

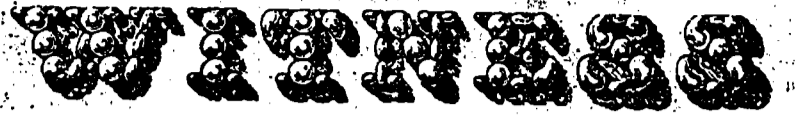
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1855.

NO. 1.

## DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 10.—I have to report little more than the continuance of the same stand-still state of things that disgusted and discouraged every one when I last wrote. To be sure, the same resultless and fitful snatches of cannonading are kept up by day, with variations of musketry by night; and, having stated this, I have left little untold. We hammer away, spasmodically at the everlasting Redan, which returns quite as good as it gets; or help our neighbors, the French, by practising on the equally retributive Malakoff—in either case without making the smallest measure of headway towards the Russian Troy beyond. As the moon, however, has now reached her last quarter, the garrison takes increasing advantage of the darkness to attempt nightly mischief against both our own and the French lines. On the night before last, rather a brisk affair took place between the latter and a strong party of the enemy, who sallied from the Malakoff to essay the destruction of the French approaches towards that redoubt. It will be remembered that our allies, soon after their own and our defeat on the memorable 18th, commenced a sap from the Mamelon to its *vis-a-vis* the Malakoff.—As this work has been prosecuted with more or less success every night, it has at present penetrated over half the distance between the two redoubts, and at its further extremity is within some three hundred and fifty yards of the Russian embrasures. To stop its further advance, therefore, the enemy made a strong sortie on Sunday night, but after a sharp fight were driven back into their own works with considerable loss; the attempt was repeated soon after, but was again repulsed after another determined struggle. During this second scuffle occurred another grand illustration of what an untravelled Milesian would call that "most beautiful" system of blundering, in which there seems to be an understood rivalry between our allies and ourselves. After the affair of the 18th, I may remark, our artillerymen in the 21-gun and other neighboring batteries had received orders to train their guns at night on the approaches to the Quarries on the one hand and on the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff on the other—in this last case without the smallest arrangement for signals with the French. Accordingly, on Sunday night, when a strong force of French deployed out from the Mamelon to support those who were already engaged in repelling the enemy, our 21-gun battery opened fire upon them, and kept it up most effectively till a breathless messenger arrived to give notice of the murderous mistake. The well-timed blunder, I learn, afforded the enemy most valuable aid, and had it been much longer continued would have resulted in the repulse of our allies and the destruction of their hard-worked sap. That such an error could arise is about equally the fault of ourselves and the sufferers; for the arrangement of some system of signals to distinguish a friendly from a hostile party on ground on which it was mutually understood that our guns should be prepared to play at night seems so much a matter of course, that the rawest recruit that ever joined a marching regiment would have thought of it as a first step in the plan. With such generalship what armies could succeed? A powerful fire was opened against the Redan at three a.m. this morning, from both the left and right British attacks, and was continued about nine hours. The Redan answered quickly and vigorously. Our practice was most excellent.—Three of the most powerful mortars in the Green-hill attack were constantly discharged together, and the effect produced by the shells falling within the Redan at short distances from each other was strongly marked. They reached the ground almost at the same instant, and clouds of dust rose after their explosion. Frequently the shot from the Frenchman's-bill batteries were noticed to pass right through the embrasures of the Redan, ploughing up the cheeks of the openings as they done to the enemy's guns.—Often when our artillerymen had supposed that certain guns, from their continued silence, had been knocked over, these guns would suddenly appear in their embrasures, and open fire. Even late in the evening, after the fire had been renewed in the afternoon against the Redan, the guns appeared able to reply whenever it suited the purpose of the enemy that they should do so. It is fully evident that the enemy possesses some means of speedily drawing the guns away from the embrasures and placing them safe under cover, where they can be replacing them in the embrasures. What kind of blindage is used cannot be distinguished. After a gun from the Redan had been fired, the space in the embrasure was often observed to become vacant, and only re-occupied just before another discharge took place. But though the guns may have remained for the most part uninjured, it was seen that the artillerymen suf-

fered severely. Behind the hollow between the Redan and Malakoff hills part of a broad road is visible.—This road emerges from behind the Redan hill, passes in front of the barrack and part of the dockyard wall, and is lost to view behind the Malakoff-hill.—Along this way men bearing stretchers and ambulance waggons were observed to pass and repass in unusual numbers. Nor could it be understood how the requisite number of men for working the guns could remain within the Redan and great loss not occur among them from the discharge of such an overpowering weight of metal. The fire from our batteries against the Redan ceased about noon. It was resumed between three and four o'clock p.m., and prolonged till sunset. The object appeared to be to silence, if possible, the fire which for some nights past the Redan had kept up against our working parties. The guns of the enemy failed to do any execution against our batteries. In the course of the morning a ten-inch gun in the right attack burst, killing one sailor and wounding two others. It is remarkable that the Malakoff batteries did not fire.

### A HEAVY SHELLING FROM THE REDAN.

July 11.—To-day heavy shelling from the Redan. Lieutenant Monsell, 39th Regiment, was killed in the trenches. The French are fast completing their battery at the Ouvrages Blancs. I have to relate the melancholy death of two gentlemen connected with the Commander-in-Chief. One is Colonel Vico, French Commissioner at the head-quarters of the British army, and holding the same situation which General Rose holds with General Pelissier. The death of Colonel Vico was caused by cholera. Mr. Calvert, a gentleman well acquainted with the Russian language, and employed as interpreter and confidential agent to the Commander-in-Chief, is also dead. One result of the fire opened against the Redan yesterday appears to have been a considerable diminution in the degree of opposition made by its guns against our advanced works, and the supposed site of operations in progress by our working parties. The fire was less vigorous than it had been for many nights previously. The enemy made frequent use of fireballs, as if there were some suspicion that the fire of the daytime was intended to be preliminary to an attack at night. About ten p.m. a fire broke out in the town, which threw a bright glare for a wide distance round. It appeared to be near the ravine, at the head of the south harbor, and was very probably an intentional destruction of some of the houses of the suburbs which were in the way of the Russian works. The fire in the batteries has been very slack all day. The weather has continued oppressively hot. It appears strange that at this advanced period of the hot season, the issue of summer clothing to the troops is not yet completed. In the Light Division the issue was only commenced within a week past, and as yet summer trousers only have been given out to the men. It is stated that the suits will be completed within a short time, but two months ago they might have been distributed with advantage. The soldiers who have lately joined have brought their canvass dress with them, and all the men who are wearing it describe it to be an easy and cool attire, especially when on fatigue duty.

July 12.—There was again a very sharp fire in the quarries last night; but for every shot or shell of the enemy our guns sent two back; and this practice, if continued, considering our superiority in weight of metal, must in the end, it is presumed, cause the Russians to think twice before they fire.—The French works are advancing considerably, both those destined to act against the shipping, and those more directly against the Malakoff itself. The works above the Careening Bay ravine are approaching completion. The new battery in advance of the spur, on which was the small five-battery deserted by the enemy after their loss of the other redoubts in this situation, is progressing, notwithstanding the difficulties connected with its position, very favorably. But it will require some time for its completion. In consequence of the vertical fire brought upon it by the enemy from some of the batteries on the north side, it is necessary that the guns should be protected by a bomb-proof blindage, and this is a work of much labor. The French have completed another approach across the Malakoff-hill. It is connected with the large ambuscade which they threw up a few nights ago, and the site of an old Russian trench has been taken advantage of in its formation. The duties of each attack are in future to be performed by the regiments of one division;—the numbers not being taken as heretofore from all the divisions collectively. The Third and Fourth Divisions will continue to guard the works of the left attack; on the right attack, where the duties are more severe, and the number employed greater, the duties will be given by the First, Second, and Light Divisions. For this latter attack each division will be employed in the trenches only every third

day. Lieutenant Robert Clayton, of the 34th Regiment, who was dangerously wounded in the attack of the 18th of June, died to-day. His injuries were caused by grapeshot, and were of a most serious nature. Major-General Barnard is appointed chief of the staff under Lieutenant-Gen. Simpson, commanding-in-chief.

July 13.—The fire from the batteries was exceedingly heavy on both sides last night, but our casualties have been very few in number. Thunder clouds, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, have been passing over the camp, but the oppressive heat of the atmosphere has been scarcely diminished.—Fort Paul fired a salute of nineteen guns to-day. Some of the guns on the roof, as well as others facing the harbor, were used. The object of the salute is only a matter of surmise. A communication was observed to take place between Fort Constantine and one of our blockading vessels. The French, toward sunset and for about an hour afterwards, fired a number of incendiary rockets against the town. They were discharged from one of the redoubts on the east side of Careening Bay ravine.

July 14.—The events of the past week have not been marked by any striking features. The French works destined to act against the shipping in the roadstead and the approaches against the Malakoff have been steadily advancing. The new batteries in our position have also been making favorable progress. The general health of the troops engaged in the siege operations continues excellent. Dysentery and fever are the prevailing diseases. Cholera appears almost to have entirely quitted the front of our position, although it still clings to some particular situations. The temperature has continued very high.

### EXECUTION OF A FRENCH SOLDIER.

The execution of a French soldier took place this afternoon, says a letter of the 12th, in the plain of Balaklava. The unhappy criminal belonged to the 73rd Regiment of the line. He had stabbed the captain of his company, and caused his death. The law of retaliation was executed with the characteristic promptness which exists in the French army.—He was conveyed in an artillery waggon to the spot where his life was to pay forfeit for the act he had committed, and was attended by a priest. Three sides of a hollow square were formed; the whole of the 73rd Regiment, and one company from every other regiment in the plain, being present. The fourth side was occupied by the culprit. He knelt down, and his eyes were bandaged. His hands had been previously secured behind him. After a few words from the priest, a crucifix was presented to him, and he kissed it. The priest then kissed the soldier on the forehead and left him. Only a few moments of suspense followed. A firing party of twelve men had been drawn up in front of the prisoner. Ten of these men were to fire; the shots of two were reserved in case of the execution being incomplete. This proved to be a prudent precaution. The order to fire was made in silence—signalled by a movement of the sword of the officer in command of the firing party. At the first wave of the blade the arms were "carried," and at the second they were brought to the "present," at the third the shots were discharged. There were a few quivering movements, and the soldier fell forward. A surgeon advanced and found life not quite extinct, but one of the two men left in reserve being ordered forward, speedily concluded the tragedy.

### SPIES IN THE CAMP.

Precaution with reference to spies is, says a letter, of course very necessary; but it is remarked that the French gendarmes have become of late very troublesome to English visitors to the camp. The day before yesterday the chaplain of the 1st division was arrested by gendarmes as a Russian spy, whilst he was quietly contemplating the burial ground at Inkermann. His appearance at once denoted the Englishman and the clergyman, but that did not suffice. He was brought to a French general, who strictly examined him, and who did not allow him to depart before a merchant in the so-called village of Woronzow—a collector of wooden stores and traders' tents—had become security for him, that is to say, had in his capacity of interpreter, pledged his word that the party in question was an English clergyman. There can be no longer any doubt that in a variety of ways the French gendarmes are becoming very officious. In Kamiesch, moreover, there are—so it is generally believed—so many French police spies about, that the traders are almost afraid to open their mouths. Not a newspaper is to be seen—not a word of politics is to be heard. Even the passing events of the war, when referred to, are narrated in a whisper, and only amongst friends. As for the late attempt on Louis Napoleon's life, it only became generally known in Kamiesch about seven weeks after it was made, and then it was never the

topic of public conversation. In fact, many persons in authority denied, up to the last moment, that there had been any attempt of the kind. As for the French soldiers, they are kept in the most profound ignorance of all that is going on in their native country.

### OUR BLUNDERS AND DISASTERS.

We extract the following from a letter lately received from the Crimea:—

"You don't know, in England, because all the correspondents or amateurs that ever put pen to paper cannot give you an idea of the disgust, weariness, and despair of those who have passed the last year of their lives before Sebastopol, trotting from the camp to the trenches and back again, and lying twenty-four hours at the time in the former, assailed by shot and shell, and flies, bad odors, and dust, without shelter or power of resistance, and their number day by day so diminished that day by day each survivor feels more strongly that his chances of ever coming out of it safe are small indeed; and all this because two, or three, or four generals, with 'long experience,' with their professional education, with their stars and crosses, sabres and uniform, rank and commissions, with 150,000 men waiting but their nod to rush on death, though they know they are doing no good, do not know how to do anything better. If there be one truth more than another impressing itself upon men's minds here, it is that although experience and education may make good officers, good generals—like poets—are born, and can never be made. I believe nothing pleases the Russians better than that the allies should go breaking their heads against Sebastopol; it is in the open field they dread us; it is in the open field they can be destroyed. But no one here, at least of the chiefs, knows how to take the open field; they would all like to be informed by an early post how they are to scale the heights that surround Mackenzie's Farm, so as to attack the Russians that are encamped on the plateau. This is the very thing which it is their business to find out. From Sebastopol there is no retreat. The armies cannot be re-embarked here, even if they would.—There are not sufficient transports for this enormous force and its material; and if there were, the operation would be impossible in the face of a large Russian army. The only movement practicable is forward; there are very few now who are not convinced that by the means at present used the place will never be taken. Talking yesterday with a distinguished Piedmontese officer, whose opinions on military matters possess more real value than those of any man I know, he said he would, were he in chief command, put on board the ships as much of the stores as possible, the rest he would destroy; he would spike the siege guns, raise the siege, pack eight days' provisions on the men's backs, on the mules, and in waggons, issue a general order informing the army that there was nothing for it but to conquer or die, and march straight on Baktchi-Serai.—There or thereabouts the Russians would doubtless give battle, would certainly be beaten—fall back towards Perekop, leaving the communication with the sea open to the allies once more. Sebastopol might then be really beleaguered on every side, and would soon be reduced by mere lapse of time to the last extremity. Any general who does this will certainly reap a harvest of glory. But for this there must be only one general-in-chief. Operations in the field on a grand scale, with four independent commanders, are impossible. 'Too many cooks spoil the broth,' says an old, vulgar, and excellent proverb, and certainly our goose out here has been cooked in a curious manner. As things stand at present, suppose a large body of Russians takes up a position so as to threaten the English, General Simpson, instead of taking immediate measures to attack them with the whole available force of the allies, sits down, and writes a despatch, of which four copies are made; each of which is sent by an aide-de-camp to one of the other generals, who may not be at home. In this at least three or four hours are consumed. At last answers come in from all sides, suggesting a conference; aides-de-camp again fly about to arrange the hour. Early in the morning most likely won't do; somebody would like to breakfast first. The others are too polite to object, and by the time the conference is over, the Russians have been reinforced or have fortified themselves; or have attacked some small body in force, and caused enormous loss of life."

### HEALTHY STATE OF THE CAMP.

The camp is healthy enough, and it is probable that the summer will pass away without any of that sickness to which the nation has looked forward with such forebodings. If a low and sultry village like Balaklava be free from disease in the middle of July, there is little cause for melancholy forebodings as to the health of troops encamped on a lofty plateau, exposed to every breeze that blows, and far removed

from a too prolific vegetation. Last year the seeds of cholera and fever were brought to life by encampments in wooded Bulgarian valleys, in the vicinity of fetid morasses, or within the limits of a crowded and filthy seaport. Before Sebastopol the allies are encamped on a spot where no deleterious emanations can reach them, except those engendered by the necessary impurities of a camp, and these, through the care taken in burning or burying all offensive matter, have as yet had little effect on the health of the troops. As to fever, the usual season for it is June, and this month is now past, without any unusual sickness in the camp. It is therefore to be hoped that the autumn will pass away without any serious calamity. As to the dangers to be dreaded from winter, they are in the hand of man, who can avert them by proper care and forethought.

#### THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

Though delivered by the progress of the siege from Russian sorties, we are exposed to the attacks of other enemies, as unceasingly troublesome, if not as dangerous. Every nook and cranny is infested by flies in millions, which give one no rest by day, and little by night. Within the last week the thing has almost assumed the dimensions of a plague. Like the Harpies, they literally "dispute the viands," such as they are, on which we regale, a morsel in its passage to the mouth being generally settled upon by two or more of the insects, which require to be vigorously shaken before they will let go their hold.—To remove them from a glass of any liquid before tasting it, it is necessary to introduce three fingers and draw them from the vessel on the principle of "dragging," as practised by the Humane Society.—The only way to be at rest is to sit in a thorough draft, which, when surrounded by papers, is a somewhat troublesome position. On entering a hut after a few moments' absence, they rise in a dense cloud, with a deafening buzz, from every object. Irritable sufferers pursue them desperately with towels, laying about on every side; others try to carry on a more scientific warfare, by burning old newspapers after closing every aperture; but it is useless—in five minutes the place is full with a new and more hungry swarm. The only respite is at night, when the invaders retire to rest on the ceiling in enormous black patches; but even then a candle brought in rouses them to all the playfulness of noon.

#### TACTICS OF THE ALLIES.

Nearly six weeks have now elapsed without bringing us, either from the Black Sea or the Baltic, any of those gratifying assurances of the active prosecution of the war, which the people of this country so earnestly desire to receive. Day by day the telegraph delivers its messages from the Crimea, but gives no tidings of any great or important event. Since the unfortunate repulse of the 18th of June, everything in the immediate vicinity of Sebastopol appears to have been in a state of abeyance. No movement upon a grand scale has been attempted. The siege works, we are told, in front of the Malakoff and the Redan are progressing favorably; but the difficulties to be overcome are exceedingly great, and the exploits of the pickaxe and the shovel, however valuable and indispensable towards the attainment of some well calculated end, have ever the appearance of being slow and spiritless. This is one of the circumstances which invariably detract from the popular interest in a siege; and it must be confessed that its depressing influence is at this moment beginning to be very strongly felt in England. People wonder why it is that with an army of upwards of 200,000 men supplied by a fleet of more than 200 sail, the allied commanders should allow six weeks of the height of summer to pass with scarcely so much as a single hostile shot fired against the enemy. We cannot pretend to answer all the impatient and indignant inquiries which are made upon this point. We can only presume that the allied generals are well aware of what they are about, and that they are zealously taking the best steps that their experience and skill can suggest to accomplish the great end for which the Crimean expedition was undertaken. At the same time we must candidly own that we participate in no slight degree in the surprise now so generally felt, that the operations of the allied army in the Crimea should be exclusively confined to the mere works of the siege. In the earlier months of the springs, when the united strength of the French and English troops before Sebastopol scarcely exceeded 50,000 men, there was an earnest demand on the part of the generals for large reinforcements, to enable them, as it was understood, to extend the field of their operations—to open a campaign in the neighboring country—to cut off all the enemy's sources of supply, and as it was hoped, to accomplish a complete investment of the beleaguered fortress on every side. The demand thus made was complied with all the promptitude that circumstances would admit of, and before the end of May the aggregate strength of the English, French, Sardinian, and Turkish troops landed on the plateau to the southward of Sebastopol, amounted to not less than 220,000 men. With this magnificent reinforcement, it was confidently anticipated that the allied generals would lose no time in giving effect to their original intention and that whilst a portion of the army was retained to prosecute the siege of Sebastopol, and to hold the lines of Balaklava, the remainder would take the field and seek an encounter with the enemy wherever they could find him. For some cause or other this plan has never been acted upon.—With the exception of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, which necessarily partook more of a naval than of a military character, nothing whatever has been attempted either to bring the enemy to a battle in the field—to cut off his supplies from Perekop and Simpheropol—or to shut him up in Sebastopol by enclosing him up within the lines of a complete investment. This, for upwards of two months of the finest season of the year, by far the greater portion

of the superb army of the allies has been passing its time in a state of complete inactivity and idleness, whilst the smaller portion has been laboriously but fruitlessly engaged in pressing the works of the siege. It cannot be denied that the continuance of this state of things—so different from what was proposed and expected—is beginning to produce a strong feeling of dissatisfaction. A conviction daily gains ground that there must be a grave fault somewhere; either that the allied generals are not competent to the task they have in hand, or that their skill is thwarted and rendered nugatory by the perverseness of instructions, or the defectiveness of supplies, received from their Governments at home. One reason for the suspension of any active operations in the field is alleged to be the want of an adequate supply of draft animals to enable the army to move even one day's march from its place of encampment. If that be so, it is impossible too strongly to condemn the gross mismanagement of an Administration which spends a million of money to plant a noble army upon the territory of an enemy, and then denies it the means of taking a single step in advance or of striking a single blow in furtherance of the design for which it was placed there. That Sebastopol will ultimately be subdued we do not for a moment question; but with the utmost deference to the superior knowledge and experience of the military chiefs by whom the operations before its works have hitherto been conducted, we must be allowed to doubt whether the best means for its speedy reduction have yet been adopted. It will be remembered that we have from the first contended that the readiest, and, perhaps, the only mode of obtaining a triumphant access to this redoubtable stronghold, is by gaining complete possession of the country which surrounds it. We remain of the same opinion still. All that has occurred within the last three months convinces us that the allies are but vainly wasting their strength as long as they confine themselves to a mere contention with the mounds of earth which the wonderful activity and great engineering skill of the enemy enables him to throw up at all points for his defence. Even supposing that success should instantly crown the gigantic efforts they are now making to carry the Malakoff and the Redan, it by no means follows that an early conquest of Sebastopol would result from it. The utmost advantage that could be gained, would be the reduction of that part of the town and fortifications which lie to the southward of the remarkable inlet upon which the fortress is seated; and this would be but a barren victory as long as the formidable Russian works which crown the northern heights, and command every part of the city, bay, and river remain intact. This is where we think the allied generals err in their strategy. Were they to force their way into the south side of Sebastopol to-morrow, they could not retain possession of it for an hour—seeing that they would instantly be brought under the overwhelming fire of the whole of the works which line the northern side of the inlet, to which it would be impossible for them, from the inferior elevation of the ground on the south, to make an adequate reply from their own artillery. No conquest of Sebastopol can be complete until the northern fortifications have been assailed and carried; but up to the present moment not a single step has been taken towards the achievement of that great and necessary end. With the numerical strength which the allies now possess in the Crimea, their inactivity in the field is, we confess, quite inexplicable. The country between the Tchernaya and Simpheropol is said to have been so strongly fortified by the enemy as to forbid the successful advance of an army, however powerful, in that direction.—It may be so, although the fact has not been ascertained, and may be open to considerable doubt. But the army of the allies, if it desires to strike a blow, either upon Simpheropol or upon any other point of the Crimea, is not dependent upon any single line of approach. The sea is open to it in every direction, and there is no point of the coast upon which, with the assistance of the fleet, it is not capable of making a speedy and easy descent. If nothing were to be done to force a way from the lines of Balaklava to the northward of Sebastopol, why was Omar Pasha and the gallant army of the Danube transferred from Eupatoria to the already crowded heights of the Tauric Chersonesus? It is now pretty obvious that that movement was a mistake; and probably the best way of correcting it would be to send that able general back again to Eupatoria, accompanied by a powerful division of the other portions of the allied army, with instructions to march at once by the coast to the banks of the Belbek, with the view of carrying or laying siege to the strong works of the enemy on the northern side of Sebastopol. Were something of that kind done—and done without further loss of time—we should look with confidence to a speedy and successful issue of the immense exertions now being made in front of the Malakoff and Redan; but as long as the labors of the besiegers are confined exclusively to the capture of the southern outworks, with no corresponding efforts made to subdue the stronger defences of the north, or to effect a complete investment of the place, we shall expect to hear only of partial advantages, obtained at costly sacrifices, and attended with no result of a final and conclusive character.—*London News of the World, July 29.*

#### ALLIANCE OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE WEST.

Circumstances which have recently transpired would appear to justify the apprehension that Austria is about to seal her treachery towards the Western Powers, by entering into direct combination with Russia and Prussia to oppose, and if need be, to resist by arms the policy of the Allies. An impression of that nature has latterly taken deep root in the mind of the Parisian public. It rests in these circumstances: A few days after the close of the Conferences at Vienna, Count Buol transmitted an ac-

count of the whole proceedings to Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. The attention of Count Esterhazy was called, at the same time, to the new obligations which the change of circumstances imposed on Austria: he was also instructed to communicate the despatches to Count Nesselrode, and if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This attention on the part of Count Buol was responded to by Count Nesselrode in a note, dated the 5th of July, addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with orders to communicate it to the Austrian Minister. These orders were carried into execution in a conference which took place between Prince Gortschakoff and Count Buol on the 12th of July. In Count Nesselrode's note he expresses the most unbounded and unqualified approbation of the course pursued by Count Buol throughout the Conferences. The last proposals of Count Buol are declared to be such as Russia would have accepted with one or two unessential modifications. Count Nesselrode complains bitterly of the refusal of the Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers to proceed to the discussion of the Fourth Point before the Third had been finally adjusted; and declares that this article, which would have placed the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the European Powers, was the most essential of all. More important, however, than any part of Count Nesselrode's note yet adverted to, are two passages, in which he lavishes the most flattering eulogies on the conduct of M. Buol, and declares, first, that Russia views with complete satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria; and, secondly, that Russia, so far from ever being induced to make war upon Austria, would be ready again, as she had always previously been, to lend her the assistance of her arms to maintain possession of any and every part of her dominions. Whilst this correspondence has been going on between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, the Cabinet of Berlin has not been idle. On the 5th of July, a note from the Prussian Minister was communicated to Count Buol. This document contains some unmeaning promises as to what Prussia would do in the event of Russia's invading the Principalities or threatening Germany. The value of these promises may be judged by the circumstance that Count Nesselrode's note declaring the satisfaction of Russia at seeing the Principalities occupied by Austria is also dated the 5th of July. No reasonable man can doubt that the terms of the Prussian and Russian Notes were concerted between the two Courts. The real meaning of the Prussian Note is to be sought in a sentence in which M. Manteuffel recommends that Austria and Prussia should rest satisfied with expressing, in general terms, their approbation of each other's past policy, without entering into "dangerous explanations." Austria is said to have responded favorably to these propositions; and there are strong grounds for believing that, through the mediation of Russia, a complete re-approximation and thoroughly good understanding has already been established between the two great German Powers. Should that prove to be the case, should the mutual jealousies of Austria and Prussia become healed, as they promise to be, under the intervention of the Czar, there can be no doubt that the result would be to weld all Germany into an alliance with Russia; and thus to place the three leading Powers of the North in an attitude of open and combined defiance to the designs and policy of the West. Against such an alliance of despots it will be the duty of France and England to guard themselves by adopting a bolder and more vigorous policy than they have yet resorted to. The plot is not yet ripe for execution, and it never will be if Russia is stricken down before it can be fully matured. Let us trust, therefore, that the Allies, forewarned of the danger which impends above them, will lose no time in striking such a blow as shall effectually preserve themselves and all Europe from the calamity that threatens them.—*News of the World.*

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.**—The first public examinations of the Catholic University was held on Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th July, in the University House, Stephen's-green. One of the large lecture-rooms had been prepared for the occasion. A dais, with three different elevations, and covered with red cloth was raised in the centre of the room. On the highest and middle elevation seats were placed for any distinguished visitors, who might honor the examination with their presence. On the lowest elevation, at a long table, sat the Rector, Examiners, and the candidates. Around the room benches were arranged for the accommodation of the University authorities and Professors and visitors. The concurrence of the retreat of the clergy at Maynooth deprived the examination of the presence of many of the clergy, who would otherwise have assisted in it.

**MR. DUFFY.**—The *Cork Examiner* announces, on the authority of Mr. Maguire, M.P., that a leading member of the Irish independent party is about to retire from the Saxon senate and emigrate to Australia. The *Freeman's Journal* broadly states that the person alluded to is no other than Mr. Gavan Duffy, the representative for New Ross, and the founder of the once formidable *Nation* newspaper. The report has been long current in Dublin, and its truth was but half denied by the friends of Mr. Duffy.

**MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.**—The unaccountable delay of Lord Palmerston in answering the memorial for the return of Mr. O'Brien, begin to be painful and almost intolerable. The reply has been over, and over again, postponed. The only compensation for this delay, is the additional security it gives on a favorable answer. For it is not possible that the government would keep Mr. O'Brien's family and friends in suspense for so many weeks and, in the end, disappoint them. To the many inquirers on the subject, therefore, we feel entitled to answer that his return to Ireland cannot now be long delayed.—*Nation.*

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, Lieut. of the county, has been pleased to appoint Carol John Naish, of Ballycullen, Esq., to the commission of the peace for the county Limerick.

The foreign trade of Belfast has lamentably decreased this year. Only one foreign vessel in port for the last week. The earnings of tide-waiters, carters, and dock laborers are seriously impaired.

A Military officer was fined 40s. for having knocked down a man in Limerick, on the night of the 12th of July, exclaiming, "you are a bloody Papist?"

Cork Barracks, recently so much crowded, now contains only 500 of the 2d Somerset Militia, besides the 15th Regiment which, including the detachments to arrive, is 1,000 strong, a troop of the 16th Lancers, numbering 70, is also in barracks. Total, 1570 men.

The 3d Battalion 60th Rifles is ordered from the Curragh to the Crimea.

**MILITIA.**—Colonel Fitzstephen French, M.P., reviewed the Roscommon Militia on parade at Boyle, and expressed himself highly pleased with their soldier-like appearance and good conduct. He had, he observed, seen several English Militia Regiments, and although they had the advantage of longer training, he met none to surpass the Roscommon.

Lieut. Colonel Maude, at parade, read an order giving permission to the North Tipperary Militia to volunteer into the line, when 50 young men stepped out of the ranks.

Captain John O'Connell, M.P., accompanied the Dublin County Militia to the Curragh Camp.

**WHAT THE MILITIA IS COMPOSED OF.**—Out of seventy militiamen who volunteered from the Limerick regiment into the line last week, sixty-three, we are told by the *Munster News*, have been rejected upon examination by the Doctor and the Drill-Sergeant. Considering how easy it is to satisfy the regimental standard at present, and considering also that volunteers are supposed to be the most soldierly young fellows in their corps, the fact affords a fine illustration of the constitution of an Irish militia regiment. An Irish militia regiment is, in fact, an aggregation of all the juvenile vagrants and rascals of its district. First of all, they pick up the idle ragamuffins who slouch about stables and farms, pick pockets, and rob roasts in the country. Then the Workhouses is scoured of all the unfortunate orphans of the Famine, who have not the strength to work or the pluck to emigrate, a wretched race, soft-boned and flaccid. A few tipsy farm-boys are the sergeants' prize. Take them all in all, they are the most ungainly and unmanly body in creation. Already the severe drill is driving them to volunteer in squads, and then it is quick work with them. One paragraph announces that so many volunteers have sailed for the Crimea, and another that the raw levies just sent out are dying like rotten sheep in the trenches. Our readers read it every week, and so the militia muster falls at the rate of Kilrush or Skibbereen.—*Nation.*

**THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.**—A general inspection is ordered of the Dublin metropolitan police force, and also of the Constabulary in the Park. An officer of rank is now in Dublin, empowered to offer advantageous terms to men of the police force, willing to join the Coldstream Guards. Each man will have his time in the police allowed him as service in military duty for pay and pension.

**THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.**—It is admitted on all hands that Irish governments have perpetrated enormous crimes. The avowed object of those crimes was not the destruction of an individual—it was to sweep away an entire nation. The Protestant Government of Britain waged a war of extermination against the Catholics of Ireland. We see in the clearance system of the present day the ebb of the great deluge of extermination. What must it have been at the full?—The tenant system of Ireland is one of the colossal crimes of Irish rule. The grand jury system is another. It is an error to suppose that the land of Ireland is free from taxation. The land, and especially the occupiers of the land, pay considerably more in Ireland than in England, and what makes its pressure more galling is, that the burden is vexatiously uncertain and grievously unequal. In all Irish counties "a cess" or tax is levied to defray certain expenses which are indispensably necessary. The county cess has doubled in amount within the last ten years. It has risen while the people have declined. It amounts at this moment to one-eight of the actual value of Ireland. Our grand jury system is a relic of bygone days of Protestant ascendancy. It is a fragment of the great inheritance of tyranny that has been left to us from those evil times in which famine and misery were organized for unborn generations. The soul of this very system—the very principle of its vitality—is the exclusion of those who pay from the control of their own fiscal affairs. Catholics and Presbyterians furnish the funds, and Anglican Protestants undertake to expend them. The grand jury system is a clumsy imitation of a great English example. In England, as we are assured by the administrative reformers, the taxes are paid by the plebeians, but the labor of expending them is imposed on the aristocracy. There is in almost every Irish county a "family party" connected by an interlacing network of widely ramifying consanguinity, which possesses the power of abstracting money from their neighbours every six months. They never omit at due and stated intervals to put forth this power. The grand jurymen are scrupulously punctual in their demands. It is lamentable that such exact scrupulousness is not extended to their disbursements, and that a conscientiousness, so painfully active at one moment, should drop into a dead and drowsy lethargy at another. Such is unfortunately, however, the case. It is necessitated by the vital principle of Irish grand juries—the principle, we mean, of taxation without representation. This principle unavoidably produces punctuality in exaction and lavish wastefulness in disposing of public funds. A conscientiousness of this result produced a great revolution. In the seventeenth century the Government of England resembled an Irish grand jury. As a consequence all England was disturbed with social convulsions—society was upturned—the throne was capsized, and Charles the First lost his life for levying cess without representation. If the English were warranted in revolutionising their Government, the Irish would be warranted in reforming their grand jury system on this account. But unfortunately wrongs which the English would resist with intrepid courage the Irish submit to with pusillanimous patience. In 1853 the net amount of the grand jury presentments was forty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds—seventeen shillings and fivepence. In Armagh

it was twenty-two thousand two hundred and seven pounds four shillings and eightpence. In Cavan fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-one pounds fifteen shillings and fourpence. In Donegal thirty thousand six hundred and forty-three pounds seven shillings and fivepence. In Down thirty-six thousand and forty-nine pounds nineteen shillings and eightpence. In Fermanagh sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pounds one shilling and threepence. But though ninety-five parts in a hundred of these vast sums are extracted from the pockets of Catholics and Presbyterians, very few of those unfashionable classes are allowed to share in the duties of disposing of it.—*Tablet*.

**THE CROPS.**—We continue to receive the most gratifying reports from various parts of the country relative to every description of crops, but more particularly as to the potato crop. The oats in some localities are rather short in the stalk, but the ear is very fine. Meadows are returning a better yield than was anticipated from the drought of spring. We have not heard the slightest rumor of the appearance of the potato blight although in June considerable apprehension existed owing to some injuries being done by electric influence, the marks of which have since passed away.—*Mayo Constitution*.

**EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.**—It appears that the various emigration agents at the port of Cork concur in stating that the emigration during the present season exhibits a considerable diminution as compared with previous years. The number of passengers leaving the quay of Cork, from the 1st of May to the 15th of July, 1854, amounted to 7,235, against 7,166 in 1853. The decline generally is attributed to various causes, one of which is the increase of wages in this country, which must, of course, operate to check the flow of labourers to other localities.

**DEATH OF THE EARL OF ANTRIM.**—It is our melancholy duty to announce the premature decease of Hugh Seymour McDonnell, the fourth Earl of Antrim, the lineal descendant of the famous McDonnells, the chiefs of the Antrim clans in the heroic days of our country's history. His Lordship had been in indifferent health for a considerable time past, in consequence of an accident he met with by the breaking of one of his thigh bones, from the effects of which he never completely recovered; but latterly he had been so far recruited as to be able to resume his usual out-door exercise. His relapse was, therefore, not expected, and he sank rapidly. He died a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Wednesday night at his ancestral residence Glenarm Castle, the Countess of Antrim, his brother-in-law, Mr. Bertie, and his nephew, Mr. Montgomery, being with him in his last moments. The late Earl was born in the year 1812, and succeeded his mother, the late Countess, in 1831. In 1836 he married the Lady Laura Cecilia Parker, fifth daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield. He has left only one child, the lady Helen McDonnell, who is now in her 18th year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. Mark Kerr, Commander, R.N., who was born in 1814, and in 1849 married Miss M'Conn, by whom he has several sons.—*Belfast Newsletter*.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF CALEDON.**—On Friday last, the mortal remains of the late James Dupre, Earl of Caledon, were deposited in the family vault at Caledon, and never have we witnessed, on a similar occasion, such an immense assemblage of people as followed the deceased to his grave. The body was conveyed from his Lordship's residence, in London, where he had died, by Holyhead to Dublin, and was met there by Mr. Frizzell, the undertaker of Armagh, who conducted all the subsequent proceedings. At Castleblaney, the coffin was taken from the railroad station, and conveyed, in a hearse drawn by four horses, to the church, where it remained for the night. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the funeral proceeded to Caledon. At Crickeekinnon Castle, where a portion of deceased's estates commence, in the county of Armagh, it was met by a large body of tenantry on horseback with scarfs and hat-bands; and a great number of the carriages of the nobility and gentry from the neighborhood. On reaching the bridge at Caledon, at 12 o'clock, there was a short pause, to allow the carriages to stop; and from that point the whole procession followed the hearse on foot.—*Newry Telegraph*.

**NIGHTINGALES IN IRELAND.**—For the first time, we believe, in this country, the notes of the nightingale were heard in the woodlands adjacent to Whiteabbey, on Friday night last. Some time since, Mr. Hutcheson, of Wellington Park, brought three of these birds from England, two of which he has subsequently set free in his own grounds, making a present of the third, which was not full grown, to a medical friend in Belfast.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

The subjoined paragraph, with reference to the new baron of Inchiquin, late Sir Lucius O'Brien (Smith O'Brien's brother) appears in some of the Irish papers, and is interesting:—"The following is given in a paper in the British Museum, published in 1836, among the state papers relating to Ireland, tempore Henry VIII. 'On Sunday, the 1st day of July, 1543, at the King's manor of Greenwich, in the 35th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Henry the 8th, was the creation of two Earls and Barons of Ireland, whose names were these: the first, Murrrough O'Brien created Earl of Thomond; the second, Wm. Burgh, created Earl of Clanryckard; the third, Donough O'Brien, created Baron of Ybracken. All the patents are under the Great Seal of England, and are to be found in Rymer. By one patent, Murrrough O'Brien is created Earl Tomon for life, with the remainder to Donat O'Brien for life, and Baron of Inskwyne to him and the heirs male of his body. By another, Ulick Boruck is created Earl of Clanricarde and Baron Dunkellin in tail male. By a third patent Donatins O'Brien, is created Baron of Ibracken in tail male, and Earl Tomon for life, the latter title to take place after the death of Murrrough. Murrrough, the first Earl of Thomond, died in 1451, when the earldom devolved, according to the limitation of the patent on his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and passed in regular descent to Henry, eighth Earl, at whose decease in 1551, without issue the honors became dormant. The Barony of Inchiquin was inherited by the first Earl of Thomond's son and heir according to the patent of creation, and passed regularly to Murrrough 6th baron, who was advanced to the earldom of Inchiquin in 1654. From him the earldom descended to Murrrough, the fifth Earl of Inchiquin, who in 1800 was advanced to the Marquisate of Thomond. Sir Lucius O'Brien, now Baron of Inchiquin, is descended lineally from Donough O'Brien, of Dromolyn, second son of the first Earl of Thomond, and next brother to the first Baron of Inchiquin, of the creation of 1443.'"

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.**—A letter from Calais says:—"The news of the approaching arrival at Calais of the Queen of England, accompanied by Prince Albert and their children, is being every day more confirmed, and preparations for their reception are accordingly everywhere made. The batteries of Fort Risban, which will fire the royal salute, are being put in order. The railway company are repainting their station, and the workmen have received orders to have everything finished before the 15th of August. The city gates on the sea side are also being repaired, and the municipality are finishing the footpaths along the route from the port to the Imperial palace. The latter is at this moment full of workmen, who are engaged in embellishing its apartments and its delightful gardens. The city of Calais, which has already received within its walls almost all the crowned heads of Europe, will never have offered a nobler and more sympathetic reception than that which now awaits the august ally of France."

**WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26.**—Lord Panmure has received the following communication from the Crimea, dated the 25th of July:—"Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the army continues in satisfactory health."

**RUSSIAN COMPLIMENT TO THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.**—The following extract from a letter dated St. Petersburg, published in *Le Nord*, show how Lord Raglan was appreciated by the Russians:—"Lord Raglan," says the letter, "has died. During the entire period of the command of this noble general, he succeeded in conciliating the esteem and respect, not only of those with whom his nation was allied, but also of the enemy to whom he was opposed. He was one of the last of that glorious English army which, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated the English name on so many battle-fields, and of which the few remaining veterans bore on their breasts, till lately, the honorable tokens. Lord Raglan was, on several occasions, distinguished by the late Emperor Nicholas, as also by the reigning Emperor. He will be personally regretted in Russia by all who had an opportunity of knowing and appreciating the nobleness of his sentiments and the uprightness of his character. As a subject, he performed his duty by obeying the command of his Sovereign, and as a soldier, by valiantly defending the honor of his flag; but even in the execution of his duty he preserved unblemished to his death his own personal dignity and that of his country. He has fallen, like so many others, a victim to this disastrous war. Honored be his memory, and respected be his grave! which will be as sacred on the soil of Russia as on that of England; and, whilst pointing to it, no Russian will refuse to say—*Siste, victor, heroem, cales!*"

**CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.**—It is in contemplation to establish camps of instruction on Barham Downs, within a few miles of Canterbury, and on Penenden heath, near Maidstone. Engineer officers have been ordered to survey the sites, with a view to ascertain the facilities of obtaining a constant and sufficient supply of water for the troops and horses.

**DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO THE INVALID SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM.**—Colonel Eden, commandant, has distributed several Crimean medals to the invalids at St. Mary's Barracks; also four medals for distinguished service in the Crimea. There was an annuity medal presented to Sergeant-Major John Bergin, 57th Regiment; he also received the Crimean medal, with two clasps, Balaklava and Inkermann. The commandant observed that the pleasing duty had fallen on him of presenting these medals, by command of Her Majesty, to those brave men who had fought so valiantly, and shed their blood for their country's cause.—He hoped all would value the honours thus conferred on them by their Queen. The annuity medal to Sergeant-Major confers the sum of £20 a year. The Sergeant-Major acknowledged Her Majesty's kindness for bestowing on him the grant, and also to Colonel Eden for the kind manner in which he presented it. At Inkermann the Sergeant-Major was in the Fourth Division, with only a small detachment of about 150 men of his Regiment; and they became opposed to a powerful Russian column. Seeing the necessity of vigorous action, as the Russians were endeavouring to outflank the British, he stepped in front of his detachment, with Captain Vinables, carrying the regimental colours, and called on them in the name of their Queen and country, and the old name they bore of "Die hard," to follow him. The whole of the men, with the officer, immediately obeyed; they opened a steady fire, and afterwards charged the strong force against them, which the detachment routed most gallantly. The French 7th came up on the right of the 57th, and completed the route of the whole Russian force which the gallant few of the 57th commenced. The other part of the regiment, with the officers, were that morning engaged in the trenches. The Sergeant-Major has seen nearly twenty-five years' service.

The Arctic Committee decides to give MacClure £5000 for the North West passage.

The son of the ex Minister of Piedmont is under arrest in London, for robbing a fellow inmate of his hotel, of £600.

**THE SAINTS AGAIN AT FAULT.**—There is every reason to believe that the obnoxious Sunday Beer Bill will be immediately repealed. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the operation of that unpopular, inconvenient, and uncalculated measure, which ordains that every public-house shall be shut at ten o'clock on Sunday night, is dead against the continuance of such an enactment. Only two or three witnesses spoke in its favour, and those who did so were scarcely entitled to a hearing. Alderman Carden is nothing better than a selfish fanatic, who would impose the Maine Liquor Law on working men, but admits that he has never thought of inflicting it on himself. Mr. G. Cruikshank, a pragmatic water-drinker, likewise volunteered evidence in favour of the obnoxious Beer Bill objecting, however, that it did not go far enough. With the exception of these two worthies, and the vague testimony of Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, the entire evidence given before Mr. Berkeley's committee was decidedly favourable to an amendment of the Act. The Bill will, therefore, be repealed; and it is to be hoped that the recent demonstrations in Hyde-park, together with this other triumph over the Sabbatarians, will check the mischievous and inconvenient meddlings of the Shaftesburys, Grosvenors, and Erringtons, with the comforts and wants of the people. Let us have no more attempts to make persons "pious" by Act of Parliament, for they may lead to disturbance, and must inevitably fail to accomplish a good purpose.

The English, outwardly, are already a most religious people—in many things, too much so. Perhaps if we had more true religion, and less hypocrisy, we should have fewer bishops. The passing and repeal of the Sunday Beer Act, together with the withdrawal of Lord R. Grosvenor's obnoxious Sunday Trading Bill, must convince the working classes what encroachments would be made upon their liberties, did they quietly submit to three or four canting noblemen leading them by the nose. The people have the power to repel one-sided legislation—would to God they more frequently used it.

**HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY.**—There was no demonstration in Hyde-park last Sunday; but, in case of any meeting being attempted in the evening, Mr. May, the superintendent of the A division, Mr. Gibbs, the superintendent of the B division, together with inspectors Dargan, Banks, Langley, and several others, were kept in reserve at the archway under the Wellington Statue, Hyde-park-corner. Men were also placed along Piccadilly, St. James's-square, and Belgrave-square, so as to be enabled, in case of an emergency, to communicate with head-quarters. It was rumored that the windows of the Bishop of London's town residence would be broken, but certainly nothing of the sort was done. Passing along Pall-mall, a few persons were occasionally seen walking about looking into the windows of the club-houses, and ejaculating, "If we see any of the nobs drinking their wine, let us go in for their windows." Although there were many noblemen and gentlemen in most of the club-houses, as far as could be seen they were only reading the newspapers, and consequently nothing was resorted to.

The investigation into the conduct of the police at the Hyde Park Sunday demonstrations still continues, and proves that the police used very unnecessary violence. The conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of Police is severely commented on.

**THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.**—A large open-air meeting was held at Butts, near Rochdale, with the view of obtaining popular support to the proposition for suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The opponents of this object, however, mustered in strength sufficient to carry resolutions expressive of a determination to resist the introduction of any such law, and for the repeal of the Beer Bill.

**RESPECTABLE RASCALS.**—We are really beginning to be afraid of everything in the shape of respectability, for recent events have shown us, that the shape of respectability may very probably include the form alone without the substance. The cloak of religion seems to be nothing better than an extensive wrap-rascal, and we are afraid that we should find the garb of piety very often little better than a sort of moral Mackintosh thrown over the loose habits of the wearer. One of the latest instances of respectable rascality is that of a pious prig who has collected subscriptions for a number of ragged schools, and pocketed the proceeds. This gentleman will probably confess the weakness of the flesh, allude to the human race in general as poor worms, and after a few ebullitions of cant, will no doubt be received again with open arms by his puritanical brethren, and with open pockets by his unfortunate victims. We wish that the public would open their eyes instead of their purses to those pious impostors, who are getting just now "as plentiful as blackberries," or, more appropriately speaking, "as thick as thieves."—*Punch*.

An action is now pending in the Consistory Court to compel the Hon. and Revd. Robert Liddell, Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, to discontinue the use of certain furniture and decorations in the celebration of divine service, inconsistent with the laws and ritual of the Church of England.—The articles complained of are an altar of carved wood, a cross, golden candlesticks with candles a yard high, a credensia, and five various colored altar cloths for different seasons.

**SCOTLAND INVADED BY WHALES.**—The *Inverness Courier* informs us that a few days prior to the sailing of the steamer Baltic a large number of bottle-nosed whales entered the Moray Firth on the northeastern coast, and proceeded to enjoy themselves. The fishermen of the vicinity were highly indignant at such familiarity, and immediately put forth in boats, and by various alarming demonstrations succeeded in so frightening the cetaceous monsters of the deep that they plunged pell-mell upon the sandy shore of the bay, were stranded beyond the possibility of return to their native element. One hundred and sixty four were captured in this manner at the town of Waterloo, and many others along the shore at various places.—The fish were from twelve to twenty feet in length, and realized great profit to their captors. The *Glasgow Mail* says that whales are also dashing ashore in various parts of the Isle of Skye on the west coast of Scotland, and that great numbers of them have been taken. At the town of Sconser, one shepherd dispatched more than twenty of them with a scythe.

UNITED STATES.

**CONVERSION.**—The Rev. William Markoe, together with Mrs. Markoe and family, were received into the Catholic Church on the festival of St. Alphonsus, August 2d, by the Rev. Mr. Everett, in St. Anne's church, New York. Mr. M. was for several years a much esteemed clergyman of the Episcopal denomination, officiating in Delafield, Wisconsin, under Dr. Kemper, the Protestant Bishop, and was educated at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in this city. Within a few weeks past, in the State of New York, three ministers, Messrs. Wheaton, Whitcher, and Markoe, have been received into the Holy Church. While thanking God for the mercy shown them in this guidance into the true fold, we pray for those who yet remain outside the grace of conversion, and the grace of corresponding to the promptings and influence of the Divine Spirit.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

**NEW WHEAT.**—24,000 bushels of prime white Illinois Wheat, this year's growth, were sold in Rochester last week by sample, at \$1 85 per bushel.

The *Mobile Tribune* of the 18th ultimo, says new flour is selling there at five dollars per barrel, and confidently predicts that in three weeks it will be sold for three dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

**NORFOLK, August 8.**—The yellow fever has made its appearance in various parts of our city; there is no abatement of its violence in the ports along the Mississippi.

George Copway, the Chippewa Indian, has taken the stump in Kentucky in behalf of the Know Nothing cause. George is a Methodist preacher, and a native of Canada.—*Boston Pilot*.

**FEARFUL CALAMITY.**—About half-past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a portion of the heavy stone cornice of the splendid building being erected for the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, gave way while the workmen were in the act of hoisting a stone, and fell upon the sidewalk with an awful crash. The building is five stories in height, and the mass of masonry which gave way was about sixty feet in length, and immensely heavy, being more than two-thirds of the cornice on the Third street front. A suffocating cloud of dust rolled up from the rubbish of the fatal cornice, the massive and graceful appearance of which had been universally admired, and in a few moments a large crowd collected, and the mangled remains of six men quite dead, two gasping in their last agonies, and two others badly injured, were speedily taken from the ruins.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

We learn from the *N. Y. Spectator* that on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., Mr. John Elliott, a Methodist local preacher, of Williamsburg, L.I., and his daughter Mary Ann Elliott, were bathing on the beach at Coney Island, below the Oceanic House, when they were swept out by the undertow, and drowned. Two other persons, a Henry Boyd, jun., and a Miss Eastman, were also caught in the same current, but fortunately managed to secure one of the boards floating about and were towed towards the shore.

**CASTLE GARDEN, New York.**—Since this place has been fitted up for emigrants, the occupation for funnery, who swindle emigrants, has been destroyed.—This makes these vampires rampant, and, in consequence, there has been some rioting at Castle Garden.

**LIQUOR IN PORTLAND.**—A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* writes from Portland:—"In calling attention to Portland, the mind reverts at once to the theme of the liquor law, but less is heard of this lately absorbing question than in Massachusetts. I see the liquor law still lives with its array of casks, bottles, and demi-johns, full in sight from two streets, while opposite holes in the glass of the front windows of two stories remain mementoes of the late 'battle fought and victory won.' This may be the most radical main law city of all others, but certain it is, I have seen more men drunk this one day than I have seen elsewhere for a week."

**St. Louis, Aug. 9.**—At the liquor dealers convention last evening, resolutions were passed calling upon every man interested in the traffic in the state to pledge himself to work incessantly for the repeal of the prohibitory law, and to vote for no man for any office who was not also unmistakably opposed to it.

**DECISION IN FAVOR OF A MAN GETTING DRUNK IN HIS OWN HOUSE.**—The *Buffalo Commercial* says that a case occurred under the Maine law in that city on Tuesday, in which a decision was given in favor of the defendant. A man who was considerably intoxicated, and was making a disturbance in his own house, was arrested and arraigned before the Justice on charge of violating the provisions of the new law. The point urged by the counsel for the defence was, that the law did not authorize the apprehension of a man for being intoxicated in his own house. The point was finally sustained and the defendant discharged.

**WITHDRAWALS FROM THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.**—We learn from the *Columbus Times* that more than a dozen members of the order in Muscogee county have already retired and that many more will follow suit. They are the *Times* fears, so heartily ashamed of having joined the order that they will not publish their cards. From the *Advocate of the South* we learn that twenty-nine persons quit the order at Buena Vista, Madison county, Ga., on Saturday, the 21st ult. What makes this defection the more galling, is the fact that it was publicly announced at the Court House just one week before, that there would be a meeting of the order, to initiate fifty new members. They initiated one, says the *Advocate*, and lost twenty-nine. Twenty or thirty more were expected to quit at the next meeting.—*Savannah Georgian*.

**OUR NATIONAL DEBT.**—While we are boasting of our surplus of twenty-two millions in the Treasury, and our small debt of fifty millions it will be well to note the fact that the amount of claims already prepared for the Court in Washington is over three hundred millions, exclusive of the French Spoliation bill, which claims five millions. We opine that many claims will be thrown out by the Court, which was established, not for the purpose of spending the public money by satisfying imaginary claims, but merely as an expeditious vehicle for the settlement of disputed accounts.—*N. Y. Herald*.

**DISASTROUS AND BLOODY AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES AT SIERRA LEONE.**—We have received fuller particulars of the affray in which a detachment of British troops were defeated with great loss, by a force of the natives, in Sierra Leone. It appears that in May, differences having arisen between some traders and the inhabitants, the Teazer, 3 gun steamer, with a number of troops, (150) was despatched to the spot. The Teazer anchored at 9 A.M. on the 22d off the town of Malageak, and after firing a 32-pound shot and a 16 pound shell over the town, a flag of truce was hoisted at the King's house, upon which "a palaver" was held with the King, but being unsatisfactory, at the expiration of one hour and a half the troops advanced to the centre of the town without opposition, and set fire to the mosque, the King's house, and several other buildings. The intense heat of the flames compelled the troops to retire to the boats, on reaching which a smart fire was opened upon them by the enemy in ambush at each side of the landing place, and 5 soldiers were wounded. The troops however reached the Teazer without further opposition. On the morning of the 23d, at an early hour, Commander Nicholas poured into the town (which was still in flames) and the adjacent bushes, grape, canister, and shell. In half an hour the troops again landed without opposition and advanced. The natives in the night had received an overwhelming reinforcement, which lay in ambush, and on the troops approaching they found themselves nearly surrounded on all sides with a deadly fire. The men being shot down in great numbers by the unseen foes, nothing remained but to make a hasty retreat. One boat succeeded in reaching the Teazer; but the pinnace, with 30 men, in pushing off, filling and capsized, riddled with bullets. The soldiers were either drowned, shot by the enemy, or butchered when they gained the banks of the river. Of the 150 men of all ranks embarked, 72 were killed, 12 wounded or missing and, 9 taken prisoners; (since released).—*American Paper*.

**REMITTANCES**  
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 Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

**THE TRUE WITNESS**  
 AND  
**CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.**  
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1855.

TO THE READERS OF THE TRUE WITNESS.

We are now commencing our sixth volume; and it may be well to say a few words to our readers on our affairs past, present, and future. First of all, we are anxious to know whether, in our capacity of journalist, we have given satisfaction to the majority of our subscribers—to please all is hardly within the power of an editor. We have certainly done our best as far as our limited capabilities would allow;—and if we have not done all we might do, it is simply because we had not room. We are fully aware that the TRUE WITNESS might be made much more interesting to the generality of readers, if we had only space and some little assistance in the editorial department. There is more variety required in a weekly paper than one man can give it; and, with God's help, we will endeavor to make a better provision for the literary taste of our readers, by enlarging our paper and engaging a competent assistant. But this we cannot do unless we are well supported—unless our subscription list is also considerably enlarged, and our friends become more punctual and more prompt in their payments. We have many kind and active friends all over the province—many really good subscribers, whose returns are as regular as we could desire; but they are not sufficiently numerous to warrant us in making any enlargement of our paper as we purpose doing in January next, if God spares us life and health. To our large number of merely nominal subscribers—persons who patronise us so far as to take our paper, but seem to think payment wholly unnecessary—we would say that, whatever they may think, we certainly cannot persuade printers to work for us gratis; neither can our large paper-bills be liquidated without money; and we would thank those who are in arrears (some two or three years) to bear this in mind. This is a disagreeable subject, quite as much so to us as to the defaulters; but necessity has no law—we are compelled to speak in this way, hoping that it may bring these oblivious friends of ours to a better understanding.

To our generous and effective supporters—and we thank God they are many—we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks. On them we rely principally for that encouragement necessary in carrying out our views. Every one of them can get at least one of his friends or neighbors to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS, and to pay for it promptly like men and Christians. If they can get more than one new subscriber, it will be all the better; but let every one endeavor to get one at least. By this means we shall soon be enabled to make our paper somewhat more worthy their support.

With regard to the principles on which the paper is conducted, it is needless to say that on all questions affecting religion and the well-being of our Catholic people, our course shall ever be precisely what it has been. We have but two great objects in view—the glory of God, and the spiritual and temporal welfare of our readers. We belong exclusively to no party, but we write for Catholics as a body; and, with God's help, will treat of all questions, either remotely or proximately affecting their interests.

**ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON.**

We are indebted to the *Montreal Herald* for the following telegraphic reports:—

New York, August 15.  
 The Cunard steamer *Lebanon*, from Liverpool, with dates to July 31st, arrived here at 7 a.m.  
 Since the sailing of the *Baltic* nothing has occurred to alter the position of affairs, and this lack of news, together with the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the Austrian, Prussian, and German relations with the Western Powers, gave a dull and heavy tone to everything.

The latest despatches from the Crimea are to the 27th July, and announce nothing new.

At Liverpool the only excitement is that created by the Angel Gabriel, Mr. Orr, who had turned up there in the street preaching line, and created some disturbance.

The London *News* announces the arrival in that city of General Count Yennowski, a distinguished Polisher, who came by special invitation of the Government. It is supposed that this visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, which just now are under discussion in ministerial circles.

There had been very little change in Breadstuffs in the Liverpool markets; and the continued favorable weather on the crops had the effect of keeping the trade in Wheat and Flour very dull.

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.**

HALIFAX, August 15.  
 The steamship *America* arrived here at 4 1/2 p.m., with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The news presents no feature of special importance. The Allies were daily extending their advances. The assault on the Redan and Malakoff was anxiously looked for. The latest advices from the Crimea were up to July 30th, on which day Gortschakoff telegraphs there was a cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

A grand secret expedition is in preparation, and the harbors and Kameisch and Balaklava were crowded with vessels to take part in it.

The French Government is said to have chartered 97 small steamers for river service, each to be capable of conveying 500 men. Rumors were current in Paris on the 3rd that the bombardment of Malakoff and the Redan had been recommenced.

A despatch received from London at the latest moment says that the weekly newspapers learn that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised, and that communications of a momentous character had just been received from Germany by the Western Powers.

Accounts from Asia are contradictory, and it is asserted that the Russians were retiring from Kars and the Crejesnol.

From the Baltic there is no news. The Queen had sent a message to Parliament, asking that provision be made for any extraordinary expenses which might arise. This was followed by a proposition from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue 7,000,000 dollars additional in exchequer bills.

**THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.**

We give below from our American exchanges a detailed account of the fearful riots which took place in Louisville last week, during the time of the election. Who can read these accounts without a thrill of horror and of generous indignation? Which of us will not thank our stars that we live not in "the freest country in the world," but in the so-called "paradise of fools?" Never in modern times have such wholesale barbarities been perpetrated on harmless, unoffending people—we beg pardon, we were forgetting the scenes enacted in France during the Reign of Terror, when France was, we suppose, for the time being, "the freest country in the world," inasmuch as mob-law was paramount to all others—just as it is to-day in the cities and towns and villages of the neighboring republic.

What will the *Boston Pilot*, and *Brownson's Review*, and the other native-Catholic journals, say to this? Are the miserable survivors of the Irish and German population of Louisville to be set down as asses because they have left that polluted city to its wicked Know-Nothing masters? We trow not.

We are loath to counsel anything that might lead to bloodshed; but the fact is, that such foreigners as choose to run the risk of remaining in the United States, must organize themselves, and arm at once. It is never lawful to become the aggressor; but it is always lawful to defend a man's own life; and our opinion is, that if these brutal Know-Nothings knew the foreigners (as they call them) to be well armed, able and willing to defend their lives, they would not dare to attack them. Cruelly and cowardice almost invariably go together. With regard to the Irish, who were the chief sufferers in this lamentable tragedy, they have been trained from their infancy to a horror of using fire-arms. You will find them rushing out, with sticks in their hands, to encounter the deadly assault of men armed with double-barrelled revolvers; for the Irishman—at least the Catholic Irishman—never goes into a fray with intent to kill.—He merely intends to fight, and if he can to knock down his man. But all this must change. In a country where he is proscribed and hunted down, he must learn to turn on his pursuer, and defend himself when attacked. Where he has to deal with infuriated wild beasts, "panting for blood," he must either fight them with their own weapons, or leave the country to themselves:—

From the *Louisville Courier*.

We passed, yesterday, through the forms of an election. As provided by the statute, the polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater farce, or as we should term it, tragedy, enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed, was, during the day, in possession of an armed mob, the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ and the popular leaders of the Know-Nothing party.

On Sunday night, large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second Wards to see that the polls were properly opened. These men, the "American Executive Committee," supplied with requisite refreshments, and as may be imagined they were in very fit condition on yesterday morning to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed they discharged the important trusts committed to them in such a manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of outlaws! They opened the polls; they provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they buffed and buffed all who could not show the sign; they in fact converted the election into a perfect farce, without one redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations was devised. Indeed we do not care to know when such a system of outrage—such perfidy—such dastardly—was conceived. We only blush for Kentucky that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindles.

It would be impossible to know when or how this riot commenced. By day break the polls were taken

possession of by the American party, and in pursuit of their preconceived game, they used every stratagem or device to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the "guardians of the polls" his soundness on the K. N. question. We were personally witnesses to the procedure of the party in certain wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the Seventh Ward we discovered that for three hours in the outset in the morning it was impossible for those not "posted" to vote without the greatest difficulty. In the Sixth Ward a party of bullies were masters of the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case of one fellow, the Hon. Wm. Thomasson, formerly a member of Congress from this district, interfered, and while appealing to the maddened crowd to cease their acts of violence, Mr. Thomasson was struck from behind and beat. His gray hairs, his long public service, his manly presence, and his thorough Americanism, availed nothing with the crazed mob. Other and serious fights occurred.

In the Sixth Ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and then beaten for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants them. About the Court House there was stationed during the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of tuffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Green streets, about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated. The foreigners were worsted, and several of them taking refuge in a house, had to escape the rear way with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partly subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was also shot while driving along in his buggy.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed marching toward the scene of the reputed outrages. Going up Shelby street this body of men and boys became wild with excitement, and when they reached Green street were panting for blood. Here it was that while the preliminaries of battle were being arranged, the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this first shot officer Williams was peppered with small shots; Joe Selvaige received ten shots; Frank Stout was shot slightly in the arm and side; William Richards received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Ward Morris was slightly injured, and Wm. Atkinson received several bad wounds. In the same melee Mr. Ether was wounded by a ball that crushed the bones in one of his legs, rendering amputation necessary for the safety of his life. Having dispersed the Germans, the mob demolished the corner coffee house, kept by Chris. Mein. In a short time this army of Vandals, receiving constant armed accessions from all quarters of the city, as the news was spread, took up its march, stopping next at Conrad Kitzler's, corner of Walnut and Shelby, who was sitting in his house quietly enjoying his pipe and beer. His neighborhood had not previously been the scene of any disorder, and he had particularly abstained from going on the street during the day. No attention, however, was paid to Mr. Kitzler's good behaviour. The property for which he had laboriously worked was nearly demolished, his furniture cut in pieces, and the lives of himself and family threatened.

At this point a fight occurred in the street, in which a German, residing on Shelby and Madison streets, was killed and several injured. E. M. Saatkamp, a German baker on Walnut street, received several cuts in the head. Having finished the work of destruction at poor Kitzler's, the mad mob pushed further on Shelby street, and had nearly reached the Catholic Church, which they proposed sacking and burning, when Mayor Barbee appeared in the crowd. His efforts at pacification were for some time fruitless, but at last he gained the multitude's attention, went and examined the church, reported "no powder found," and then having assured them that they had won the election, ordered them, under the command of Captain Rousseau, to return to their respective wards.

Peace was but partially restored in that section when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by fifty men, armed with muskets and bayonets, came up street at a furious rate. This party, under the command of Captain D. C. Stone, proceeded up Main street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity the following property was destroyed, viz:

Ambrewster's large brewery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned. Loss over \$6,000. Mr. A. was out of the city at the time. The pretext for destroying his property is that some person had shot from one of his brewery windows at a crowd who was pursuing a German.

Adolph Peter's brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessfully.

Charles Heybach's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast. The confectory of Daniel Smook was attacked, and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery.

Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured. In the attack on the brewery, Saddler, the cart driver, was badly wounded, and his wife, being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends, for fear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned, and the windows in Chas. Drou's barber shop broken. These houses belong to Mr. Raymond, who lives in the country.

The grocery store of Fred. Burghold was completely gutted of its contents, his damages being fully \$1,000. Adjoining, the shoe store of Joseph Hook, was similarly treated. These houses are the property of Jacob Stealer.

About 12 o'clock at night a frame grocery on the corner of Madison and Shelby streets was burned. On Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment, belonging to Thos. Garrety, was set on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Garrety was sick in bed at the time, and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small—some \$500—leaves him and his family destitute.

On Main street, a little further above, on the opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edward Prim was burned to the ground. Loss about \$600.

During the trouble on Monday afternoon, a German named John Vogt, residing on Clay street, near Madis-

son street, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast, and her young child injured. A German named Keiser, living on Marshall street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman, was chased by a large party and shot on Monday evening, near Owsley, Kinnaird & Co.'s pork house. He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that James Genet was his murderer.

George Edgerton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in a fight in the corner of Shelby and Marshall, and Hein, a German ropemaker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrence in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered. A great many whose names we could not ascertain were more or less injured.

In the Fifth Ward, between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday, a dastardly attack was made on Henry M. Smith.

Late in the afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, an Irishman was peaceably walking along the pavement in front of the Court House, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by. He attempted to escape, but was pursued by some thirty men who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with one end loaded with lead. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pitchfork into his chest. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pitchfork on his shoulder, blood running from its prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were permitted to go along undisturbed in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets.—About 5 o'clock a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the Eighth Ward, about the same time. William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung!!! but not dying, he was taken to jail, where he expired during the night.

About 8 o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets were surrounded by a very large, excited, and well armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building, occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two perished in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house, occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building, occupied as a boarding house by Charles Ryan, was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick, occupied by M. Kinney, a cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick, in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McGinty, and Mrs. O'Dowd. The next house was occupied by Denis O'Brien, Mrs. Henery, and Mrs. McGrath. Farther up the street two brick stores, one used by John M. Donald, grocer, were nearly demolished. On Eleventh street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Denis Higgins, James Welsh, and Mrs. Monahan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn—brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Q. had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten and then burned last night. On the opposite side of Main, two houses occupied by John Fitzgerald and Mrs. Traitor were burned.

The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous in themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants only reached the street to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at a door he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others, shot to pieces, returned to the burning houses, preferring rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaped in woman's clothes, was detected, and shot! Another, who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning upon the arm of his wife, torn away, and deliberately shot! To escape from within to the street without being killed was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people, thus caged in their own house, were burned alive! there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

THE EFFECT.—Yesterday most of the business houses in the first ward were closed, the populace being in constant fear of another outbreak. Over one hundred German families quitted the city, many with their furniture and goods. Others had the remnants of their damaged household possessions taken to auction stores for sale. The effect of the terrible riots of Monday on the prosperity of Louisville, will be perceptible for many, many years.

From the *Journal*, Aug. 8.

There was a grand evacuation yesterday. On Fifth-street, below Main, and also in the lower part of the city, many of the Irish families residing there left, notwithstanding the assurance of the Mayor that they would be protected. About three hundred left on the mail boat for Cincinnati.

**THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS—THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES—THE CATHOLIC PRESS.**

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.  
 Montreal, August 13th, 1855.

DEAR SIR—The past week has brought sad news from the South. The smouldering fire of persecution begins to break forth, sweeping away every barrier that would obstruct its course. Know-Nothingism has made a new demonstration at an election in Louisville. We have, as yet, no reliable accounts of this last outrage, further than that the Irish were literally burned up in their houses, and one Irishman hung in the public street, forsooth, for having fired on Americans. A very likely story that he, or any other like him, would have fired from their houses on Americans with-out grievous and intolerable provocation. The truth is, that the Know-Nothings of Louisville envied the notoriety of their brethren of Ellsworth, New Orleans,

Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, &c., and thirsted for an opportunity to smite the "bloody Irish Papists." And they did so, with a vengeance, and with a barbarity all their own. Louisville has even exceeded its sister cities and towns in the honorable art of persecution. The wholesale atrocities committed there during the past week, will certainly form an interesting chapter in the local history of the place. And yet, Mr. Editor, these things are done in broad day-light all over the United States. From Maine to Louisiana, from Massachusetts to Alabama, it is all the same.—All Catholics, but especially those of Irish origin, are proscribed by the intellless conspirators who glory in their hatred of everything Jesuitical, that is to say, Catholic. And yet this very country where the law is powerless to put down such diabolical associations, is facetiously called "the freest country in the world." Truly, one would think those words were meant to convey a bitter sarcasm, did we not know them to be written in good faith by one who boasts of his descent from the harsh, unyielding, cold-blooded Puritans, who persecuted every creature that dared to differ from them in religion, just to show their hatred of religious persecution. Yes, Mr. Editor, the freedom now enjoyed by Irish Catholics in the United States, is about equal to what they would have enjoyed had their lot been cast in the vicinity of Plymouth Rock amongst the stern old Puritans, of whom Dr. Brownson is so proud.

And this brings me to another branch of my subject. There are in the land of Know-Nothings a certain number of editors, both lay and clerical, who pretend to advise and admonish the Irish on all manner of occasions, professing the greatest possible interest in their welfare, and assuming a sort of right to their unlimited obedience—a right which is wholly and purely fictitious. These gentlemen are all native-born Americans; imbued with all the feelings and many of the prejudices of that people. Amongst the latter may be classed a thorough and deep-seated contempt for the Irish, although some of them are the sons of Irish fathers—"by Irish mothers nursed."—Others again will boastfully tell you that they have not a drop of Irish blood in their veins, but are of the real, undoubted Anglo-Saxon race—the real Simon Pure. Well! these gentlemen have, with one solitary and honorable exception, the Catholic press in their hands; that press is mainly supported by the Irish people; and yet their self-installed teachers will let no opportunity escape of testifying their unmitigated contempt for "the Paddies." Even when they appear to give them friendly advice, the snake is still in the grass. Does a question of serious import to the whole Irish Catholic people come before the public, does one of themselves propose a plan, a simple, practical plan for the consideration of all concerned, oh! he is immediately set down by our native-American-Catholic editors as "a would-be-leader"—"a calumniator of American institutions," and "wholly unworthy of credit." His motives are said to be of the basest and most mercenary kind, and those who may be disposed to adopt his views, are very politely set down as "asses"—yes asses, good reader—asses and "fools." The United States are found out, and that by bitter experience, to be no fitting home for the Catholics of Ireland yearly crossing the ocean in quest of peace and prosperity. It is seen that they are more or less demoralized, and un-Christianized by coming in contact with the wicked and the ungodly who worship no God but Mammon; those who love them—who rejoice in their prosperity and mourn with them in their adversity—those whose lot is, for weal or woe, bound up with theirs, would seek to turn the tide of emigration into a more favorable channel, and induce the people to seek a country where Catholicity is in the ascendant, where there is or can be no tarring or feathering of priests—no burning of Irishmen and Irishwomen in their houses because of their race and religion, or hanging of Irishmen in the streets, because they defend their lives and properties—where Catholics have separate schools established by law for their children, and where their religious men and women can walk abroad by day or by night in perfect safety in the distinctive habits of their orders. Well! this country—of course I mean Canada—is forthwith honored with the style and title of "the paradise of fools!" Certainly, the United Province of Canada is much obliged to the Editor of the *New York Freeman's Journal* who hit upon the above phrase, so elegant and so complimentary. And yet the capital of that province has been, not unjustly, styled "the Rome of America"—"the City of Mary." It is something strange, surely, to hear a Catholic editor mention Canada as "the paradise of fools." Again, the respected editor of the *Boston Pilot*, in his usual cavalier style of treating his Irish readers, is pleased to designate the Canada-emigration scheme as "a stampede of asses!" Certainly he must calculate on having eradicated every lingering remains of Irish feeling from the minds and hearts of his readers when he ventures to speak to them and of them in such a way. The readers of the *Boston Pilot* are, I think, almost exclusively Irish—at least of Irish origin;—can they pocket this insult?—will they allow the only layman in the United States, who is able and willing to advocate their interests—I mean Thomas D'Arcy McGee—will they allow him to be hunted down thus by a handful of American Catholics, who are ashamed to own them as brethren in the faith?—will they follow the counsels of him who is devoting the best years of his life, and is prepared to devote it all to the advancement of the Catholic Irish at home and abroad—who may well be considered as the representative and the advocate of our scattered people; or listen to the insidious, hollow advice of those who, in their private moments, sneer at every thing Irish, as low and disorderly—who deny to our people even that which Catholics of other races are willing to acknowledge—their great instrumentality in spreading the faith over the world—who say, in the pride of their hearts, "the Church could get along in America if the Irish had never crossed the ocean?" Among the most prominent of these is the *Boston Pilot*—a paper professedly Irish, and established solely in the Irish interest. Its course is, therefore, the more inexplicable. What has it been doing during the past year? Why, of course, advising the Irish—telling them, with the utmost possible gravity, that it would be advisable for them to have the naturalization laws changed, so as to prevent them from voting, forsooth, in order to exclude the German radicals and infidels. Poor faithful sons of St. Patrick, you are fallen indeed, when you are placed on a par with infidel revolutionists! What paper was it that defended, and even anticipated, Brownson's native articles; and would have crammed them down the throats of its Irish readers? The same *Boston Pilot*, with its Irish proprietor and its native editor. But let it go on in the same course

for a year or two longer, and it requires no prophet to foresee the consequence. It will "fall from its high estate," so sure as there is love of race and country amongst our people. Again, we have the *New York Freeman's Journal* volunteering its admonitions, and treating of our affairs with offensive and bitter irony. That journal we cannot so much blame, inasmuch as the editor is not Irish either by birth or blood; and his paper never pretended to be an Irish paper. Still we know how to appreciate the spirit in which he approaches our affairs.

It is with real reluctance that I have entered into this subject; but I think that, with us Irish, forbearance can go no farther. We are not spaniels, that we should lick the hand that strikes us. The glories of our past history, and our ancient renown as a people, may be nothing to others—our *soi-disant* friends may not care for Tara or Binn Boroinne, as they contemptuously boast;—the sacred memory of O'Connell may be by them unhonored; and our greatest prelates may be of small account, because of their Irish origin; but still we are a proud people—proud of our ancestry—proud of our by-gone glory—proud of our great men, past and present; and we cannot be spat upon with impunity.

To you, Mr. Editor, who have generously volunteered your most effective aid in defence of a persecuted, but ever-grateful people, I need make no apology for the length of this letter.

I am, dear Sir, &c., &c.,

ONE OF THE IRISH IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Russelltown, C.W., August 6, 1855.

Mr. Editor—The Catholics of this place would not have condescended to notice the paltry Orange demonstration of the Covey-hill *canaille* on the 12th ult., had it not been for the low braggadocio spirit, and the cowardly disposition to outrage, that their impunity on that occasion—personal, legal, and journalistic—has since then evoked. The resuscitation in this part of Canada of the deceased and potescent monster, so long the curse of unfortunate Ireland, is entirely owing to the Christian and persevering efforts of the Anglican minister of Russelltown, who, having himself received a gratuitous preparation for the ministry from the charity of his coreligionists, seems to think that he is best repaying their kindness by rupturing all bonds of charity between them and their Catholic fellow-subjects.

Orangeism here had long been defunct; decomposition had long set in. The stench alone, so peculiar to bloated carcases—victims to drunkenness and crime—was all that remained to warn away shuddering humanity, when this Rev. gentleman, whose mission was "peace on earth to men of good will," undertakes to evoke its foul spirit from the murderers Hell, to reanimate with it, Faulkenstein-like, the fetid monster, and let it loose again upon the land, blaspheming God, and brutalising man.

Motley groups of ruffianly looking old men, who had figured with "Sam Gray," and other Orange heroes in Irish massacres; younger scions of the same worthy sires—pot-valiant with adulterated "high wines," and burning with the desire, so characteristic of men in a savage state, of appearing formidable and terrific in the eyes of their Squaws, the Squaws themselves decked out in their tinsel finery, and bedizened with orange tape, and evidently impressed with the conviction, that their staggering admirers would make short work of Sebastopol—congregated about 10 o'clock a.m.; and with feelings of deadly hostility to Papacy and the "Maine law," commenced "moving on" Russelltown corners. Near that place they were met by a dozen or two very thirsty and very unsteady equestrians, constituting the "flower of Huntington!" The "flower pots of Huntington!" would be more graphic of them *tout ensemble*, as the ubiquitous orange lily protruded from every button-hole, even of their "inexpressibles!" To do that modest, unconscious, and much-abused flower simple justice, it was, among the "fair women and brave men" present, the only sweet-smelling thing that came under our olfactory observation. The two columns being united, they, with that daring conduct that has ever distinguished Williamites when a grog-shop was to be "carried," entered at a run the village tavern, and demanded the immediate surrender of its *matériel*. The worthy Boniface received them seated on a punchon, between which and himself a strong family resemblance was so apparent, that it struck the observation even of the casual spectator.

Minus head and "crural appendages," he might, with perfect safety, have been substituted for his seat; and even the tapping operation would, according to general belief, have produced a fluid differing from genuine rum only in the slight chemical change undergone in descending the gullet.

"Twas thus La Mancha's Knight, in Spanish inns,  
Did whilome tomahawk the porcine skins!  
Thus gave its *exeat* to reeking swine,  
Just so deposited in skins of swine!"

I may here observe, *en passant*, that Boniface in his convivial moments, is in the habit of boasting that at one time government offered to "make him a Square" (Squire); and that of this no body has the least doubt, as he is already considerably more than a circle.

The "glorious and immortal memory" having been drunk and drowned, they were treated to an *extempore* homily by the *prospero* of the pageant; the Anglican minister, who advised his "Calibans" to return to their dens without striking or beating their political or religious opponents. This farce strongly reminded me of a scene I had formerly witnessed in Trinity College, Dublin. A victimized tailor attempted to arrest an insolvent student, but the young scamp mounted a bench, and earnestly requested his fellow-townsmen "not to nail the poor tailor's ears to the College pump;" a hint that was immediately carried into execution as adroitly as it was suggested. The Rev. gentleman having thus affected to take vast credit to himself for enforcing peace and order, the disorderly rabble, with yells of "No Popery," "No Surrender," "To Hell with the Pope," straggled onwards in threes, on the principle of "triangular bases, being the surest for ricketty superstructures;" and the night that closed in on all eyes, and both sexes, in their inebriated movement homewards, will be memorable in the annals of Covey-hill, as from it they will date the development of their loyalty, their piety, and their illegitimate population.

Their impunity on this occasion, as I said before, has inspired them with audacity to throw out threats as to what they will do on next 12th July. "They will march to Chrysoptom—the Mass-house there shall bear their mark," &c.; and still more ferocious menaces.

Pray, Mr. Editor, say a word to call the attention of Government to this rabid lunatic-asylum on Covey-hill, and the equal meanness of allowing them to go at large, hounded on by an Anglican "Angel Gabriel." If neglected, secret counter-organisations must be an inevitable necessity; as a people who, in every part of the world, "contend with the lion, may not submit to be devoured by the cowardly wolf."

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours most truly,  
AN IRISHMAN.

The *Canadian Monarchist* discourses upon cant:

"Of all the forms, which Proteus-like Cant assumes none is so disgusting as when it puts on the mantle of religion, to cover the grossest depravity. In New York, a few short weeks ago, the services of religion in their most solemn form, were performed with wonderful pomp, over the body of a ruffian prize-fighter, shot dead in a drunken brawl, and thinking men had hardly recovered from the shock of surprise at such an event, when the New York papers reported that even greater public respect, accompanied by still more solemn religious observance, had been paid to the remains of a profligate woman of the town, who had committed suicide by poison."

A recent occurrence in London has induced these remarks; an occurrence which if we mistake not, will do more to put an end to religious Cant, than anything that has happened in our time. One of the "rigidly righteous," a very leader in the Israel of white chokerdom, a pillar of Exeter Hall, has tumbled into the mud of iniquity. We do not know whether any of our readers ever saw a remarkable document—it was a Parliamentary document, and therefore with authority that cannot be contradicted—in the form of a report made by certain Commissioners appointed by the Government of Canada, to inquire into the proceedings of a public Institution, known as the "Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank." We did see it, and have a copy of it, in spite of all the efforts made in certain quarters to suppress it; and it incontrovertibly proves that certain men entrusted with the management of this Institution, in which were invested the hard earned savings of the poorer classes in Montreal, deliberately swindled them; there is no other word for it; they took their deposits and used them for their own purposes, and for the accommodation of their friends and relatives.—This is no imaginative accusation; the journals of the Parliament of Canada prove it to be a solemn fact. There are scores of men in the Kingston Penitentiary whose guilt is innocence itself when compared with that of those robbers of the poor, the fatherless and the widow. And yet, will it be believed that every one of these swindlers was a man of conspicuous external piety? They were gentlemen in white chokers, every man of them; nay, in truth we believe that some of them were ruling elders in various churches, speakers at missionary meetings, the very elect among the rigidly righteous. The worst of it was, that their rascality was so cunningly perpetrated that they could not be brought within the clutches of the law.

"The case in England is on a far grander scale, tho' in the Montreal villainy there is one worse shade of guilt. The Bankers who have failed in England, Sir J. D. Paul & Co., were a private firm; the Directors of the 'Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank' were the guardians of a sacred public trust. The failure of this English firm has astounded the land. Sir John Paul Dean was an oracle among all that class of people, who consider themselves better than 'that publican'—he was a Pharisee of the strictest sect, the sweetest favored blossom on the Evangelical tree; we are told that he used to be seen reading the Testament in an omnibus, just as the Pharisees of old made their prayers before men—prayers which Our Saviour plainly told them would be of no avail in heaven—and stiffened his white choker, just as the same Pharisees enlarged their phylacteries and made broad the borders of their garments. Sir John Dean Paul was the love of Exeter Hall; he was the chosen depository of the sums collected by various *soi-disant* charitable and religious societies; his bank was the treasury into which clergymen, half pay officers, widows and children, of the upper and middle classes poured their small annual savings, never imagining that such a very pious gentleman would turn out a candidate for the Old Bailey. We say nothing of the losses sustained by those of the nobility who trusted this man; the Duke of Devonshire can afford to lose £50,000, better than the poor curate can afford to lose £200.

"And what is at the bottom of all this?—Cant and no other earthly thing. This Sir John Dean Paul canted people into the belief that he was a better and a more Godly man than his neighbors, and consequently more fit to be trusted than those who simply pretended to be plain, honest people.

"The moral we wish to deduce from this little history is this;—wherever you meet with a man who pretends to an extra amount of piety, who sets himself up as a pattern man; a man of superior piety, godliness, sobriety and so forth; don't trust that man with a cent; avoid him as you would a wretch smitten with leprosy or plague, as you would a mad dog; for the man is smitten with the moral leprosy of Cant, and stark mad with spiritual pride. You may set it down as a general and safe rule in all your dealings that a man who assumes in any respect to be better than his neighbors is an arrant humbug."—*Canadian Monarchist*.

Will the *Montreal Witness* read, mark, and inwardly digest?

MAP OF CANADA BY J. McNAUGHTON, ESQ., D. P. S.—Mr. McNaughton has just published a map of the Geographical position of Canada, shewing the general aspects and relative situations of places, from the head of Lake Superior to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and from James Bay, in the North, to Washington City, on the Potomac rivers. Upon this map can be seen at one glance the whole of Canada and its connections—a desideratum not attained by any other with which we are acquainted. In all of those previously published, either one end of the Province or the other, is cut off, and consequently no general idea of the whole can be formed from inspecting them. This great defect is avoided in Mr. McNaughton's work. The meridians and parallels are laid down for every degree, and the latitude of places can be determined approximately, with very little trouble. One cannot examine this work without feeling astonished at the vastness of the unsettled portions of this province lying north of the lower parts of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and Lake Huron. This is a region but little known, and well worthy of a minute

exploration. It is well represented upon the map.—Copies of Mr. McNaughton's very useful publication can be had at Mr. Bryson's bookstore.—*Advertiser*.

Letters have been received in town from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who was at Paris at the time of writing. His Lordship enjoys excellent health; but it is not yet certain when he will return to his Episcopal City of Montreal.

ARREST OF MR. JOHN GREAVES.—Upon an inquiry held by the Inspector and Superintendent of Police for the city of Montreal, under and by virtue of an act passed last session respecting fires, sufficient evidence was obtained, upon oath, to cause the arrest of Mr. John Greaves, of Dubord Street, on a charge of having set fire to his premises in that street on the 1st instant, when he was arrested and confined to the common jail for four or five days, and on being then fully committed, he was released upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, having entered into recognizance to appear at the next Court of Queen's Bench. We understand that the greatest credit is due to the exertions of Colonel Ermatinger, his Clerk, and Mr. Dempsey, Policeman, who ferreted out the necessary witnesses.—*Herald*.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that about seven o'clock last evening, the carriage of Jesse Joseph, Esq., whilst crossing the Hay-market Square, was upset by the starting of the horses, owing to the breaking of the whippletree. In the carriage, with Mr. Joseph, were Baron Weimspeare, *Charge d'Affaires* of the King of Naples, and his friend, Monsieur G. Torenti; both were thrown out of the vehicle. Baron Weimspeare was slightly bruised, and Monsieur Torenti fractured his right leg. Mr. Joseph escaped with little or no injury.—*Advertiser*.

THE "CITY OF TORONTO" AND "REINDER."—The latter of these two fine vessels, built by Hayes Brothers, at Coldwater, and commanded by Capt McWha, took advantage of a favorable wind, spread her sails, and cleared from Toronto yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, bound for London, stopping at Quebec on her way to complete her cargo. She is manned by 14 men before the mast, and sits beautifully in the water. She has on board about half a cargo, consists of black walnut lumber from Chatham. The *City of Toronto* will sail to-day or to-morrow for the same destination, unless Capt. De Belveze should take a liking to her, and engage her for the French transport service, for which she is well adapted. The *City of Toronto* is manned by a crew of 24 men all told.—*Toronto Colonist*, 10th inst.

Mr. Poken, schoolmaster and clerk of the English Cathedral, Toronto, was shot by Mr. Kennedy, a shipbuilder, on Tuesday evening last, at Coldwater, Georgian Bay. Poken died next morning. He had been on too intimate terms with Kennedy's wife. The Coroner returned a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*.—*Pilot*.

The *Toronto Colonist* says the business in the Police Office of that city is increasing so fast that it is impossible for the Police Magistrate to dispose of it as it comes up.

"T. O'B."—Your complaint has been received; we have made it known to the proper authorities, who will endeavor to find out where your paper is detained or purposely destroyed. We assure our complainant that it has been regularly mailed; and are determined to detect the low and bigoted scoundrels who, wilfully, make away with the *True Witness*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Newark, U.S., Rev. B. J. McQuind, 15s; St. Albans, U.S., J. Regan, 10s; Bailey Brook, N.S., A. Chisholm, 6s 3d; St. Remi, H. McGill, 12s 6d; Chicago, U.S., Rev. M. O'Neill, 12s 6d; Kingston, R. Culgan, £1 5s; Toronto, M. McNamara, 15s; Hawkesbury Mills, E. Ryan, 6s 3d; P. Doyle, 6s 3d; W. Lawler, 12s 6d.  
Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent—Coburg, E. Ely, 10s; J. Lynch, 10s. Peterboro—W. Kelly, 10s; Rev. F. Farrell, 10s; Rev. M. McKny, 10s; J. Crawley, 5s; J. Cavanagh, 5s; D. Caleher, 5s; J. Dunn, 5s; C. Beaudry, 5s; J. Hurly, 5s; E. Cushing, 5s; P. Kelly, 5s.  
Per Hon. J. Davidson, Miramichi, N.B.—P. Morrison, 12s 6d.  
Per Rev. M. Lalor, Picton—Self, 12s 6d; W. Gray, Esq., 12s 6d; D. Shea, 5s.  
Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews, C.W.—Self, 12s 6d; A. Grant, 12s 6d; C. McRae, 12s 6d; D. McLellan, 12s 6d.  
Per D. McCarthy, Sorel—Self, 12s 6d; P. Tobin, 12s 6d; W. Baker, 12s 6d.  
Per G. M'Phaul, Wellington—Self, 10s; J. M'Kennna, 5s; M. Redmond, 5s.  
Per P. McNally, Calumet Island—F. Murtagh, 5s.

Births.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Mrs. H. J. Larkin, of a son.  
On Saturday, the 11th inst., in this city, Mrs. Kinnear, of a son.  
On Sunday, the 12th inst., at No. 4, Cornwall Terrace, Mrs. A. M. Ross, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Mr. F. J. Ryan, aged 75 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

LONGUEUIL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE SISTERS OF LONGUEUIL will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER next.  
August 16, 1855.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

MR. E. J. BARBEAU has been appointed ACTUARY of this Institution, to whom all communications are to be addressed, in place of Mr. JOHN COLLINS, resigned.  
JOS. BOURRET,  
Montreal, August 15, 1855. President.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES PURTELL, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to New York about ten years ago, and is since supposed to be residing in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts, or of his Uncles, James and Terence Mack, will be thankfully received by his Sister Bridget PurteLL, at present in Montreal, or at the Office of this paper.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

It is said that much uneasiness exists at the Tuileries, respecting the state of the French army in the Crimea, which shows signs of discontent and impatience. But it is not only the state of our army before Sebastopol which exclusively occupies the attention of the allied Governments. There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this moment occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna conferences, the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France. Queen Victoria is expected on the 16th at Calais. Orders have been sent to make suitable preparations to receive her. The Emperor left on Wednesday for the Pyrenees, to accompany the Empress to Paris. They, it is said, will proceed to Calais to meet the Queen. A rumor is current of a contemplated transfer of Dominica and St. Lucia to France, in exchange for the French colony of Chandernagore in the East Indies. The *Moniteur* of Sunday filled nearly five columns with names of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Crimea, whose gallant conduct before the enemy on the 17th and 18th rendered them deserving of the decoration of the military medal. In that long list, drummers, buglers, and indeed every class of soldiers, were included, and with a few brief lines attached to each name, making honorable mention of the particular acts by which they were distinguished. It is easy to fancy the pride with which all these men and their families in France will point to such testimonials, in which no distinction is made between the general commanding, and the lowest drummer under his orders.

**SUCCESS OF THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.**—The success of the New Loan surpasses all that the greatest optimists could expect. During the week that the subscription has been opened, the same eagerness has been always and everywhere visible. It is a universal movement, manifested with an equal energy at all points of the territory, testifying at once to the enthusiastic adhesion of the population to the Imperial policy, to the confidence of the country in the Government of its election, and to the wealth of France. This eagerness strikes all eyes, for every one has been able to see the compact and patient mass every day pressing around the Ministry of Finance and the mairies of Paris. The ardor has been such that at the doors of the places for subscription a kind of encampment was organized, presenting the most picturesque *coup d'œil*. The small subscribers posted themselves in the street from the morning, and remained there all night, in order to be the first to profit on the morrow by the opening of the bureaux. Twenty-four hours of watch and ward was thus to be undergone. Every one took the precaution of bringing stools, chairs, eatables and drinkables. Even the rain was not sufficient to slacken their earnestness, and the crowd was armed with umbrellas to protect themselves against the late copious showers. The passage of the streets has been absolutely impeded till the police were obliged to make special regulations for the occasion; one of which is that people are not to take their stations before the offices at an earlier hour than four o'clock in the morning. The crowds have been so great that many intending subscribers have given up the idea, conceiving that their trouble would be futile, for it was firmly believed that the small subscriptions of 50 francs of Rente would be quite sufficient to cover the loan.

The French Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 23:—"The enemy appears to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied as briskly, and with success. I have good news from Yenikale. Everything there is going on well, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Osmont, who has taken measures to prevent any disorders at Kertch."

Prince Gortschakoff writes on the evening of the 21st:—"The enemy's cannonade and bombardment is resumed at intervals. Our batteries reply with success. Nothing else new."

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 19th ult., contain sad accounts of the ravages of the cholera. At Granada, from the 27th June to the 14th ult., not fewer than 1,617 persons had died of it, and on the 15th, eighty-four more also died, but that number was less than on previous days. At Burgos it was very bad, and Colonel Gutierrez, commander of a column sent in pursuit of the rebels in the province of Toledo, had been carried off by it. The Government has ordered public prayers to be offered in all the churches for a cessation of the tribulations which afflict Spain. The two regiments of Gerona and the Constitution, sent from Madrid to Barcelona, had arrived at their destination in less time than the mail. Numerous arrests continued to be made among the working classes in that city. Many of those already in custody had been sent on board ship, and would, it was said, be conveyed to the Havana.

MADRID, July 18.—Monsieur Franchi went to the Escurial the day before yesterday, to take leave of the Queen, who requested him to perform mass, which he did, and a response was afterwards performed for the victims of cholera and popular fanaticism in 1834.

It appears that the negotiations entered into abroad by the Minister of Finance for a loan of 40,000,000 reals has succeeded; one-half is expected about the end of the month, and the other immediately after. The loan has been contracted at 8 per cent., and 3 per cent. stock at 20 is to be given for it. The

lenders are to pay half in specie and half in unpaid coupons of the present half-year. It is said that another negotiation for an advance of 25,000,000 reals (the real worth is 5 sous) is about to be concluded at Madrid. Measures have been taken for commencing the works of the Northern Railway. Perfect order continues to prevail at Barcelona. The Government is decided to apply the law in all its rigor to the workmen of that city who took part in the murders committed. At Valencia some of the chiefs of the Democratic party have been arrested, owing, it is supposed, to their having been concerned in getting up the strike of the workmen at Barcelona.

The Cortes during their present session have, in addition to the bases of the new Constitution, discussed and voted not fewer than 91 laws. It is positive that a marriage, which has long been on the tapis, between Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, and the Infante Amalia de Bourbon, daughter of Don Francisco de Paula, has been definitely resolved on. The Prince has been for some days in Madrid.

## ITALY.

The London correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, under date of the 20th ultimo, thus speaks of certain rumoured revolutionary schemes for the restoration of the Murat-Napoleon dynasty to the throne of Naples:—

Prince Murat, the late loafer of Elizabethtown, N. J., now Grand Master of the Free Masons of France and Italy, is trying to infuse Carbonarism into Masonry, with the view of expelling the Bourbons from Naples. He calls them usurpers, and endeavors to make use of their tyranny to rouse the people to establish a branch of the Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy.

## AUSTRIA.

The effective of the Austrian army now stands at about 400,000 men. Next spring—unless the ordinary course be departed from—there will be a new levy throughout the monarchy. The army is just now severely tried by disease. The deaths in the military hospitals are one in thirty-two. The cholera was raging at Lemberg when the Emperor was lately there. One officer—Col. Wussin—died within a few hours after receiving the approbation of his sovereign. Provisions in Austria are rather advancing in price, although the harvest promises to be an average one.

## RUSSIA.

An ordinance has been issued by the authorities of the Grand Duchy of Finland forbidding foreigners who may happen to be there from leaving the country till the war is over. Ingress to Finland is also forbidden to foreigners, with the sole exception of those who may be engaged in the importation by sea of salt and other necessaries of life. This class of foreigners may leave when they like. A letter from Prince Dolgorouki announces that the Russian Government has added Libau, Windau, Wasa, and Torneo, to the number of places whither flags of truce may be sent in the Gulf of Finland. Letters received from St. Petersburg, which speak of the Emperor and of his restless activity in the discharge of his military and diplomatic business, make no mention of the ill state of health various journals describe him to be suffering from. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"To the owners of numerous serfs, the blockade of the Baltic is most sensitively felt. The want of raw sugar, and of raw cotton more particularly, has brought them to a stand-still. The noble proprietors of so much human life stock, now become all but valueless to them, make a virtue of necessity, and parade their patriotism in parting with their superfluous serfs for the purposes of the militia; the dissatisfaction with the war and the aggressive policy of Russia are patent among these large landed proprietors, even although they belong to a man to the old Russian party. Remarks such as the following are quoted as being frequent in men's mouths: 'We can't hold out against this blockade another year;' 'What is imported by land carriage is next to nothing;' &c. The St. Petersburg Gas Company can give us no more gas, from the total want of coals, all the stocks of which have everywhere been laid under embargo by the Government for the purposes of the military works; and, the large iron-foundry and machine works at Katharinenhoff, have been stopped in consequence. The liberality of the Government in throwing open the coal-fields on the state domains to anybody who likes to work them will, under these circumstances, excite neither surprise nor admiration."

**CHOLERA.**—On the 17th there were as many as 312 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

## TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has reached Constantinople, his object, it is said, being to resign his command. General Muravieff has suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars. His object was to attack Erzeroum, which he hoped to find in an unprepared condition, and to induce the Turkish army to accept battle in the open field.

Preparations were making for a permanent blockade of the mouths of the Danube. There will be permanent encampments on the Danube and at Constantinople until peace shall be restored.

Exclusive of the four millions sterling guaranteed by the Governments of England and France, the Porte has decided on contracting a loan of twenty-five millions of piastres at Constantinople. Several wealthy Armenian bankers have already made advantageous offers, which are to be accepted.

On the first of September next, it is proposed to adopt one of the civilized modes of increasing the revenue, by the institution of a new tax which was held in contempt, as being tedious and expensive in the collection, we believe it will be rendered obligatory on every one to use stamped paper for all public and private documents involving responsibility, with the exception of certain title deeds and legal

affidavits, on which the tax will not be raised. This measure does not interfere with foreigners in their dealings among themselves; but will affect the natives, and will not be popular among merchants and traders.

## ENGLAND'S MILITARY RESOURCES.

(From the *Times*, July 20.)

If misgivings should be entertained in any quarters as to the real capacity of this country to maintain on foot a force proportioned to its own position as a State and the demands of the war in which it is engaged, a simple reference to facts perfectly well authenticated ought to be absolutely conclusive. In the year 1813 we had been at war 20 years, with little or no interval of peace, and had been exposed to all the exhaustion contingent on such a struggle. The population of Great Britain in the year 1811 had been 12,596,803. Out of this population we raised for the said year of 1813 140,000 sailors and marines and 237,000 regular soldiers, besides which we kept in arms 53,000 regular militia, and could further rely upon the services of 288,000 local militia and 65,000 yeomanry cavalry. The total sum of these numbers is 813,000. Now, in the year 1851, when the last census was taken, the population of Great Britain was 21,121,967, so that, allowing for increase since that time, we have probably a population at the present moment not much less than double that of 1813.—The rest of the problem we may safely leave our readers to work out for themselves.

It cannot, however, be any matter for surprise that even with these resources the numbers of a British army in any particular field should be comparatively small, for the truth is, that if our means are really vast, the area over which we distribute them is almost unbounded. Either as soldiers, or merchants, or colonists, or traders, we are to be found in every quarter of the globe. With respect even to the special and limited point of military duties, see how extensive is our range. In Europe we are at Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands. In Asia the draught upon our levies is enormous. Our troops have to sustain the attacks of climate or enemies at Aden and Peshawur, in Pegu and at Hongkong. In Africa we encounter the Caffres in the south, and we have found out a new enemy in the north. No fewer than 72 men, who, if they were not all of British blood, were serving in the British uniform and under the British flag, fell in a conflict with the natives of some barbarous village, the very situation of which it would be a puzzle to trace. All this while, over and above the demands of North America, there are the fevers of the Caribbean Sea at work upon our West Indian garrisons, and now the treasures of Australia put in their claim for a red coated guard. Who can wonder that, with such calls upon our army, the force disposable for general and concerted action should not, especially at the commencement of a war, be found very large?

It should be remembered, too, that at almost all the points thus enumerated, and indeed at many others, there exist attractions of greater or less strength, which are perpetually withdrawing from our population men not actually soldiers, but of a military age. As merchants, as adventurers, or in some one of a thousand capacities, Englishmen find themselves everywhere, and men who in other States would necessarily become soldiers, and even among ourselves might perhaps do so but for such attractions, find themselves released from the ordinary inducements to the profession of arms. Our avenues to employment and competence, our engagements, our transactions, and our facilities are all nearly infinite. Not many years ago it was calculated that voluntary emigration alone carried away from this country something like an average of 1,000 persons a-day; and yet such was then the public confidence in our resources—so decided at that time were the popular views on the subject, that it was conceived a matter rather for congratulation than otherwise that we should be thus lessening our population by some 360,000 a-year.

We think these remarks must be acknowledged as conclusive both with respect to the real strength of our resources and in explanation of any difficulties which may be encountered before the organization of these resources is complete. But there are not wanting other considerations tending to still more favorable deductions. In the last war we were under the necessity of keeping a large force at home for the protection of our own territory—an obligation from which we are now so free that we can even spare some of the Militia for foreign garrison service. In those times, too, we had formidable enemies to deal with in India, whereas the whole of that empire is now so well regulated, so securely bounded, and so pacifically disposed, that some of our troops there have been liberated for service nearer home. Perhaps it might be thought more prudent to keep on the safe side in this respect, but at any rate India occasions us neither distraction nor alarm. Moreover, great as has been our advance in material wealth and strength, this progress has been practically doubled by our proficiency in mechanical and natural science. Of that knowledge which is truly power we have amassed by our energies and perseverance a very large store. Steam is now the mighty instrument of success, and steam is peculiarly under the command of Englishmen. We have coal, iron, manufactures, and artificers of a quality which cannot be surpassed, and we have unbounded means of bringing all these resources into play. Above all, we have France for an ally. France, with its population of soldiers, its military skill, and its physical science, now stands by our side instead of in our front, and such an advantage it is almost impossible to over-rate.

Lastly, it is advisable to recollect that all estimates on such a subject are essentially comparative, and if we institute a comparison between our enemy's position and our own we shall find much cause for satisfaction and none for misgiving. As far as facts can be ascertained in such a case, there is every reason to believe that the Russian Government, which began the contest with powerful and well-organized forces, amassed and arrayed for this very contingency, has already felt the pressure and exhaustion of war. As we showed the other day in our remarks upon Mr. Seymour's book, the limits of age within which in Russia military service could be exacted have been considerably extended, exemptions formerly subsisting have been revoked, and the burden arising both from the diminution of labourers and the increasing numbers of those thrown upon them for sustenance, in the absence of their own protectors, has become serious in the extreme. We, on the other hand, after starting from a peace establishment, and resolutely weathering all the dangers and difficulties arising from

imperfect preparations, and gradually developing our resources with such success that no less than 30,000 recruits—all, of course, by voluntary enlistment—have been added to the army since the beginning of the year. In fact, when a short time ago attention had been publicly called to the difference between our forces in 1854 and our forces in 1814, it was only replied that the commencement of a war was naturally the time of our greatest weakness, and that, from the peculiarity, of our institutions, we gathered strength as we went on; and this—though, perhaps, the rate of progress is not absolutely satisfactory—has certainly been the case. We have gained upon Russia in her own territories and in front of her strongest fortress. We have now in the Crimea a more numerous and effective army, a more powerful artillery, and a stronger force in every respect, than we had when we began the war, while Russia with all her legions, is driven back to evacuate position after position from sheer inability to maintain them. These are facts which should far overbalance any transient difficulties experienced in organizing the additional battalions we require;—all that is necessary is to turn the popular spirit and the national resources to good account by timely foresight and provision, to economize the lives of our soldiers by vigilance and care, and to second their exertions by the vigorous display of that mechanical science which makes one man worth many.

## WHAT CAN THEY BE DOING IN THE BALTIC?

The promised "hundred pennants" are now in the Baltic. The English have 85 vessels of war with 2,098 guns; the French 16 vessels of war with 408 guns. In the combined fleet there are 23 line-of-battle ships with 1,553 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes with 544 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gun-boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft with 21 guns—in all 101 vessels and 2,506 guns. What is to be done with this new "invincible armada?" At the close of last year's campaign Sir Charles Napier was ordered to "strike his flag and come ashore," with less courtesy than a private gentleman would use in dismissing a lazy valet. The reason assigned for this unprecedented course was, that Sir Charles had not accomplished all that might have been expected, or that he had been ordered to do, with the fleet under his command. Sir Charles had with him 19 ships-of-the-line, 12 frigates, 17 corvettes, eight smaller steamers, and an hospital ship. The combined naval force of the Allies now in the Baltic is nearly double that which was placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier—when the floating batteries arrive it will be rather more than double. The present Admiral has the advantage of all the soundings and reconnoissances of last year; and yet it cannot be said that more enterprise or activity has as yet been displayed in 1855 than was evinced in 1854. The coast blockade is not more strictly enforced. The desultory dashes at villages and telegraph stations along the coast are not more important or decisive than those of last year. We hear of no operation during the present campaign that can take rank with the destruction of Bomarsund, which was effected before this time last year. In 1854 we were told that nothing could be accomplished till late in the season, for want of land forces to co-operate with the ships. It is true that little or no use was made of the land forces after they were sent out; but in 1855 there is no appearance of preparations being made to send any. The few brief summer months of the Baltic are rapidly slipping away; is it intended that the campaign of 1855 in these waters shall, after all the boastful note of preparation we have heard, be as fruitless as that of 1854? Last year a fleet of half the strength of that which the Allies now maintain in these waters sufficed to keep Russia as anxious as she is now, from the immense armament of the present year has succeeded in doing. Are the resources of France and England so inexhaustible that money can be squandered on a surplussage of men, ships, and guns, maintained for mere ostentatious show and bravado? The war before Sebastopol is starved; there are not troops enough there to invest the fortress, and the weight of our battering trains barely equals that of the ordnance employed in the defence; and yet an expensive fleet is maintained in the Baltic, simply it would appear to show the Russians how many ships of war France and England can fit out. It is to be hoped that Parliament will not be allowed to separate without some explanation being demanded of Ministers on this head.

**THE ZOUAVES AND THE IRISH.**—The Paris correspondent of the *New York Courier & Enquirer* thus discourses, relative to the good feeling between the Zouaves and the British troops, and more particularly the Irish Regiments:—

"It was well observed by the *Times* a week or two since, that the *entente cordiale* of France and England was rendered unquestionable when announced by the wild shout of Zouave as he rushed down to the support of the British troops momentarily checked by the continuous volleys of their intrenched foes at the Alma (a service repeated by the Zouave to the fall as opportunely afterwards at Inkermann.) On the other hand the regard of the Zouave was conquered by the unshrinking bravery of those whom he so nobly succoured. When, however, he found, alike, subsequently in the Irish soldier and the 'Jack,' his own kindred intrepidity, recklessness, and spirit of fun, the conquest of his affections was complete. He owned the soft impeachment and became wedded to them for life 'even in death.' This new-found love of the Zouave was rendered contagious to his fellow-soldiers of all arms, by the unintermitting gallantry of the objects of it until it became a mutual, steady, glowing flame, kindled and fed by reciprocal admiration and respect. The attack upon the Malakoff by the French, and that of the Redan by the English on the 18th June, on the failure of which unworthy or disloyal snarlers would fain suggest jealousy and suspicion, furnished only new proofs of the sympathy

existing between the two armies, although unfortunately accident had rendered the attainment of their respective objects impossible for the moment. Each party of the assailants maintained its reputation for disregard of death and for thirst of glory. The French lost their brave leaders, Generals Burnet and Mayran, both mortally wounded at the head of their respective divisions, but still their men fought as such men only can fight. The English attack was commanded by an officer who, in the very trying campaigns of the Cape of Good Hope had—like poor Cathcart—won golden opinions by his skilful conduct and his quiet, modest, retiring, yet daring, dashing, bearing, (if terms apparently at variance can be used in describing him,) in a word, Gen. Eyre. As might be expected in one so prominent when danger presented itself, he was severely wounded while cheering on the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, which proved itself worthy of belonging to his division. The Emerald Islanders' not only stormed the work opposed to them but (is there no law against such a proceeding?) took forcible possession of part of the city of Sebastopol itself, whence they were not ejected and whence they only withdrew by order of their Chiefs. It would appear that these Irish gentlemen had profited by the precept and example of their light-hearted, (I would not for the world say light-fingered acquaintances, the Zouaves—for not a man of them came back empty handed. One carried off a Guinea pig, another a 'baby' of only a few months old, (since restored to its parents,) another a lap-dog, and a fourth a 'poll-parrot,' as trophies and souvenirs of their occupancy of Sebastopol, after passing through the truly fiery ordeal! How the mouth of the Zouave must have watered when he met Pat next morning thus encumbered,—or did he in pity, kindness, and regret, exclaim to his 'Green' *Edeux*, 'was there no side-board in the dining parlor?' Poor fellows! What do they not deserve of their country!

A BRAVE GUARDSMAN'S USE OF HIS MOTHER'S LETTERS.—Joshua Priestly, of the Grenadier Guards, has written home to his parents, at Solihull, Oxendon, an interesting letter, which, after being well thumbed, has been handed to us, and from which we can hardly refrain from making one or two extracts, notwithstanding the note at the end, that the letter was not to be published, as the writer had no time to write with method and accuracy, or in a style which would bear the examination of a newspaper editor. After referring to the loss of one of his comrades who was known to his parents, and who was carried off by cholera after a twelve hours' illness, and the fruitless inquiries he had made respecting another friend, the writer remarked that he had some money treasured up for his parents, which it was unsafe to send in a letter; and with respect to the epistles he had received from his mother, says:—"I don't want to see any more crying letters come to the Crimea from you. Those that I have received I have put into my rifle after loading it, and have fired them at the Russians, because you appear to have a strong dislike to them. If you had seen as many killed as I have you would not have as many weak ideas as you have; besides being present when the shot, shell, and musketry were flying past and ringing around you, bursting and killing hundreds on your right hand and on your left, and yourself kept firing until the sweat streamed from you." He then states that on the 18th of June, in the attempted storming of Sebastopol, his rifle was struck from his hand by a piece of shell, and it cut his thigh. On the day following, when the flag of truce was hoisted, the dead bodies of the Russians and allies were "tipped into a quarry like barrowfuls of clay." A dead man, he affirmed, was no more thought of there than a dead fly in England; but he consoles himself by adding, "The next attempt will pay for all, or one-half of the allied armies will be sacrificed."—*English Paper*.

MEXICO.—ABDICATION OF SANTA ANNA.—A private letter from Acapulco, July 2, states that Gen. Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, and that Messrs. Alvarez and Comonfort, with 30,000 men, had marched on the capital. The time of our agonies is nearly passed. After sixteen months of struggle, the Alvarez party has finally obtained so signal victories that the whole Republic is on the point of joining his standard.—*Alta California*.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM.—Twenty-five years ago the "Prophet" Joseph Smith organized the Mormon Church with six members. At the present time the Church in Utah Territory contains three presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-six "seventies," seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and seventy-one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty-nine missionaries abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five children were born in the territory of Utah, two hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in the Mormon faith, and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LEE.—When the General was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host that, after drinking, he was very apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped his host would excuse him in advance. "By my soul, General, I will do that," said his host, "if you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself. It is this—whenever I hear a man abusing Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce with my shillelagh." The General was civil during the whole evening.

A GOOD JOKE.—The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Council were in session a few days after, the stairs leading down to the council chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body, according to the *Herald*, were compelled to shin down the posts of the building.

**SALE OF DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.**  
Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West.  
ROYALTON, Boone Co. Ia. May 10, 1850.  
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Edy, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.  
Yours, &c.  
SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn. July 1, 1851.  
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.  
PORTER & DYCUS.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.  
WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 51

**EDUCATION.**  
TO PARENTS, &c.  
MR. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Laquechere and St. Charles Botromes Streets, RE-OPENED 1st instant.  
August 14th, 1855.  
N.B.—Mr. A.'s EVENING CLASSES for BOOK-KEEPING, &c. &c., will be RE-OPENED, (D.V.) on the Evening of the 1st September next. Hours of attendance—from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

**HOUSES TO LET,**  
WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.  
ONE Large Brick Dwelling House, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with Blinds and Double Windows, Grates, &c. 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 course of erection near the Public Works on the Canal, and is most admirably situated for a Comfortable Residence or a respectable Private Boarding House.  
Good Spring Water can be obtained in any part of this property at the depth of from 10 to 14 feet.  
—ALSO—  
Two good substantial New Brick Houses contiguous to the above.  
Apply to the proprietor on the premises.  
AND FOR SALE,  
Several Building Lots in the neighborhood, the plans of which may be seen at the residence of the proprietor.  
FRANCIS MULLINS.  
August 16.

**RAFFLE.**  
AN ancient and respectable Canadian Family, having for many years in their possession a RING, set with MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, of the purest water, the value of which, according to the best Jewellers in the City, is from FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, have generously given it for a CHARITABLE purpose.  
This splendid Ring will be RAFFLED so soon as the list of Tickets (\$2 each), shall have been completed.  
Persons residing either in the City or in the country, who would be willing to take one or several tickets, should send, together with their address, the specified amount in letters, pre-paid, to the Rev. Mr. Pelissier, Bonsecours Church, or to the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., St. Peter's Church, Montreal.

Testimony to the value of the abovementioned Diamond Ring:—  
Montreal, July 10, 1855.  
I, the undersigned, L. P. Boivin, a jeweller and lapidary, do declare and certify that the GOLD RING shown to me by the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., which bears the following inscription: "Famotignone d'Amitie," is set with precious stones, namely, eleven diamonds of very pure water, the value of which may be considered from \$400 to \$500.  
L. P. BOIVIN.  
Montreal, July 27, 1855.

**MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,**  
71 ST. JOSEPH STREET.  
WANTED, in this School, a good English and Commercial TEACHER. He must produce Testimonials respecting his moral character. No other need apply.  
The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, THIRTEENTH of August. There are vacancies for four Boarders, and some Day Pupils.  
For particulars, apply to the Principal,  
W. DORAN, Principal,  
And Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners.  
Montreal, July 26, 1855.

**STEAMER "BLUE BONNET."**  
  
THE SPLENDID NEW STEAMER  
"BLUE BONNET,"  
CAPTAIN STICKLER,  
(Built expressly for the Trade and Travel between CORNWALL and MONTREAL), leaves Montreal the afternoons of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS.  
And Cornwall at S.A.M.,  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS,  
Calling punctually at all Way Ports.  
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON,  
Agents.  
July 1855.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE  
TO  
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  
THIRTEEN HUNDRED VOLUMES.

DR. MACKEON,  
6, Haymarket Square.

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

THIS Institution is incorporated with the privilege of a University, and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is situated at Fordham, in a most picturesque and healthy part of the County of Westchester, eleven miles distant from the City of New York and three from Harlem—very easy of approach at all seasons, either by private conveyance or by the railway, which lies along the foot of the beautiful lawn in front of the College.

The grounds are extensive, and well laid out for College purposes.  
The fathers, desirous of bestowing the most conscientious care upon the domestic comfort of the pupils, have deputed to this important and highly responsible department persons of tried skill, whose training and experience fit them for the peculiar wants of an institution which purports to be one large family. The students are in three distinct divisions—the senior, the middle, and the junior—each having its separate halls and separate play-grounds, and each presided over by distinct officers and professors.  
The system of government being paternal, the observance of established discipline is obtained by the mild, persuasive, yet firm means of rightly understood parental authority.  
Letters from or to students, not known to be from or to parents, are subject to inspection.  
Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed circulation among the students without having previously been submitted to authority. The students are not allowed to go beyond the college precincts unless accompanied by their professors or tutors.

Visits of students to the city are not sanctioned except for such as have their parents residing in the city; and the interests of the studies, as well as those of the moral training, are found not to warrant their frequency over once in three months. Even students not having their parents in New York may sometimes be furnished the means of visiting the city. But for no case of such absence from college will permission be granted except at the express wish of the parents or guardians, and for the reasons submitted to the president. There will be a recess of one week at Christmas, but none at Easter.

The regular classical course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; Religion, Elocution, Poetry, and Rhetoric; Geography, Mythology, and History; Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics; Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.  
There are two semi-annual examinations: the first towards the end of January, the second before the annual commencement towards the middle of July.

At any time during the year, and especially at the first examination, if any one be found worthy of passing up to a higher class he will be promoted; and such promotion shall be held equivalent to the honors of the class from which he passed up. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to undergo an examination in Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and in Mathematics, before the faculty of the University. They must, besides, have given evidences of their progress in the Greek and Latin languages and in literature.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must, for the space of two years, have creditably pursued some liberal and learned profession.  
When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly.

There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing, the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic.

The German and Spanish languages are taught, if required, but together with music, drawing, and other similar accomplishments, form extra charges. Twice a week there is a gratuitous lesson of vocal music for the beginners of the preparatory classes.

The Collegiate year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 15th of July, with a public exhibition and distribution of premiums.

**TERMS:**  
Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, \$200  
payable half-yearly in advance, 15  
Washing and Mending of Linen, 15  
Physician's Fees, 3

N.B.—1. There is an additional charge of \$15 for students remaining during the summer vacation.

2. For a few years past, owing to the high price of every kind of provisions, it was found necessary to call on the parents for the additional charge of \$20. This transitory measure, however, is not likely to be kept up unless on account of the pressure of the hard times and with the agreement of the parents.

Book, stationery, clothes, linen, &c., are also furnished by the College at current prices, or may be procured by the parents or guardians residing in the city. Each student, on entering, must be provided with three suits for summer and three for winter; with at least six shirts, six pairs of woollen and six pairs of cotton socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, four cravats, four pairs of shoes or boots, one pair of over-shoes, a cloak or overcoat; a silver spoon, a silver fork, and a silver drinking cup, marked with his name.

No advances are made by the institution for articles of clothing, or for any similar expenses, unless an equivalent sum be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the College.  
With regard to pocket-money, it is desirable that parents should allow their sons no more than a moderate sum, and that this be left with the treasurer of the College, to be given as prudence may suggest or occasion require.

Students coming from any foreign country, or from a distance exceeding 500 miles, should have guardians appointed in or near the city, who will be responsible for the regular payment of bills as they become due, and be willing to receive the student in case of dismissal.  
Semi-annual reports or bulletins will be sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the progress, application, health, &c., of their sons or wards.

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

**NOTICE!!!**  
**MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,**  
HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,  
288 Notre Dame Street,  
WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,  
And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire  
**ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!**  
Comprising the choicest variety of  
**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS  
Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very  
**SMALL PROFIT,**  
In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that  
**GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.**

M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be  
**Sold by Private Sale,**  
and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.  
All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no SECOND PRICE need be offered.  
**MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,**  
288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.)  
Montreal, June 23, 1855.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, in this City, as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, under the Firm of BRITT & CURRIE, was DISSOLVED, on the 10th instant, by mutual consent.  
All Debts due to, and by the late Firm, will be settled by PATRICK BRITT, who is solely authorized to settle and receive the same.  
JOHN CURRIE,  
PATRICK BRITT.


IN reference to the above, the undersigned would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he will continue to GIVE AWAY to his friends and the community at large, BOOTS and SHOES of the most modern style and finish, Cheap for Cash.  
Remember 288, next door to D. & J. Sandler, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.  
PATRICK BRITT.  
Montreal, July 18, 1855.

**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.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to  
No. 47, M'GILL STREET,  
Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.  
ALSO,  
A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.  
EDWARD FEGAN,  
No. 47, M'Gill Street.  
Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

**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.

**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.

**HEARSE! HEARSE!!**  
THE Undersigned having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSEs, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly Harnessed, invites the Citizens of Montreal to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139, St. JOSEPH STREET, when they have need of such. He has also a Small HEARSE for Children, which, in point of splendour and richness, is in no respect inferior to the two former, as well as a varied assortment of COFFINS of all sizes and quality, from 10s to £10.  
XAVIER GUSSON,  
Opposite Dow's Brewery,  
Montreal.  
June 6.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED from Paris, several Cases of Catholic Articles, amongst which are—

Table listing various Catholic articles such as prayer beads, medals, and statues with their respective prices.

FINE PRAYER BEADS, STRUNG ON SILVER WIRE, WITH SILVER MEDALS, CROSSES, &c.,

At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c., &c.:

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

HOLY WATER FONTS. One Case of Holy Water Fountains, at from 1s to 50s.

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

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

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of "Mount St. Lawrence." "Mary, Star of the Sea," &c., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library.

HEROINES OF CHARITY: containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vincennes, Jeanne Biscot, Middle. le Gras, Madame de Miramion, Mrs. Seton, &c.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF THE WORK, IS FROM THE BUFFALO CATHOLIC SENTINEL:— "This is a 'pocket edition' brought out with clear type and very neatly bound, and its low price brings it within the reach of every person."

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

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

NEW COMPLETE, the most elegant Work published this year— A MONUMENT TO THE GLORY OF MARY. New and illustrated Work. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table listing various Catholic books and their prices, including titles like 'Cloth, extra', 'English morocco', 'Turkish morocco', etc.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION AND IN PRESS: The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale (Popular Library Series); Pictures of Christian Heroism. With preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added,

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

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY. Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c. By Lady Georgina Fullerton. 12mo. muslin, 2s. 6d.

REMOVAL. C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REMOVED TO No. 25, Notre Dame Street, NEAR DONEGANI'S HOTEL.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO. WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.

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

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

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, Doukings, 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.

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

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

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.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. Mr. DANIEL DAVIS RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulae; Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c.

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 STEAM DYE-WORKS! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

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

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

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. Printed and Published by JOHN GILLIES, for GEORGE E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.

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 piles. 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 if's nor and's, humors nor has 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, worthy 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 captive 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 Glenarry, 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 McRAE." 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." "I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day.

"Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmonic 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 Glenarry 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, 129 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)