to impose any other penance. We presume also that there will be somewhat more than the usual amount of drunkenness and debauchery, and every body will be glad when the Fast day is over. It is just one of those dull stupid days, which, according to the *Times*, has not even the one solitary merit of a Protestant Sabbath—that of calling forth an "exposition of sleep," as *Bottom* hath it, and of disposing the sufferer for bed.

THE GRAY MURDER CASE.—It seems that the most infamous means were employed, and the most barefaced falsehoods resorted to, in order to obtain the signatures of the Jurymen in this case, to the petition to which we alluded last week. They were told that the petition was merely a prayer for commutation of sentence; and without examining its contents, and credulously relying upon the honesty of the lying scoundrels who hawked it about for signature, they allowed their names to be appended thereunto. This at least is the substance of the following recantations which appeared in the *Herald* and *Transcript* of Saturday last:—

"**THE GRAY TRIAL.**—We are requested to state by Mr. Prendergast, one of the jurors who rendered a verdict of guilty against Gray, and whose name is attached to a petition asking for his pardon, upon the alleged grounds that the Jury now disbelieve the evidence upon which it was based, that his name was obtained under false pretences—that he believes the verdict was perfectly correct, and that relying upon the integrity of the Juror who presented him the petition, he signed it without examining its contents, believing, at the time, it was praying for an act of mercy, and only intended to pray for a commutation of the punishment of Gray."—*Herald*.

"We are requested, by Mr. Martin Price, one of the Jurors who rendered a verdict of guilty against Gray for the murder of his wife, to state that he believes in the correctness of the verdict so rendered; and that, although his name is appended to a petition presented to His Excellency the Governor General, (a copy of which lately appeared in the *Herald*), asking for a pardon for the said Gray, upon the alleged grounds that John Reilly committed perjury—he, Price, signed the said petition without reading it, having been led to believe by the person who presented it, that it was merely intended to pray for a commutation of the death penalty inflicted upon Gray, and not a pardon, upon the grounds set forth in the petition."—*Tran.*

The more this "Gray Murder" case is looked into, the uglier does it appear; and the more evident does it become that his friends have spared no means, however infamous, to screen him from the consequences of his crime; so clearly established upon his trial. The story about the depositions made before certain Orange magistrates by John Reilly, in which the deponent is represented as acquitting Gray of all share in his sister's death, is very suspicious. From the fact that the said depositions were not produced upon the trial, the presumption is, either that they have no existence—or that being forgeries, their authors were afraid to subject them to the ordeal to which they would have been exposed if produced in open Court. We confess that we are inclined to adopt the latter hypothesis; for we have seen, as in the case of the petition, that Gray's friends are capable of any act of villainy.

The report that the murderer Gray had been pardoned, is contradicted by the *Argus*; we trust however that, in his case, the "death penalty" may be remitted.

Parliament, it is hinted, will adjourn about the 1st of May. We are still waiting to see if the Ministry will have the honesty to relieve the Catholics of Upper Canada from the present iniquitous School system. It is time that they did something; or if they won't, that the Catholic voters should see to it.

No news of the English steamer up to the time of going to press.

We commend the attention of our readers to a letter from "Shamrock," which will be found in another column.

NOTICE.

SUNDAY NEXT, immediately after High Mass, will take place the SALE of the Pews of the CATHEDRAL of Montreal, St. Antoine Suburbs. April 10, 1855.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, for April, contains articles on the following subjects:—

- I. Romanism in America.
- II. Liberalism and Socialism.
- III. Questions of the Soul.
- IV. What Human Reason Can Do.
- V. The Papal Conspiracy Exposed.
- VI. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

In the first article on our list, the Reviewer replies to the vulgar objections raised against Catholicity, as inimical to freedom, civilization and material prosperity. He disposes of the first two of these objections by showing that modern freedom, modern civilisation, and modern society, are the creatures of Catholicity; and that to the Catholic Church is society indebted for what of freedom and civilisation it enjoys. The last objection—that Catholicity is hostile to the material prosperity of its votaries—the Reviewer meets by the trite remark that, the Lord did not take flesh in the womb of the Blessed Virgin, and die upon the Cross, in order to teach men how to lay up treasure on earth, and to multiply the enjoyments of this life—but that, on the contrary, He expressly taught men that His kingdom was not of this world, and that the "blessed" were, not the "rich," but "the poor," and that "their's was the kingdom of heaven." Nowhere does Our Lord promise the kingdom of heaven to the rich and worldly prosperous. A lucky stroke of business upon Change, or a fortunate venture in "tallows," is not a pledge of everlasting life; neither is a man's salvation secured by the multitude of his possessions upon earth. Herein—in the contempt of dollars and cents which it inculcates—the Reviewer finds the secret of the hostility with which "Romanism" is regarded by his Protestant fellow-citizens:—

"In our own country, thrift is the first of virtues, and poverty is a crime, and everywhere punished as a crime; for your porches are veritable prisons. * Nobody is well employed, in the estimation of our Protestant age unless employed in making revolutions, finding out new markets for trade, new articles of commerce, inventing new helps to industry, or opening or developing the resources of material wealth; that is, unless employed in making, or helping others to make money. Such is that world in which Protestantism predominates. Now this materialism of the age has passed into the religion of Protestants."

Herein is the secret of the aversion to Romanism which so universally prevails amongst the Protestants of this Continent. "Romanism" is not a good, "business" religion; it does not make men "sharp," and its whole spirit is opposed to the "Gospel according to Barnum." Therefore, thrifty Yankees will have none of it.

In the article upon *Liberalism and Socialism* the Reviewer brings together, for the sake of contrasting them, the writings of the Catholic Donoso Cortes, and the French Socialist, Pierre Leroux. His object is to distinguish what there is of truth in the Socialistic theory of the latter, in order the better to detect and point out its fallacies; and he finds, in the doctrine of the solidarity and communion of the race—the basis of Leroux's Socialism—a truth, or the fragment of a truth, which the Christian may, or must, accept.

The third article is a Review of a recent work by a gentleman, a convert to Catholicity, and now a priest and missionary of the Catholic Church—the Rev. Mr. J. T. Hecker. Of this work the Reviewer speaks in the highest terms of praise, as remarkable alike for its "elegance and simplicity—its sound theology, deep thought and genial spirit."

A notice of a treatise by the Rev. P. Chastel, S. J., on the "Value of Human Reason," in which the Reviewer discusses the merits of the controversy betwixt the "Traditionalists" and "Rationalists," is succeeded by a defence of the conduct of the Catholics of the U. State, against the strictures of Mr. Beecher. In the Literary Notices and Criticisms," we are happy to see that *Fabiola* is favorably spoken of by the American Reviewer. Long may he be spared to amuse and instruct us by his admirable periodical.

"**THE LIFE OF ST. FRANCES OF ROME, AND OTHER SAINTS.**" D. & J. Sadler & Co., New York and Montreal.

"**CATHOLIC LEGENDS,**" Selected, Translated, and arranged from the best sources. D. & J. Sadler.

We have here the second and third volumes of the series of which *Fabiola* is the first. *The Life of St. Frances* is from the pen of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, and is preceded by an essay, by T. M. Capes, Esq., "On the Miraculous Life of the Saints." The "Catholic Legends" are published as Legends, that is, as founded indeed on distinct and actual facts—though perhaps not historically accurate in all their minor details. Both these volumes are handsomely printed, and will, we feel assured, be read with both pleasure and profit by our Catholic community.

"**MISCELLANEA**" comprising Reviews, Lectures, and Essays, on Historical, Theological, and Miscellaneous subjects, by the Rt. Rev. M. J. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Louisville.

We are indebted to Messrs. Sadiers of Montreal, for a copy of this valuable collection of the writings of one of the most distinguished essayists in America. Many of the articles have appeared already in some of the Monthly Magazines of the United States; but at the urgent solicitations of many of his friends, the author has, fortunately, been induced to republish them in one volume. By so doing, the Bishop of Louisville has done good service to the cause of Catholic literature.

The Rev. J. Orr—the well known Protestant minister—has given notice, that he is going out, as a volunteer Protestant chaplain to the Crimea, "to strengthen the spirits of the heroes." He then proposes to visit Asia, Africa, and finally Rome.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR—In these times of trials, when religion is every day slandered and misrepresented, when bigotry and infidelity are at work with the utmost of their power to pervert and corrupt the young mind by the poison of irreligious and immoral publications, spreading them with profusion among all classes, but more especially among the poor and ignorant part of the people—a good, sound Catholic journal, in a family, the best safeguard of sound religious principles. Whilst affording a nourishment to curiosity, and knowledge in political matters, it inculcates, at the same time, in the hearts and minds of young people, the true love for their religion; it contributes much to strengthen and enliven their faith, when they see on the one side the trials and persecutions which that divine and holy religion had, and actually has, to undergo at all times, and in every quarter of the world; and on the other side, the vain attempts of its enemies to crush it down and annihilate it, if possible. With these views, Sir, I consider the TRUE WITNESS as one of the best, if not the best, paper in this country, to be had in a family; and all Catholic parents, who can afford it, ought not to deprive of this great advantage, the families entrusted to their care, if they have at heart, not only the temporal, but also, and above all, the spiritual welfare of their children: For if they want to make them good upright citizens, they must, before all, make them good Christians, and good Catholics.

With my best wishes for the success and prosperity of the TRUE WITNESS—I remain, Mr. Editor, Your obedient friend,
Bathurst, N.B. Jos. PELLETIER, P.P.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

March 20, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—A great Doctor of the Church has said that, either the world must have been converted to Christianity by the aid of miracles—or that the circumstance alone, of its not having been so converted would have been the greatest of all miracles—so seemingly repugnant to all natural way of reasoning must this system have appeared from its very outset.

Admitting, therefore, revealed religion as a fact, we are instantly made acquainted with the necessity of admitting, besides all those secondary causes and agencies which surround us in this world of matter, a primary cause and agency independent of all these and overruling them all. But if left to the strength of our natural reasoning alone, we should find it a far more difficult task to soar above those things by which we are surrounded to Him who framed them, and to discover the attributes with which He is invested.—It would be quite natural that man—seeing the objects of the material world possessed of a good which he has not in himself, and which he is obliged to seek from them, and his own utter helplessness and misery without their aid—should be disposed to attribute to them that power and virtue which a better sense would teach him could only be found in Him who made them. But even here, though his natural reason might not ascend to the purely spiritual nature and attributes of the Divine Being, still on seeing the absolute dependence on, and connection of one part of the universe with the other, just as much as his own dependence on those parts—he might be led into the idea of an absolute, orderly, and well compacted whole, connecting all and above all, without which the separate portions themselves could have no definite purpose or real utility. In a word, he would form the idea of "Order" in the universe, directing both its material as well as its moral instincts. In the same manner, as in a political community, the rights of a private individual cannot be interfered with, or trampled upon, nor his evident duties neglected, without injuring or endangering the rights of the whole body to which he belongs; so neither in the aggregate of which we speak could the connection and dependence of one portion of it on another be sufficiently accounted for, without taking into consideration the supreme law and order regulating and directing the whole.

And, I believe, it will be admitted also, that, as man must see that those outward things could not be the true cause of his being, he could not likewise fail to discover that they could not be the true cause of his happiness. This he must discover could have no existence without the observance of the moral law—without the observance of truth, probity, honor, justice; and the more he was endowed with natural understanding, and the further removed by his habits of regularity from the depraved and the vicious, the more would he feel the necessity of such precepts. Yes, Sir, the more likewise would he feel his social happiness dependent on a Being both willing and capable of enforcing, to its fullest extent, the law which He had Himself written on the mind—that his happiness must be identified, to a certain degree, with that of the Divine Nature. How, then, Mr. Editor, even reasoning according to the dictates of natural prudence, can religion and politics be ever totally disunited? What degree of happiness could that community enjoy where there existed no love of truth, no sentiment of justice, no sense of honor?—where these were even blunted, or, perhaps, nearly effaced by low and sordid pursuits—where the very notions of right and wrong might be contested, or made pliable and subservient to the particular interests of particular classes of men?—in fine, where there were no common principles of order, honesty and morality; equally admitted by and equally binding on all—the uneducated as well as the learned; the rich, as well as the low and indigent.

But, hitherto, Mr. Editor, you will perceive that I have chiefly considered the happiness of man in a natural light, and following the dictates of our reason; but if we admit the fact of revelation, and consider that good for which man's nature has been destined in a supernatural point of view, we shall find still further reasons to prove that religion and politics can never be entirely disjoined.—I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c., PHILOPONOS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—I enclose extracts from the last letter, received by Dr. Hayden of Dublin, from poor Father Mathew, which I request you will publish; and call the immediate and serious attention of the Irishmen and Catholics in Canada. I noticed the extracts published in a late number of the *Boston Pilot*, without a single remark, or line of sympathy for the great sufferings, mental and bodily, which the glorious and noble Apostle of Temperance is so patiently enduring, far away from friends and country. Irishmen were celebrated for their love of justice, generous feelings,

gratitude, &c.; but I regret to say that (a few excepted) they seem no longer to possess those noble traits of character, formerly so thoroughly Irish. In vain have appeals been made to Irishmen at home and in the United States, where Father Mathew has undergone such unparalleled labors, to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare, to assist the good, zealous and patriotic priest, and free him from that inexpressible agony of mind, which is, I fear, breaking his heart. How can Irishmen ever expect justice for their country or themselves, when they act so unjustly to poor Father Mathew, who has sacrificed his health, happiness and all the means he possessed, in endeavoring to promote their welfare, and rescue them from the evils of intemperance? In return for this great and noble exertions, he is now almost abandoned, and left destitute in a foreign land. Shame on Irishmen to be so ungrateful, to their great benefactor. Shame on Catholics to neglect their good and pious clergyman; and shame on Temperance Societies for being so backward in coming to the relief of the illustrious Apostle of Temperance. I hope Canada will have the honor and glory of performing the good deed, which has been so long neglected by those who have been favored by the visits of the great Apostle. Let the several St. Patrick and Temperance Societies in Canada take the lead; and where there are no such societies, let a few good Irishmen form Committees, and collect subscriptions. If the matter is only once taken in hands properly, I have no doubt but that the sum of £2,000—required to purchase an annuity of £300—would be subscribed in Canada in one month. There are near 1,000,000 of Catholics in Canada; if only 1 in 25 was to give a quarter dollar, the entire sum could be obtained. When a Protestant (Dr. Hayden) has acted so nobly, and has offered to give £50 to complete the £2,000, how can any Catholic refuse to give a quarter dollar towards the fund, and enable the poor Priest to enjoy that comfort he so much needs, and make happy the few remaining years of his life. With fervent prayers for success,
I remain, Dear Sir, yours sincerely,
SHAMROCK.

Cobourg, C.W., March, 26, 1855.

"Funchal Madeira, 22nd January, 1855.

As I flatter myself it will afford you pleasure, I inform you that, under the influence of this genial climate, my paralysed limbs are much improved. I still suffer from lameness, which prevents me from exercising on foot, the streets being so steep. I lament this as we have no vehicles except cabs drawn by oxen, up the hill, by which the little city of Funchal is encompassed. I am almost prevented from taking the air, as the charge for the ox car is too expensive—two shillings and three pence the hour. There are vehicles called "Palanquins," and others named "Hammocks," carried by two men, which are more expensive than the ox-cars. I have never suffered myself to be carried in those lazy Palanquins and effeminate Hammocks. I do not deem myself feeble enough, thank God, to be carried by my fellow-creatures. These vehicles are generally used by delicate ladies and gentlemen in deep consumption. It is frightful to meet in the narrow streets, these awful vehicles in which the miserable sick are extended at full length.

We enjoy in Madeira a perpetual spring, in which the thermometer never falls in the shade lower than sixty four, but often rises to seventy-four. It is to be feared that, on my return to Ireland, I shall suffer severely from the cold. The removal of the Liverpool packet from Madeira station, for the conveyance of our troops to the seat of war, has occasioned great inconvenience to the invalids from England at Madeira. They are very numerous—over seven hundred. In consequence of their number, board and lodging are excessively dear. I could not procure board and lodging in a very plain family for less than £12 a month. I most anxiously hope that, on my return next June (God permitting), your exertions in my behalf will be recompensed by finding me greatly improved in health. As for myself, the only wish I have for improved health is that, it may enable me to resume my labors, for the few remaining years of my life, in the sacred cause of temperance. Should it be the merciful will of the Great God not to restore my health, I fervently pray that the Almighty may in His goodness call me to Himself that I may not be a burden to my friends, and in particular to you, dearest Doctor Hayden, my great and only benefactor. It is you alone who rescued me from wretchedness and almost despair, and bid me hope once more.

With kindest remembrances to your most respected lady, and affectionate compliments to your beloved son, I am ever, dearest Doctor Hayden, your most grateful friend.

"THEOBALD MATHEW."

In the report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the City and District Savings Bank, held on the 2d April, by mistake the name of Frs. McDonnell, Esq., appears instead of A. LaRocque, Esq., as having seconded the motion of a vote of thanks in favor of the chairman.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Strathburne, A. M' Rae, 15s; Centre Augusta, W. M' Mahon, 6s 3d; Wawanosh, T. Donohoe, 6s 3d; Bath, F. M' Mullin, £1 5s; St. Urban, C. Delinelle, 15s; St. Laurent, J. Sexton, 3s 9d; Cobourg, P. Meenan, 6s 3d; Portland, Rev. J. McDonnell, 18s 9d; S. Mountain, J. Long, 6s 3d; Hawkesbury Mills, M. Mulcahy, 6s 3d; Bondsville, U.S., J. Brennan, 1s 6d; N. Glasgow, P. Shovlin, 12s 6d; Berthier, P. Kerrigan, £1 5s; Alexandria, M. M'Donald, 15s; Holland Landing, J. Ryan, 15s; Napanee, D. Driscoll, 5s. Cavan, B. Smith, 2s 6d; Trenton, J. Hutchinson, 12s 6d; L'Assomption, J. Collins, 3s 1d; Rawdon, E. Cahill, 10s 7d; Warwick, F. N. Law, 12s 6d; Martintown, D. McDonald, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. Pelletier, Bathurst, N.B.—Bella Dunne, M. Killoran, 12s 6d; J. Colligan, 12s 6d; G. Lovett, 12s 6d; C. Robery, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. Mr. Giroir, Arichat, N.S.—Rt. Rev. C. F. McKinnon, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Cameron, 12s 6d.

Per P. P. Finigan, Buckingham—Self, 12s 6d; R. O'Hair, 6s 3d; F. Maguire, 6s 2d.

Birth.

At Québec, on the 5th inst., Mrs. C. Sharples, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Louis P., son of the Honorable Joseph Bourret, aged 7 years and five months.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is generally understood that the Emperor's preparations for departure for the Crimea were completed, and that he would leave in April. Hopes still existed, nevertheless, that his intentions would change.

PARIS, March 20.—The Emperor has just distributed his colors to 7,000 of the Imperial Guard. In the course of his speech he said:—Soldiers! the army is the true nobility: it preserves intact the traditions of national glory and honor. Our genealogy is here (pointing to the colors). It is the army that distinguishes each generation by some new victory. Take these standards! I confide them to your honor, courage, and patriotism.

Reliable advices from Paris represent the Emperor as absolutely "possessed" by the idea of taking Sebastopol; and as incessantly studying the means, surrounded by charts, plans, and other accessories. The past history of Louis Napoleon shows the tenacity with which he adheres to any project upon which he has once set his heart; and may be said to afford a guarantee that Sebastopol must fall.

We (*Daily News*) understand that there is a renewed expectation of an early visit of the Emperor of the French to this country, and that the Empress will probably be the guest of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace shortly after Easter.

ALLEGED SECRET VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.—If some well-informed people were not contending for the probability of the fact, that the Emperor Napoleon has paid a rapid visit *incognito* to England, we would dismiss the rumor as not worth a moment's attention. But it circulates in the clubs and at the dinner-tables of fashionable people. The rumor is simply this:—On Lord Clarendon's arrival at the camp of Boulogne on the 3rd inst., he found before he had many minutes' conversation with Louis Napoleon, that his powers were inadequate. The Emperor felt irritated, and instantly proposed a visit *incognito* to England, that he might personally, from the lips of her Majesty and Lord Palmerston, know the precise feeling and intentions of England in regard to certain events of great moment to Europe. We are aware that the Emperor has a taste for adventures of this kind; while in England it was his habitual practice to visit all manner of places in disguise; the first event which introduced him to England—his escape from Ham—was accomplished in disguise; and the latest—his proposed visit to the Crimea—partakes largely of the same secret disposition, which aims in all matters of moment to baffle and elude the curiosity and vigilance of his subjects and the world. The Emperor, it is said, had a private interview with her Majesty of four hours duration, for a considerable portion of which Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, and the Commander-in-Chief, were present. This strange and incredible rumor, it may be observed, has been traced to a higher source than the railway officials.—*Magnet.*

RUMOR.—A letter from Berlin, says:—"On the occasion of the Universal Exhibition of Paris, there will be held in the French capital, a meeting of the representatives of all the Protestant confessions in the world."—There won't be room for them all.

GERMANY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says:—"Austria has declared to the Western powers (*par une note obligatoire*) that if the conferences should not result in the re-establishment of peace, the situation provided for by article 5 of the treaty of the 2d of December would be in force," that is to say, that Austria should declare war against Russia. The *Journal de Frankfurt* says:—"In fifteen days, or in three weeks at most, the question of peace or war will be decided." The *Constitutionnel* adds, that the Austrian envoy at the diet is already furnished with instructions to enable him at the proper time to claim for Austria the aid of Germany in an offensive war against Russia.

Religious Communities multiply in Germany. In the diocese of Cologne we count already fifty-four, of which ten are convents of men and forty-four of women. One only of these convents—that of the Carmelites at Cologne—is devoted to contemplation, the rest are occupied in active works of charity, as the education of youth or care of the sick.

The Rev. Jesuit Fathers are now established at Tyneau and at Presburg. The Daughters of St. Vincent of Paul multiply greatly. They have convents now at Szathnar-Pinkafeld, Pesth, Szegedin-Szegsard, Wesprim, Guns, Stuhl-Weisenbourgh, Eunkirchen, Totis, &c. Mgr. Emeric de Palugyay, Bishop of Neutra, is about to build them a convent.

A distinguished writer, M. Augustus Lewald, and the Pastor of a free congregation, M. Giese, have been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, the latter at Munster.

The German papers inform us that Mgr. the Archbishop of Freiburg has, by a recent circular, permitted the Curés of his archdiocese to communicate with the high Ecclesiastical Council at Carlsruhe upon questions relative to the Ecclesiastical endowments. Except in this case, all communication with the excommunicated body remains interdicted. The Archbishop and his Ordinary correspond directly with the Minister of the Interior.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.—The German correspondent of the *Christian Times* says:—"Our friends abroad do not understand why religious liberty makes no progress among us, but we must repeat, again and again, that it is impossible under the present order of things. As long as the National Church is a privileged corporation, governed by the State, which maintains for that Church an exclusive exercise of worship, and a monopoly of souls, all dissent assumes the character of revolt, and Government regards it as a State within a State, eluding their control. They have the same fear of religious as of

political liberty, the one will only flourish with the other. Unhappily, the ministers of the National Church, to whom this monopoly is not displeasing, are nearly all in favor of the national system.

The *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal* thus speaks of the state of religion in the Duchy of Nassau:—"The established 'Evangelical Church of Nassau' consists of a Bishop, thirty Deans (analogous to our rural deans), and about two hundred Pfarrers, or parish ministers. These are all appointed and salaried by the Ducal Government. The Bishop is permitted to recommend on a vacancy; but the patronage is absolutely in the Government, and not unfrequently exercised without reference to the Bishop. The latter, having no episcopal consecration, nor, consequently, any other spiritual functions than the rest of the clergy, is merely a church officer, removable by the secular power, to which exclusively he owes his authority. It does not even appear that the Bishop can withhold ordination from the nominee of the Government, since this office, as well as the consecration of churches, though ordinarily assigned to the Bishop, may be performed by any other minister. In fact the Bishop is only the Duke's 'Minister of Public Worship,' and his Highness is at once head, middle and tail of his thoroughly Erastian establishment. The Grand Duke of Baden, in a proclamation issued in 1824, boldly styles himself 'Bishop and Sovereign of the Evangelical Church.'

The visitations of the clergy are held by the Deans, who report to the Bishop. There is no synodical action, but a Church Senate is nominated by the Duke (three of its members being ministers), and by this court a minister may be suspended or deprived for moral offences, or for violation of Church discipline. This tribunal, however, has no cognizance of doctrine, nor is there any authority professing to make laws in matters of faith. The ultra-Protestant maxim is thoroughly maintained, that no man may judge another in respect to his faith. The New Testament is acknowledged as the sole rule of faith; but the voice of the Church on this subject is weak and hesitating in the extreme. No catalogue of the canonical Books is authorized; and their inspiration is very imperfectly asserted. It is open to any minister to dispute the authorship even of the four Gospels, as well as to impugn the genuineness of particular passages, and introduce new interpretations of others. All this is extremely unsatisfactory. The door is plainly left open for the return of the Rationalist heresies; and in point of fact there would seem to be no guarantee for the orthodoxy of the ministers beyond public opinion, and the summary authority of the Duke. His highness, it is clear, may cashier any minister, from the Bishop downward, at a moment's notice. This is the real, and in its measure, no doubt, a very efficient guarantee for the maintenance of the authorized views.

ITALY.

A REVOLUTIONARY PRIEST ACCUSED OF MURDER.—A trial of some interest, from the fact of both the victim and his suspected murderer having been men in holy orders, is now going on in Genoa, and likely to last for many days more. The prisoner, a priest, named Filippo Maineri, is accused of the murder of another priest, of the name of Bartolomeo Bottaro, who was proved to have died from the effects of poison on the 23rd of August, 1853. The accused seems to have long led a disreputable life, and to have been mixed up in political movements since 1821. He was at Milan during the five days, and excited the people by his harangues. He was equally active in Genoa in 1849. He accompanied Garibaldi to Rome in the capacity of military chaplain, and, being suspected there of treason, he suffered nearly two months' imprisonment. After the restoration of the Papal Government, he again visited Rome, and was arrested by order of the Cardinal Vicar as a follower of Mazzini, but was soon released. Returned to Genoa, he affected a total reform of habits and political opinions, by which means he gained the friendship and pity of many respectable persons of different classes and parties; but, having written some pamphlets incurring the ecclesiastical censure, he once more fell into disgrace with his superiors in the Church.

SARDINIA.—The *Morning Post* correspondent states that in its progress through the senate, the Convent Suppression Bill is, according to the latest news likely to be subjected to a modification. It is proposed that the present members of those religious retreats shall be allowed to remain, but that in future a limit shall be put to the number of the various sacred orders. The *Opinione* of Turin states that a new proclamation of Mazzini is being circulated at Genoa. It is addressed to the Piedmontese army, and recommends it, though in obscure language, to betray its duty.

SPAIN.

The report is, that Mgr. Franchi, Nuncio of the Pope, is about to present to the Government a protest against the basis of the Constitution relative to religion and the projected sale of ecclesiastical property.—*La Espana.*

RUSSIA.

On the 7th of March the *corps diplomatique* waited upon the new Emperor at the Imperial Winter Palace. The Emperor advanced into their midst, and in a firm and expressive voice first thanked them for the sympathy they had evinced on the occasion of the terrible calamity which had befallen Russia. He then said that in ascending the throne he was animated by the same sentiments as the Emperor Nicholas, his father, and the Emperor Alexander, his uncle. He added, that the views of his father were not always well understood, and that latterly wrong conceptions had been formed at times of his policy; that policy was a Conservative policy. "If the Holy Alliance," he said, "no longer exists, I

hope that the principle upon which it rested may still prevail, and serve as a link of union between the different states. For my part," he said, "I am disposed to give peace to Europe, if honorable conditions are offered to Russia; but if the conditions offered are not so, I prefer perishing to accepting them."

The *New Prussian Gazette* reports that a speech made by the Emperor Alexander II. in the Senate had produced a great sensation at St. Petersburg.—The Emperor had communicated to the senators that he had for the last ten years taken a part in the government, and had cognizance of the plans of his father, according to which there could be no expectation of a change being made in the policy or in the administration.

The following information, which comes in a letter from St. Petersburg, is dated the 9th:—The acts of the Government, and especially the official words of the new Emperor, tend to show more and more clearly the line of conduct which he purposes to follow. All these speeches, addressed at the present moment to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the state, may be condensed in these two words, "Je maintiendrai;" or in other words, "I am firmly resolved to march in the way traced out by my father." The evening before he addressed the diplomatic corps, the Czar appeared at the Council of State. There, for more than half an hour, he spoke on the present situation of affairs with an eloquence and precision of language which struck every one present. His warlike address to the officers of the Guards, who assembled to take the oath of allegiance to him, was also much remarked; and the deputation of the nobility having presented themselves, in order to render an account to his Majesty of the election of the chiefs of the militia, were harangued in their turn with much warmth. This discourse terminated thus:—"I solemnly declare that I will not give up a single inch of Russian territory to our enemies. I will take good care to prevent their penetrating further on the soil of our country—and never, never—may my hand wither first!—I will affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor." These words were spoken with a tone and energy of vehemence which excited among all present the most rapturous applause.

The *Patrie* publishes a despatch from Posen of the 17th March, stating that the grand recruitment, decreed by the Emperor of Russia, had been enforced throughout Russian Poland with extreme rigor during the night of the 12th.

The *Prussian Correspondence* contains a letter from Warsaw, which states that the forces intended for the occupation and defence of the Russian coasts of the Baltic are to be raised to 140,000 men, and that the regiments last ordered to the north are already on their way there. A great number of men are employed, the letter states, in fortifying and arming Riga.

A grave event has just occurred at Moscow: The large bell of the tower of Ivan-Velik, in the Kremlin, fell to the ground at the moment when the ceremony of swearing allegiance and fidelity to the new Emperor was going on, and by its fall crushed nearly 100 persons. For people so superstitious as the Russians, this disaster has appeared a most sinister omen, and the letter which gives an account of the event states that the effect on the public mind has been that of great consternation.

SEAT OF WAR.

THE PORTE THROWS OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF PEACE.—According to unreliable intelligence from Constantinople, of March 12th, further complications may arise from the attitude taken by the Turkish Government. It is stated that Arif Effendi has received instructions to maintain the undiminished sovereignty of the Porte over the Dardanelles. He is also to protest against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte desires the participation of Prussia in the Conferences of Vienna.

Ali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned by telegraph, to Vienna.

MORTALITY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A new and fatal disease has made its appearance here. The cause of death is said to be cholera; but it appears to be a painless malady, which carries off the victim in a few hours. Many persons have lately died of this somewhat mysterious disease, and rumors have spread abroad that the plague has once more visited Constantinople, but that the authorities and the doctors do not wish the truth to be known. But this is only one of the reports which the present excited state of men's minds leads them to credit without examination. If there be anything new in the disease, it will probably be found to resemble the fever which carried off the Turks in such numbers at Balaklava. The blackness of the body, and the suddenness of the death, seem to denote some connection between the two maladies.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *ARGO* arrived at Plymouth on Thursday night, with dates from Sydney to January 2nd, Adelaide 3rd, and Melbourne 9th. She brings specie and gold dust to the value of £310,914. By this arrival we learn that business affairs at Melbourne are anything but satisfactory. The riots at the Ballarat diggings had ceased. There had been no fresh outbreaks. Those who had taken up arms against the government were the lower classes of diggers.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

The principal topic of interest at the present moment in Europe is, of course, the Peace Congress assembled at Vienna, for the purpose of negotiating, if possible, peace. As will be seen by the extracts given below, the hinge point of the negotiations will prob-

ably be the third point, relative to the Black Sea. If the Allies abandon their pretensions that the fortifications of Sebastopol must be demolished, there will be an end of hostilities, and if not, Russia will probably not yield, and the war will continue. Although it appears probable that the first point has been virtually settled, and that Russia has consented to give up the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities, nevertheless it cannot with certainty be known, as the members of the Congress have solemnly pledged themselves to observe the strictest secrecy respecting everything that may occur during the Conferences, and the Vienna papers have been requested—and in such matters a request is equivalent to a command—not to give any information relative to the Conferences; and, in order that the world may be left in the dark as long as possible, it has been resolved that incorrect news which may appear in the foreign organs of the press shall not be refuted. The *Times*, therefore, warns its readers that the "Western world is likely to be inundated with incorrect news;" and the *Morning Post* says:—"We have already warned the public against too ready a belief in peace as certain to be the result of the Congress of Vienna; and we would now also put them on their guard against the false reports circulated—both at home and abroad—with reference to the proceedings of the Congress. Yesterday, for instance, it was announced that 'The first of the four points was on the 17th, definitely settled and adopted by all parties.' This is quite erroneous, as are the pretended accounts that have been published of what passed, and who spoke, at the various conferences. The first of the four bases on which a peace is to be negotiated, runs thus:—

"Art. I. Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges accorded to these provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five powers."

The second relates to the free navigation of the Danube, and the third to the destruction of Russian naval supremacy in the Black Sea. On these points will the difficulties arise. The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* says:—"It is probable that the second point—the free navigation of the Danube—will be entered into at the next Conference, and it is not likely to present any insurmountable difficulties. When you hear from me that the third point—that relative to the Black Sea—has been definitely settled, you may safely conclude that peace is not far distant—but not until then. A person who has a perfect insight into what is passing behind the scenes states that the representatives of the Powers are anxious to postpone the discussion of the third point as long as possible, because they have a presentiment that it will present difficulties which it will be impossible to overcome—at least, with the pen.

(From the *Times' Paris Correspondent.*)

There are, among influential persons here, a war party and a peace party; that is, a party who believe that peace may be honorably made without the taking of Sebastopol. Those who are for bolder measures declare that it would not only be an indelible stain on the nation not to take that fortress, but that even the authority of the Emperor of the French could not bear up against the obloquy which its abandonment, under any circumstances would produce. Nothing could convince the public that to quit the Crimea without the fall or surrender of Sebastopol, after the immense losses we have sustained, and the immense labor we have undergone, would not amount to a defeat or an avowal of our impotence. The war, they say, must be carried on at any cost, and Sebastopol must be captured and destroyed. I can perceive, however, that persons who were some few weeks ago vehement in their opposition to any compromise, are somewhat more moderate. Whether it arises from a conviction that the real difficulties have not diminished, but on the contrary, increased, I do not know; such however, is the fact.

(From the *London Times*, March 24th.)

As far as the European powers are concerned, the second and third points, relating to the navigation of the Danube and the abatement of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, are the most critical; and, although the second may readily be conceded, the third is the turning point of the whole negotiation and of the war itself. It is obviously indispensable to obtain from Russia a solemn engagement that she shall no longer maintain in the Black Sea a vast naval armament, permanently threatening the existence of her weaker neighbor, and existing for no other purpose but that of premeditated aggression, since, by the nature of things, and by the Convention of the Straits, the Russian possessions in the Black Sea are secure from attack. On that point—the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea—we trust that the plenipotentiaries of the Allied courts are prepared to take their stand, and the result of the conferences for peace probably turns even more on the question of the fleet than on that of the fortress. Our diplomatists cannot determine the reduction of the place—that duty rests with the army; but in no case can we assent to terms which would suffer Russia to reconstruct a squadron, to be absolute mistress of the Euxine.—It only remains to be added that in these conferences the Prussian government has taken, and is likely to take, no part. The attempts which have been made by Prussia to place herself on the same footing as the great powers of Europe, without contracting the same engagements, have entirely failed; the negotiations for that purpose are at an end; and we readily leave her in that isolation which is the natural consequence of the policy she has pursued.

(From the *Daily News.*)

We cannot but look upon peace as a remote and improbable event. The demolition of Sebastopol is the only material guarantee that can be afforded for the diminution of the undue preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Upon the success of the attempt to reduce Sebastopol, our ally, the Emperor of the French, may be regarded as having staked his throne; for failure in that attempt might awaken a spirit in the French army that would be fatal to him. But to the demolition of Sebastopol no Russian government can or will submit, unless under extreme pressure. The Russians would prefer the destruction of St. Petersburg to that of Sebastopol. The possession of the latter they regard as ensuring to them the indefinite extension of their empire towards the south. St. Petersburg, on the contrary, is a *cul-de-sac*, which leads nowhere; and the Russians know well that it is pretty certain to be destroyed by natural causes before another half century passes over their heads. Here, then, will be the stumbling-block in the Vienna negotiations. With many a grimace Russia may swallow the conditions of the Allies relating to the free navigation of the Danube, and the renunciation of the ex-

clusive protectorate of the Danubian provinces and the Christian subjects of the Porte. But when the question of limiting Russia's ascendancy on the Black Sea, and to that end dismantling Sebastopol, comes upon the tapis, then Russia will make an obstinate stand; exhaust every wife of diplomacy; and, finally, break off the negotiations rather than consent.—Nor is this the only difficulty with which the representatives of the Western Powers will have to contend at the Vienna Conference.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A large party of "rowdy know-nothings" armed with guns, clubs and pistols went to the Lafayette House, kept by a German named Knight, and demanded liquor, and they were supplied with beer, when they commenced breaking the glasses and knocked Knight senseless, insulted his wife and assaulted his children. They then left the premises, and on the sidewalk knocked down three Germans and stabbed another who is not expected to recover. The Mayor and police did nothing, and know-nothing.

POOLER'S MURDERERS.—We admitted too much in our article of last week on this point when we said that Baker, McLaughlin, and Morrissey, were born, though not raised from childhood, on the soil of the old country. Baker, it turns out, was born in the Eighth Ward of this city; McLaughlin, at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.; Morrissey, at Troy, N. Y.; and Turner, are all natives of New York city. So that there is not, after all, an Irishman among them, they are all to a man as "true" and good Americans as their victim declared himself to be upon his dying bed; and thus the "Irish conspiracy" ends in smoke.—New York Citizen.

THE "BLUE LAWS."—The N. Y. Legislature has committed the folly of passing the "Liquor Law" as it is called, "in its most restrictive and obnoxious form." speaking of the probable results of this absurd legislation—the N. Y. Times says:—"We may consider the Maine Law, and that in its most restrictive and obnoxious form, as a part and parcel of our statute books. Wise, conservative, earnest friends of the Temperance cause think—and express their thoughts—that it is not destined long to remain there; but in this opinion I differ with the great majority of those with whom I have conversed. It will be on the books many years before the "sober second thought of the people" shall decree its repeal and demolition. Yet but a few months, in my opinion, will find it an unmeaning, inoperative statute, dead and buried beneath the weight of popular sentiment and popular disregard."

Mr. Neal Dow, the liquor law man, was lately elected Mayor of Portland; and his followers improved the occasion "by kicking up a drunken row." The Portland State of Maine gives the following details:—"The night of Mr. Neal Dow's election as Mayor, will long be remembered in this city. That his supporters should give expression to their joy was perfectly natural. It seems that on ascertaining that Mr. Dow had a majority of votes, the crowd adjourned from the Advertiser office to Lancaster Hall. Violent speeches were made by several persons, and among others by a notorious character by the name of Richmond. The crowd were not only inflamed with anger, but they showed all the symptoms of a more potent stimulant, and with a drum and file these ruffians marched through the principal streets of the city, doing violence on their way. Not satisfied with insulting many of our most respectable citizens in their homes as well as in the street, they proceeded to acts of violence. The windows of the residence of John P. Boyd, Esq., in Free street, and of Henry Merrill, Esq., in Congress street, were smashed with stones, greatly endangering the inmates of the house. Mr. Boyd and lady were absent, but one of their children narrowly escaped. A terrific row was got up in Market Square, in front of the Preble mansion, and the wreck of torn jackets yesterday left on the ground showed that the fight was bloody and severe. Windows were smashed in Clapp's new block, on Federal street, the night was made hideous with scenes of drunkenness and disorder. Had Mr. McCobb been elected, and such scenes followed, it would have been called a drunken row. But as it was in honor of the success of the author of the Liquor Law, it was, we suppose, a very becoming affair."

The American Cell does not entertain a very high opinion of "True Yankee Protestants." His remarks should be read, and laid to heart by all Irish Catholics who think of emigrating to the great model republic:—"A 'true' American of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, is dispossessed of all character, lacks all the nicer feelings, and is devoid of all sense of shame. He will pick a pocket, cut a throat, sack a church, assault women, and spit upon God in the Sacrament of the Eucharist! There is no depth of depravity too deep for him; there is no sink of crime in which he will not wallow. When he assumes gentility, he is a hypocrite, and when he boasts of virtue and patriotism he falsifies. His heart never beats to any impulse without indicating its own hollowness, and his head never moves without the instigation of the devil. Show us a 'true' American, then, and you show us a clump of corruption, and the veriest villain that an eye can rest upon. There are exceptions, it is true; but this is the character of the class which flaunts the bloody bunting of 'true' Americanism. England, with all her systematic robbery, with all her organized perjuries in Church and State, never sent out from her mouth a more befouled pack than the so-called saviors of our institutions. The Penal Laws of Henry, and Charles, and Ann, never surpassed in shameful ingenuity and effect their penal laws; the whole bigotry of a bloated empire, disfigured by the licentiousness of three centuries, never exceeded in force of hate, their bald-headed Puritan prejudices. Their history, so far, is a history of riots, pillages, sacrilege, and blood. Wherever they took upon themselves a qualified respect for decency, they acted from fear or for policy—their spirit and purposes were merely suppressed for the moment, not eradicated. To be regarded with favor by them, you must burn a Church, ransack a Convent, insult a Sister of Charity, destroy a ballot-box, commit incessant perjury, assist at the burial of a boxer and general rowdy, subscribe to the charity fund for the interment and defence of living and deceased gamblers, blaspheme God, and shoot a Papist!"

At the meeting of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, it was stated that they were now in debt to the extent of \$50,000; and their receipts are falling off rapidly, owing to the decline in emigration.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Legislature of Massachusetts—composed in a great part of Protestant ministers—appointed lately a committee professedly to examine into the state of "Theological seminaries, boarding schools, nunneries, convents," and similar institutions—in reality, to insult nuns, and, if possible, to drive them by a series of cowardly and unmanly insults from the land of the Pilgrim Fathers. On Monday the 25th ult., the gallant gentlemanly Yankees composing this committee having called to their assistance a number of high-minded chivalrous Protestants like themselves, set off upon their tour of inspection. The adventures which they met with, and the gallant deeds that they accomplished we find recorded as follows in the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 31st March:—

"On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic 'Sisters of Charity,' members of the Order of Notre Dame.—They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth.—These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much travelled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

"Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alight and inquire for the 'Lady Superior,' and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house.—No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the Committee actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as this Committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

"Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The 'gentlemen'—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilised life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect—as Protestants, we presume—for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believe hallowed.

"While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by 'the Committee.' One of 'the gentlemen' accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the Rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishment they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

"The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that 'they found'—no matter what—it was not that they sought—unless the object of the visit was simply a 'lark' at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

"Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present Administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses; and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behaviour of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war."

From this specimen, we may easily judge of the motives which actuate Spooner, and his colleagues in the British House of Commons, when they clamor for a Nunnery Inspection Bill. We are glad to see however that even amongst Protestants, the conduct of the Protestant Legislators of Massachusetts has aroused a general feeling of disgust. In the House of Assembly, the Speaker himself admitted the impropriety of intruding into ladies' bed-chambers, and rummaging their trunks and cupboards; and in other quarters it is perceived that, to-day, a committee is at liberty to force its way into the private houses of Catholic ladies; to-morrow it may with equal show of reason establish its right of search over the homes of every person in the community. We do not think therefore, that the experiment will be repeated. The Daily Advertiser, though a Non-Catholic journal, points out the dangers of this class legislation:—

"Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental princi-

ples of our government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the Constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:—

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws."

"It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities, either prescribed by law or otherwise.

"In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.'

"Who is safe from such unreasoned searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

"The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at naught."

A LAWYER'S WISH.—A late witty member of the Scottish bench was one Sunday, recently, in church, when he heard a sermon which only breathed fulminations and abuse against Satan. After listening patiently to the tirade until its close the judge, with the feelings of a counsel still strong within him, slyly whispered to his friend, who sat next him in the pew—"I should like to be heard on the other side."

WORMS! WORMS!

Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. McLane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All others, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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A GRAND SOIREE

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The Committee will do all in their power to accommodate and please those who may favor them with their presence. Doors open at Eight o'clock precisely.

M. BARRETT, Secretary.

Montreal, April 5, 1855.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.

TENDERS for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a STONE BUILDING (Presbytery) will be received by the undersigned, at Sherrington, until the 12th of April next, from whom Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application, by letter or otherwise.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN HOOLAHAN, of Shinrone, King's County, Ireland, when last heard of, he went to work upon the Saratoga Rail Road, in last October. By communicating with this Office, he will hear something to his advantage.

WORKS ON IRELAND,

Just Received from Dublin, by the Subscribers.

- Annals of the Four Masters, Edited by J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 7 vols. royal 4to. £15 0 0
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February 7, 1855.

A CARD.

MR. J. D. DRESSER, having retired from the late Firm of THOMAS PATTON & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, generally, that his place of business is at present 315 ST. PAUL STREET, near the Albion Hotel.

Mr. D. would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very flattering encouragement received the past year, while a member of the above Firm; and would, most respectfully, solicit a continuance of their patronage for his new place of business, which will open on the 1st of APRIL next, in the extensive Premises, No. 72, M'GILL STREET.

At present occupied by Messrs. Moss & Co.

J. D. DRESSER.

March 22, 1855.

IRON BEDSTEDS FOR SALE.

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

JOHN GRACE, 60, Great St. James Street.

Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MRS. UNSWORTH,

HAVING made arrangements to reside in Montreal, from the 1st of May next, begs to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she will be prepared to give LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN.

SINGING, WITH PIANOFORTE ACCOMPANIMENT.

Mrs. U. trusts that, from her long experience in her Profession, she will receive a share of the same kind and liberal patronage which she previously enjoyed in this city. Information as to Terms, &c., may be addressed to her at St. Hyacinthe. March 22.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,

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

MR. DANIEL DAVIS

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

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

ONE large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with blinds and double windows, gas, &c. Also, a good Well of spring water, a Tank in the cellar for rain-water, a Garden, Stables, Sheds, &c. It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in the course of erection, and near the public works on the Canal. Also, TWO good substantial BRICK HOUSES, contiguous to the above. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

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

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc., with columns for item, unit, and price.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take great pleasure in announcing to the Catholic Public, that they have made arrangements with Messrs. Burns & Lambert, the English Publishers, for duplicate sets of the Stereotype plates of the following works:

THE POPULAR LIBRARY

Of History, Biography, Fiction, and Miscellaneous Literature, a series of works by some of the most eminent writers of the day; edited by Messrs. Capes, Northcote, and Thompson.

The Popular Library is intended to supply a desideratum which has long been felt, by providing at a cheap rate a series of instructive and entertaining publications, suited for general use, written expressly for the purpose, and adapted in all respects to the circumstances of the present day.

The following are some of the subjects which it is proposed to include in the Popular Library, though the volumes will not necessarily be issued in the order here given.

The following works are in immediate preparation, and will be completed in one volume:

A Popular Modern History; by Matthew Bridges, Esq.—Christian Missions—Japan, &c.; by Miss Cadell.—St. Dominic and the Dominicans.—St. Francis and the Franciscans.—St. Alphonsus and the Redemptorists; by J. M. Capes.—Blessed Paul of the Cross and the Passionists.—St. Francis of Sales; by R. Ormsby.—St. Ignatius and the Jesuits.—Eminent Men—Cardinal Ximenes, &c.—Bonneval; a Tale of Paris in 1648.—A Tale of the Charterhouse in the time of Henry VIII.—The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale.—Reminiscences of my Mother; or Tales of the Reign of Terror, by Madame Woiles, author of the Orphan of Moscow. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.—Picture of Christian Heroism; with preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning.

The greatest want of the present day is books combining instruction and amusement; which Catholic Parents can safely place in the hands of their children. It now rests with the Catholic public, whether that want shall be supplied or not. We intend to issue the first volume of the Popular Library on the 16th of February, and will continue to issue a volume every month, for one year at least, and if we are only seconded in our efforts, we will continue the Series for years to come.

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

January 30, 1855.



EMIGRATION.

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

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

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal.

Dec., 1854.

GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING.

All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the CITY of MONTREAL continues to accept RISKS against FIRE at favorable rates.

Losses promptly paid without discount or deduction, and without reference to the Board in London.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Agent Globe Insurance.

May 12th, 1853.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE,

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

W. F. SMYTH,

ADVOCATE,

Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

DR. MACKEON,

89, St. Lawrence Main Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

(Only Five Shillings a year, in advance.)

No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to his Subscribers, has the pleasure to inform them; that through their patronage, he has been enabled to increase his LIBRARY to

ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY VOLUMES,

to which he will continue to add the best Works as they come out, so as to please his Subscribers and merit public support. Montreal, December 6, 1854.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN, & Co.

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

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him, during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES

THAT DON'T FIT?



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

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK

TO SELECT FROM.

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



EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,

A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 308 and 310 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

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

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care; as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150 For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125 Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15 French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20 Music, per annum, 40 Use of Piano, per annum, 8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



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

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

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

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED,

By the Subscribers.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE.

By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal. In order to render the work more complete, we have given the Latin extracts from the Fathers, in foot notes.

We have also appended to the work—

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

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c. By Lady Georgina Fullarton. 12mo. muslin, 2 6 The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining them. By St. Liguori, 3 14 Miscellanea; comprising Reviews, Essays, and Lectures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. 8vo., (This is a most valuable addition to Catholic Literature.) 11 3 Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill. 3 9 Questions of the Soul. By Rev. T. T. Hecker, 3 9 Shea's History of the Catholic Missions Among the Indian Tribes of North America. Illustrated. 8 9 Fabiola; a Tale of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, 12mo. of 400 pages, muslin, 3 9 Life of St. Rose of Lima. By Rev. F. W. Faber, 2 6 Lingard's History of England. Abridged, 10 0 The United States Catholic Almanac, for 1855, 1 3

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, March 23, 1855.

SOMETHING NEW!!

PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 42, McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market,

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

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

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

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street.

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

PATTON & BROTHER.

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CRIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canada. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop; etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,)

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

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor hahs about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old, to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

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

"LANARK, C.W."

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

"DONALD M'RAE."

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

"St. John's."

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

"GEO. FRENCH."

"CORNWALL."

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day."

"Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Palmolive Syrup."

"D. McMILLAN."

"SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854."

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

"ANGUS McDONALD."

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

"Mr. Kennedy, Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery. I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before."

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

"L. J. LLOYD."

"DANVILLE, Oct., 1854."

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

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854."

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

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

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

AGENTS:

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

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE,

Office, Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House.

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

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