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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 34.

MEMOIR OF THE CZAR NICHOLAS.
 Nicholas Paulowitch, late Emperor of Russia, was born at St. Petersburg on the 7th of July, 1796, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, by his second wife, Mary of Wurtemberg. Of his father, whose brutal eccentricities amounted to insanity, and who was murdered by his nobles in consequence of an alliance which his infatuated admiration for the Emperor Napoleon the First had induced him to contract, it is unnecessary to speak. The boy Nicholas was not five years of age when the night palace murder of March 23rd, 1801, made him an orphan. His brother Alexander was enthroned, and took the oath at the hands of his father's assassins, having been privy to the murder, and having been, when it was perpetrated, in the room immediately below. The Empress, his mother, a woman of intelligence, superintended his education, which she committed to General de Lambsdorf, who was assisted, amongst others, by the Countess de Leiven, the philologist Adelung, and the Councillor Stork. At an early period Nicholas applied himself with great ardor to military pursuits, in which he evinced considerable proficiency, especially in the art of fortification. He also studied the science of political economy, and became as familiar with the French, German, and English languages, as with his native tongue. He cultivated music, a taste which he gratified after his accession to the throne, not only by composition of several military airs, but by attracting to his capital the most distinguished musicians of Europe. However, in youth, his instructors formed no high estimate of his abilities. He was taciturn, melancholy, and when not engaged in his military studies, absorbed in trifles. In after life he distinguished himself as a patron of the fine arts, to gild with the tinsel of an imported civilisation the native and barbaric splendor of his court. When the French invasion took place Nicholas was too young to take part in the noble defence which Russia made, or to join in those great military operations which ultimately led to the overthrow of Napoleon and the occupation of his capital. He was, however, old enough to be an observant, though distant, spectator of the greatest struggle in which the people that he was afterwards called upon to govern were ever engaged; and the recollection of the enthusiasm and devotion then exhibited by them, in a just cause, may have lured him on to those fatal and boundless schemes of aggression which now suddenly have been brought to a close. On the restoration of peace in 1814 he left Russia to travel; and visited the principal battle-fields of Europe. In 1816 he arrived in England, where he received a cordial welcome. On returning home he visited the different provinces of Russia, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the population. His first public act was a letter written to the Archbishop of Moscow, in which, with many professions of humility and faith, he announced his intention to erect a church in honor of Saint Alexander Newsky. In July, 1817, he married Charlotte Louisa, the eldest daughter of Frederick William of Prussia, and sister of the present King. Four sons and three daughters are the issue of this marriage, the eldest son, Alexander Nicolaiewitch, having been born in the year 1818.

At this time Nicholas had little expectation of obtaining the imperial crown; but in the year 1825 his eldest brother, the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog, in the Crimea, it is supposed by poison. The next heir to the throne was the Grand Duke Constantine, who was then at Warsaw, and Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity. Constantine, however, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, had entered into an engagement with Alexander, in which he renounced his eventual claims to the throne, and the documents attesting this act was in the hands of Nicholas, when he received the news of the Emperor's death. Nicholas, whether sincerely or otherwise it is not known, refused to accept the homage offered him by those who were aware of the actual state of things, and loudly professed his allegiance to Constantine, the new Emperor. Meanwhile, Constantine, who was at Warsaw, was taking the oath to Nicholas, in accordance with the act in question, which he had secretly signed on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman. Nicholas, with expressions of regret, then ascended the throne; and now came a terrible struggle. A vast conspiracy, composed of two classes—the enthusiastic lovers of liberty and the old Russian party; the supporters of Constantine—was formed. Their tactics were to spread a report in the garrisons of the empire that the abdication of Constantine was a forgery, and to appeal to the soldiers, in the name of loyalty, to rise and put down what they represented to be a *coup d'état* against legitimacy. On the 26th of December, the oath to Nicholas was to be taken by the garrison of St. Pe-

tersburg. Several regiments swore allegiance; but the Moscow regiments, the Marines of the Guard, and the Grenadiers refused the oath, and marched through the streets and squares, shouting for Constantine. Nicholas saw all from his palace windows.

These troops had previously sworn fidelity to Constantine, and not understanding the reason for the change of masters, they remained faithful to the oath which they had taken. When the ceremony commenced the officers stepped out of their ranks and denounced Nicholas as an usurper, and declared that he held Constantine in confinement. The soldiers followed their officers with cries of "Constantine and the Constitution." Milardovitch, the Governor of St. Petersburg, and the veteran favorites of the army, were sent to parley with them. The Archbishop appeared in his Ecclesiastical robes; but all in vain.—The populace began to sympathise with the troops, and the scene which followed has thus been described—"The tide and tumult of death swept on to the imperial palace. The Emperor and the Empress had proceeded alone to their chapel, and on their knees upon the altar steps had mutually sworn to die as sovereigns. Then, placing himself at the head of the guard that yet remained loyal, the Czar rode out and confronted the rebels. Standing before them with haughty bearing he cried in a firm tone, 'Return to your ranks—obey—down upon your knees!' The energy of his voice—his countenance calm, though pale—and the veneration with which every Russ regards the person of his sovereign—prevailed. Most of the soldiers kneeled before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission. They say in Saint Petersburg that while he harangued them one of the conspirators four times came forward to kill him, and shrunk back in fear. One thing is certain, that to the intrepid self-possession of that hour he is indebted for the continuance of his authority. Victory was now easy. He retired from the spot; wherever resistance was made the artillery played upon the gathering crowds, and the fire of musketry completed the work of destruction." The hopes of the Liberal and old Russian party having been thus quenched, Nicholas found himself the sole and absolute master of the gigantic Russian empire. The Marquis de Custine, who had a conversation with the Emperor as to the memorable events of that day, records the following words used by Nicholas: "I did nothing extraordinary. I said to the soldiers 'return to your ranks,' and at the moment of passing the regiment in review I cried, 'on your knees!'—They all obeyed. What gave me power was that at the instant before I had resigned myself to meet death. I am grateful for having succeeded, but I am not proud of it, for it was by no merit of my own." On another occasion he said, "My honor was at stake, and it was well worth while for me to appear courageous." In the punishments inflicted on the rebels, Nicholas evinced the most unappeasable severity, thus affording a melancholy spectacle of an union of chivalrous bravery with barbarous cruelty. Immediately after five scaffolds were erected on the esplanade of the fortress of St. Petersburg, thirty-six noble persons were executed, and eighty-five sent to Siberia. From that time Russia Proper has been exempt from outbreaks, if not from conspiracies, and the late Czar was left free to carry out his ideas of government.

In September, 1826, the Emperor was crowned at Moscow with great pomp and ceremony. Absolutism was henceforth his darling doctrine. To the Marquis de Custine he said, "I have no conception of a representative monarchy. It is the government of falsehood, fraud, and corruption; and, rather than adopt it, I would fall back to the borders of China." Again; "Despotism is the very essence of my government, and it suits the genius of the land." Shortly after his coronation war was declared with Persia, which, after continuing more than a year, was concluded by a treaty whereby the Shah ceded two fine provinces to Russia, and bound himself to pay twenty millions of silver roubles as the penalty of resistance. About a year afterwards Nicholas declared war with Turkey, Adrianople opened its gates, and Constantinople was itself in danger, although the Turks in the Balkin, and in the defence of Sillistria and Varna had covered themselves with glory. In 1829 the peace of Adrianople was concluded, by which Nicholas was permitted to retain authority in Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Porte agreed to indemnify the expenses of the war by a payment of eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats, a sum from which three millions were afterwards deducted. In 1830 the Polish revolution broke out; but England and France remained neuter, and Austria and Prussia aided the Czar in crushing the insurgent patriots. After a heroic resistance Poland was reconquered—the Russians entered Warsaw, and an iron despotism was substituted for the semblance of con-

stitutional government, which previously had been permitted to exist. A citadel was built on the heights above Warsaw, and when, in 1835, the citizens went out to compliment the Czar, pointing to the citadel, he exclaimed—"You see that fortress; if you stir, I will order your whole city to be destroyed—I will not leave one stone upon another, and when it is destroyed it will not be rebuilt by me." When the cholera invaded St. Petersburg the ignorant populace accused the physicians of having poisoned the sick in the hospitals, and put some of them to death. Nicholas rode to the mob, and shouted in a voice of thunder, "Down upon your knees before God, and ask pardon of Him for your offences. I, your Emperor—your master—order you." The populace obeyed, and Nicholas, in describing the scene, said to the Marquis de Custine, "These moments are the finest of my life. I ran in the face of danger without knowing, as a King, how I should retreat. I did my duty, and God sustained me." In 1839 war was declared with Circassia—a war which, with little honor to the Russian arms, has continued up to the present time. But, whatever may have been his designs against the empires of the East in the earlier period of his reign, they were suspended, and a different character was given to the policy of his reign for twenty years by the French revolution of 1830. From that moment it was against the free governments of the west that the Emperor Nicholas reserved his strength. He drew closer his ties of alliance with Austria and Prussia, inasmuch that those states continued for many years to act as the tributaries of his empire and the vassals of his policy. He heaped contumely on the constitutional monarchy of France. With England he endeavored to remain on terms of good will, though not of close amity; and he is known to have professed through life the belief that a rupture with this country, especially if it were allied with France, would be an event of the most fatal import to Russia, and to the prosperity of his reign. He lived long enough to verify the prediction, without having the prudence to avert its consequences. During the period from 1830 to 1840 his influence on the affairs of Europe was neither very energetic nor very direct. He had in 1831 crushed, with considerable difficulty, but with unsparing rigor, the great Polish insurrection, which might have wrested from him the western provinces afterwards incorporated in the empire. He succeeded in 1832 in establishing a Russian army on the Bosphorus, and extorted the treaty of Unkiar 'Sklessi from the failing hands of Sultan Mahmoud. Throughout his reign the under-current of Russian intervention in the affairs of Turkey may constantly be traced until it reached, in 1853, that catastrophe which has for the last two years convulsed Europe. In 1840 the insidious propositions of Russia, being adopted by the British government and by that of Austria, led us to the brink of war with France, and engaged us in military operations in Syria; but, with this exception, the peace of the world remained undisturbed until 1848. Upon the occurrence of that earthquake, which overthrew half the thrones of continental Europe, the Emperor Nicholas alone seemed completely prepared to meet the shock, and completely unmoved by its violence. His forbearance was equal to his strength. He sought no pretext for interference in the affairs of other states, although he did not refuse his succor when it was required; he took no unfair advantage of the weakness and confusion of other countries, and the advice he tendered was invariably favorable to the cause of order and of peace. The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas during those eventful and perilous years, from 1848 to 1851, raised him higher than he had ever stood before; he was regarded as one of the wisest, as well as one of the most powerful, Sovereigns of Europe; and those even who detested his despotic government could not deny that he had shown moderation, temper, and a strong desire for peace.

The causes which have led to the present war it is unnecessary to detail. The two ruling passions of the Emperor's life appear to have been to consolidate and extend despotic institutions not only within his own dominions, but in neighboring countries, and to acquire, at all sacrifices, Constantinople as the seat of his great empire. His claim to exercise a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte may be contrasted with his persecution of Christians differing from the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia. He never recognised the sovereignty of Louis Philippe; and by that astute policy for which Russian diplomacy is distinguished, in 1840, in reference to the Egyptian question, he endeavored to detach England from the alliance of France. The principles of the late ruler's domestic administration have been well explained in recent popular works: "It was to employ every instrumentality of civilisation to keep his subjects—his children," he called them—in ignorance, superstition, and slavery.

A French writer has said—"In all Russia there is but one man;" but one will moving freely in its natural sphere. The Church and the secret police were his great engines of government. To the Church, which taught Russia to reverence him next to God, he allowed no more power or freedom than to the lay corporations. Autocracy he carried even into the calendar, advancing or degrading a Saint by ukases with as little compunction as he would promote or reduce an officer of his staff. The Holy Synod he governed by the medium of an epauletted aide-de-camp, appointed by him its president. This artful and perpetual substitution of the earthly potentate and pontiff for the Divine object of religion has succeeded so well that Russia, a week ago, could probably have furnished 50,000,000 persons to whom the Czar was as a god. The secret police formed in Russia a terrible inquisition; its agents, bland and smiling, were everywhere, "to mark the noble actions of the good, and to discover and punish vice," as it was said. A father not long ago denounced his son; it was rewarded as heroism. Under Nicholas, delation and treachery so effectually did their work, that it is exceedingly rare to find in a Russian city a man who can look you straight in the face. To suppress liberal studies was always a great object with the departed Czar. The universities of the empire, maintained with great ostentation, were kept up in order to educate men in those sciences which can be utilised in war or in economic administrations. Generous and ennobling literature was systematically discouraged. The policy of the Czar abroad is too well impressed in passing events to need illustration. Nicholas only followed the traditions of his house in his wars of conquest in Persia, Turkey, and the Caucasus, and in his recent attempt to erect at St. Petersburg a court to which 12,000,000 subjects of the Sultan might incessantly appeal against their master.

One or two personal traits of the Czar must complete their brief notice. His habits were ostentatiously simple, dramatically soldierlike. The luxuries on his table were not for him. His military form was but upon rare occasions to be seen enclosed within a covered carriage. His industry was as remarkable as his temperance; to inspect fortresses and review army corps he would travel days and nights. Shrewd enough always to suspect the basis of his empire, he demanded that the outward signs of awe should encounter him wherever he went, and withholding an act of reverence has often cost the offender an imprisonment. To impose an opinion, to create a prestige, was the object of his never-failing anxiety, whether he promenaded in St. Petersburg or visited some foreign capital. An autocrat, professing that he would rather cease to reign than permit the least abridgment of his power, he was constantly inquiring how he stood in public opinion. He was a devourer of newspapers, not of the few feeble reactionary journals published in free countries—those he despised, but of such newspapers as he well knew represented the independence and intelligence of the communities where they were produced. A list of the newspapers which the Emperor daily scanned might possibly astonish some persons.

The Emperor's death was sudden and unexpected fatalities have been too frequent in the line of Romanoff not to suggest grounds of unfavorable suspicion. Four princes have worn the imperial crown of Russia in much less than a century between the death of Peter the Great and the accession of Alexander—viz., between the years 1725 and 1801. The following are their names and their respective fates:—

- Peter II., deposed in 1727.
 - Ivan VI., deposed in 1750, murdered in 1762.
 - Peter III., murdered in 1762.
 - Paul, murdered in 1801.
- Of four emperors one was deposed, and three were murdered within 76 years. It cannot, therefore, be matter of surprise if a suspicion that Nicholas has followed the fate of his father and grandfather may be excited by a decease so sudden and unexpected.
- The Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander has, in the ordinary course of things, succeeded to the Russian throne. He was born in 1818, and is married to the Princess Mary of Hesse.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.
 Feb. 18.—Shot and shell still going up to the front. The mortality among the horses does not diminish; and the wretched oxen intended for conversion into beef die rapidly of emaciation. There is a report that Sir R. England has been recalled, and that higher personages are resigning or going home, and a retirement of the head-quarters staff *en masse* is spoken of.
 Feb. 19.—The drying winds continue, and the plateau to the south of Sebastopol can be traversed easily on horse or foot, even at the bottom of the ravines. With this fine weather the good spirits and energies of our men have returned; but I regret to

say the warm wind which blew the other day brought with it, or developed, the seeds of typhus fever, which broke out in several regiments lately, and soon marked some of the strongest men as its victims.—The trenches, however, are dry; the men get all they want, provisions are abundant; hay has arrived, and fresh vegetables have been sent up to the front to check the scurvy.

Feb. 21.—On the north of the Valley of Inkermann the enemy are still prosecuting their earthworks, and are apparently forming an entrenched and fortified post of great strength. The natural defences of this headland which they occupy are so great as to make it a most formidable position, even if only held by 1,000 men; but the enemy seem not content with leaving their bulwarks to nature, and appear to be bent on turning the hill into a second Gibraltar, to which fortress it bears a distinct resemblance. Two hundred and seventy arabas entered Sebastopol by the north side this morning. From the care with which all were covered with tarpaulins they were presumed to contain ammunition. The fleet off Sebastopol report that a good deal of bustle was apparent among the enemy's works to the north, also that a French steamer got ashore in the gale of last night and went to pieces. She was full of cattle for the use of the French commissariat, which were all lost, with one or two of the crew.

Feb. 22.—Three hundred and ten waggons again entered Sebastopol to-day from the north, and the enemy are evidently exceedingly busy about something on that side of their defences. Officers who have come in from the fleet say that they appear to be constructing new earthworks, and also that the fire of the French seems to effect but little mischief. To-day it most certainly will not, as only one 10-inch mortar has been used, and that has merely expended fifteen rounds to keep up appearances. This morning a Russian spy was taken near our lines at Balaklava, and sent into head-quarters for examination. He was admirably got up, and dressed in the uniform of a Turkish officer. The weather continues most severe. The snow drifts in positive masses, like fine dust, rendering it utterly out of one's power to see a yard from the spot on which he stands.—Whole parties of our men employed in different duties lost their way in the middle of the day, and while simply moving from one regimental company to another. One officer lost his way while only crossing the court-yard of Lord Raglan's house; he came out of it at a different doorway, and wandered into the French camp for some hours.

(From the Correspondent of the London Herald.)

Feb. 23.—I am informed that the French batteries have ruined most of the south part of the town to which they are opposed. They have undoubtedly done a great deal of mischief, and ruined beyond all power of reparation the houses which were outside the walls, but the town itself is very, very far from being in a ruined state, or even, as a town, seriously damaged. As a great town, Sebastopol may still be said to be uninjured; as a fortress, its strength is ten times greater than when we first commenced to break ground. I have seen statements in a morning contemporary that the French, in repulsing sorties, frequently enter the town of Sebastopol, and plunder the houses. The statements, as all out here know well, are simply ridiculous and untrue. I may here also mention a most absurd report which has been going the round of the allied camp, to the effect, that a French general officer of high rank has been detected in a traitorous intrigue with the Russian chief, and conveying to them intimations of the position of all our batteries and intended movements.—I am informed on the very best authority that there is no foundation for the calumny. The weather still continues very cold, but the sickness, I am glad to say, is gradually diminishing. For the last few days no sick have been sent in to Balaklava beyond the usual 20 or 30 by the mule carts. Yesterday and to-day, however, there has been a slight increase, the number for the two days being 287.

Feb. 24.—I was woken up shortly after two o'clock this morning by the commencement of one of the most furious cannonades we have heard since the siege began. The whole line of the Russian batteries from our left opened with inconceivable force and noise, and the Inkermann batteries began playing on our right; but the French were most exposed to the weight of this most terrible fire, which shook the very earth, and lighted up the skies with incessant lightning flashes for an hour and a half. Under cover of it a very strong sortie has been made, and for half an hour the musketry rolled incessantly with volume and vigor enough for a general action. I have just this moment returned in the dark both physically and mentally, and I am unable to discover what was done by all this sound and fray. The roaring of the shot and shell was terrific—a continuous scream like that of a locomotive whistle heard in the depths of a tunnel. The instant the fire opened I got out of my blankets and went towards the front, but I could see nothing but a blaze of fire before the trenches; our batteries were silent. As no person—not an officer even, unless he be actually on duty—is permitted to go down to the works or beyond the inlying sentries and pickets, I can at this hour of the morning tell you no more than that the firing has now ceased. The cannonade lasted from 2.15 a.m. to 3.50 a.m. In much of the time the Russians fired, as I counted fifteen guns in thirty seconds, and sometimes the reports came in regular salvos, and the flashes leaped forth in great flares of solid fire, so that it was impossible to tell what number of guns the enemy were working. The echoes of the reports towards the close among the hills in the distance were tremendous, and increased the tumult.

THE RAILWAY.—The railway from Balaklava to the English camp is advancing with a rapidity that is described as being perfectly marvellous. "It is

now progressing," says an eye witness, "at the rate of a quarter of a mile per day, including all the delay which arises from bridging small streams, levelling and filling up inequalities, &c. Half the men are employed in laying down the rails and sleepers during the day, and the remainder work all night in boxing up with earth and stones the space left between each sleeper. As an instance of the rapidity with which the work proceeds, a pile-driving machine was landed one evening, and carried piecemeal up to where it was necessary to sink piles for a stout wooden bridge, across a small but very muddy stream which runs into the harbor. The machine was erected early the next morning, and before that evening the piles were all driven, the machine removed, the bridge finished, and the rail laid down for the space of a hundred yards beyond.

The aspect of the town is greatly altered for the better. The wretched hovels in which the Turkish soldiery propagated pestilence and died have been cleaned out or levelled to the earth, the cesspools and collection of utter abomination in the streets have been filled up, and quicklime has been laid down in the streets and lanes, and around the houses. The sutlers have been driven forth to a wooden world of their own outside the town, and the number of visitors to the town diminished. Indeed, the railway, which sweeps right through the main street, very effectually clears away the crowd of stragglers who used to infest the place. It is inexpressibly strange to hear the well-known rumbling sound of the carriages and waggons as they pass to and fro with their freights of navvies, sleepers, and rails; it recalls home more strongly than anything we have yet heard in the Crimea. Even the railway cannot bring thoughts of peace. It is now a very effective engine of war. Measures will be taken to protect it from the enemy, but as yet they evince no inclination to annoy the works or workmen, even if they had the power to do so. The Cossacks are riding about the hills in front; our videttes are watching them; vast masses of men in long lines carrying planks of wood or facines intersect the plain, and seem at a distance like armies of ants migrating. The thunder of cannon from the front booms through their, the martial music of the French regiments interrupted by the creaking of cart wheels, the cries of camels, the yells of drivers in nearly every language of the east or west—worse than all, by the terrible instruments of the Turkish bands, speak of war, which no Englishman has ever known at home in this day.

POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

The *Debats* has had an interesting article on the present position of the allied forces before Sebastopol, signed by Colonel St. Ange. The following is a translation of the most salient points:—

"The allied forces encamped in the nearly insular Chersonesus may be estimated at 100,000 men, taking into account the continued reinforcements forwarded from England and France during the last month, and the two French divisions that were left in reserve at Constantinople.

"The Ottoman army at Eupatoria, under the orders of Omer Pasha, must now be forty thousand strong. As the three nations are sending corps or detachments on to the Crimea up to this moment, everything leads to the belief that the total of the allied armies will amount to 150,000 men in the course of this present month of March.

"There can be no doubt that the Russian army will not reach that figure until it has received the last reinforcements despatched to Perekop, either by way of Odessa, Nikolajeff, or Kherson. At present, apparently, it does not number 100,000, including the garrison of Sebastopol and the other positions in the Crimea; and it could muster only 60,000 or 65,000 men for any strategical operation. This explains its complete inaction since the battle of Inkermann, where it deployed only 45,000 men, who were beaten with immense loss.

"It is a known fact that the Russians have suffered at least as much as the allies by sickness, the severity of the season, and the want of food and forage. In a climate nearly similar to that of France, the winter has presented, as with us, frequent alterations of snow, rain, frost, and thaw. Transport across the Crimea has been almost always interrupted by the breaking up of roads on which a stone was never at any time laid. In Russia properly so called, winter is the season for sledge conveyance, as the frost generally lasts for four consecutive months, without any intermitting thaw; but not so in southern Russia, and especially in the Crimea. We may thus comprehend the difficulties that must have encountered the Russian army in the transport of its food and munitions; and even the impossibility of the task, when we recollect that a road of six miles from Balaklava to the camp before Sebastopol became so impracticable that the English army was deprived of its supplies for several days, and that, to maintain the fire of its batteries, balls and shells were obliged to be forwarded on the backs of mules, and even, in the arms of men."

PROSPECTS OF THE "SIEGE."—The special correspondent of the *Herald* writes:—"The conjecture which I lately hazarded, that we should be besieged in our lines through the summer, and not capture Sebastopol before next autumn or winter, grows more and more probable each day. In such case, the terrific nature of the struggles we must look forward to, to retain our ground, can easily be anticipated. The Emperor will stake and risk everything to combat the success of this expedition, and it is in vain to flatter ourselves with the idea that he has not sufficient troops to spare to occupy all here most fully."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SEA DEFENCES OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Russians are occupied day and night in rendering the sea face of Sebastopol impregnable. The whole face of the cliff under the "Wasp" Battery is being galleried and cut into

casemated batteries, like the fronts of Constantine and Alexander. Several guns have already been mounted in these casemates. Heavy earthwork batteries have also been erected, and line the inside of the harbor on both sides. Those on the south are placed a *fleur d'eau*, that is, perfectly level with the water's edge, while those on the north cover the steep slopes which are crowned by Star Fort and St. Sivernia. On this side the batteries are sometimes in four tiers of guns, which are so placed that nothing but the muzzles can be seen, while the upper tiers could fire almost straight down on a vessel's deck. Under such circumstances any attempt on the fortresses from the sea, is looked on here as little short of madness.

THE INEFFECTIVE COMMISSARIAT.—"Scurvy amongst the men," writes the *Morning Post* correspondent on the 17th ultimo, "is very bad; it has come to that pitch that, unless some effectual means are hastily adopted, we shall have half the army eaten up with it. The men do not receive fresh meat now above once in a fortnight, and, were there no cattle to be bought round the shores of the Black Sea, an excuse might be offered for the Commissary-General: Sinope, according to all the descriptions we hear of it, would be an excellent place for our commissariat to establish a market. If they send proper persons and make themselves known, they would soon have plenty brought from the interior for sale. When will the time come that we shall have a commissariat equal to the wants of our armies? Never, I think, as do many more, as long as it is composed of men principally total strangers to a soldier's wants. It is astonishing the way the people or authorities in England do things, quite as bad as it is reported to be done out here."

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by a non-commissioned officer of the 57th Regiment to his friends in Limerick:—"We have only one priest for all the troops in front of Sebastopol. He lives with the 88th, and calls it his regiment. There was another Rev. Mr. Canty, attached to the 3rd division, and used to attend the 4th also, but he died last week, and the other poor gentleman has actually to come about four miles, and more, to visit his patients in the hospitals of the 2nd, and 4th divisions. I am sure he will receive his reward for it."

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.—A correspondent speaking of the battery named by the naval brigade, says:—"The admirable condition of this brigade is something beyond all praise. Yesterday, out of 1,100 men there were only 28 on the sick list. The tents of the blue jackets are decidedly the neatest in the whole camp, well trenched outside, and neatly pared with small flat stones within. Many of our officers might take a lesson in neatness and good order from the admirable manner in which Jack manages everything about his camp. No washing is allowed in their tents, and all coming off duty with dirty boots leave them outside the tents in little boxes constructed for the purpose. Over one deep little ravine near this camp, which is very dirty, and which they have to cross frequently, they have constructed a suspension bridge, which, for strength, neatness, and ingenuity far surpass any invention I have yet seen at camp. The bridge is formed by three strong cables stretched across the ravine, and firmly secured at each side, and in these are lashed the staves of the beef and pork barrels which the sailors have carefully collected for this purpose at Balaklava. With these simple means, they have made a light, strong, and even handsome bridge, which contributes in a thousand ways to their convenience and comfort. When Jack has thus been able to improve his position, in the face of all obstacles, is it not a reproach to the army that nothing of the same sort has ever been attempted by them? We believe it must be confessed that with all his undaunted bravery in the field, the English soldier is but what his ingenious salt-water comrade would call a 'lubber' in the camp."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

BENEVOLENCE OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—The poor of Tuam have reason to rejoice at his grace's return. Within the last week he has given orders for a suit of cloths each to upwards of one hundred of the poor boys of the town. In this inclement season of the year, this is a truly timely and munificent act of charity.—*Tuam Herald*.

The Very Rev. M. McDermott, Dean and P.P., Strokestown, has commenced to build a new church in Strokestown, which we understand is intended far to exceed in elegance and extent any other in the diocese, and with a munificent liberality has announced his intention of making no demand for funds on his parishioners until he shall have expended £1,500 from his own private fortune.—*Roscommon Messenger*.

LORD PALMERSTON'S IRISH APPOINTMENTS.—We have upon two former occasions expressed the opinion that in any government of which Lord Palmerston is Prime Minister; the Catholics could not place confidence. Such was the feeling we entertained, even when some of those who represented the policy of Lord Aberdeen consented to hold office under Lord Palmerston. Now, the state of affairs is completely changed. With one or two exceptions—and these being persons not holding seats in the Cabinet—the adherents of Lord Aberdeen have resigned; and the country beholds in power the same men and the same party that constituted the Russell government. Such a Ministry the Catholics, we conceive, can regard with no other feelings than those of distrust; and should be prepared, if circumstances so require them, to assail them with direct hostility.—*Telegraph*.

It is to be observed (says the *Evening Post*), that of the fifteen members of the present government in the Cabinet, and fifteen others not in the Cabinet, not one Irishman has been named for office. The only two that held office in the late Administration—namely, Mr. Monsell and Sir John Young—are replaced by an Englishman and a Scotchman. Ireland seems perfectly ignored in the present distribution of office. DUBLIN, March 8th.—The Attorney-General was re-elected to-day for Athlone, without opposition.

Mr. Horseman, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, was re-elected for Stroud, without opposition, on the 13th ult. In the course of a long speech, the right honourable member made, amongst others, the following observations:—"In undertaking the duties of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, let him say, that that country had been the subject of more Parliamentary discussion than any other he remembered since his entrance into public life. Ireland was England's difficulty, because it had been the victim of England's injustice."

The *Northen Wing* states that Mr. Caulfield, M. P. for the county Armagh, is about to resign his seat, because of his duties as colonel of militia; and that Mr. Ross Moore, member for the city of Armagh, is about to take a similar step, in consequence of ill health.

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—A bill has been introduced by Mr. Sergeant Shee, and Mr. P. Urquart to provide compensation for improving tenants, and to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the leasing powers in Ireland. The improvements, conferring a right to compensation, will include the erection of farm buildings, the reclaiming of waste land, and the making of boundary fences and farm roads.—a notice of intended improvements must be served on the landlord, who is allowed the option of undertaking them himself. Amounts claimed for compensation over and above £40 may be sued for in any of the superior courts of common law in Dublin, the landlord having the privilege both of defending the action on the ground of subletting and of setting off cross demands. Tenants, if evicted, will be entitled to compensation for improvements heretofore made. Outgoing tenants will be entitled to recover remuneration for crops in the ground, manure, straw, and hay, and for growing underwood. The remaining clauses of the bill relate to leasing matters.

RELEASE OF MR. CARDEN.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that, consequent upon the report of Sir Phillip Crampton to the Lord Lieutenant, and who had been professionally to visit the prisoner, Mr. Carden will be discharged from Clonmel gaol immediately after the assizes. A local journal this week announces that the act of Grace which remits more than half of the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, has affixed to it certain conditions of rather a stringent nature. He must, it seems, before the prison gates are opened, consent to expatriation to a foreign land, to the full end or term of the confinement to which, by his sentence, he was subjected, and further, he must give security, himself in £20,000, and two sureties of £5,000 each, to keep the peace towards Miss Arbuthnot and her Majesty's subjects for a period of ten years.

THE BATESON MURDER.—For the third time, two men, named McArdle and Magennis, were put upon their trial at the Monaghan Assizes, charged with others, with conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Thomas Douglas Bateson, and for the third time, also, the Crown has, to all appearances, failed to procure a conviction. Mr. Brewster, the late Attorney-General, conducted the prosecution in person. The trial commenced on Saturday morning, and at eight in the evening the jury retired to consider their verdict; but just before midnight, it was intimated that there was no prospect of their agreeing, so the judge (Jackson) ordered them to be locked up until Monday morning. The jury were subsequently discharged; some papers say they acted under fear of Ribbon intimidation.

CO. TYRONE ASSIZES—JURY-PACKING.—A private letter, received from Omagh, assures us as a positive fact, that the panel prepared for the ensuing Tyrone Assizes, at which several Catholics are to be tried on serious charges, and the nature of which has already been publicly prejudged in meetings of Orangemen, consists of 143 names; and amongst all these there is but the name of one Catholic!!! When such a decided step as this is taken by a public official—to prepare such a Jury List, for the trial of cases in which there is unfortunately mixed up, not only a great deal of party feeling, but every effort employed to excite religious rancour—and that, too, against the accused—it is absolutely necessary to be plain spoken, and to say to the official who has prepared that Jury List that he must mend his hand. It is not for us to inquire how it has happened that there should be on a List of Jurors 142 of one religion, and only one Catholic in the midst of the array. We presume it was accident—a strange accident to be sure—an accident like that of the loss of the sixty jurors in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others—but all an accident that requires to be amended, thoroughly and completely, before it can be said that the Catholics have a chance, or even the semblance of the shadow of a chance of a fair trial at the Omagh Assizes.—*Telegraph*.

IRISH SCULPTURE AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Among the varied products of man's brain and hand is the department of plastic art, destined to grace the French Exhibition, not one, we are certain, will excite more universal admiration than the group which this day leaves Dublin for Paris, contributed by Hogan, our distinguished countryman. Hogan's genius has achieved a marvellous triumph in this noble work of art. It is one which fully proves how eminently he deserves to be named the most distinguished living artist of Great Britain and Ireland. Seated in an antique chair, we behold a beautiful young woman—a form so superb and majestic beauty. Her noble head is diademed with the ancient crown, from beneath which luxuriant tresses fall. One arm is flung over the Irish harp, the hand holding a laurel wreath, emblem of victory, while the other hand slightly elevated allows the hand to rest upon the head of a child who stand by her knee. Upon the girl's forehead which confines the diadem at the waist, is engraved in gold letters the legend ERIN, A.D., MXXIV. The female figure is Hibernia. The child represents the future King and Hero, Brian Boru, at the age when enthusiasm first awakens in natures destined to be great.—The date points prophetically to the era of his future glory, and his heroic death, for which the genius of his country, with her hand laid upon his head, seems to consecrate him. The accessories to the group are all strictly historical. The harp is modelled from the ancient harp of King Brian, existing in Trinity College, and bears the inscription of the original—

"Ego sum Regina Citharam,
Et sum Cithara Brian Boru."

The sword and diadem are likewise copied from the ancient swords and antique golden Irish Crown in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. Hogan is distinguished above all our native artists by the fervor with which he has devoted his genius to the spiritual Irish subjects. Patriotism seems to arouse the spiritual, impetuous force of his nature to its grandest efforts.

The following is the substance of an editorial article in the Dublin Freeman's Journal:—

THE PROGRESS OF EXTERMINATION.—A correspondent from the county Galway has forwarded to us a statement to which we feel coerced to call public attention, as one of those periodical illustrations of the working of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland which has done so much to bring the people and the authorities into collision, and to impress on the masses of the population, the conviction that the law was made to oppress, not to protect them. The facts of the case are few and simple. The proprietor of the estates in question recently purchased them in the Encumbered Estates Court, and having been duly invested with the dignity of Lord in fee, he is now about to carry into execution the removal of nearly five hundred families. This new proprietor is philosopher and political economist, and believes that the ruin of Ireland is traceable to the existence of small yeomanry farmers. According to his theory there should be large capitalist farmers and farm laborers, and in order to introduce the improved method, he proposes to unhouse four or five hundred families—to drive them off his land and to set his acres to great stock masters, under whom the land will be improved, and the excessive population kept in check.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER OXFORD CONVERT.—We hear from Rome (3d of March) that Oxford has yielded yet another distinguished convert to the faith in Rome; and that, a few days previously, a lady educated in chiasm had given the same joy to the Church. Nor are these the only ones: Others may shortly be expected to be made known.—*Catholic Standard.*

The London correspondent of the *Tablet* cites and confirms the statement of the *Univers*, that the Lord Bishop of Plymouth, Dr. Errington, is to be the Co-adjutor to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Lord John Russell was re-elected on the 10th ult. for the city of London. Sir Charles Napier was proposed, but as no seconder could be found the nomination fell to the ground. Resolutions in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war were subsequently passed by the electors.

Her Majesty has conferred a medal on every sailor landed in the Crimea, and a clasp for such as were present on the 5th of November, 1854, whose conduct shall have been good, and has in a like manner conferred a medal and clasps upon the nearest relative or representative of such as may have fallen.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.—It is intended immediately to reinforce the army in the Crimea by sending out at least 10,000 additional troops, exclusive of cavalry. This will be effected in the following manner, viz:—The 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 1st battalion of Coldstreams, and 1st battalion of Scots Fusiliers Guards, at present at the seat of war, will be increased to 1,200 men each, and the strength of all the regiments of the line in the Crimea is to be increased to 1,600 bayonets each. Those regiments garrisoning fortresses in the Mediterranean will each be increased to 1,400 bayonets, and will proceed to the Crimea on being relieved by the volunteer regiments of militia, viz, 2nd battalion 1st, Corfu; 13th, Gibraltar; 31st, Corfu; 48th, Corfu; 54th, Gibraltar; 66th, Gibraltar; 82nd, Corfu; and 92nd, Gibraltar. The cavalry at present in the Crimea is to be increased to 800 sabres each regiment, and four additional regiments, exclusive of the 10th Hussars, are to be sent out, as also six batteries of field and four troops of horse artillery. It is expected that the greater portion of the above arrangements will be carried into effect during this month, and several additional transports have been chartered for the purpose.

THE EXPECTED NAVAL CAMPAIGN.—It is impossible to pursue the list of the naval armament which will assemble in about a fortnight at Spithead, in order to proceed to the Baltic under the command of Admiral Richard Dundas, upon the opening of the navigation, without a return of that pride and confidence in the resources of this great empire which the late military disaster in the Crimea and the incomplete results of the last naval campaign had so grievously shaken. It is by the navy that we claim to be ranked with the first Powers of the earth; and that the honor and the possessions of this country are secure so long as we can equip and man fleets exceeding the combined maritime strength of all other nations. If we are to choose between naval superiority and vast military power, the choice of Britain was made long ago. Our institutions reject large standing armies levied by conscription and maintained too often at the expense of public liberty; but, if we ever ceased to take the lead upon the ocean, then, indeed, our national dignity would be lowered, and our national existence rendered insecure. Although, therefore, the state of the army in the Crimea is a just cause of depression and disappointment to the whole English nation, we may still look to Spithead and the Downs for proof that the naval resources of this country have not fallen short of our ancient renown. The Admiralty have shown a greater determination to keep pace with the improvements of the age, and within a very short period they have transformed the British navy, since every one of the vessel destined for the Baltic this year will be propelled by steam. They have also taken advantage of the experience of last year's navigation in a sea which had been very seldom explored by our ships of war. The fleet consists of 20 sail-of-the-line, all capable of being propelled by steam power. Of these ships, 10 are three-deckers; but only two of these the Duke of Wellington and the Royal George, are first rates, the remaining eight being all new, or nearly new ships, of 91 and 81 guns. Then come 10 more ships of the line; two-deckers, or third and fourth-rates, carrying 60 guns, and comprising what were termed the block ships, the services of which were conspicuous in the last Baltic expedition. The number of steam-frigates and corvettes will be increased to no less than 35; and, in addition to these vessels, the fleet will contain eight-mortar boats, carrying one 13-inch gun each, 28 steam gunboats, carrying two or three guns, and five heavy floating batteries, plated with wrought-iron on their decks and sides. These batteries carry 12 guns each, which may, however, be all fought on either side of the vessel. This fleet has, therefore, all that is required to encounter the Russian navy, to blockade the whole Baltic coast, and to assail the forts and strong places on the coast that have not yet been exposed to any real attack. Preparations so vast and so deliberate must be supposed to indicate on the part of the allied Powers a plan of campaign in the Baltic of considerable importance and extent. The expedition

which sailed last year under Sir Charles Napier had no such plan; but the whole cruise must be regarded as an elaborate attempt to reconnoitre the positions of the enemy and to prepare the way for future operations. Should the negotiations at Vienna fail to bring about the restorations of peace, it is impossible to doubt that the war will assume a more general character, and that it will be directed with the greatest energy against the possessions of Russia in the Baltic, where the vital interests of the empire are more assailable than they are in the Black Sea.

THE HISTORY OF PROMOTION BY PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.—The system is of ancient date; and although by the common law it is illegal to give any gift or "brocade" for an appointment to a public office, the sale and purchase of commissions in the army had long been tolerated by the military authorities before the question was authoritatively decided by the decision of Lord Keeper Sir Nathan Wright in the year 1702. The first recognition of the practice of advancement by purchase is found in a warrant of Charles II. (March 7, 1683-4), directing that "when any commission officer of the land forces should obtain leave to surrender his commission, and that at his request it should be granted to any other, the person so surrendering the commission and the person obtaining it should each pay one shilling in the pound of the sum received and paid to the Postmaster General for the benefit of the Hospital at Chelsea," then just established. This warrant evidently refers to the sale and purchase of commissions as a pre-existing and well-recognized system. Inconveniences, however, having been found to arise, the Mutiny Act of 1694, after reciting the necessity of preventing "the great mischief of buying and selling military employments in his Majesty's army," enacted that every commissioned officer should take an oath that he had not bought his commission. This restriction, however, was not enforced; and by a warrant of Queen Anne (May 1, 1711), her Majesty expressly recognised the system, by directing "that no commissions should be sold without the royal approbation under the sign manual, and that no officer should sell who had not served twenty years, or been disabled in the service, except on some extraordinary occasion, when it might be thought for the good of the services to allow thereof." In 1719-20, a definite price was for the first time put on each commission, and regulations were issued withdrawing altogether from the seller all power of interfering in regard to the recommendation of a successor. The prices of commissions were again revived in 1766, 1772, 1773, and in 1783; and they were finally settled at their present amount in the year 1821.

THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The *Record* of Monday says:—"We are authorised to contradict in the most decisive terms the correctness of the statement which appeared in the *Morning Advertiser* a few days ago (and which we copied from that paper in our last) as to proceedings being stopped in the case of Archdeacon Denison. Our contemporary's 'correspondent' has again entirely misled him, and has made the statement without the slightest authority. There never has been a moment's hesitation on the part of the promoter of the suit, as to whether the proceedings shall be carried on. But the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in having, in direct violation of his consecration vow, refused to give any aid in the prosecution of the case"—[The Catholic reader should observe that the *Record* is a clerical paper, and represents the party in the Establishment of which the mild and peaceful Archbishop of Canterbury is notoriously the head. Thus it is that the clergy of the Establishment describe the official conduct of their Bishops]—"has rendered it necessary to obtain a legal opinion as to the course necessary to be pursued, which has caused some delay. That opinion has now been obtained, and will be acted upon. Our contemporary is, quite unintentionally we are convinced, injuring a cause which he would wish to support, in publishing such statements. They have already had the effect (we fear, intended) of preventing parties from giving their aid to the fund which is being raised to meet Mr. Ditcher's heavy expenses. These expenses have been and will be far heavier than such a case would ordinarily require, on account of the impediments thrown in his way by the last and present Bishops of Bath and Wells, and also by the conduct of Archdeacon Denison himself."

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The following announcement appears in the *Morning Advertiser*:—"Great Protestant Movement.—On Thursday an important Conference was held in the rooms of the Protestant Alliance, consisting of representatives from Protestant Associations in various parts of the country, for the purpose of considering what course of action ought to be adopted with the view of most effectually giving battle to Popery. It was eventually and unanimously determined that, instead of the friends of Protestantism dividing their energies by attacking the Church of Rome in various valuable points, they should concentrate their strength on one of these points, and having succeeded with it, directed their forces against other points in succession. It was further unanimously agreed, that the point selected for immediate attack should be Maynooth: and as the best mode of attack, it was resolved that a bill should be forthwith introduced into the House of Commons for the express purpose of abolishing the grant to the Popish seminary. By adopting this course, it was urged that no member of parliament would be able any longer to conceal his views as to the propriety, of endowing Popery at all; and that, being compelled to record his vote either for or against, or absenting himself from the division; his constituents would know how to act at the general election, which the Conference considered to be not very remote. It was stated by the Rev. Dr. Begg of Edinburgh, as the prevalent opinion among the Protestants of Scotland, that at the next general election not one member out of its fifty-three members would be returned who is not thoroughly a sound Protestant. On the 17th of April there is to be a great gathering of Protestants from all parts of the United Kingdom, with the view of concocting measures to bring the anti-Popish feeling of the country to bear most effectually on those candidates who shall solicit the suffrages of the electoral body on a dissolution of parliament. By vigorously pursuing the course of action we may safely predict the early doom of the Maynooth endowment."

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—THE "BARON DE CAMIN"—The *Carlisle Journal* gives the following notice of this vagabond, whose doings in Scotland last November our correspondent exposed in the *Catholic Standard* at the time:—"A person styling himself 'The Baron de Camin' is going about the country endeavouring to drive a trade in calumnies against the Ro-

man Catholics. On Monday week, as noticed in last Friday's *Journal*, he delivered a lecture on "Nuns," and his statements were so disgustingly indelicate that several ladies were glad to escape from the room. The Baron, we observe, in a placard announcing a lecture on the Inquisition, which was delivered last night, but which it was not our good fortune to hear, denounces our brief notice of his lecture as a Popish plot, invites us to appear before him and substantiate our assertions, and threatens us with legal proceedings. Of course we feel very much alarmed at all this but nevertheless we think it is due to the public generally, and to those Protestants in particular who are making a lion of "the Baron de Camin," to lay before them some interesting information respecting that personage, which has been placed at our service. A friend of ours, a barrister in London, whose veracity is unimpeachable, writes to us thus:—"I have made inquiry respecting the Baron de Camin. He passed himself off in Scotland as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the French army. Inquiry was made, and it was found that there was no officer of his name in the French service. I am told that Gavazzi entirely disowns him, and that he is not in any way connected with or countenanced by any Protestant Society in London. The Protestants in Scotland repudiate him." As this information has been sent to us voluntarily, and not in answer to any application from us, we presume the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for it had seen the paragraph in which "the Baron's" lecture was briefly described, and was desirous that we should give a timely caution to our Protestant friends. In corroboration of the letter we have quoted, we have before us an extract from the *Edinburgh Guardian* of November 3rd—a Protestant and Presbyterian journal—in which "the Baron de Camin" is described by Gavazzi himself in a letter which our contemporary offers to exhibit at his office, and in which the Padre, referring to the so-called "Baron de Camin," says:—"Ist. I disclaim any connection with that very man; and, as a matter of course, any intimacy or friendship with him. As to his conversion I know nothing about it; openly declaring that it was certainly not through my instrumentality. After a mere accidental intercourse, I was obliged to exclude him from my house, to save my peace and my honour, and it is now three years I have not spoken to him 2nd. That as to his social claims," proceeds the Padre, "the French Embassy in London explains them in a very clear way, answering an application made to it by the police. . . . Its statements was to this effect:—'that he was not a Baron, and neither a surgeon nor an officer in the French army, and not a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.' Whether the Baron de Camin above referred to be identical with the Baron de Camin whom certain Protestant zealots have been lionizing in this city for the last week or two, we shall not attempt to decide. We think, however, that the matter is worth serious investigation; and if the identity should be established, we would suggest that I would save trouble in other towns which he may visit if the Baron de Camin was to announce himself as *Barnum de Camin*—a title which would have the double merit of being appropriate and indisputable."

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.—At the Oxford Assizes on Tuesday, the Rev. John Allen Giles, D.C.L., curate of Bampton, Oxon, was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour, for the crime of having, at Bampton, solemnised the office of matrimony between Richard Pratt, an apprentice not out of his indentures, and Jane Green, his servant maid, on the 5th of October, 1854, and feloniously made in the marriage registerbook of the said parish a certain false entry respecting the particulars of the said marriage.

PROHIBITORY LAWS.—The effect of legal enactments against intemperance, to increase the general quantity of immorality and drunkenness is forcibly exemplified by the following extract from an article in the *Scotsman*; a leading Scotch journal, and whose statistics and impartiality are beyond the reach of suspicion:—"More whisky was drunk in Scotland last year than in 1853 or almost any year preceding; and much more money was spent on whisky in Scotland last year than in any preceding year whatever. These facts are shown by the Excise Returns for 1854, just issued. And we want to know what is to be said of them by the people who, during last year, kept the legislature, the courts, the police, public meetings, and public bodies in a commotion with their legislative and judicial efforts to 'suppress drunkenness,' and with noisy and nonsensical rejoicings over their success. The most drunken year Scotland recently or ever saw has been that which we have just passed under the wonder-working Forbes Mackenzie's Act, aided by additional duties and dearer materials, causing an increase of price to the amount of 30 to 40 per cent. About half a bottle each to every man, woman, and child in Scotland is the additional quantity of whisky we drank last year under the new restrictive law and the increased price. Next to the sufficing fact that there has been an increase in Scotland under the new law, which we were told was working wonders in the other direction, the most noteworthy information conveyed by these figures is, that there has been an increase of almost precisely the same per centage on the other two kingdoms. Even if this were all, it would be enough—the result is the same in the country under the wonder-working Act as in those countries under it. But this is not all; in England there was no increase of excise-duty; in Scotland there was an increase amounting, for one period of the year, to a rise from 3s 8d to 4s 8d, and for another period from 4s 8d to 6s per gallon—yet the increase of our consumption was fully greater than that of England, the Mackenzie Act to the contrary notwithstanding. By going a year farther back, we get another fact still more perhaps to the same purpose. In 1852, the consumption of spirits in Scotland was 7,172,015 gallons, the largest year but one on the records; in 1853, before Forbes Mackenzie's Act was thought of, the consumption decreased by nearly 640,000 gallons; and in 1854, when Forbes Mackenzie's Act was in full and boasted operation, the consumption increased by nearly two hundred thousand gallons! This fact is in strict accordance with another to which we have often challenged attention—namely, that there was a decrease of police and prison cases in progress before the act, which was not accelerated, and has lately been stopped, under the Act. The expenditure on whisky in Scotland last year was not only greater by about £700,000 than in any former year whatever, but has, in the nine months we have enjoyed under Forbes Mackenzie's Act, increased at the rate of about a million a year! Another fact, appearing in these Excise Returns, we have to present to the special notice of the Provosts of certain

Scotch towns, who recently gave the sanction of their offices to the absurd and incoherent cry about stopping distillation. The chief immediate reason adduced for that movement was, that, owing to the prohibition of distillation from grain in France, immense quantities of spirits distilled in Scotland were being exported to foreign countries. Well, then, the quantity of spirits exported from Scotland to foreign parts last year—as compared with the year preceding, when this alarming demand for France had no existence—shows a considerable decrease. The number of gallons exported from Scotland in 1853 was 388,661; and it fell last year to 366,625. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the exports show a still larger decrease—from 931,210 to 749,059 gallons.—We respectfully submit to Provosts and others that, before presenting themselves and their constituents to the legislature with a request founded on a certain supposed fact, they should take a small tithe of the trouble they would expend in any transaction in their own private business, to see that what they call a fact is not a mere delusion of ignorance. It is not likely we shall ever see these facts grappled with or even alluded to by the fussy agitators who talk so much nonsense and do so much mischief on this 'drunkenness' question. But may we not hope that they will at least cease to talk, as they have been doing the more loudly the further from home, of their wretched failure as a splendid success, and so give to what they cannot deny the decent assent of silence?"

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—We cut the following from the *Portland State of Maine* of Saturday last. It reminds one of Fat-Jack's tavern bills—"O monstrous! but one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

CRIME IN PORTLAND.

We are indebted to Deputy Marshal Mason for the following statement of committals to Watch House, from April 11, 1854, to March 16, 1855—whole number 833, of whom 234 were Americans, and all others 643. Offences as follows, viz:—

Drunkenness	409
Disturbing the Peace	80
Assault and Battery	91
Assaulting Officers	19
Assault with intent to kill	3
Larceny, 40—Burglary, 13	53
Lewdness and Vagrancy	75
Selling liquor, and keeping with intent to sell	45
Gambling, 5—Riot, 13—Swindling, 1	19
Passing counterfeit money	2
Horse stealing, 2—Violation of city ordinance, 35	37
Malevolent mischief, 5—Common runaways, 7	12
Lodging of strangers	38

833
This statement shows one of two things—either an alarming increase of crime, or an extraordinary increase in vigilance on the part of the Police. The *Temperance Journal*, unless we mistake, is of opinion that the present city government is not very efficient in the execution of the laws—particularly the Liquor Law; and in this opinion, we believe, the *Inquirer* coincides. If we accept this view of the case, we must believe that we are fast losing that character for good conduct and respect for law, which has hitherto been attached to this community. If we do not accept it, but look upon this increase of committals as the result of increased vigilance, we are forced into the conviction that the papers alluded to have not given a fair representation of the police doings. People can choose either horn of the dilemma.

We have compiled from various sources, a statement of similar committals for the two previous years, from which it will be seen what offences have exhibited the largest increase. No report of the City Marshal was made during the year of Mr. Dow's Mayoralty, or the year previous, being that on which the Maine Law was enacted; at least, none is found in the annual reports. From other sources we have the general statement, that from June 1st 1850, to March 31st 1851, there were 430 committals; for the corresponding period for the corresponding period for 1851-52 there were 180 committals. We have no more particular statement at hand.

From the report of C. F. Little, City Marshal, we have the following list of complaints and arrests for the year ending April 1st 1853,—independent of violations of the Liquor Law:—

Drunkenness	297
Assault and Battery	34
Larceny	25
Breach of ordinances	12
Gaming	11
Assault upon Officers	9
Other crimes, in number ranging from 1 to 4	53
Under the Liquor Law	157

Total 608

From the report of William Huse, City Marshal, we have the following list of complaints for the year ending April 1st 1854:—

Drunkenness	202
Violation of Liquor Law	124
Breach of ordinances	14
Assault upon Officers	4
Assault and Battery	4
Other crimes	9

Total 357

The whole number of committals to the Watch House, was 435—but no specification of offences is given.

Since 1850, Portland has increased at the rate of about 5 per cent a year, and it is consequently fair to expect a corresponding increase of crime. Indeed, the increase of crime in a growing place is usually greater, in proportion, than the increase of population. But, we confess our astonishment at the revelation made by the figures. During these year ending April, 1854, under Mayor Cahoon, the number of arrests for drunkenness decreased 47 per cent, in comparison with the year ending April, 1853, under Mayor Parry; and during the year ending as above, 1855, the increase over the previous year of arrests for drunkenness, was 103 per cent—thus showing, as we said before, either an extending growth of drunkenness, or a wonderful vigilance of the police.

Taking the whole number of committals to the Watch House, there is a decrease of about 5 per cent for the year ending April, 1854, and an increase of about 103 per cent for the year ending as above, 1855. The decrease of drunkenness for the year ending April, 1854, is about 42 per cent, in proportion to other crimes; for the year ending as above, 1855, the proportion of drunkenness to other crimes does not vary.

REMITTANCES

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

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Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Committee of investigation into the disasters in the Crimea which have lost to Great Britain her brave army, and the military renown won for her by a Wellington, still continues its sittings; and day after day drags to light some fresh evidences of stupidity and dishonesty, incredible, if not too clearly substantiated by the condition of the miserable remnant of Britain's once noble army. "Where shall we begin?" asks the *Times*—"on what principle shall we select, when every day spreads before us a profusion of follies, blunders, obstinacies and crimes enough to supply a dozen of farces, or as many tragedies? No Arabian Nights, no stories of *Wise Men of Gotham*, ever matched the stupidities, the perversities, the downright malignities of office. Were not the results 'horrible and heartrending,' equalling, indeed, in their misery and magnitude the fell swoop of an earthquake, or other visitation of nature, we might almost be amused at the absurdity of the disclosures before the Committee of Enquiry."

One fact however has been clearly established; and that is, that the disasters so appalling and heart-rending, must in a great measure be attributed to the rascality of the contractors who, intent only upon their dirty profits, supply the Government with the worst possible materials, at the highest possible prices. One of the chief causes of the sufferings of the troops has been the delay in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. But this work of primary necessity, could not be accomplished because of the want of means, especially of tools. Not that tools in abundance were not furnished. But alas! owing to the knavery of the mercantile houses who had taken the contract to furnish them, the tools were utterly worthless, and broke in the men's hands at the first stroke. A pickaxe without a handle, a bill-hook that would not cut a billet of wood, and a broken shovel, were distributed to the men, who were expected therewith to construct seven miles of road, and to carry on the work in the trenches. No wonder then, that the latter did not advance, that the road was not made, and that the men perished of hunger and fatigue. It would be well, now that these facts have been established in the House of Commons beyond the possibility of cavil, that the public press should learn "to put the saddle on the right horse;" and instead of blaming the aristocratic officers, should insist at least upon hanging one or two of the knavish contractors, to whose rascality the sufferings of the troops have been distinctly traced. It was the same in the Peninsula, at Ciudad Rodrigo, at Badajos, and before Burgos, where the honor of British arms, was jeopardized, and the lives of thousands of brave men wantonly sacrificed, because, as we read in the Duke's dispatches, the tools with which he was furnished were utterly worthless. It has again been shown to the world that a British army has been lost, not because its officers were gentlemen, but because the contractors who furnished its material were dishonest knaves. It seems also that the Medical and Commissariat departments, have been much mismanaged throughout. Acres of lint were sent out to the hospitals, and the men's wounds were dressed with hay; whilst provisions of all kinds, fresh meat and vegetables, were allowed to rot, the soldiers meantime were perishing of hunger.

The prospects of peace, resulting from the Vienna Conference, and the death of Nicholas, have had a favorable effect on the funds; but it is said that, though England is willing to submit to the terms of a degrading peace, Napoleon III. will never consent to sacrifice the honor of France, and to bring disgrace upon French arms, by concluding a peace which shall not provide for the destruction of the fortifications of Sebastopol. In spite of the dissensions of the British Government, the Emperor seems determined to place himself at the head of his troops in the Crimea. When remonstrated with on the subject by Lord Clarendon, he is said to have made reply to the effect that, "if the British Government was jealous of him, it was very easy for it to send out Prince Albert to accompany him; and that he, for his part, should have the greatest pleasure in fighting side by side with the Queen's husband against the common enemy."

The news from the Crimea is less gloomy than usual. Sickness is abating in camp, and supplies of all kinds are arriving regularly. The Allies seem about to make a desperate rush upon Sebastopol, which, failing, the siege will most likely have to be raised; for, when the warm weather sets in, the prospect camp—reeking with the stench of thousands of

but half buried corpses, rapidly decomposing under the combined effects of heat and moisture—will become no longer tenable. Plague and cholera would soon sweep away the miserable remnant which famine and the sword have spared.

CHURCH AND STATE.

"It is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State."—*Clergy Reserves Bill.*

"Between religion and politics there should be no connection."—*Protestant Press, passim.*

On the motion of Mr. Cameron, our Legislative Assembly—which only last autumn proclaimed the "desirableness" of doing away with all semblance even of connection between Church and State, between things secular and things ecclesiastical—was induced last week to swallow its leek in a very amusing, if not in a very dignified manner, by taking a very decided action in a matter purely ecclesiastical. Mr. Cameron's motion, which was carried by a majority of 70 to 30, was to the effect that:—

A humble address be presented by the Provincial Legislature to Her Majesty—setting forth, that, the members of the "United Church of England and Ireland as by Law established" in this Province, labor under peculiar disadvantages, from which members of other religious denominations are free; inasmuch as the former are not allowed to meet in synod with their bishops and clergy in their several dioceses, and have no voice in the appointment of their office-bearers—and praying, therefore, that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to remove any obstacles that may exist to prevent the synodal action of the said members of the "United Church of England and Ireland as by Law established;" and to enable them to appoint their own office-bearers, and to frame rules and canons for their own guidance.

It may at first sight appear—and during the debate in the House it was argued—that the sole effect of granting the prayer of the above address would be to place Protestants in Canada, members of the "Church as by Law established," on a footing of perfect equality, with the Protestants of other sects, and with members of all religious denominations; that, in substance, all that was asked for by the petitioners, was, that they should be relieved from certain burdens peculiar to them as citizens professing a particular form of religion. In this light was Mr. Cameron's motion represented; and did it in reality demand nothing more for the petitioners, most certainly every friend to religious equality, as before the law, for citizens of all religions, should give it his hearty support. But this is not what the petitioners aim at, as shall be evident on a moment's reflection.

For what is there, would we ask, in the laws of the land as at present existing, to prevent Dr. Strachan, his friends and colleagues, as citizens professing a particular form of religion, from meeting and consulting together, when, where, and as they like?—from calling themselves and their assemblies by such names or titles as they may please to adopt? or from enacting such rules and canons and appointing such office-bearers, as they may think fit? Nothing, literally, nothing. As Canadian citizens, they are as free to do any, or all, of these things, as are their fellow-citizens, the Bishops and Clergy of the Catholic Church; who ask no permission from the State to meet every three years in Provincial Council—and who, deriving their spiritual authority from a power infinitely above that of the State, hold their Synods when they please; and under the guidance of the Holy Ghost enact laws, and enforce discipline, without knowing, or caring to know, whether the State approves or disapproves of their proceedings. Dr. Strachan and his friends—as citizens professing a particular form of religion, and members of a particular Protestant sect—are, as it is, just as much at liberty, and have the same power and authority, to hold Synods, pass laws, and appoint their own office-bearers, as are, or have, the ministers and members of any other Protestant denomination in the Province. In their capacity of citizens, the clergy and laity of the "Church as by Law Established" are as free as, and enjoy every legal right or privilege enjoyed by, the clergy and laity of any other religious denomination in Canada. As citizens, therefore, they have no right to ask for more; and, upon the principle of perfect equality, as before the law, for citizens of all religions, the Provincial Legislature has no right to countenance them in their exorbitant demands.

For, if it be desirable to remove all semblance even of connection between Church and State—between things secular and things ecclesiastical—it is evident that the State can neither recognise the religious character of any of its citizens, nor take cognizance of any ecclesiastical differences or distinctions betwixt them; and that, before its tribunals, Dr. Strachan, and Ebenezer Grimes of the Conventicle, must appear as simple citizens, and nothing more. If there should be no connection between Church and State, then it follows that the State has nothing whatever to do with Catholics or Protestants, with Anglicans or Methodists, with Churchmen or Dissenters, with clergy or laity, with Christian or Heathen. The State sees, knows, and deals only with citizens, and as such, as all equally entitled to its countenance and assistance. But if Dr. Strachan and his friends, as citizens, do already enjoy all that is enjoyed by any of their fellow-citizens in Canada, whether Catholic or Protestant, what is it that they do demand? and for what object is it that they now invoke the countenance and assistance of the Provincial Legislature? The reply is obvious. Their demand is, that they may be permitted to enjoy the immunity from State control enjoyed by Dissenters, whilst retaining their legal standing as members of a "Church by Law established." Their object is, to obtain from the State a formal recognition of acts by them performed, not in their capacity of citizens, but as members of a particular religious denomination. It is not then

equality with, but a supremacy over, all other religious denominations in Canada that they seek.

Though as citizens—in which capacity alone has the State any right to recognise them—Dr. Strachan and his co-religionists are as free to meet in Synod, frame laws, and appoint their office-bearers, as are the members of any other religious denomination in the Province—yet, as members of the "United Church of England and Ireland, as by Law established," they are subject to certain legal restrictions; submission to which the State exacts from all upon whom it confers the privileges of State-Church membership. These restrictions are in fact the price which the law exacts, and Dr. Strachan and his friends must be content to pay, for the peculiar advantages which they enjoy as members of a "Church as by Law established." If they do not consider the said advantages worth the price demanded, they are not bound either in law or conscience to conclude the bargain; but if they do conclude it, they must be content to adhere strictly to all its terms. If, for instance, Dr. Strachan desires that the State shall recognise in him, because of his ecclesiastical character, something more than it recognises in every other citizen, and shall acknowledge his episcopal rank—if his colleagues desire that the State shall accord to them a peculiar position because of their ecclesiastical standing—he and they must be content to submit to such limitations of their ecclesiastical functions as the State may see fit to impose. If they desire, however, to enjoy the same immunity from all legal interference, and State restriction, as is enjoyed by Catholics, and by Protestant Dissenters from the "Church as by Law established," they must make up their minds to renounce the peculiar advantages which, as members of the "Law established Church" they enjoy; and must be content to become, as before the Law, even as Catholics, as Protestant Episcopalians in the United States, and as other Protestant Dissenters. This they may do; but they have no right to ask for that liberty which is peculiar to members of ecclesiastical organisations not "established by Law" so long as they retain the privileges peculiar to a "Church" that is "by Law established;" or so long as the State recognises any distinction between their acts and their office-bearers, and the acts, and office-bearers of any other religious denomination. When an Anglican Bishop of Toronto and the ministers of the Methodist or Unitarian congregations in that city, shall be upon precisely the same footing as before the State—when the former shall no longer enjoy in virtue of his ecclesiastical position, any official pre-eminence over the others—then, and not till then, will the Bishop and clergy of the "United Church of England and Ireland as by Law established" be entitled to demand the same liberty of Synodal action as is now enjoyed by the Methodists and Unitarians of the Province.

As it is, this is what the Anglican petitioners so modestly demand. That the State shall recognise in them, a particular body, or society, distinct from all other religious denominations; that certain acts to be performed by Dr. Strachan and his colleagues in their peculiar and purely ecclesiastical capacity, shall by the State be received as invested with a particular virtue—that the State shall take cognizance of their ecclesiastical appointments, recognising in the persons so appointed a particular character; and that, under certain conditions, rules and canons to be by them enacted, shall be legally binding upon all the members of the said body. They demand, in fact, that their particular sect shall be recognised by the State as the "Church as by Law established in Canada." It is against this then, that we protest, as unjust towards the members of other religious denominations. If, however, the Anglicans will consent to renounce the peculiar privileges, and dignities of their State connection, as members of a "Church as by Law established;" and if—that connection renounced—the State still shall seek to impose any restrictions upon their synodal action, or the appointment of their bishops, we think that we may venture to promise them the hearty sympathies and active co-operation of the Catholics of Canada for the recovery of their rights. So long, however, as their bishops are content to derive their right of episcopal jurisdiction from the State, so long as the State assumes the right of conferring that jurisdiction, so long must Anglicans submit to wear the fetters which the laws of the land impose upon them. If they would be free they must first renounce the wages of servitude; and if they feel themselves oppressed "by Law," they must remember that it is solely because they are, of their own accord, members of a "Church by Law established."

That we have not misrepresented the views of our Anglican fellow-citizens, is evident from the following extract from a petition intended for the "Honorable Legislative Assembly of Canada," and agreed to by the "Bishops, clergy, and laity of the diocese of Quebec," met together in conference on the 12th of January:—

"That your petitioners are desirous of meeting in Synod to frame rules and canons, &c.

"That they further desire that the rules and canons adopted by such Synods should, as far as the members of their own denomination are concerned, be recognised as having the effect of law.

"Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that such addition may be made to the Provincial Act—6 Vic., c. 32—as will give to the rules and canons adopted as aforesaid by a Synod of the Diocese of Quebec, the effect of law, so far as the members of the Church of England in that diocese are concerned."

What would be thought of the Catholic Bishops of Canada, were they to demand that the "rules and canons" framed by them in their Provincial Councils should be recognized by the State "as having the effect of law" upon the Catholic population of the Province? A pretty outcry there would be against priestly assumption.

THE GRAY MURDER CASE.—Eleven "intelligent jury men"—all jury men are highly intelligent in virtue of their office—have signed a petition to the Governor General praying that His Excellency be pleased to extend a free pardon to William Gray, whom they, the said "intelligent jurors," found, guilty the other day of the wilful murder of his wife—but which finding they now believe to "have been erroneous." Oh! highly "intelligent British jury men!"

Considering, however, that, since they found a verdict of guilty against Gray, it is impossible that the jurors can have obtained any additional evidence of which as jurors, they can take cognizance—and that they had, on the day of the trial, fully as good means to judge of the truth or falsity of John Reilly's depositions as they have now—their petition is about the most extraordinary confession of official stupidity that we ever had the good fortune to meet with; and is certainly but too well calculated to bring trial by jury into disrepute. What security to the subject can trial by jury afford, if a man's life be at the mercy of a set of numskulls, who one day, after mature deliberation, find him guilty of murder; and the next, tell us themselves, that their verdict was "erroneous;" and that, without any fresh evidence having been laid before them, they are satisfied that they have unjustly condemned an innocent man. Upon Gray's guilt we offer no opinion; but this much is certain—that the jurors, who but yesterday found him guilty of murder, and, who to day, with precisely the same evidence still before the Court, and upon which evidence alone jurors are, by their oaths, bound to frame their verdict—pronounce him not guilty—must be either fools or knaves, and as such a disgrace and a reproach to our Courts of justice.

But these "intelligent jurors" have done more than merely write themselves down "asses." They have explicitly accused John Reilly of perjury; who, we trust, will pursue some, or all of them for defamation of character; and teach jurymen the lesson for the future, that, once out of the box, their functions as jurors cease, and that they are not at liberty to publish documents accusing, without a ghost of a proof, their fellow-citizens of false swearing.

DECLINE OF POKERY.—We hear most contradictory accounts of this "master piece of Satan," as Protestants truthfully and elegantly designate the Catholic Church. At one moment we are assured that it is on its "last legs;" and just as the old women are beginning to congratulate one another over the downfall of the "Man of Sin," their rejoicings are untimely nipt in the bud by the announcement that the "sick man" is up and going about, stronger than ever. We read, for instance, in the *Montreal Witness*, an extract from a Protestant paper of Kingston, from which it would appear that that terrible creature—the Pope's bull—has broke loose from his keepers, and is rushing in his fury over the land, so that all the old women are trembling for their lives; whilst poor dear Mrs. Partington, has been heard to declare her conviction that the country is about to be subjected to cannon law, and a Papal regiment.

"Twenty-five years ago"—says our Protestant cotemporary—"a priest in his black gown parading the streets of an Upper Canada city was *rara avis*; now they are thick as blackbirds. The increase of the Roman Church in Upper Canada, in numbers, wealth, and last, though not least, in power, during that period, has been unparalleled in its annals; and there is no wonder that Protestants, who know that the principles of that Church never change"—Romanists should feel thankful for this Protestant admission of the immutability of their Church's principles—for its immutability is a strong presumption of its divine origin—"should begin to feel rather uneasy under the prospect before them. The Romans no longer think it needful to hide their light under a bushel; they now elevate it upon a candlestick, and plant it upon the 'rock of St. Peter.'" In another place the same journal complains that Catholicity "is like a great *Upas tree*—did the writer ever see a *Upas tree* we wonder?—gradually overshadowing the land, which, if not trimmed"—whether it is the "Upas tree" or the "land" which requires "trimming," is not quite clear—"by vigilant hands, will soon throw its benumbing exhalations"—horrible thing these "benumbing exhalations"—"over the minds of the people."

The Protestant journalist calls loudly therefore for legislative measures to suppress the growth of the "Upas tree," which he wouldn't have the woodman spare on any account. It must be cut down by Axe of Parliament, and cast into the fire; lest the minds of the people be benumbed. Again, we thank our Protestant cotemporary for his admissions—which signify this—that—in the opinion of Protestants—Protestantism, unaided by legislative enactments and brute force, is impotent to resist the purely moral action and influences of Romanism; that, if left entirely to itself—if not "trimmed" by vigilant hands, the "Upas tree" of Popery must, ere long, overshadow the country; whilst Protestantism, unsupported by the State, must wither and die out like a vile weed. Our cotemporary is quite correct. All we ask for "Romanism" is—"a clear stage and no favor."

CONSISTENCY.—The *Montreal Witness* has some very severe remarks upon the conduct of some of the members of *L'Institut Canadien*, who have expressed a desire to exclude certain religious papers from their reading room. "We trust," says our cotemporary—"that this patriotic institution will remain true to its liberal principles, and protect freedom of thought."

We may be mistaken; but it does seem to us as if the *Montreal Witness* in its new-born zeal for "freedom of thought," or "Freethinking," must have forgotten the very active part it took some years ago to put down "freedom of thought," by laboring for the

exclusion of the Christian Inquirer—a Protestant journal of New York, edited by a member of the Unitarian church...

TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

By Cardinal Lambruschini. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

Ireland and America are already indebted to Mrs. Sadlier for more than one book replete with the genuine spirit of patriotism and piety...

To these are appended the Litany of the Blessed Virgin; with explanatory and justificatory texts of the Holy Fathers...

If there is one regret felt by us after perusing this handsome volume and excellent book, it is, that the sermon of Bossuet on the Conception should not have been thought of in compiling a work which must do great and lasting good.

Of all that we have read on a matter so intimately connected with the honor of the Mother of God, there is nothing that surpasses that magnificent exposition of the greatest of Christian orators...

Perhaps, should a second edition be issued—as we scarcely doubt must soon be the case—Mrs. Sadlier will add one gem more to the precious crown she has laid at the feet of our Queen and Mother.

CHEAP VIEW OF MONTREAL; with a Supplementary Sheet gratis.

We have had occasion to notice this very useful and ornamental work of art before, and have much pleasure in again recommending it to the public.

"I forgot in my last to return thanks for the 'View' of your beautiful City, which you sent me. I can assure you that it quite astonished me.

The Publishers have acted upon the hint suggested above, and have issued a "Supplementary Sheet" gratis, containing not only statistics of population, trade, &c., but also a View of eight of our public buildings...

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN RAWDON.

Sir—The great National Festival of Irishmen was observed here on its anniversary with all its accustomed splendor. The weather was rather unfavorable, owing to a heavy fall of snow the preceding day...

tate his virtues; and to show their respect for him and their native land, by humility and forbearance towards one another.

The pain bém on the occasion was the gift of Alexander Daly, Esq., Crown Lands' Agent, and did honor to the generous donor.

In the evening a numerous and respectable party of ladies and gentlemen, with several invited guests, (amongst whom were Dr. Genand and Mr. John Haly, of the Parish of St. Jacques) met at Mr. J. Daly's Temperance Hotel, at dinner, to celebrate the day in true Irish style.

After the cloth had been removed, the Rev. J. Quinn, P.P., gave the following toasts, which he prefaced in his usual happy manner.

"Breathes there a soul so cold and dead, Who never to himself hath said— This is my own—my native land."

If a cosmopolite were to enter this room to-night, and ask what means this display? and why such an assemblage gathered together?—I would wish that he did—he would receive an answer in the enthusiastic cheer with which you have greeted this toast.

The customs and feelings which distinguished them in the remoteness of antiquity, distinguish us today. Many a would-be prophet has foretold the day when we should be no longer a race separate and distinct...

The following were given in their order from the chair:—"The Queen and Royal Family." Music—"God save the Queen."

"Ireland—the land of genius and hospitality." Responded to by Mr. B. M'Manus in a highly eloquent and patriotic speech.

"Canada—the land of our adoption." Responded to by Alexander Daly, Esq.; who ably reviewed the progress of the country during the last 20 years...

"The Clergy of Canada." The Rev. J. Quinn returned thanks.

"The Ladies." Responded to by Mr. James Daly, junior.

"Our guests." Responded to by Dr. Genand, of St. Jacques.

Several volunteer toasts were given, which were responded to by Messrs. Wm. Price, Wm. Rowan, and F. M'Manus.

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under the peaceful banners of St. Patrick and Father Mathew—the two Apostles of Ireland—and to proclaim to the world, that they still hold the true faith, (as handed down to us by St. Patrick and his lawful successors) pure and unswayed, though far away in the wilds of Canada, and as delivered to their forefathers fifteen hundred years ago.

The procession, after marching through the chief streets of the village, returned to the church, where the Secretary of the Society made some appropriate remarks on the necessity of unity which should exist among Irishmen, and between the Irish and French Canadian population.

Mr. McGonigle, Assistant Secretary, addressed the people at some length, and in an eloquent and patriotic strain; after which they separated in a peaceable manner to their homes, all well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of electing Office-Bearers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:— William P. Bartley, President.

Edward Murphy, Patrick Dunn, P. Mohan, Joseph Dunn, James Britt, Thomas Hennessey, James Abjon, John Connor, Michael Doolan, Michael Kelly, Thomas Pulton, James Burns, Patrick Desmond, Daniel McFartyre, F. Toland, William Wilson, Christopher Eagan, John Meaghen.

Chief, John McDonald. Assistants, Michael McInerney, and Patrick Ryan. FOOT MARSHALS. Jas. McElroy, Jas. Donovan, and Jas. Donnelly.

The Rev. P. Dowd begs gratefully to acknowledge a donation of two pounds currency, from Mr. Geo. Mathews, Engraver, for the orphans of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

THE CAPTIVE NUN.—The Toronto Catholic Citizen publishes the following letter from Miss S. Bolster, the young lady whose story we gave in our last issue; and who, unless Mister George Brown of the Globe, and the editors of the Toronto Colonist, the Christian Guardian and several other Protestant journals of Upper Canada, be not a pack of unmitigated liars and slanderers, has for some time been detained a prisoner by the Sisters of the St. Joseph Convent.

Sir—Justice and truth compel me, much against my feelings, to appear before the public, through your paper. I come not to clear myself of any act which should cause me to blush, but to vindicate the character of a most useful community, the Religious of St. Joseph, from foul aspersions and insinuations, which are as unmanly as they are groundless.

Last Fall of my own accord, I went to the convent of St. Joseph, situate on Power street, Toronto, with a view of embracing a Religious life. The members of this Institution devote their lives to the service of God and the welfare of their fellow creatures, by instructing children, attending orphans, nursing the sick, feeding and clothing the poor.

"The Queen and Royal Family." Music—"God save the Queen." "The Governor-General." Drank with great applause.

"Ireland—the land of genius and hospitality." Responded to by Mr. B. M'Manus in a highly eloquent and patriotic speech.

"Canada—the land of our adoption." Responded to by Alexander Daly, Esq.; who ably reviewed the progress of the country during the last 20 years...

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CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting was held at the office of the Bank, Great St. James Street, on Monday, the 2nd of April, at three o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report, and for the election of a Board of Management for the ensuing year.

Benjamin Brewster, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Collins, the Actuary, officiated as Secretary. The President, A. LaRocque, Esq., read the following statement to the meeting:—

Table with financial data: Dec. 31—Amount due Depositors, this day, interest included, £173,875 2 2; Contingent Account, 6,580 8 7; Total £180,455 10 9.

Invested as follows:— Montreal Court House Debentures, £11,195 5 6; Provincial and City Bonds, 67,752 0 9; Bank Stocks, 21,575 6 6; Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company's first Mortgage Bonds, 10,256 13 4; Loans at short dates, on endorsed Promissory Notes and the collateral securities of Bank Stocks, Provincial Bonds and other Securities, 60,445 5 6; Office Furniture, 181 17 7; Cash on hand, 9,019 1 7—£180,455 10 9.

J. COLLINS, Actuary. Montreal, Dec. 31, 1854.

It was then moved by S. C. Monk, Esq., seconded by Isidoro Mallon, Esq., and resolved: That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the City and District Savings Bank, now submitted, are very satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted and published.

Moved by his Worship the Mayor, seconded by A. Laframboise, Esq., and resolved: That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the Board of Managing Directors and Actuary, for their zealous and efficient services in carrying on the business of the Institution for the past year.

The Chairman having been requested to leave the Chair, and J.B. Smith, Esq., having been called there-to, it was Moved by E. Quin, Esq., seconded by Frs. McDonnell, Esq., and resolved:

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Benjamin Brewster, Esq., for his conduct in the Chair. The Scrutineers, Messrs. I. Mallon and Edward Murphy, reported the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—

HON. JOS. BOURRET, HENRY JUDAH, DR. WOLFRED NELSON, L. H. HOLTON, A. LAROCQUE, HENRY STARNES, E. ATWATER, A. M. DELISLE, H. MULHOLLAND, N. DUMAS, Esqrs.

This terminated the proceedings, and the meeting separated. JOHN COLLINS, Secretary.

Great St. James Street, } April 2, 1855. The following morning the Managing Directors newly elected met, and again unanimously elected Alfred LaRocque, Esq., President, and E. Atwater, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The Reciprocity Treaty came into operation yesterday the 5th instant.

In this city, on the 1st instant, D. S. Stuart, Esq., Revenue Inspector.

Died, In this city, on the 1st instant, D. S. Stuart, Esq., Revenue Inspector.

A GRAND SOIREE OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S BAND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, THE 16th INSTANT, AT THE BONSECOURS HALL.

A splendid QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance, with the assistance of the ST. PATRICK'S BAND. Refreshments of the best quality will be supplied. Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 5s; Ladies' 2s 6d.—To be had at Messrs. Sadlier's Book Store, Notre Dame Street; at Mr. Seebold's Music Store, do.; at Mr. D. Carey's Clothing Store, McGill Street; and from the Members of the Committee; and at the door on the evening of the Soiree.

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

Montreal, April 5, 1855.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE WILL be DELIVERED before the above-named body, by MARCUS DOHERTY, Esq., At the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James St., ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 12th INSTANT, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Subject:—"THE SPIRIT OF A NATION NEVER DIETH"

Admission—1s 3d; Ladies—Free. Tickets may be had at Sadlier & Co.'s Book Store; O'Meara's Restaurant; Franklin House; from Members of Committee; and at the doors on the evening of Lecture. 6th April, 1855.

SARAH BOLSTER. Toronto March 27th, 1855.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on Tuesday, the 13th March, says:—"In my letter of Sunday I alluded to the rumors which then circulated on the improved prospects of a pacific solution of our difficulties, and on the effect which, true or false, they produced on the public securities. Those rumors appear to assume a certain degree of consistency. They proceed from various quarters, and are not totally denied in sources where there ought to be means of estimating the real value that should be given to them. Not only is it still affirmed that the intelligence received from Vienna is of the kind hinted at on Sunday, but it is added that another letter has been received from the Emperor of Austria, declaratory of the same facilities for establishing peace that have been already noticed, and expressive of the hope that the French Government will not let slip the occasion now offered for arriving at such a consummation. Notwithstanding the tone of the late Russian manifesto, the Emperor Francis Joseph believes that the Czar would accept such conditions, and is anxious to impress upon England that they ought to be taken into serious consideration. There are persons anxious to propagate the idea that England will not be regardless of such arguments, and that she will not fail to impress her powerful ally with her own ultimate convictions.—But the same idea of the sufficiency of such arrangements is not attributed to the Emperor of the French, who, we are told, is likely to be the great, if not the only obstacle to peace, and whose equanimity has been disturbed by the turn which matters are said to have taken at Vienna. The Emperor's journey to the Crimea, which has assumed so many phases, is also said to be postponed in consequence of the views entertained at Vienna, and the Emperor of Austria is said once more to have urged the postponement, if not the abandonment of it, with as much persistence as before—at least, until something decisive shall have been resolved by the statesmen who compose the Conference. In confirmation of the effect of the news from Vienna, the Emperor is described as uncertain about the date of his departure, and great stress was laid on the counter-order given to the Guides a few days ago. That counter-order appears, however, to have been owing only to matters of detail in the corps itself, and had no reference to their departure. The Emperor spoke of his journey as certain at the dinner given on Sunday to the officers whose regiments he had reviewed, and the necessities for encampment have been distributed to the officers of his household. It must be a powerful cause indeed which would oblige him to give up this long cherished project, and notwithstanding all that has been said, I still doubt whether that cause has been as yet found.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.—I believe there never was a period in modern history when the old material for French revolution was less abundant. The army and the lower classes are devoted to the Empire. The former regards with pride the throne occupied by the Prince of a family with whose name all the glory of modern France is associated; and the latter experience a material prosperity under Napoleon which is the best basis of popular content.—The impossible dream of Socialism has indeed left its poison here and there, to disease the minds of the poor; but the masses have outlived the fatal intoxication, and learnt that much which appears very just and very beautiful in theory, is essentially unjust and ugly when put in practice. The more we reflect on the difficulties which surrounded the Emperor as President, the more we shall be struck with his triumph over them. The Republic had rendered government impossible, and society impracticable. It was the drunkenness of democracy. Now and then a ruling mind may be met with, not yet emancipated from the drug; now and then you will hear a politician delivering impossible laws from his high Olympus, pitying the Thessalian darkness below; and now and then you will hear an humble member of society advocating a division of property every twelve, twenty-four, or forty-eight hours, for the benefit of the idle and the worthless; but the present Government of France has nothing to fear from such a deluded minority.—The great masses of the people are themselves the throne on which Napoleon rests. The very elements of former revolutions are the bases of present tranquillity. Napoleon III. has made France respected abroad and honored at home; and men who, but a year or two since, blushed at domestic anarchy, are now flushed with national pride. The army of this warlike people assumes its old proportions under the shadow of the eagle. Railways are lacing the rich lands in every direction. Public improvements are progressing with wonderful rapidity. Money comes to the surface, and is for the first time practically dedicated to national prosperity. No one acquainted with the vast commercial operations of France at the present moment, can find any parallel for them in modern times. All this has taken place under a form of government very repulsive to an Englishman—properly so; but very suitable to the genius of the French. The Government of France is a crowned democracy. France wants not merely a king—she demands a hero. The Emperor must never cease to do something. He governs the most difficult people in the world. They grow tired of parliamentary rule; and those assemblies, which have made England prosperous, and kept us free from revolution, whilst half the world was in anarchy, have not succeeded in France.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

FRENCH EMIGRATION.—*A Man in a Garret* writes from Paris to the *Post*:—"The Emperor attends to everything; he has just turned his attention to emigration. Alarmed at seeing tens of thou-

sands of Europeans leave their country annually for the United States, and reflecting that the day may come at which the States will be a danger to Europe, his Majesty has resolved that, so far at least as France is concerned, measures shall be taken to, as far as possible, put an end to this constant drain of the population. He has accordingly caused a Bureau to be established in the Ministry of the Interior for the special purpose of taking such steps as may appear advisable for turning the tide of emigration from the United States towards the French colonies.

DEATH OF FATHER LAMBILLOTTE, S. J.—The Rev. Father Lambillotte, of the Society of Jesus, so well known for his learned works on religious music, died last week at the College of the Immaculate Conception, at Vaugirard.

GERMAN POWERS.

It is now decided, we believe, that Prussia will not be allowed to take part in the conference at Vienna, and her exclusion is a just punishment for the deception and feebleness which she has exhibited throughout the whole course of the diplomatic negotiations.

The idea is becoming general among political men here that the Emperor of Austria is disposed to think more favorably than before of the feasibility of peace without the terrible alternative of the destruction of Sebastopol, which can hardly be demanded of the Russians themselves, and which, after so long and so painful a siege, the allied armies have failed in effecting. It is said that the Emperor of Austria does not, on reflection, think that the opening of the Danube, the freedom of the navigation of the Black Sea, and the surrender on the part of Russia of the exclusive protection of the Danubian provinces, are concessions of small value; and that, as an equivalent for the integrity of Sebastopol, the liberty to the maritime Powers to erect fortresses or military posts on the southern coasts of the Euxine, on points such as Batoum, Trebizonde, Sinope, would be a sufficient guarantee for the original objects of the war. The protectorate over the Christians in the East, and the free navigation of the Danube, will probably present no great difficulties. The arrangement relative to the Principalities will in all likelihood lead to very animated discussions, but the greatest difference of opinion will be manifested when the Congress has to provide for the further balance of power in the Black Sea. "Russia will as little consent to raze the walls of Sebastopol as she will to destroy Cronstadt and Sveaborg; and should the Western Powers make such a demand on the Czar, it can only be that they feel morally certain that the expedition to the Crimea will succeed." The Vienna journalist, who affirms that the possession of Sebastopol is the sole cause of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, somewhat naively adds that the only way of effectually putting an end to her supremacy would be to deprive her of her Crimea.—The conclusion of the article is, that the best way of overturning the difficulties which present themselves would be for all the great powers to agree to keep no more than a limited number of vessels of war in the Euxine, "To demand from Russia the voluntary surrender of Sebastopol would inevitably lead, not to the fall of that fortress, but to the breaking up of the Peace Congress."

DISCOVERY OF THE BONES OF S. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY.—The bones of S. Elizabeth of Hungary, Duchess of Thuringia, who died in 1231, have been, it is believed, discovered at Marburg in Hesse. A *procès verbal* of the discovery, which took place on the 20th of July, 1854, has been published. All those on the spot were Protestants. The care with which the examination was made proves that they looked upon the discovery as a very serious and important matter. It is even added that "the bones of the Saint emitted a light like crystal." The illustrious author of the "History of S. Elizabeth"—the Count de Montalembert—supposed that the Landgrave Philip of Hesse had caused the bones of the Saint to be re-interred; but it was the act of the Teutonic Order.—*L'Ami de la Religion*, February 22, 1855.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A Carlsruhe journal of the 28th Feb. says—"The Jesuits have been definitely expelled from Friburg. The archbishop had sent for two of the body to preach during Lent, and had notified what he had done to the minister of the interior. An order was sent back that they should immediately quit the town."

ITALY.

PASSING OF THE CONVENTS SUPPRESSION BILL.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill for the Suppression of Convents and other Ecclesiastical Corporations by a majority of 117 votes against 36.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES.—With great concern, but with little feeling of surprise, we hear rumors of a renewal of those frontier disturbances at the Cape of Good Hope which were brought to an apparent termination so short a time ago. We are concerned at this intelligence, because of all contests in which this country could be engaged, a Caffre war is the most absolutely unproductive and inglorious; but we cannot profess any wonder at a result which is little more than a natural consequence of conditions permitted to subsist.—*Times.*

RUSSIA.

THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS.—It appears that the Emperor first complained of oppression of the head and chest. He had before been subject to such a feeling. His physicians were immediately called, and their experienced eyes foresaw that this attack was likely to be his last. They had indeed been attending him, during some days, for an attack of influenza, to which some slight symptoms of pulmonary affection had supervened. From the first moment of his final seizure, they held out no hopes of recovery.

THE NEW CZAR.—The character of the young Czar Alexander, appears to have excited the most Elysian anticipations. By some he was described as a pensive, sentimental young gentleman, totally opposed to the gigantic ambition of his father, and consequently the idol of the pacific party in St. Petersburg; others insisted that he was merely a luxurious dandy, incapable of intellectual exertion, habitually spending his days in smoking and his nights in play. Here is the latest portrait of the young Emperor, daguerreotypied by one of the most influential though not the most respectable journals in England:—"He is one of the most indolent of men," says the *Morning Advertiser*. "It is almost impossible to rouse him to action, or to evoke from him any manifestation of energy, whether mental or physical. He is dull, depressed, inanimate. In person he is tall and attenuated, with a demure expression of countenance, and a sickly looking complexion. He has the appearance of one who is half-starved, and yet it is well known in St. Petersburg that there is not a greater glutton in Europe. We are assured he does not think that he has had anything like an adequate meal if he does not eat what would be tantamount to about three pounds of butcher's meat. In fact, his life is spent in eating, smoking, and card-playing. His extraordinary appetite, we ought to add, is looked upon by the medical men of St. Petersburg as the result of some latent disease."

Scarcely has this voluptuous imbecile ascended the throne, however, when the nobles, clergy, and army hasten to render him the homage of the empire; and he issues a Manifesto proclaiming his highest aim to be the fulfilment of the destiny of his race. "May Providence," he says, "which has selected us for so high a calling, be our guide and protector, that we may maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and in our person accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of our father." And it is presumed that he will forthwith proceed with the enfranchisement of the serfs and the enrolment of the National Militia, decreed by the last ukase of the deceased Czar.—*Nation.*

A person high in office, who was a few days ago asked whether he thought the Emperor Alexander was likely to consent to turn Sebastopol into a commercial port, indirectly replied by relating the following anecdote. In the year 1831 Louis Philippe sent Marshal Maison to St. Petersburg to intercede with the late Czar in favor of Poland. In the name of the French monarch the military envoy strongly urged the Emperor to make certain concessions in favor of Poland; in short, to grant a kind of constitution to that kingdom. The countenance of the autocrat grew darker and darker as he listened, and as soon as the Ambassador had finished speaking he exclaimed, "Do you know what you demand of me, Marshal? It is to——" The monarch completed the sentence by passing his hand rapidly across his throat. The person who related the anecdote was evidently of opinion that the Emperor Alexander could not venture to raze Sebastopol, even if he should feel inclined to do so.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 2nd ult., says, the silence and calm of the last few days are but the omens of the struggle which is about to be renewed very speedily for the possession of Sebastopol. The Russians are silent, because the allies do not impede the progress of their works; the allies are silent, because they are preparing for the contest, and are using every energy to bring up from Kamiesch and Balaklava the enormous mounds of projectiles, and mountains of ammunition, which will be required for the service of the new batteries, and to extend complete, and strengthen their offensive and defensive lines and trenches. The railway has commenced to render service in saving the hard labor attendant on the transport of shot and shell, and it is quite evident that an unusual display of energy has been visible recently in most of the public departments connected with the army. The word *must* begins to be heard; officers are now told so many guns must be furnished by such a time. It is now rumored that our fire will really be opened against the place very soon. The 24-pounder guns are all to be retired from our batteries, and 32-pounder ship guns are to be put in their stead. In addition to this, eight new 8-inch guns are to be added to our armament, and are to be advanced to the second parallel, where their fire will be most destructive. All this is to be done by a date which will have elapsed several days ere these lines are in print. In addition to our present stores it is hoped that 30,000 shot and shell will be up at the front ere the 9th of this month. The Russians have begun to construct an advance, from their new entrenchments to Malakoff. This is besieging with a vengeance. The French seem to have given up all notions of taking this work from the enemy, although twenty thousand men were under arms the other night to do it. Emboldened by this success the Russians are preparing to throw up another work on the right of the new trenches. A council of war was held at Lord Raglan's on the 27th, after the departure of the post. The weather has been of the most extraordinary character for the last few days—Three days ago the very sight of a great coat or a warm pair of gloves made one perspire. The next day it was so cold that even our immense stores of warm clothing were not superfluous.—Out of the midst of summer you are here suddenly precipitated at half an hour's notice into the midst of winter.

March 1st.—The following is Menschikoff's last despatch:—"During last night we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortifications. It was impossible for the enemy to prevent us." Nothing of importance has occurred at Eupatoria.

March 2nd.—Balaklava advices report sickness decreasing. Weather clear and frosty. Three miles of railway now in operation. Allies' rear is generally strengthened. Burgoyne, Chief of Engineers, has left, and is succeeded by General Jones, who recommended, contrary to Napier's advice, an attack on Cronstadt.

March 3d.—Russian are fortifying in a formidable manner the valley of Inkermann, and are erecting a mortar battery at Kamara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more ships in Sebastopol Harbor.

March 7th.—(Official French Dispatch).—"Information of the death of the Emperor Nicholas has just arrived. Yesterday we threw rockets upon Kamiesch, which set the town on fire. Two Russian officers have deserted to the English."

SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—A letter from Vienna, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"The events which have lately taken place at Odessa have attracted more attention than usual to that port. It has now been transformed into a fortified place. During the summer of 1854 it had been in contemplation by the allies to destroy Odessa—a measure which, although severe, then appeared to be called for by strategical reasons. Out of feelings of humanity, however, Admirals Hamelin and Dundas wished to spare the property of so many mercantile houses, which, during the scarcity of 1847 and 1853, had preserved the half of Europe from famine. They consequently confined their operations to the destruction of a part of the military port and the establishment of a blockade. What has since taken place at Odessa? All the warehouses have been transformed into military depots, and Odessa, which was the centre of maritime commerce, has become the pivot of the operations of Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Menschikoff. This is why hostile operations are now about to be undertaken against that port from strategical reasons, and if the Russians do not evacuate it voluntarily, which is scarcely probable, Admiral Lyons will immediately proceed to effect its destruction. The allies also intend to bombard Theodosia—an undertaking with which Admiral Bruat will be charged. General Luders, who is now at Odessa, is to have the command of all the forces concentrated on that point."

A PEEP INTO SEBASTOPOL.

(From Correspondent of Times, Feb. 24.)

In company with two officers from the head-quarters camp, I had a long inspection of Sebastopol to-day from the ground behind the French position, and I must say the result was by no means gratifying.—We went up to the French picket-house first (*la Maison d'Eau*, or *Maison Blanche* of the plans), and had a view of the left of the town, looking down towards the end of the ravine which runs down to the Dockyard Creek, the buildings of the Admiralty, the north side of the harbor, and the plateau towards the Belbek and behind Inkermann. As the day was clear one could see very well through a good glass, in spite of the dazzling effect of the snow and the bitter wind, which chilled the hands so as to render it impossible to retain the glass very long in one position. The little bridge of boats from the Admiralty buildings across to the French side of the town was covered with men, who were busily engaged passing across supplies, and rolling barrels and cases to the other side of the Creek, showing that there is a centre of supply or some kind of depot in the Government stores behind the Redan, and opposite to the fire of our batteries.

Several large lighters, under sail and full of men, were standing over from side to side of the harbor, and dockyard galleys, manned with large crews of rowers all dressed in white jackets, were engaged in tugging flats laden with stores to the south-western side of the town. A tug steamer was also very active, and spluttered about in all directions, furrowing the surface of the water, which was scarcely "crisped" by the breeze, so completely is the harbor landlocked. The men-of-war, with their large white ensigns barred by a blue St. Andrew's cross flying from the peak, lay in a line at the North side, between Forts Sievernaia and Constantine, the top gallant yards and masts of two out of four being down; a two-decker with bare topmasts lay on the south side, with her broadside towards the Ville Civile, and the white masts of three vessels peered above the buildings of the town further away on the right towards Inkermann. The inner part of the town itself seemed perfectly untouched, the white houses shone brightly and freshly in the sun, and the bells of a Gothic chapel were ringing out lustily in the frosty air. Its tall houses running up the hill-sides, its solid look of masonry, gives Sebastopol a resemblance to parts of Bath, or at least put one in mind of that city as it is seen from the declivity which overhangs the river. There was, however, a remarkable change in the look of the city since I saw it last—there were no idlers and no women visible in the streets, and, indeed, there was scarcely a person to be seen who looked like a civilian. This may in some measure lead us to believe the report that the Governor has ordered all the women across to the North side, and out of the place. There were, however, abundance of soldiers; and to spare, in the streets. They could be seen in all directions, now sauntering in pairs down desolate-looking streets, now chatting at the corners or running across the open space from one battery to another; again in large parties on fatigue duty, or relieving guards, or drawn up in well known gray masses in the barrack-squares. Among those who were working on the open space, carrying stores, I thought I could make out two French soldiers. At all events, the men wore long blue coats and red trousers, and, as we work our prisoners and make them useful at Balaklava, where I have seen them aiding in making the railway, I suppose the Muscovite commanders adopt the same plan. Outside the city, at the verge of the good houses, the eye rests on great walls of earth piled up some 10 or twelve feet, and 18 or 20 feet thick, indented at regular intervals with embrasures, in which you can just detect the black dots which are the throats of cannon. These works are of tremendous strength. For the most part there is a very deep and broad ditch in front of them, and their fire is so far from being direct that, wherever the ground allows of it, there are angles and fleches which admit of flanking fires along the front and of cross fires on centre points of each line of attack or approach. In front of most of the works on

both the French and English sides of the town a suburb of broken-down white-washed cottages, the roofs gone, the doors off, and the windows out, has been left standing in detached masses at a certain distance from the batteries, but gaps have been made in them so that they may not obscure the fire of the batteries. The image of misery presented by these suburbs is very striking—in some instances the havoc has been committed by our shot, and the houses all round to the rear of the Flagstaff Battery, opposite the French, have been blown into rubbish and mounds of beams and mortar. The advanced works which the Russians left on the advance of our allies still remain, and it is hard to say whether there are any guns in them or not, but they are commanded so completely by the works in their rear that it would be impossible to hold them, and at present they would afford a good cover to the Russians, while the latter could fire through the embrasures of the old works with far greater ease than the enemy could get at them. The Russians managed their withdrawal very well. They threw up their new earthworks behind the cover of the suburb; when they were finished, they withdrew their men from the outer line, blew down and destroyed the cover of the houses, and opened fire from their second line of batteries. Their supply of gabions seems inexhaustible—in fact, they have got all the brushwood of the hills of the South Crimea at their disposal. In front of the huge mounds thrown up by the Russians, foreshortened by the distance, so as to appear part of them, are the French trenches—mounds of earth lined with gabions, which look like fine matting. These lines run parallel to those of the enemy. The nearest parallel is not armed with cannon, but is lined with riflemen. Zigzags and covered ways—that is, trenches cut at angles from one parallel to the other—lead down from trench to trench. The troops inside walk about securely, if not comfortably. The covering parties, with their arms piled, sit round their little fires, and smoke and enjoy their coffee, while the working parties, spade in hand, continue the never ending labors of the siege, filling gabions here, sloping and thickening the parapets, there, repairing embrasures, and clearing out the fosses. Where we should have a thin sergeant's guard at this work the French can afford a strong company. There was no general firing to-day, but a large mortar inside the Russian lines towards the sea, projected a huge bomb into the air every half minute or so across a hill in front of it, to annoy a working party who were engaged in throwing up a new approach towards the Quarantine Fort. A column of white smoke rushing up into the air expands into concentric rings—then follows the heavy dull report, like the beat of some giant drum, and then comes the shrill scream of the shell as it describes its fatal curve, and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant till it explodes with the peculiar noise of "a blast" just as it reaches the ground. At least it ought to do so, but to-day I watched the shells one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight were beautifully accurate. The Russian fuses are bad, but their artillerymen are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting—just as the man of pleasure in *Lucretius* liked to see the sea rage when he was not on board ship—to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little allies scampering away to their cover and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connexion with mother earth, till the hurrying mass had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they are discharged. Well, we won't say despise exactly, but at all events "evade." But a shell is a diabolical invention which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain degree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzing through his internal economy at the shortest possible notice afterwards. If it is sent from a gun it fizzes and roars through the air, and sends its fragments before it, the "cone of dispersion," which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell (or its contents, when it is filled with bullets, &c.), being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of explosion. If it be discharged from a mortar it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then rushing downward with a shriller whistle towards the point aimed at. If it explodes on arriving at that point its fragments are projected all around, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind a bomb or at the side of it is just as likely to be hit as a man before it when it bursts in that way; whereas the pieces of a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it, or outside the limits of "the cone of dispersion," is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of a body of men in the air a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upwards from the point where they encounter the maximum of resistance. Of course, if a bomb bursts over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety gained by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure. This stupid little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our allies which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain the rationale of their proceedings. It is rather an unpleasant reflection, whenever one is discussing the range of a missile, and is perhaps in the act of exclaiming "There's a splendid shot," that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away—the men get up—they gather round one who moves not, or who is ranked with mortal agony; they bear him away; a mere black speck and a few shovelful of mud mark for a little time the resting place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters are left destitute of all solace, save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside the trench. Who will let the inmates of that desolate cottage in Picardy, or Gascony, or Anjou know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust. There is no use in looking more towards the left; the black, cold sea alone is there, with its bleak horizon of cloud, a mass of masts, in Kamiesch, and a couple of vigilant steamers, like two great eyes, staring into the harbor of Sebastopol, keeping watch and ward over the fleet inside. We descended the hill slope towards Upton's house, now occupied by a strong picket of the French, under the

command of a couple of officers. We should have been able to put a sergeant's guard there, at the outside. A wagon train was waiting there with its cargo of ammunition: here the ground is strewn with incredible quantities of shot fired at the commencement of the siege. As we advance to the first French trench near the place where their batteries were "snuffed out" on the 17th of October, the plain is covered with hundreds of tons of these iron missiles, and one can trace the direction of the fire of each gun by observing the regular lines in which they are lying.—The Russians never fire now, even on considerable parties, and let killers reap as much gape-seed as they like, unless they are actually in the nearest approaches. So we had another halt, and a long look into and over the French trenches, from a little mound in the rear. From this position one can see the heights over Inkerkermann, the plateau towards the Belbek, the north side, the flank of the military town opposite the English, our own left attack, and the rear of the redoubtable Tower of Malakhof. The first thing that struck one was the enormous preparations on the north side, extending from the sea behind Fort Constantine far away to the right behind Inkerkermann towards the Belbek. The trenches, batteries, earthworks, and redoubts all about the citadel (the North Fort) are on an astonishing scale of magnitude, and indicate an intention on the part of the Russians to fall back on the north side when we occupy the south side of the place. Major-General Jones is said to have declared the position was not so strong as he expected to find it from the accounts he had heard, but is only to the eye of a practised engineer that any signs of weakness present themselves, for the earth is furrowed as far almost as the eye can reach by enormous banks, pierced with embrasures. The heights over the sea bristle with low batteries, with the guns couchant and just peering over the face of the cliffs. Vast as these works are, the Russians are busy at strengthening them. Not less than 3,000 men could have been employed to-day on the ground about the citadel. One could see the staff officers riding about and directing the labours of the men, or forming into groups, and warning themselves round the camp fires. About 3 o'clock three strong bodies of cavalry came down towards the fort, as if they had been in the direction of the Alma or Katcha. They halted for a time, and then resumed their march to the camp over Inkerkermann. In this direction also the enemy were busily working, and their cantonments were easily perceptible, with the men moving about in them. At the rear of the Round Tower, however, the greatest energy was displayed, and a strong party of men were at work on new batteries between it and the ruined suburb on the commanding hill on which Malakhof stands. Our men on the left attack seemed snug enough, and well covered with their splendid works; in front of them, on the slopes, were men, French and English, scattered all over the hill side, grubbing for roots for fuel; and further on, in front, little puffs of smoke marked the pits of the riflemen on both sides, from which the ceaseless crack of the Minié and Liège smote the ear; but the great guns were all silent, and scarcely one was fired on the right during the day; even Inkerkermann and its spiteful batteries being voiceless, for a wonder. As one of the officers now began to rub his nose and ears with snow, and to swear they were frostbitten, and as we all felt very cold, we discontinued our reconnaissance, and returned to the camp.

THE YEAR 1855.

Each succeeding new year always opens in a doubtful manner, full of hopes and fears for the future. But few years, perhaps, have worn so threatening an aspect in the very beginning as the present, when Europe is absorbed in the one thought of the discords which torment her, and the disasters which threaten her! Whilst nations and governments are wavering between hope and fear, commerce is retarded, literature and science have become mute, or they are employed only in composing new songs and in inventing instruments of death; while Mazzini, with ferocious joy, cries out, "The war between Princes has begun, the Holy Alliance is dissolved. If the wars of the governments is not rapidly followed by the war of the nations, democracy may resign herself to bear the name of an unquiet and useless agitator, nor presume to call herself a foundress of revolutions." (*Del dovere d'agire Mazzini*). So far Mazzini. And that this is no idle talk, is sufficiently proved by the triumphant insurrection in Spain, the gathering of the conspirators in Switzerland, the repeated attempts in Piedmont, the triumph of democracy in Denmark, and the warlike invitations contained in the semi-official papers of the day, the flatterers, if not to say the fore-runners, of the Mazzinian delirium. But the wretches who desired the destruction of the world, well knew that the sword is powerless, and they trembled when society freed itself from their grasp, through the fidelity of its armies, and turned to the Church as the oracle of truth, and the authority to which every will must submit. At the time of peace and order there was a sincere alliance between the temporal and spiritual power, political jealousies ceased, and even heretical governments began to feel that there could be no security where popular ideas are not under the direction of spiritual authority. But let us see how long this peace endured. Hardly had the last danger been escaped, when the storm burst forth in Baden, followed by the various disturbances which summoned more than one Bishop to the feet of kings in so many parts of Northern Germany. In Piedmont and Switzerland, error is audacious in all its attacks upon the Church. How many bishops, priests, and religious, whose salutary influence was so often invoked to maintain order in times of disturbance, are now in exile in foreign lands; some shut up in prisons, to sigh, not for liberty, but for their trial; others turned out of their houses, deprived of their property; others enrolled in the army, with a musket on their shoulder; and, perchance, one of them is found wandering on the road in misery and starvation, a piece of stolen money is thrown to him, that his conscience and honor may be defiled when he satisfies his hunger. And though, in other countries, the Jansenistical hatred against the authority of the Church does not prevail so openly, every effort is made by the party which abuses the liberty of the press to hinder the restoration of the just principles of religion and order. And certainly it was not without reason that the *Ami de la Religion* lately called the attention of its readers to this "renewal of the persecutions against the Church." But for all this shall we say that all is falling to ruin? Heaven forbid that we should dissuade the possibility of a brighter future, which, like the rainbow after the de-

luge, the Immaculate Virgin seems to announce to us. It is an old belief amongst Catholics, that after the Definition lately pronounced in the Vatican, will ensue a time of peace, predicted by the blessed Apostle, Leonard of Port Maurice, who thus wrote in one of his letters:—
"Let us pray that the Holy Spirit may inspire our Lord the Pope, to undertake with fervor a work of such importance (the Definition of the Immaculate Conception), on which depends the peace of the whole world; for it is most certain that if so great an honor is paid to our Sovereign Lady, there will be at once an universal peace. Oh, what a great blessing! But from this ray of light must come down from on high; and if this does not come, it is a sign that the time decreed by Providence has not yet arrived, and we must have patience to see the world so embroiled."
We must candidly confess that we do not think it impossible that such a sudden metamorphosis may take place. May we not deduce this from the fact of the accession of Austrian and German forces to the Oriental army, which was first published when the now defined Dogma was discussed in sacred and solemn consistories in Rome? And who could be surprised if the Russian Autocrat, seeing such a gigantic accession to the league, were to make spontaneous overtures for peace, before he is forced to do so?
If a league could be formed among the European Powers to oppose a material barrier to the irruption from the north which has threatened to deluge Europe, we might hope for the restoration of that universal order, after which the Czar Alexander yearned when under the influence of a certain Christian piety; but the European princes now fully understand the impossibility of a determined Christianity without the influence of a determining authority.
We should appear credulous if we attempted to persuade our readers that the whole society of Europe has returned to Catholicism. But we are not mistaken in asserting that there is an immense difference between the present epoch and the time of the Holy Alliance. We may have doubts as to the future; but no one can deny that the Church has regained much of her former influence. This influence is the more remarkable when contrasted with the futile efforts of her enemies. The tempests which threatened to destroy the new hierarchies of England and Holland, were immediately calmed at the sound of that voice which the seas and winds obey. Even Great Britain herself, associated in the interests of Catholic France, has not only suspended all hostility against the clergy; but, moved by the sufferings of her wounded soldiers, she has been constrained to implore the assistance of Catholic Charity. An Anglican prelate has not hesitated to attribute this charity to the corruption of error. This confession of the impotence of his church to produce those heroic sacrifices which are made by Catholic Sisters will surely be a cause of numerous conversions among those whose sufferings on their bed of pain are soothed by the balm of superhuman love.
If, therefore, the equilibrium of Europe be one day restored by new treaties of universal peace, it is not unreasonable to hope that the Catholic element will hold a larger place than in the rationalistic Congress of 1815. Threats and promises, fears and hopes for the future, are mingled together in the bosom of the opening new year; and the earnest study of all wise men should be, to turn to good these portentous prognostics. Thus may we hope that the peace of this new year will be true and lasting—that peace for which the weary world sighs, which has been announced to us by the Immaculate Virgin, which our armies are seeking to secure by force of arms, our princes by treaties, and our people by prayers; but which can never be eternally true and solid unless it be founded on the internal basis of truth and justice.—*Civita Cattolica*.

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February 7, 1855.

A CARD.
MR. J. D. DRESSER, having retired from the late Firm of THOMAS PATTON & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, generally, that his place of business is at present 315 ST. PAUL STREET, near the Albion Hotel.
Mr. D. would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very flattering encouragement received the past year, while a member of the above Firm; and would most respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage for his new place of business, which will open on the 1st of APRIL next, in the extensive Premises,
No. 72, M'GILL STREET,
At present occupied by Messrs. Moss & Co.
J. D. DRESSER.
March 22, 1855.

IRON BEDSTEDS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Wrought-Iron BEDSTEDS, neatly got up.
All orders punctually attended to.
JOHN GRACE,
50, Great St. James Street.
Montreal, March 15, 1855.

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HAVING made arrangements to reside in Montreal, from the 1st of May next, begs to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she will be prepared to give LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN. SINGING, WITH PIANOFORTE ACCOMPANIMENT.
Mrs. U. trusts that, from her long experience in her Profession, she will receive a share of the same kind and liberal patronage which she previously enjoyed in this city.
Information as to Terms, &c., may be addressed to her at St. Hyacinthe.
March 22.

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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.
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Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
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DIRECTIONS.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.
The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.
Purchasers will be careful to ask for, DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 32

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Rev. JOSEPH GRATON,
Or PATRICK HALPIN.
Sherrington, 27th March.

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AGENT FOR
"BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"
AND
"THE METROPOLITAN,"
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P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.
Toronto; March 26, 1854.

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

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

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

January 30, 1855.



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Dec., 1854.

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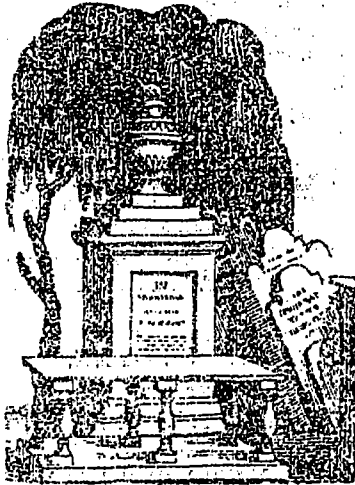
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D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, March 23, 1855.

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

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

PATTON & BROTHER.

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone.

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

Surveyors Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN 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,

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

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

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

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

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases 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 scrophula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor ha's about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has 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, woiny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

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

"LANARK, C.W."

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

"DONALD M'RAE."

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

"ST. JOHN'S."

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

"GEO. FRENCH."

"CORNWALL."

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day. Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen 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 Glengary 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, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS:

Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall.

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

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE,

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

L. P. BOIVIN,

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

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

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