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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 42.

## A VISIT TO THE VATICAN.

The following extremely interesting account of an interview which the writer, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Roche, of Wexford, and Mr. Richard Devereux, of whose munificent charities we lately published some particulars, recently had with the Holy Father at the Vatican, is given by the Rev. Mr. Devereux in a letter to a friend:—

"On Saturday, the 18th of April, I had the honor of being presented to the Pope, in company with Father James Roche and Mr. Richard Devereux, of Wexford. It was not an easy matter, I can assure you, to procure this honor just at the time (the applications for presentation from the countless visitors that inundated Rome on the eve of the Holy Week amounting to about seventy a day) and, next to the gracious condescension of his Holiness, we owe our good fortune to the polite and friendly interference of Monsignor Talbot. Another circumstance that enhanced the favor was, that about Easter time the attention of the Holy Father is more fully occupied than at any other season with the cares of Rome and of the world, and on the day of our presentation he had presided at a Consistory where no less an amount of business was transacted than the erection of fifteen new sees in various parts of the world, and the appointment of Bishops for them. You would like to hear all the circumstances of the interview. At about four o'clock in the evening we drove, by appointment, to the Vatican, to the apartments of Monsignor Talbot, and in about twenty minutes after that we found ourselves in company with him threading our way to the chamber of his Holiness. How often we turned to the right or to the left, or how many staircases we descended, and corridors we passed along, or rooms we crossed, you could not expect me to be explicit on, unless I had a memory that could conduct me through the labyrinth of Crete, for the Pope occupies but few apartments in the Vatican, the palace itself, as you are aware, contains upwards of 4,000 chambers. Suffice it to say, that we passed through several halls in which either servants and attendants, in purple cassocks, or Swiss guards, in their well-known picturesque costumes were sitting, and all of whom rose as Monsignor Talbot passed and saluted him as became his rank in the household. At length we reached what appeared to us to be the reception-room, and here Monsignor Talbot told us to be seated for a while. This was a spacious and noble apartment, simply yet richly furnished. The floor was covered with a superb green carpet of the rarest pattern and texture—the walls were lined with purple-flowered damask; around the lofty ceiling, on which the Papal arms were richly carved and emblazoned in gold, ran a cornice of magnificent fresco painting, representing various subjects of sacred history, and at one end of the room, under a canopy of crimson velvet and gold, was a throne raised upon a dais, and at each side of it a gilded faldstool, as if for attendants of the Court. This, we thought, would be the scene of our reception, and, no doubt, each man had his feelings of embarrassment for the time. To be presented in the Eternal City to the august occupant of the throne of the Cæsars—nay, far more than this, to stand before the Sovereign Pontiff of the Christian world, and the Vicar of Christ on earth, was enough to try a nervous man's composure. His Holiness, we thought, would enter with his attendants by that door opposite us, and take his seat on the golden throne, and two Prelates of the household would occupy those side seats, and then we would be formally admitted to pay the accustomed veneration. Probably a word would be graciously bestowed on us—only one, and then we would kneel for his blessing and retire. And how, under all the circumstances, could we expect more? However, we were doomed to be very agreeably disappointed. After a short suspense, Monsignor Talbot returned, and told us to follow him. We did so, and after passing through a narrow corridor we came to a moderately-sized apartment, on a table in the middle of which the Pope's red hat was lying. We were now near the sacred person. We followed our guide through a door opening on this, and there, in a plain little room, scant enough of any very gorgeous furniture, standing beside a writing-table, from which towered a large pearl crucifix draped in black (it was Saturday in Passion Week) we encountered the Holy Father of the Faithful with a smile of welcome waiting for us on his benignant features, from which you could spell the words "Venite ad me omnes" as clearly as if they had been written with a pencil of light. I thought, that he even advanced a step to meet us, as if, anxious to relieve us of what to him appeared a trouble, but what we deemed the glory of our lives, to prostrate ourselves before him, and kiss his sacred feet and the ground he trod on.—He was habited, as he usually is, in his private moments, in a white cashmere soutane and red satin shoes, with a cross of gold wrought upon the instep

of each. Although almost all the pictures in circulation of Pius IX. give a very good general idea of his features, you must see the man in order to appreciate the beauty of his smile and the fine expression of his Italian eye, which neither pen nor pencil can transfer to paper. Seeing him at a distance before in pontificals in St. Peter's and in the Quirinal and Sistine chapels, and preaching in the Forum, I took him to be a much taller man than what he looked on this occasion. He is not a tall man, not above the middle height, but his dignified and graceful bearing, either as a preacher or a celebrant, gives him the appearance of loftier stature than what he really has. He is stoutly and firmly built, and the picture of that health which a cheerful soul so well preserves. One moment in his presence chased away from us every feeling of embarrassment or reserve, or rather forbade such feelings to arise at all. When Augustus was reproved by some courtier, who could take that liberty, for making himself so condescending to the meanness of his subjects, he replied that a Roman Emperor could always afford to be condescending. I would prefer the withering hauteur of Tiberius to such condescension. It is otherwise with Pius IX., a Cæsar and more than a Cæsar. His condescension—it is wrong to call it condescension—his paternal affability and goodness are the spontaneous growth of the native nobility of his soul, perfected by grace, and profoundly penetrated with a becoming sense of the amount of fatherly affection he has pledged himself to Christ to bestow upon his children. He had a kindly word, you would term it, of recognition for each of us. Father Roche was "my worthy and good Parish Priest of Wexford." Mr. Devereux he complimented on his manifold and princely charities, which he said had been recounted to him, and he dwelt for some time on the promises which he held out to such unmistakable evidences of the love of Him. He then turned to me, and asked me if I had not been collecting funds in the United States of America for the Catholic University of Ireland. It was evident to all present, from the Holy Father's manner, that this was a subject very near his heart. I replied that I had been so employed in company with Dr. Donnelly, a Priest of Clogher. He inquired how much we had collected together, and when I informed him how much in my time we had collected in the diocese of New York and Albany, in the state of New York alone, he expressed himself highly satisfied. I am sorry, my dear friend and colleague, Dr. Donnelly, whom God has enabled to prosecute the good work so untiringly and so nobly, was not present with me to receive in person from the highest authority on earth his own share of approbation; it would have more than repaid him for all his labor. Seeing a paper in my hand, the Holy Father said, "I presume this is some petition you would wish to present to me?" So it was a petition, asking his Holiness to grant to myself and each of my friends a plenary indulgence at the hour of death. It is a form of supplication which we were informed was sometimes but rarely allowed to be presented on such occasions. He took the paper out of my hand, which I presented on my knees, and after reading it aloud he graciously wrote at the foot of it (having the writing materials at hand)—"Romæ, 8th Aprilis, 1854. Benigni animus pro gratia, Pius P.P. IX." and handed it back to me. He did the same to similar supplications presented by Father Roche and Mr. Devereux, and also gave the Apostolic blessing to a quantity of rosary beads we brought with us, which we intended for distribution amongst our friends at home. When, at last, we were about to take our leave, he told us to stop for a little, and he went to a corner cabinet from which he took three silver medallions, bearing on one side his own impression, and on the other the head of the Blessed Virgin, surrounded by the words "Causa nostre letitiæ," and presented one to each of us, as he said, to remember him by. During all this interview his Holiness remained standing, as well as ourselves, and the language he used was sometimes Italian and sometimes Latin. It was now full time for us to leave, and we went on our knees to receive the Holy Father's parting benediction. He gave it, as he always does, from his heart, and added, sweetly and affectionately, those beautiful words from the Itinerary for the Clergy—"May the Angel Raphael accompany you on the way, that in peace, safety and joy, you may return to your friends." We then made our way home to our lodgings from the Vatican, three very proud and happy men, laden with sacred treasures of mementoes, more precious by far in our eyes than all the wealth of Ormus or of Ind."

## CRUSADE AND ANTI-CRUSADE: IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

(From the American Celt.)  
While we write these lines in the chief city of the new World, the British Parliament—the high embo-

diment of British pride and power—is perfecting an enactment worthy of Julian the Apostate, or "Artful Cecil" himself. That high assembly, comprising Norman pride, and classical acquirement, and vulgar mammon-and-tuft worship; that punctilious assembly which, within our own memory, defied the trimmer Peel, and licked the iron rod of Hudson; that famous talking club of the first gentlemen in Europe, is about to commit an outrage, unequalled in Christendom, since the fierce and bloody epoch of the mis-called "Reformation." Some few thousand virgins, within the realm of Britain, have solemnly dedicated their youth, their age, their hands and hearts, to the great and good God, who made us all. Led by wisdom which even worldlings cannot question, to distrust the world; perceiving in their tender youth, what all the sages have confessed on their dying-beds—how vain is glory and how false is fame—they retreated within Sanctuaries, which they thought invulnerable to the insults and outrages of men, even of honorable members of the British Parliament.

So inclosed, they adorn the altar, and prudently keep trimmed the lamps of the Sanctuary—their own chaste hearts, the while, glowing like their lamps; those holy hearts whose oil is life-blood, and whose incense is perpetual praise! The blind, the heart-broken, the homeless, come to the grated gate, and unseen almoners, minister to them. Children sit at their feet learning all useful and all holy works, and love to call them blessed! They have kindred in the world, high placed or humbly born: the brave, the rich, the sad, the sinful of their own kin and of all the earth, are remembered by them. From every convent tower, arises Jacob's true ladder reaching to Heaven! From every convent gate, invisible electric wires of grace, extend out over the earth, traversing Alps and Ocean, saving souls at sea, and inspiring the last gasp of the dying soldier, with words of faith and contrition. And it is against these defenceless, devoted women, the British Parliament—the quasi-champion of civilisation and Christianity, turns its legal penalties, visiting their heroic virtue, as if it were an unpardonable crime against the State. Shame, shame, oh shame!

While such is the domestic event of the session at Westminster, the Catholics of the ever-faithful Island are gathered in their chief city, to devise measures of defence and protection. It will be doubtless, an august and very eloquent assembly. The Irish Hierarchy—the only unconquered estate of the Celtic constitution—is unanimous for all legitimate resistance. The Catholic Bar, which still boasts brilliant names, will not be silent. But ah! if it were not vain to ask the grave to give up its dead, how much the Prince of Orators, is needed now!

"One blast upon his bugle horn  
Were worth a thousand men!"

He is not there! Nor is his like there! The hushed audience shall see his firm set form emerge no more on his familiar ground, the hearts of his people shall hail him no more with tremulous welcome. But if we were of the council of the present resistance, we should say, go to Glasnevin. Begin the day there! Listen well to the winds that sigh through that yet un-monumented vault. Call up the spirit of O'Connell, and learn from him that the Rock of Ages is the sole safe fortress of Irish rights!

Learn from him? Why, Ireland has learned, and has not forgotten it. All that is sound, all that is Irish of the Irish are Catholic in their politics, as well as in their faith. The "liberalism" of Lord Mulgrave's day has given place to the sterner, but wholesomer pressure of persecution feeling its way. The Bequests' Act, the Titles' Act, and this last outrage, have awaked the Catholics of Ireland from a false confidence, a fatal security. Such as is left of them will do noble battle, and, we in America, inspired and instructed by their example, will learn to overcome domestic bigotry and factious foes, by unity, by justice, by judgment, by firm adherence to all binding laws, divine, or human.

A wonderful incident in this contest of Ireland and England—of moral with material—of a religious poor, with an irreligious rich nation—is, that under the full force of the storm, the Catholic University has been triumphantly planted in the heart of the capital. Looking out on St. Stephen's-green (so-called in honor of the proto-martyr), almost opposite the spot where died the stake, after three days' torture, Dermud O'Hirley, Archbishop of Cashel, the first martyr to "the Reformation" in Ireland, stands a splendid mansion, partly built by the spoils of plundered chapels, and partly from the inheritance of anastologer's ill-gotten gains. That mansion, purified and enlarged, is to hold hereafter the Catholic University of Ireland—the only such institution in the British Empire. May the auspicious beginning be fulfilled. May that Institution create a right mind and a sound system among educated Irishmen. May it make the fair old city as famous as their Universities made Bologna and Paris and Louvain in other ages!

Nor is the contest for conscience sake, of which we have written, confined to Britain proper. It has reached New England and New York. It has broken out in a mild and tedious form in the United States Senate; it is virulent at Ellsworth and Winchester: it winds its brazen trump on Boston Common, and uses its bowie knife in the streets of New Orleans. If this be not the battle before Anti-Christ, it looks very like it. Whatever it may be, remember that it is the glory of the Irish race to stand under the cross in this contest; and never for a moment forget the legend which was written along the heavens by the finger of God—"In this sign thou shalt conquer."

## ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND GEN. CASS.

The following letter has been elicited from Archbishop Hughes by a lengthy speech delivered a few days ago, in the U. S. Senate, by Gen. Cass:—

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer.

When the unexpected distinction was conferred on the undersigned of having his humble name and supposed principles introduced by Gen. Cass into the deliberations of the Senate of the United States, and there discussed and to some extent denounced, in a manner prejudicial to the sentiments and character of that humble individual, he begs leave to claim it as the privilege of a citizen to appeal from any denunciation however eloquent, or from any hasty judgment even of that distinguished assembly—which ranks in his minds, and as he thinks ought to rank in the mind of the world, as the most honorable and dignified deliberative assembly on the earth—to the common sense and common justice of its individual members and of his fellow-citizens, without the slightest intention on his part to bias their impartial judgment one way or the other.

The undersigned begs leave to say that it is his intention to reply, through the medium of the public Press, to the great speech, so called, of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, the Hon. Mr. Cass. Mr. Cass enumerates several cases which appeal directly to the most sacred feelings of the human heart. He is, as might naturally be expected in these particulars, on the side of human feelings. But the whole tone of his speech is calculated to leave an impression in the minds of his hearers when he spoke, and of his readers when he published, that the humble individual who has so unworthily been the occasion of a waste of precious public time, is opposed to the humane views of General Cass.

This would be an inference unwarranted by truth, and against which the undersigned begs leave to enter beforehand an humble but firm protest.

There is only one question connected with this great speech of the honorable Senator from Michigan, which has given the undersigned the slightest pain. This is, that in reading the Senator's speech, it has occurred to the mind of this writer, that General Cass, so deservedly honored by his country, and so highly esteemed, as well for his patriotic virtues as for reasons of private courtesy extended to the undersigned when the General was our distinguished representative at Paris, may have imagined that certain expressions in the letter on which he animadverts, may have been intended for personal application to himself.

I would beg leave to say now, that in the sacred presence of that conscience for which he so eloquently pleaded, I must assure him that when the letter was written, or before or since, it would be and has been, and I trust ever will be, impossible for the undersigned to speak or write one syllable disparaging to the high character, honor, public or private integrity of General Cass.

At the same time, as a mark of the confidence of the undersigned in Senator Cass's impartial justice; and, indeed, in imitation of the General's own free course in the great speech to which reference has already been made, the undersigned begs leave to say that, so far as God, and nature, and history, and philosophy, and the rights of nations, and the experience of human life may have enabled him to judge, and furnished him with means for analyzing the speech of our distinguished Senator, he shall claim the liberty of applying the tests rigidly, but most respectfully.

The undersigned, in addition, begs leave to say that he hopes, notwithstanding his numerous official engagements and duties, to be able to publish his remarks on General Cass's speech within ten, or at most fifteen days from this date.

The undersigned feels most deeply the disadvantages under which he must necessarily appear in venturing to review the dicta of so eminent a statesman as General Cass. General Cass is regarded, and I have no doubt deservedly, by almost a majority of the American people, as one of our most tried and most worthy statesmen. The undersigned on the contrary, if he is known at all to any considerable portion of his countrymen, is known—as far as cer-



tain newspapers distribute knowledge—only as a narrow-minded, illiberal, bigoted adversary of the progress of our age, and the development of our institutions.

Under these circumstances, no one can feel more deeply than the subscriber, the disadvantageous position, the necessity of occupying which, the long meditated and deliberately arranged speech of Gen. Cass, has imposed upon him, if he would not be forgetful of a reasonable measure of respect for himself and for his Catholic fellow-countrymen. For nearly a year and a half, Gen. Cass has been shedding the illuminations of his experienced intellect, and concentrated powers of his brooding mind on the letter which forms the staple of his great speech; and the undersigned hopes that he may be allowed the reasonable period already referred to for an opportunity to reply, in answer to Gen. Cass, to statements, insinuations, innuendos, and inferences, which he fears may be found in the Senator's speech, or deduced from it, calculated to lower the undersigned in the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen, whether Senators or private citizens.

† JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop  
of New York.

New York, May 17, 1854.

### WHAT IS A RADICAL?

Our readers are accustomed to hear much said of Radicalism and Radicals. Some use these as terms of reproach; in the minds of others they are laudatory; and there are many whose ideas of their significance are too indefinite to allow a precise judgment of the qualities they describe.

For the benefit of these last, we wish to answer the question that forms the heading of this article. *Radical* is an adjective, from the Latin *radix*, "a root" and applied to a man, would naturally mean one who in his investigations never stops short of first principles, and in his actions disdains to be governed by prejudice or conventionality, or anything but just and well defined law. But the word is not used in a natural sense; and is not applied to a man who goes to the root of every subject, but only to a class of men that carry out particular premises to their last conclusions.

This class of men never would have been designated by the name of radicals in other state of society but that to which the "Reformation" of the sixteenth century gave birth. That "reformation" being, as the Protestant Guizot observes, a vague, aimless rebellion against authority, introduced into the Protestantized public mind, as its only axiom, that the Catholic Church was wrong, and was to be resisted. Now, since the Catholic Church being *wrong* does not prove any one to be *right*, the "Reformation" gave infinite latitude to new opinions and new systems, according as circumstances might stimulate men to their invention and adoption.

Logically, the rejection of the authority of the Church implies the rejection of all authority, the denial of God, and of our own reason; but, practically, the Reformers went on rejecting the doctrines and practices of the past, one by one. At first, Reformation was confined to religion; then it past into politics; and in each order it progressed slowly, step by step. The authority of the Catholic Church is to be resisted. "Therefore," said Luther, "we may reject the Papal supremacy, allow priests to marry, abolish religious orders, since Frederic wants their property, but let us retain the rest.

"Therefore," said another Reformer, "we will reject the Real Presence and the seven sacraments, which you are an old fogie for retaining."

"Therefore," said another "we will reject the Divinity of Christ, the doctrine of the Trinity, also taught by Rome." "Therefore" said another, "we will reject Christianity altogether, since all the arguments that prove its Divinity prove the truth of the Catholic Church."

"Very well," so speak Jean Jacques Rousseau, when the Protestant principle had brought forth its last religious negation, "if you reject the authority of God, so clearly manifested, you must do so on the hypothesis that there is no God. The authority of government, therefore, is not from God, but from common agreement;" and kings, who had grown fat by oppression and robbery of the Catholic Church, turned pale, and began to say things had gone far enough. It was too late, however. "Reforms," began in the political order. At first they were of small importance—in affairs pertaining to administration. Then they assumed a more sweeping character, until at last the "Old Fogie" party began to urge that their opponents were endangering the government by their proposed changes. And at this stage a party arose and met the objection, by taking the entire ground from under the feet of their adversaries. "Be it so," they said, "let the government fall—what then! The government is but the expression of authority which we have rejected. Its fall is what we desire." "But the principles that you advocate would destroy any government." "Be it so. We desire it. Our Reformation fathers have proclaimed it—resistance to all authority of parent, of government, of God." This party was the Radical, or European Red Republican party. A Radical, therefore, is a reformer, who, without fear of conventionalities, wishes to carry the Protestant principle of resistance to authority to its last conclusions in the political order.

A reformer is in modern parlance, any man who tears down the past; a radical is one who tears down everything of the past.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

"Father, what does the printer live on?—" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and you still take the paper." "Wife, put that child to bed."

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**CHARITY OF THE BISHOP.**—At the meeting held in the Orphan House on Sunday, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Foran, in addition to his many other benevolent acts, gave £10 to that deserving institution. It is a loss to Waterford that the good prelate's means are not large, for he sets but little value on the "things of this world." A bright example this for those ministers of the Gospel who are wallowing in wealth. If the citizens generally but followed the example of their beloved Bishop, the orphan charity would soon be in a prosperous condition.—*Waterford News*.

**WHITEFRIAR STREET SCHOOLS.**—The Rev. Dr. Spratt acknowledges to have received fifty pounds from the Rev. Gregory Lynch, executor of the late Anthony Kiser, Esq., towards the support of the five great schools in Whitefriar-street—two for boys, two for girls, and an industrial school—and two pounds from Richard Atkinson, Esq., of College-green, for which he returns his sincere thanks.—*Nation*.

**THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.**—We find this affecting announcement in a Conservative cotemporary, the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew has sustained another shock of paralysis, and the state of his health is now such as to cause his immediate personal friends the deepest anxiety. The revered and beloved Apostle of Temperance bears in retirement his bodily sufferings, his worldly afflictions, with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian martyr. But what is the present condition of this good man, who raised the standard of moral regeneration and domestic happiness first in Ireland, the land of his birth and affections, secondly, in England and Scotland, and finished his glorious career in America, having by his indomitable labors on the mission of total abstinence, by incessant exhortation and example converted tens of thousands, slaves of that brutal vice which ruins soul and body, to a life of sobriety, industry, and independence. And while hundreds of thousands yet joyfully bless the name of him who saved multitudes, far and near, by a solemn vow, from the temptation of spirituous liquors, the great benefactor of the nineteenth century, who welcomed every brother and sister of the human family to his arms, without distinction of country or religion, for all were equally dear to his noble heart—Theobald Mathew is now bankrupt in health and bankrupt in purse!! A pension of £300 a year granted by his Sovereign as the reward of services the most eminent, that, under God, one man might confer upon his fellow-subjects, was alienated to sustain an insurance upon the life of Father Mathew, in order to secure a debt virtually not his, a debt incurred for the promotion of Temperance—an obligation for which certain creditors hold him liable, though in equity and justice, we contend, the people of England, Ireland, and America, are the debtors, and not a poor stricken Friar, the victim of sacrifices in their cause. In every scene of his mission for a series of years, numberless cases of heart-rending misery were exposed to his benevolent and ever-generous sympathy. All those were the terrible consequences of reckless intoxication, and he never failed to administer, privately, relief to the innocent victims, mostly women and children, whom he had rescued from the abyss of despair. Wherever a Temperance branch was founded upon his mission, there also he freely contributed to its funds and the medals and cards, which in the aggregate cost him a very large sum, were frequently dispensed gratis to poor members, who, on the day of their social reformation, could not purchase one or the other, after having dissipated the last penny in the dram-shop or shebeen house. These demands, often unavoidable, will account for the embarrassments which imperceptibly involved the Apostle of Temperance. His constitution was grievously shattered by the magnitude of his labor in America, every State of which he traversed, including the Canadian possessions; and suffered much from an ungenial climate. The faculty advise the rev. gentleman to visit Madeira or the South of France early in the ensuing summer, as the only chance of repairing his health. And why not avail of it forthwith, every friend and admirer of the good Apostle will exclaim. Alas, the objection is manifest in his poverty; and though absolutely necessary to prolong life, this moderate indulgence is not available for him! Such, we have been assured, is the simple but sorrowful truth. Another word on the subject to the citizens of Limerick and to the people of Ireland, who know the man and his spotless worth, must be needless.

**THE REV. THOMAS M'CARTHY, P. P., OF KILLAUGH AND KILBRIDE, DIOCESE OF MEATH.**—We are sincerely sorry to have to announce the death of the above Rev. gentleman, which took place on Wednesday, the 3rd ult. On Friday the 5th ult., when the Solemn Office and High Mass had concluded, which was attended by sixteen Priests, (the remains of the departed pastor were removed to the parish Chapel of Mount Nugent, and interred beside that altar, where he had been for nine years officiating as Curate, and for the last three years as Parish Priest. The funeral procession was very large and respectable, and attended by persons of various persuasions. The silence as of death reigned in the holy place; all eyes were fixed on the coffin, and every one seemed wrapped in fervent prayer and sorrowful meditation. The Rev. Mr. M'Carthy was 22 years on the mission, and in the 50th year of his age.—*R. I. P.*

The *Limerick Reporter* says—"It is with sorrow and dismay we have heard it stated, on credible authority, that a rescript from Rome calling on the Priests of Ireland to abstain altogether from interfering in political affairs, may shortly be expected, if it has not already arrived in Dublin.

**THE NUNNERIES BILL.—MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF BELFAST.**—On Monday evening a meeting of the Catholics of Belfast, was held in the Theatre, to protest against the infamous measure now introduced into Parliament, for the purpose of inspecting the convents in the United Kingdom. The time fixed for the meeting was seven o'clock, at which hour the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes the pit was completely filled, as was also the upper boxes.—But in about half an hour afterwards, when the meeting commenced, every available part of the house was occupied, the gallery being literally crammed; the stage was also crowded, many having to content themselves with remaining between the wings.—There were, besides, a large number of ladies. Joseph Magill, Esq., occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the meeting a petition to Parliament was adopted, which is to be forwarded to Mr. Kennedy, for presentation.

**MEETING IN ENNIS.**—Sir Edward Fitzgerald presided on Monday at the public meeting held in Ennis

of the inhabitants of the county Clare, convened by requisition, to petition against the Nunneries and Monasteries Inquiry of Messrs. Chambers and Whiteside. The attendance within the walls of the new Catholic Chapel, where the meeting took place, was numerous and respectable. The speakers were Messrs. Butler, Rev. Mr. Quade, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Skerrett, and Rev. D. Corbett. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the measure before parliament, and a petition against it was agreed to.

**MEAGHER'S WIFE DEAD.**—With feelings of profound sorrow we have to announce that the young and beautiful wife of Thomas Francis Meagher is no more! On Tuesday last, in Waterford, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Meagher, M.P., she yielded up her pure spirit in the 22nd year of her age, to the inexpressible grief of her new relatives and friends. Mrs. Meagher had been for several months residing in Waterford, the effect of the American climate upon her health rendering a return to Ireland indispensable; but as her illness had never been such as to excite serious alarm, the present catastrophe seems to have been altogether unexpected. It is only a few weeks, indeed since she was safely delivered of a son. Poor Meagher! His loss, indeed, been an exile of unexampled bitterness. Just as he succeeded in reaching the American shore, he learned that his first-born had been committed to an Australian grave; when she who had soothed the loneliness and indignity of penal exile braved the perils of a voyage from the Antipodes and rejoined him beyond the Atlantic, he had to endure a second separation from her in a few weeks, on account of the climate; and now he is to be told that Death has snatched her from him for ever!—*Nation*.

At the special general meeting of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company, Kerry, the report stated that at the Clogher mine the shaft was sunk to the depth of twenty fathoms, when good specimens of lead were brought up. Gold has been found to the extent of 30ozs. Adwts, 23grs. per ton at the Castlemaine mine, and was in great abundance. After payment of the last cost-sheet, the balance in hand was £2,097.

**FOYNES RAILWAY.**—We have great satisfaction in announcing that the works of this important line have been commenced near Adare; and we are sure the contractor, Mr. Dargan, will prosecute them with his usual energy and despatch.—*Limerick Reporter*.

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—The wires for the electric telegraph to connect Limerick with the junction of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, jointly with the lines of the Great Southern and Western to Dublin and Cork, are being rapidly laid down. The communication will be opened about the 24th inst.

**DEER SEA FISHING COMPANY.**—A London company, on a very fair scale, and on a purely commercial basis, is forming for the purpose of fishing the south and south-west coast of Ireland, and supplying the market with fresh and cured fish. It is promoted by men of high commercial position, who will supply sufficient capital, and whose intention it is to give every reasonable encouragement to the industrious local population, and employ numerous apprentices. One great object is to obtain a regular supply, and thereby secure a corresponding price. The prospectus of the company will shortly be published in the leading journals.

The distillers of Cork have fixed the price of whiskey at 8s. 2d. per gallon, being only an advance of 6d. per gallon. The distillers, it will be seen, have reduced the short price by 4d.

The *Louth Advertiser* states that Admiral Hamelin, commander-in-chief of the French expeditionary fleet engaged in the Eastern war, is an Irishman by birth, and a native of the county of Louth. His immediate relatives reside in the neighborhood of Chanon-rock, near Dandalk.

Tourists are already flocking to the Lakes of Killarney.

**ARRANGERS OF IRISH BUSINESS.—THE LAND QUESTION.**—The subjoined remarkable article is taken from the *Piees*, the new organ of the Liberal Conservative party, and, beyond question, one of the best-written papers amongst the London weeklies. It is said to number amongst its contributors such men as Disraeli, Lord Stanley, &c.:—"The efficiency of the Irish department of the present cabinet has become, even to its partisans, more than questionable. It would appear that Lord St. Germans and his officials were not prepared to deal in any decided manner with the land question. Evading responsibility, the cabinet referred the subject of Irish tenures to a committee of the House of Lords, and at this period of the year it would be hopeless to expect that our dilatory rulers would quicken their activity on 'mere Irish' affairs, while they are so low in the emergencies of England. In the meantime it is worth noting that the 'Irish League' is preparing for a new agitation on the subject, and that its organisers are already taking measures for tenant right 'a cry' at the next general election. It would seem, also, that the cabinet measure on 'Ministers' money' will not find much favor from the Roman Catholics, who say that they consider that Sir John Young offers them no relief, by proposing to transfer the collection of the tax from the agents of the Established Church to the officers of corporations. It is believed that this notable plan emanates directly from the Peelite section of the cabinet. The recollection that he owes his increased income tax to the budget of Mr. Gladstone will not add to the comfort of the Roman Catholic while paying his 'Ministers' money' under another name. Apart from any sectarian or political feelings, Ireland has strong reasons for dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Aberdeen cabinet. On questions exciting religious sympathies its policy is shuffling and evasive. It coquets with Exeter Hall, and it whispers with Maynooth.—It alternately flatters and flatters so much that we cannot see whether the wind in Downing street is blowing towards Canterbury or the Vatican. There is no reason why, after having made Mr. Keogh its Solicitor-General in Ireland, rank of a similar kind may not be conferred on Mr. T. Chambers. It would only be in keeping with the anomalous character of the cabinet to give official promotions for Romish extravagance in Ireland and for Protestant zeal in England, sympathising with the cry of 'No Protestants!' at Athlone, and of 'No Nunneries!' at Hartford. But, in the meanwhile, Ireland may well ask what, besides giving places to renegade agitators, has this ministry done for its social improvement? It takes up Irish questions, discusses some, and decides on none of them. After having scattered about places and promises with equal recklessness, it is probable that the result of its legislative measures for the improvement of Ireland will be registered as 'Nil.'"

### LETTER OF JOHN O'CONNELL M.P. TO THE REPEALERS OF IRELAND.

Dublin, April 29, 1854.  
Fellow-Countrymen—Ten years ago we were a united people, and commanded respectful attention. To-day we are divided into a thousand sections; and are laughed at and insulted!

Ten years ago we fought only with the common enemy; and when a comrade tainted by the way, or deserted, he pitied or despised him; but wasted not our energies and our time in vain abuse. While ever ready to receive back the erring one repenting, we meantime, went on without him; nor sought to indulge in a melancholy triumph over a fallen brother! Ten years ago we had—by a policy of mutual kindness, of mutual encouragement and generosity of feeling, combined with an undivided, unselfish intensity of purpose against the foes of our faith and country—achieved Emancipation; popular control of our corporations; purification, to a great extent, of our judicial and magisterial benches; abolition of church cess; and many minor benefits now forgotten, though highly estimated then, and hardly fought for and won.

In the last few years, under the system of division, *whispered or open accusation*, bitter bickering, and unmeasured reviling, that has unhappily prevailed, we have seen our corporations lapsing back into Toryism; the progress of Reform in other directions checked and impeded the administration of the law and distribution of influential offices becoming more and more adverse and repugnant to the feelings, interests, and rights of our Catholic people; and, finally, Catholic Emancipation itself become insecure!

Can we not put an end to this? Can we not decree an oblivion of our last few years of miserable dissension, and work together once more?—not in mutual jealousies, not in mutual bitterness, and desire of hunting each other down; but forgiving, forgetting, and ready to endure everything, in the hope of, by our patience and longanimity, conciliating Irishmen of every class, and shade of opinion, to unite in one great effort more for the rights of our beloved native land!

We, Repealers, for this will sacrifice all; save only our deep and undying attachment to "The Repeal!" But let none who differ from us, or who think the time not ripe for the great demand of Ireland, be fearful that we shall force it on them. We are ready to meet any and all upon the common grounds between us. We are ready to work with any and with all, making no reserve, save that of keeping deeply printed into our souls—ready to act upon them when Ireland again strengthens our hands so to do—these words of incontestable, irresistible, irresistible—"There is no hope for Ireland save in the Repeal!!!"

If, at the approaching great meeting men cannot come together in the spirit of mutual forbearance and concession, so as to give the strength of union to our protest against religious insult and oppression better it would be that we meet not at all! But surely fellow-countrymen, with our religion insulted, we will forget all else, and join in one great and convincing demonstration, that the religion of Ireland and its devoted ministers shall not be insulted with impunity!

Ireland is abundantly proving her zeal to do her part in the present war. Multitudes of her bravest and best are pouring into the fleets and armies of the empire. Forgotten for a time seem all her old sufferings, her still existing privations and grievances!—Generously, heartily, magnanimously she offers her best blood to England; and but one thing can check her ardor, and call up ancient hates again—the passing in Parliament of the infamous measures of Chambers and Whiteside!

The bigotry of England's middle classes is omnipotent with Parliament, too many of whose members crouch before that evil influence, and vote against their own sense of justice in voting against our religious freedom. Upon the bigots, then, that control, and the unmanly herd that obey, be the direful consequences that, in the coming emergencies of the empire, may result from the success of our shameless assailants!

I pledge myself to you brother Repealers, to do my humble part in the struggle, as a true repealer should! May I not ask of you, to rally against dissension amongst Irishmen, and to crush it at the coming meeting, or wherever attempted? May I not call on you to rally throughout the parishes of Ireland, and pour in petitions; firmly, while respectfully, calling upon the English Parliament, in this hour of gathering danger and storm, to spurn the yoke of bigotry, and save the empire from worse ills than ever a foreign war!

Ever, beloved fellow-countrymen,

Your devoted servant,

JOHN O'CONNELL.

**JUSTICE TO IRELAND.**—"Justice to Ireland"—that principle so proverbially obnoxious to British diplomatists—has been at last conceded in an important particular by Lord Aberdeen. The new Budget secures Ireland the inestimable privilege of contributing her quota to the expenses of the War! To make up a trifle of £6,850,000, required by the Imperial Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone simply proposes to double the Income Tax for the additional half year (raising it from 7d. to 1s. 2d.)—to increase the duty on spirits in Scotland 1s. and in Ireland 8d. per gallon, to arrest the reduction of the sugar duties, which was to take place on the 5th of July, and to advance the malt tax from 2s. 9d. to 4s. The increase of the spirit duties he intends as a permanent change; but the other measures are only to be in force during the war. From the double Income Tax he anticipates a return of £2,250,000; the malt tax will probably bring him £2,600,000—the increased spirit duty, he estimates at £450,000; and by postponing the sugar duties he hopes to make up the remaining £700,000. But as not quite so much as three millions of this amount will reach him before April, 1855, he proposes to obtain ready money in the interval by issuing Exchequer Bonds to the amount of four millions and Exchequer Bills to the amount of two. Ireland will, of course, be delighted to endure a burthen which recognises her as, "an integral part of the empire"—(a fact occasionally forgotten, by the way, when she demands a little money for herself) and then—she is to be relieved when Napier captures Cronstadt and carries off the Czar.—*Nation*.

**THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—INCREASE OF SALARY.**—The scale of advance is as follows:—To every man who has served two years in the force, an increase of 1½d a day has been allowed; to those who have served seven years 3d per day; fourteen years, 4½d; and twenty years, 6d per day. The county inspectors have been allowed £20 per annum as lodging money, and the sub-inspectors a proportionate amount for the same purpose.



**COMMITTEE ON COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.**—This committee sat again yesterday, but the exclusion of the public was still continued. The witnesses examined were Mr. G. M. Walthew, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Malone, and Mr. Keogh. It is with the charges against Mr. Keogh that the committee are occupying themselves, and rumor says that the name of Lord Maas has been rather prominently brought forward in connexion with those charges. It is said, also, that the names of several Irish members of the House of Lords have been mentioned to the committee.

**MODEL SCHOOL IN BELFAST.**—The commissioners of National Education have at length decided in establishing a model agricultural school in Belfast, and for this purpose have rented one hundred acres of land from the Rev. Mr. McCartney, of Killead. The site for the school is near the meeting-house, on the Lieburn road, and is about a mile and-a-half from Belfast.

**THE WEATHER.**—Since Monday there have been frequent showers, some of them very cold and accompanied with hail. Thunder on Thursday. As yet there is no perceptible improvement in grass or oats. The favorite esculent is doing well.—*Saunders.*

The take of salmon at the fisheries along the lower Shannon, to Kilrush, has been greater this year than for the last four seasons, and the fish exceedingly weighty—from 20 to 30 lbs each—price from 9d to 10d per lb.

**ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR SEA WEEED.**—The great demand for sea weed manure, the high prices it brought, and the great breadth of ground devoted to potato planting this season, may be inferred from the fact, that it is computed by those who have the best opportunities of forming an accurate estimate, that the very large sum of £10,000 has been paid for sea weed this season at the Galway docks alone. If we take into account the quantities which have been disposed of at Oranmore, Kinvarra, Ballyvaughan, Barna, and the other creeks and landing places within the bay, the cutting of seaweed this season must have realized upwards of £13,000. It has been conveyed to a considerable distance, by boats along the lakes, by carts on the roads, and even by railway. Perhaps in no former year has the use of it been more general, or the price paid for it so high, as in the present season.—*Galway Packet.*

**EMIGRATION FROM THIS PORT.**—Independent of the Waterford, which left our docks on Thursday, with 130 passengers, there are two other vessels at present on the berths—one for New York, and the other for Quebec—which have all their places engaged. The barque Clarence was filled up before even the time of sailing had been announced by advertisement.—*Galway Packet.*

**RACE COURSE.**—The Marquis of Waterford is erecting at Coolin, near his lordship's estate, a race course which is to be similar to that of Manchester, England.—*Waterford News.*

A Russian barque of 580 tons has been captured near Cork harbor.

**DEATH BY LIGHTNING.**—A young lad, about thirteen years of age, the son of a farmer near Carrickfergus, while standing at his father's door, on 10th ult., was struck by lightning, and killed on the spot. The storm was very severe in the neighborhood.

**EVICTORS.**—The governors of Erasmuth Smith's property are about to evict 25 families, which, at an average of six, would amount to 156 individuals.—*Galway Packet.*

There are only eighty paupers in the Sligo workhouse, and farmers are daily reducing that number having to select their servants out of it.

**"A BROTHER OF A BOY."**—The Dublin *Freeman* states that Owen Duffee of Monaghan county, is 122 years old. When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his eldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor, his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the county town, a distance of eight miles.

A man was worried to death on Thursday last, at Kilmacaden, county of Waterford, by two ferocious dogs.

**FECONDITY.**—A cow, the property of the Postmaster of Mill Street, Cork, produced, last week at one birth the extraordinary number of five calves. The cow, however, and her offspring, have since died.

**IRISH ANTIQUITIES.**—A singularly interesting relic of Irish antiquity has been discovered within the past few weeks by a laborer, who, digging in a field near Castletownroche, accidentally turned up with a spade an elaborately wrought episcopal cross. A gentleman who happened to be standing by purchased the ornament from the fortunate "digger," and presented it to Mr. Caulfield, of this city, whose antiquarian researches and publications have identified his name with our ecclesiastical history. We have been favored with a view of this ornament, which is of silver gilt. It is composed of four circles, so connected as to form a cross, and in the centre of each of those a carbuncle was originally set, though two of them have been lost. A fifth stone, similar in color, though not in shape, is placed in the middle of the cross. The ornamenting of the front of the cross is elaborate, and very well finished, but of a conventional character; but the effect of the whole is exceedingly good. The back of the cross has some efforts at adornment, but these are a much ruder character than those on the front, and are probably the work of a different hand. Mr. Caulfield conjectures the cross to have been a portion of the insignia of a bishop of the thirteenth century.—*Cork Examiner.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

**MISSION OF THE FATHERS OF CHARITY IN LIVERPOOL.**—The mission conducted by the Rev. Father Rinaldi, Signini, and Vilas, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Liverpool, terminated last Sunday. The mission was exceedingly successful; the attendance of the faithful was remarkably good, and a deep and permanent impression was produced by the preaching and labors of the Rev. Missionaries. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of the diocese, attended on Sunday afternoon at St. Joseph's, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number, nearly 600, both children and adults.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN IN LIVERPOOL.**—We read in the *Liverpool Mercury* that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, preached in St. Patrick's Church, Toxteth Park, on Sunday, the 7th of May, and also attended at the marriage of his niece, the daughter of Mr. Cullen, merchant, of Liverpool.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON IRELAND.**—A London correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle* communicates an extremely interesting fact. He says "the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has been this week doing more good for Ireland than many of your over-squeamish Irishmen, preaching a charity sermon and patronising a bazaar for poor Irish children at Moorfields. His estimate of the Irish character is very fine and very true; he is quite amazed, like Sir John Forbes, at the high moral character of the Irish people, more especially of the Irish women."

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.**—We cannot help dwelling in silent admiration on the mysterious power of the Almighty, as developed in the wonderful changes effected by His Divine hand in this heretical land, when we look round and compare the present with the past. But a few years ago, and Scotland was comparatively destitute of priests and churches. Here and there throughout vast districts a solitary place of worship was to be found, and an occasional visit from a priest constituted the chief source of religious instruction for the people. To-day all is changed, churches have multiplied by dozens—Catholics have increased by tens and twenties of thousands, and priests are scattered in almost plenty throughout the land, so that the Catholicity all but extinguished at the battle of Longside, bids fair to again live in the brilliant glow of national greatness. So true is it; that though every tenet of the Catholic's faith be dear to his bosom, yet a laborious zeal for its propagation is the dearest of all.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

It appears that there has never been the slightest ground for the rumor that the Queen of England was to pay a visit to the Emperor of the French early in May. It is quite true that arrangements are making at the Palace of Compiegne for the reception of some distinguished visitors but certainly not for Queen Victoria.

The English Government has sent despatches to Constantinople, advising the establishment of a Polish legion in Turkey, to operate against the Czar.—*Daily News.*

Orders have been issued to the victualling department of the Admiralty for 330 tons of provisions for shipment forthwith to Malta, for the use of Her Majesty's naval force in the Black Sea.

On the 9th ult., the Commissioners of the Admiralty gave notice at Lloyd's that they required more screw steamers for the transport of troops, the vessels taken up on the present occasion to be from 1,200 to 1,400 tons burthen. They will be hired for four months certain, the Admiralty finding the coals for working the engines. Also a steamer to carry 175 tons of ammunition and 20 tons of artillery stores direct to Gallipoli and the Dardanelles. All must be ready for service directly.

The free lightermen and watermen of London, are compelled by their charter, to furnish 500 men to supply the naval service. The balloting is now going on, and creating much excitement amongst the men and apprentices.

**VOLUNTEERING FOR THE STEAM GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA.**—On Tuesday the naval rendezvous on Tower-hill, London, was besieged with young men and lads, anxious to obtain employment in the steam gun-boats fitting for the Baltic; the walls at the east end of the metropolis are covered with placards, inviting seamen, landsmen, and boys, who have been accustomed to river and boat work, to enter the service. Several fine, athletic young fellows were accepted, and having been examined, and pronounced fit by the medical officer, were at once sent on board the *Crocodile*, to be drafted to their respective vessels. The Pigny, Lieutenant Hunt, commander, obtained the largest number, but as gun-boat service is a favorite with "blue jackets," owing to the probability of their obtaining a goodly share of prizes, the manning of twenty or thirty such vessels would not be so difficult as complete the ship's company of a single line-of-battle ship.

Volunteers are being rapidly enrolled in the Royal Navy at Liverpool.

The 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, which have been so long under orders for the East, have at length received the route, and a squadron of 102 officers and men left Manchester on the 9th ult., under the command of Colonel Yorke.

**EXTRAORDINARY RUMOURS.**—There are some extraordinary rumors afloat which we are loath to credit, and which, nevertheless, come to light together with circumstances which are very suspiciously corroborative. It is said that we are going to treat the Russians, not with a vigorous opposition, but with peculiar tenderness. It is stated that particularly influential personages have resolved that the Czar shall be treated as gently as possible throughout. It is asserted that it has actually been definitely arranged in high quarters that, whatever may be the result of the war, not a scrap of land shall be taken from Russia, that the frontiers of that vast country shall remain precisely as they were before the struggle commenced, that the Northern Aurocrat shall not have cause to lament over the diminution of his enormous territories. Such things, we repeat, are rumored. But let us add at once, that we ourselves are fain to regard them altogether incredible. It is scarcely, indeed, to be credited that the western powers could ever consent, to a line of policy so weak or so base, to mark at once with the double brand of folly and turpitude.—*Sun of Saturday.*

**MONSTER STEAMERS.**—There are now in the Southampton docks four mail steam packets (three of them Clyde-built), viz., the *Simla*, *Colombo*, *Atrato*, and *Himalaya*; three of them screws, and one a paddle-wheel, the aggregate burden of which is nearly 12,000 tons, the united length one-fourth of a mile, and their value about half a million sterling. Such a sight was never before seen in any port in the world. The four steamers occupy nearly two-thirds of the docks.

**DREADFUL COLLISION AND LOSS OF 180 LIVES IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.**—The Bremen barque *Favourite*, Captain Hoegman, with 180 passengers on board, which sailed on the 23d April from Bremen for Baltimore, came into collision on Friday morning, at two o'clock, off the Start, with the American barque *Hesper*, of Newburyport, Captain Jones, from Charleston for Antwerp. The *Favourite* was struck on the starboard bow, and cut down to the water's edge, her foremast at the same time going by the board. The captain, mate, and four of the crew got on board the American during the collision. The *Favourite* is supposed to have gone down instantly, with 180 human beings, as nothing could be seen of her at daylight. Some of the crew were supposed to have got into a boat, but nothing has been seen or heard of them.—

The American sustained some damage, but proceeded on her voyage. The captain, mate, and men that escaped were brought on shore by the *Aganora*, pilot boat, and placed under the direction of Mr. Vandenberg, the Bremen consul at Portsmouth.

**SHIPWRECK—SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.**—The *Lena*, Captain Patton, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th instant, for Quebec, with a crew of eighteen men, having been wrecked at sea, the crew were taken off by the *Hannah*, Captain Kennedy, which sailed on the 7th April, for St. John's Newfoundland, from Liverpool. The royal mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain Juddins, reports falling in with the latter vessel on the 19th ult., in a sinking state; and taking off her crew, ten in number, in addition to the crew of the *Lena*, and landing both at Halifax.

**GLASGOW—STRIKE OF THE HARBOR LABORERS.**—It is deeply to be regretted that anything should occur to mar in the slightest degree the current of prosperity which has marked the course of operations at our harbor for some time back, yet such is the fact. The lumpers at the Broomielaw have been out on strike for the last few days. The rate of wages was 5d per hour, and they struck for an advance. The master stevedores would not concede to their terms, but set off to Leith and Edinburgh, and on Tuesday brought back with them about 250 stout able men from those places, many of whom are said to be engaged for a lengthened period at 5d per hour during the ten working hours per day, and sixpence for each over-hour after that time.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

In the last three weeks the mortality of London has been high, and the return for the week that ended last Saturday manifests a decided tendency to increase. The deaths which in the last two weeks of April were respectively 1,193 and 1,211, rose in the first week of May to 1,263. In the 10 corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53, the average number was 951, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,046. Hence it appears that 217 persons died last week above the number derived by calculation from the experience of former seasons.

**CANDLESTICKS IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL.**—The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the successor of the Rev. Mr. Bennet in the Puseyite Church of St. Paul's, Kingsbridge, has brought out a pamphlet in the form of a letter of the Bishop of London, in answer to a pamphlet by Mr. Westerton, one of his churchwardens, complaining of the Popish ceremonies practised in that Church. To the general contents of the Hon. and Rev. Tractarian's pamphlet we do not mean, at present, to advert; but there is one passage, which it is right should be brought before the public, because it refers to a matter calculated, if suffered to remain as it is, to cause great pain to the Protestant people of Great Britain. The Hon. and Rev. gentleman informs the public of a fact of which they were hitherto ignorant, namely, that in the Chapel Royal, where her majesty habitually attends public worship, there are exhibited some of the most significant signs and symbols of Popery. He says:—"I need hardly add, that candles are to be seen on the altars of almost all our cathedrals; that they are in the Temple Church, and in the Chapel Royal. I am afraid Mr. Westerton could not be aware that her Majesty, the supreme Governor of the Reformed Protestant Church, was in the habit of saving her prayers in a chapel, comprising among its furniture, a pair of candlesticks (and a very large pair too), or he would hardly have ventured to declare this to be a superstitious and vain custom borrowed from the Roman Church, calculated to bring scandal upon public worship and to pander to the worst and most superstitious appetites of a morbid imagination." We are sure that her Majesty herself, when her attention is called to the matter, will be as grieved and pained as any of her Protestant subjects, that she could be made to give her countenance to the Popish practice of having candlesticks on the altar. Nor can we doubt that now that the circumstances have been brought before the public, those candlesticks will be forthwith ordered to be removed from the Chapel Royal.—*London Paper.*

**DRUNKEN MISSIONARIES.**—The annual meeting of the Protestant Reformation Society was held on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, London; Lord Colthorpe in the chair. The Rev. William Clementson, the secretary, read the report, when the Rev. Mr. Roberts rose and said—That report is a tissue of falsehoods. As a clergyman of the Church of England I am prepared to prove it. I object to the society because it employs drunken missionaries—they are a set of drunken sots. The Rev. Mr. Atkins also rose for the purpose of condemning the society, and a scene of great confusion ensued. A policeman was introduced for the purpose of removing the honest spoken clergymen, and order was restored.—*Weekly Telegraph.*

**MURDER IN ABERDEEN.**—Early on Sunday morning, the authorities were informed of a murder committed upon Ann Harvey, at Colts, near Aberdeen. Her body was found cast into a ditch, with her throat cut, and otherwise mangled. A person named Fortes has been apprehended, accused of being the perpetrator of the horrid deed.

UNITED STATES.

**VINCENNES, IND.**—The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following from its Vincennes correspondent:—"Among our recent converts is Captain Benjamin Beckes. He was received into the Church about two weeks ago. He is one of our most respected citizens, elected a member of our Legislature for a great many years. He has a great many warm friends, and his conversion will, I hope, be the means of others following the path he has opened for them. On Easter Sunday Mrs. Emma Peck, wife of Dr. Peck, was also received into the true Catholic fold, and thus we go on silently and gradually: educated Protestants are awakening to their duty to the old Mother Church, and we have several others receiving instructions from our esteemed Pastor, preparatory to entering the Church."

A magnificent and spacious Orphan's Asylum has been recently erected by the pious German Roman Catholics, on Central Avenue, near St. James' Church, Baltimore.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—On the 8th ult., the Chapel, dwelling and out-buildings of the Sisters of Charity, of Mobile, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000.

The Surveyor of New York has libelled twenty-two ships, valued at over \$1,000,000, for bringing passengers in berths under eighteen inches wide. The matter has caused quite a stir, and a Committee of ship-owners has been appointed to proceed to Washington to place the facts of the case before the President.

**NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.**—From a map of the proposed ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, it appears that the length of the work is to be 25½ miles, with fourteen double locks and nine single ones. The harbor of Olcott contains about ten acres below the first lock, and between that and the second lock, a distance of about 1½ miles, it is of the capacity of from 300 to 500 feet. There are to be two basins near the village of Lockport, one containing about forty acres and the other about six acres.

Wm. H. Mitchel, of Brooklyn, brother of John Mitchel, has secured a patent for a machine for setting type.

Butter has declined in our market some eight or ten cents in the pound, with a prospect of a still further decline.—*Boston Pilot.*

**NINETEEN MEN KILLED.**—An explosion occurred at an English coal-pit, fourteen miles from Richmond, Va., on Monday last. There were twenty men in the pit at the time, all of whom were killed but one, and he was badly injured. The pit is six hundred feet deep. The explosion was caused by leaks.—*Cincinnati Telegraph.*

**POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.**—The Powder Mills of Messrs. Loflin and Smith, back of Shlangetics, N.Y., blew up on Thursday morning, killing seven men, and blowing six houses in the vicinity all to pieces. The mill has blown up some five or six times before, but never has the destruction of life been so deplorable.

**ANTI-SLAVE EXCITEMENT.**—Syracuse, May 20.—A tremendous excitement was created here this afternoon. A telegraph despatch from Cobb & Wheaton, abolitionists, that a fugitive slave in charge of a United States Marshal, on his way to the South, would arrive in the 6½ o'clock train, the bells were rung, and upwards of 2,000 persons turned out and attacked the car. A negro was caught, but proved to be a passenger residing here, and no fugitive slave was discovered.

**ORR AT WORCESTER.**—This fanatic appeared in the streets of Worcester on the 18th, blowing his horn.—He was arrested by the City Marshal and conducted to the lock-up, followed by a large crowd, which rapidly increased, and loudly called for his liberation.—The Mayor appeared and ordered them to disperse, informing them that he was prepared to preserve the peace, that Mr. Orr would not be liberated that night, but would have his trial in the morning. Several arrests were made in the crowd. It is to be hoped that this deluded man will be furnished with apartments in the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester.—*Boston Transcript.*

**LATER PARTICULARS.**—The mob becoming more boisterous, the Mayor ordered out the City Guards.—At command their pieces were loaded with ball cartridges, in the presence of the crowd who still refused to disperse. The City Marshal and High Sheriff, aided by a strong detachment of police and citizens, then commenced making arrests. The Sheriff received a severe blow on the head from a stone in the hand of a ruffian named Hemple, who, after a desperate resistance, was captured, together with about ten others.—Thanks to the vigorous action of the city authorities, order was restored by midnight, without more serious consequences ensuing. "Gabriel" left in the afternoon for Springfield, after paying a fine of five dollars and costs for disturbing the peace. He promised not to return if he could be let off with so light a fine.—The twenty-three persons who were arrested the night previous were discharged on promising to be of good behavior in future. The cause of the disturbance being gone, the city has resumed its usual quiet and orderly character.

**MRS. ROBINSON CONVICTED OF MURDER.**—The Jury after being out three hours, returned with a verdict of "Guilty." She exclaimed, "Shame on you, Judge! you are prejudiced against me."

**THE PROTESTANT PULPIT.**—Nine clergymen at and near Cleveland have recently abandoned the pulpit; one has become a clerk to the canal commissioners; one keeps a railroad depot; one sells dry goods at "Chagrin Falls," without chagrin at his fall; another deals in bonnets.—*Lowell Courier.*

**DIVORCE EXTRAORDINARY.**—A woman applied to one of our attorneys to take steps towards procuring a divorce, on account of habitual drunkenness and ill-treatment in her leige lord. The attorney, who is a strong temperance man, was very much impressed with the story of her wrongs and engaged to commence necessary proceedings at once. A few days ago the fair plaintiff called again to consult about the case, and at the close of the interview, inquired how long it would be before the matter was finally consummated. The attorney replied that he sincerely commiserated her situation, and would do all that he could to relieve her from it in the shortest possible time. He thought he would be able to do so against the first of September at the furthest. "O," said she, her voice betraying the deepest emotion, "can't it be done sooner, for I'm engaged to marry another fellow in July!"—*Lafayette Journal.*

**NOR BAY.**—Some California papers do not use the old stereotype headings as is practised in the Atlantic States. Marriages appear under the head of "Risky Ventures;" Deaths are called "Departures;" while Divorces are called "Clearances." Each one of the three having as common a place in the papers as do Deaths and Marriages here at home.

A medical journal gives some curious details on the losses sustained by the Russian army in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829 against Turkey. Out of 115,000 Russians, who at that time crossed the Pruth, only from 10,000 to 15,000 returned to their country, the remainder having fallen, not on fields of battle, but in the hospitals, from intermittent fevers, dysentery, and plague. Scarcely had the Russian soldiers in 1828, entered Bulgaria, where the temperature between the day and night varies as much as 16 degrees, and where the dew falls like fine and searching rain, than their health began to suffer; they were attacked with a contagious fever, which the most rigid precautions could not check. In less than one year the number of patients in the hospitals and field hospitals reached to 210,108, in consequence of many having been attacked more than once with the same disease. Many of those who recovered from the fever were afterwards carried off by scurvy, which reigned amongst the troops to a frightful extent. During the march of the army on Andrinople the soldiers were suddenly attacked with violent fevers, prostration of strength, and delirium, which carried them off in a few days. At Andrinople, more than a fourth part of the disposable forces were ill. The plague carried off all the medical men and out of 6,000 men who were in the hospitals, 5,200 died.



REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1854.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

On Sunday, was celebrated in the Metropolitan Church of Quebec, the First Session of the Second Provincial Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

Then, kneeling before the Altar, the assembled Prelates, accompanied by the whole congregation, offered up their supplications to the Throne of Grace, for the aid of the Holy Ghost, to assist, enlighten and direct them in all their deliberations.

The Promoters of the Council next addressing the President, requested leave to read the Decree, "De aperienda Synodo." This Decree having been read by the Secretary, and the consent of the Fathers having been formally given thereunto, the President arose, and announced the commencement of the Council; and then turning towards the Altar, entoned the "Te Deum."

The Decree, "De Professione fidei" having been adopted, the Secretary read aloud the Profession of Faith of the Council of Trent. Then laying aside his mitre, and kneeling, with his right hand placed upon the Holy Evangel, the President made his solemn profession of adhesion to the Tridentine symbol.

APPCIAL CONGREGATIONS.

- Of Decrees.—H. L. Bishop La Roche, President; Very Rev. Aug. MacDonell, V.G. of Kingston; Father Schneider, Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, Secretary, &c.; Rev. Mr. Kelly. Of Doctrine.—H. L. Bishop Guigue, President; Very Rev. Mr. Gordon, V.G. of Toronto; Father Aubert, Father Santoni, Rev. Mr. Parant, Rev. Mr. de l'Age, Secretary.

- Of Discipline.—H. L. Bishop Bourget, President; Very Rev. Mr. Demers, V.G. of St. Hyacinthe; Rev. Mr. Besserer, Very Rev. Mr. Ternot, Rev. Mr. Ferland, Secretary; Rev. Mr. Labelle, Rev. Mr. Harkin. Of Education.—H. L. Bishop de Charbonnel, President; Very Rev. Mr. Casault, V.G.; Very Rev. Mr. Raymond, V.G.; Father Martin, S.I., Secretary; Rev. Mr. Harpor. Of Liturgy.—H. L. Bishop Prince, President; Rev. Mr. Pincorneault, Archdeacon; Very Rev. Mr. Loran-

ger, V.G.; Rev. Mr. Auclair, Rev. Mr. Langevin, Rev. Mr. Hamelin, Secretary.

It is expected—though it is not quite certain—that the Council will close on Sunday next.

At the risk of being tedious, we reply to certain questions put to us by the Minerve of Tuesday: the 23rd ult. We might indeed refer our cotemporary to the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, wherein he would see his questions fully answered; or rather, his objections anticipated; but it may perhaps be as well to give him, once for all, a definitive reply, lest we should be taxed with "shirking the merits of the question."

After citing the Globe, to the effect, that the TRUE WITNESS opposes "secularisation"—"maintaining that the principle applied to the Reserves might equally well be applied to Catholic endowments—dotations Catholiques"—the Minerve asks:—

"But is it true that the True Witness, and the Journal de Quebec, think that the principle, applicable to the Reserves, is equally applicable to the endowments of the Catholic Church? Or, in other words, do they believe, as the Globe would have its readers imagine, that, if they ('the secularisers') have the right to secularise the Reserves, they have an equal right to secularise the property of the Catholic Church in Lower Canada?"

We answer for the TRUE WITNESS only; though we flatter ourselves that, in no material point, will our answer differ from that of our respected cotemporary the Journal de Quebec.

To the first question—as to the applicability of the principle of secularisation, which the Minerve recommends for the Reserves—we reply that we do think—nay that we are firmly convinced—that that principle, if applied to the Reserves, will be applied to titles and the other endowments of the Catholic Church; and therefore we do, in one sense, think that the "principle applicable to the Reserves is equally applicable to the endowments of the Catholic Church?" That principle being, that all endowments, or State assistance, in aid of religion, are evil; and that the support of a Clergy should be left entirely to the Voluntary contributions of the people.

That, in the opinion of our rulers, the principle of "secularisation" is as applicable to Catholic endowments, as to the "Clergy Reserves"—and that the Imperial Government has no objection to seeing that principle applied to both, impartially—is evident from the language of the leading members of the Aberdeen Ministry during the debates in the House of Commons, in the early part of last year, on the "Canada Clergy Reserves Bill." Sir William Molesworth's speech upon that occasion—a printed copy of which is now before us—may be taken as containing a full avowal both of the Colonial policy of the Imperial Government, and of the intentions of the British Legislature with regard to Catholic endowments in Canada.

In this speech, then, in support of the second reading of the above-mentioned Bill, Sir William Molesworth distinctly laid down the following propositions:

- "That the Legislature of Canada had the power to repeal titles; and that no statutory provision prevented it from dealing with all Catholic Church property, in any way it might think proper." "That the Act 31st George III., c. 31"—(which is the Act to which the advocates of "secularisation" appeal in proof of the right of the Legislature to secularise the "Reserves")—"provided also—that the same Legislature should have the power to vary, or repeal the provisions of that Act respecting the allotment of lands, and also to abolish titles." "That the State is not bound to respect an endowment, by any obligation arising out of the principle of property."

And finally:—"That all questions respecting religious endowments in the Colonies ought to be dealt with by the local Parliaments."

We quote this speech, not as approving, or as admitting the truth, of the propositions therein laid down; but as conclusive to the fact—that, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, the principle of secularisation is as applicable to all Catholic endowments, as to the "Clergy Reserves." That it will be applied to the former, as well as to the latter, no sane person can doubt.

As to the second question—as to the "right" to secularise Catholic Church property in Lower Canada, if the "right" to secularise the Reserves be accorded—it is sufficient for us to repeat what we have often said upon this topic. No power on earth, has, or ever can have, the right to secularise the property of the Catholic Church, without her consent; but as to its "might" so to do, we have no hesitation in answering that the "secularisation" of the Reserves will have the effect, of so strengthening the hands of the rabid, Ultra-Protestant and democratic party in Upper Canada—and also of so irritating the minds of the more moderate and Conservative portion of the Protestant body, who will be thereby dispossessed of their endowments—that it will be impossible for the Catholics of the Province to oppose any effectual resistance to their combined aggressions upon the endowments of the Catholic Church. To talk about "rights" in such a matter, is but contemptible twaddle. In politics, as in war, "might" only are "rights;" and he who has but the latter to plead, is a poor miserable driveller, the object of the scornful compassion of all intelligent men. Alas! that it should be so, but so it is; and it is in vain for the Minerve to repine against it.

"Not that thou and I have promised to each other"—says Carlyle truly—"but what the balance of our

forces can make us perform to each other; that, in so sinful a world as ours is the thing to be counted on."

Thus our right to protect our own from the spoiler, alone constitutes the right upon which we can prudently rely. Vain is all faith in promises, pledges, treaties, or contracts. For, as Carlyle observes:—

"If all men were such that a mere spoken or sworn Contract would bind them, all men were then true men, and Government a superfluity."

Let then this answer, suffice the Minerve. We admit no "right" on the part of the Legislature to touch one penny of our Catholic endowments, whether the Reserves be secularised, or remain unsecularised; under either contingency, the rights of the Legislature will remain the same, though its mights will be very different. Our cotemporary must know, if he has ever read history, that, when a Legislature—of which the majority is Protestant, animated with the bitterest hatred against the Church, and jealous of her power, wealth and influence—and whose ranks will be still further swollen by bad, time-serving, and lukewarm Catholics—has the "might" to strike a blow at the Church, and to "secularise" her endowments, it will not fail to do so, without stopping to enquire about its "rights."

Our cotemporary having done questioning, philosophizes as follows:—

"It is certain that if all the journals of Upper Canada called for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves in the same manner as does the Globe, there would not be a voice in Lower Canada to echo back the cry, with the exception of that of the Montreal Witness. There would not be in Lower Canada a single voice for the secularisation of the Reserves, were it necessary to recognize that the property of our religious corporations are subject to the same treatment."

True. All the secularising journals of Upper Canada have not as yet thrown off the mask; all have not as yet had the frankness to adopt the "manner" as well as the policy of the Globe; but it is no less certain that they all look forward to the spoliation of all ecclesiastical property as the inevitable result of adopting that policy. Nay—the great majority of the Protestant press scarcely seek to conceal their ultimate designs; and if they blame the Globe, it is for its over frankness, for being too faithful an expositor of their common sentiments. They condemn Mister George Brown, not for pursuing secularisation of the Reserves as the means to an end, but for his want of prudence in proclaiming his, and their, ulterior designs. Hear, for instance, the Bathurst Courier upon this very point; and do not forget, oh! Minerve, that by the Courier de St. Hyacinthe, this Bathurst journal is pronounced to be the organ of Dr. Rolph. The Bathurst Courier, then, strongly condemns the "manner" in which Mister George Brown advocates "secularisation;" had he been a wise and prudent, as well as an honest politician, he would, for the present, and until the Reserves were secularised, have said nothing about an attack on Catholic endowments:—

"He would say—'Let us say nothing about Lower Canada Church property in the meantime. Let us get the Reserves settled first, which we cannot do without the aid of the French Canadians; and THAT DONE, THE CHURCH PROPERTY IN LOWER CANADA CAN BE DISCUSSED AFTERWARDS. Such'—says the Bathurst Courier—'would have been the course of a wise politician desirous of securing the triumph of his avowed principles.'"

We will not dwell upon the deep significance of this passage; nor insist upon the contempt therein expressed for the intelligence, or good faith, of the "French Canadians," who are to be made tools of, because "without their aid" the Reserves cannot be settled. We quote it chiefly with the view of showing how it is that all the "secularising" journals of Upper Canada have not as yet adopted the "manner" of the Globe; its matter, its policy, they, none of them, repudiate; but its "manner" is objectionable, as too outspoken for a "wise and prudent politician."

We are glad to see that the writer in the Canadian has the grace to avow his grievous error in insinuating doubts as to the indissolubility of marriage, and the immorality of divorce. "I repudiate utterly the anti-Catholic doctrine of divorce," he says now "and I acknowledge the indissolubility of marriage." So far good; there is an improvement in the tone of the Canadian; for had the writer alluded to, always held the same sentiments on the subject as he professes now, he would not, a few days ago, have referred the "Journal de Quebec" to the Repertoire de Jurisprudence, for further information as to the immorality of divorce, and the indissolubility of marriage. That he did so, is a proof that he did not then, repudiate utterly the anti-Catholic doctrine of the one, and did not then, acknowledge the indissolubility of the latter.

As to the question of the duty of a Catholic member of Parliament, towards a Divorce Bill, when brought before the House, we admit that there are difficulties arising out of the peculiarities of our political condition; and we do not feel ourselves either called upon, or competent, to lay down any rules thereon. It is a matter to be decided by the Ecclesiastical authorities. But if it is not easy to say what the duty of a Catholic Legislator under such circumstances, is—it is very easy to say what is duty is not; or rather what it is his duty not to do. He cannot vote for a Divorce Bill: he cannot sanction immorality, or give occasion to the perpetration of adultery. Whether it be permitted to him, under such circumstances, to abstain from voting at all, is a question for the accomplished theologian to decide. We have not the arrogance to offer our opinion upon the subject, though we confess that we do entertain a very strong one, to the effect—that he who allows a wrong to be done, which he might, in the exercise of a sacred trust reposed in him, prevent, is participes criminis. Still we admit that there may be a differ-

ence betwixt "not preventing" and "aiding and abetting." There is no doubt as to the sinfulness of the latter.

There are, however, in the last article from the contributor to the Canadian, two points on which we would venture to differ with him.

"All that I desire, and look upon as essentially necessary for the future of Catholicity in Canada, is, that we Catholics, refuse not to our Protestant fellow-countrymen, laws in conformity with Protestant ideas, in general, whether it be on the subject of divorce, or any other point of religion."—Canadian, 24th ult.

There is a vagueness in the expression, "Protestant ideas in general"—to which we most decidedly object. That Catholic and Protestant should enjoy perfect equality of civil rights, that the State is bound to treat both with perfect impartiality, we cordially admit. But when "Protestant ideas" are repugnant to morality—and, if allowed free scope, would imperil the whole social fabric, by striking at the basis on which society rests—then, indeed, the principles of our friend of the Canadian are inapplicable. Protestants feel, and by their acts, acknowledge this themselves. Thus, though polygamy is as much a Protestant institution as divorce—though the lawfulness of polygamy to the baptised Christian, was asserted by Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, and the great leaders of the Protestant Reformation—and though at the present day it is generally practised, and its conformity with the law of God, asserted, by a numerous and rapidly increasing Protestant community—still, in spite of the dogmatism of Luther, the practice of the "Latter Day Saints," and the "right of private judgment," Protestant States treat polygamy as a crime, and visit the practice with the pains of felony. Now, divorce is as immoral, as anti-Christian, and as repugnant to the revealed will of God as is polygamy. Instances of the toleration of both may be cited from the Old Testament; but there is no doubt that both are alike prohibited under the new dispensation. If our friend of the Canadian, will but tell us how he would act, if, as a member of the American Congress, he were called upon to assent to a Bill legalising in the Territory of Deseret, or the future state of Utah, the practice of polygamy—upon the principle that it was a law "in conformity with a Protestant idea and a Protestant practice—we shall have no difficulty in telling him how, upon the same principle, he should act, as a member of the Canadian Legislature, towards a Bill authorising the divorce of man and wife, and giving to both the right to contract new sexual unions.

The Canadian also argues that in the eyes of Catholics, there can be no harm in the Canadian Parliament declaring the marriage of Protestants void, because they are already void in the eyes of the Church: "Why such a noise on the subject of divorce from Protestant marriages? Does not the Catholic Church reject such marriages as null?"—Ib. No, Sir, she does not; and we recommend you, seriously, to consult with your spiritual advisers, ere again you have the presumption to write upon such important and delicate subjects as marriage and divorce. The Church acknowledges the validity of Protestant marriages, in cases where there existed no natural impediments to the union of the contracting parties. Chaste, and honorable are such unions; valid marriages, and therefore indissoluble. In proof whereof we would refer you to this simple fact—that when married Protestants are received into the Catholic Church, their unions are always recognised as good and valid marriages; and this, whether both, or only one, of the parties become Catholics. Did the Church reject their marriages as null, she would insist, either upon their re-marriage, or upon the immediate separation of the parties. Again, we refer our friend to his Ecclesiastical Superiors for information upon these points.

The obstinate persistence of the writer in the Canadian is melancholy in the extreme. Again, on Monday last, he returns to the charge; and in spite of the correction of the Journal de Quebec reiterates his assertion, that the Catholic Church rejects Protestant marriages as invalid, and quotes Dr. Brownson in support of his position:—"This gentleman, in the presence of an audience composed in a great measure of Protestants thought it his duty to tell them that the marriage of Protestants was not valid; and that in fact it could not be looked upon otherwise than as concubinage." This monstrous calumny against Dr. Brownson originated with the Protestant press; but we did not expect to see the foul slander reiterated in the columns of a professedly Catholic paper. We trust that the writer in the Canadian has erred through ignorance, and not through malice; and that the Canadian will give an immediate and formal contradiction to the mendacious accusation against the learned gentleman so cruelly maligned in its columns. Dr. Brownson never did pronounce Protestant marriages invalid, never did he stigmatise them as concubinage. He is the son of Protestant parents, and does not deem himself illegitimate. As a Protestant he was married, and he does not look upon the mother of his children, as a —. We will not write the loathsome word; we cannot so insult the great and good man against whom the writer in the Canadian vents his imperfections. Has the Canadian then been hired to misrepresent the doctrines of the Church, to insult Dr. Brownson, and to offer an apology for the obscenities of Gavazzi? We hope not; but it looks exceedingly like it.

The condition of the Irish Catholics of the Upper Province, can never be a matter of indifference to Catholics and Irishmen in the Lower. We have seen it stated, however, that the "School Question" of Upper Canada interests Upper Canadians only;



that its solution should be left in their hands, and that interference on the part of Catholics, in this section of the Province, with the affairs of Upper Canada, is, if not unconstitutional, at least impolitic and perfectly unbecoming. We know not whether this arrangement be in accordance with the "double majority," but we do know that it is opposed, both to our interests, and our duties, as Catholics. It does concern us of Lower Canada—intimately, vitally, concern us—that our brethren in the Western Province be released from the "burdens and disadvantages" under which they now labor; and that Catholic schools be, once for all, placed on a perfectly equal footing, in every respect, with the schools of their hitherto more highly favored Protestant fellow-citizens. We seek not to deprive the latter of aught that they enjoy; but we demand, and if true to ourselves will obtain, a perfect equality in all matters pertaining to the education of Catholic children; we will insist upon being relieved from the "burdens and disadvantages" which the present "School Law," in its provisions and in its administration, imposes upon the Catholic population of Upper Canada.

The question of Education is eminently a question of religion; for no system of education, which is not based upon religion, is worth having. It belongs therefore to the Church—to the Prelates to whom it is given to bear rule over the Church, and, as faithful shepherds, to keep watch over the faith and morals of the flock entrusted to their care—to point out what alterations are required in the "School Laws" as at present existing; but it is for us, the laity, Catholic citizens, and electors of Canada, to take care that the recommendations of our divinely appointed Pastors be carried into execution. If to them, of God, be given counsel, wisdom, and the authority to command, to us belongs the duty to obey—and, thanks to the power which our representative form of government places within our hands, the power also to give effect to their authoritative motions.

The elective franchise is not a privilege conferred upon the individual; it is a trust reposed in him, for the due and faithful exercise of which he is responsible to his God. We are told, *usque ad nauseam*, that religion and politics are, or should be, unconnected; that in the government of this world, the voice of the priest, the minister of religion, should never be heard; and still we hear the democratic and infidel shout that is not for the Church to influence the Christian in the exercise of his functions as a citizen; according to this theory, Scriptures out of church, and religion in politics, are blasphemies.—We trust that there are few of our readers who subscribe to these propositions; that there are few, if any, who do not recognise their obligations to seek God, the honor and glory of His Name, and the good of His Church, in all their ways; and who are not prepared to employ in His service, every faculty, every privilege, which, as freemen, they possess.—At the coming elections, the electors will be told often enough by others, that they are free Canadian citizens, and have rights; be it for us to warn them also that they are Christians, as well as citizens; members of Christ's Catholic Church, as well as of the State; and have duties to perform, as well as rights to exercise; that it is as Christians, and Catholics, that their votes should be given.

The responsibility is great; for it is not a light thing, not a thing indifferent in the eyes of God, how that vote be given; He will yet require at every man's hands how that power has been employed.—If for Him, and in His service, it shall be well; but to that man who shall have employed it for the gratification of his own private ends; in the cause of faction, or of party only; little will it avail him to plead the exigencies of a political party as an excuse for having neglected his religious duties as a son of the Catholic Church.

The question which above all others calls for a speedy settlement, is that of Education; and no Catholic, who does not give his vote with the view of obviating "the obstructions of an insidious law, administered by hostile hands"—(*Toronto Mirror*)—can pretend that he has fulfilled his duties towards God and His Church. The weapons upon which the great enemy of souls relies at the present day are "State Schools," and "Godless Education;" by means of these, he knows full well that it is in his power to kill faith, and rob the Church of her little ones.—Not open persecution does he try to-day; not threats and tortures, fines and penal laws, does he employ now; but honied words, and fair promises; with these he seeks to lure souls to destruction. The world, which to-day hates the Church as bitterly as of old, professes wondrous zeal for the education of her children, and would fain open its arms to these unhappy outcasts. Now we don't believe in this sympathy; we don't believe that the enemies of Catholicity have the least desire to educate Catholics; but we know that their darling object is to pervert them; and that it is with this object, and with this only, that they seek to impose upon us "Common Schools," in which every thing is taught, except the "one thing needful." Great are "Common Schools" for the purposes of proselytism.

\* *Vide School Report, p. 22.*

The anti-slavery excitement in the United States is on the increase, and the passage of the Nebraska Bill, has apparently brought matters to an issue. At Boston, serious riots have taken place, in which one man was killed, and which were only suppressed by an imposing display of military force.

The immediate cause of these disturbances was the arrest of a fugitive slave of the name of Burns. A large meeting was held in the Faneuil Hall—at which several Protestant ministers were present: amongst others—the Rev. Theodore Parker, one of the most eloquent and popular Protestant divines of

the United States—and the somewhat notorious "Angel Gabriel," as the Rev. Mr. Orr delights to call himself. After the delivery of several inflammatory addresses, and when the passions of the crowd had been raised to a proper pitch, cries of "rescue him, rescue him," were heard; and a rush was made towards the Court-house, where Burns was confined.—The doors were soon forced open, and the assailants rushed in; but in the lobby were met, and successfully resisted by the authorities. It was here that the fatal accident occurred. The troops were then called out, and aided by a Company of Artillery, they at last succeeded in quelling the tumult, and dispersing the rioters. Similar disturbances, arising from the same causes, have occurred in other parts of the country; and it seems likely that the Fugitive Slave Law will be rendered imperative in all parts of the Northern States.

**LORD ELGIN.**—The *State of Maine, of Portland*, says, speaking of Lord Elgin, "We have advices that his lordship will probably remain at Washington for several days, probably weeks, and not return to Canada till some days into June. There seems to be no reason to doubt that he will visit Portland in compliance with the invitation of the city authorities, in the event of which seasonable and proper notice will be given."

Great preparations are making at Quebec to give His Excellency a suitable welcome on his return to Canada; and we doubt not that the loyal population of that city will turn out to show their respect for the Representative of our Sovereign.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the premises belonging to the Montreal Assurance Company, contiguous to the St. Lawrence Hall. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the roof, and upper part of the house. The lower part of the building was occupied by Mr. J. Armour as a book-store. We regret to learn that his stock has sustained much damage from water. The *Transcript*, speaking of the exertions of our excellent Mayor on the occasion, says:—

"We must not omit to mention the exertions of our worthy Mayor, Dr. Nelson. He did good service by his counsel; encountered, voluntarily, much toil; and, by his example, encouraged the efforts of others willing to render him assistance."

There have been large arrivals of emigrants during the past week, from Great Britain and Ireland; a considerable number of Germans are also flocking to our shores. We are happy to say that these new comers have been landed in a healthy condition. The sanitary state, both of Quebec and Montreal, is, highly satisfactory, and we trust, that, with proper precautions, the anticipated visit of Cholera may be indefinitely postponed.

It turns out that the steamer seen at sea by the *Franklin* could not have been the long missing *City of Glasgow*. Little hopes are entertained of the safety of this unfortunate vessel.

The *Transcript* states that, owing to the high rate of wages, and the exorbitant cost of materials, a check has been given to house building in this city. Many buildings which were in contemplation have, owing to these causes, been relinquished.

The *European Times* of the 13th ult. mentions, as probable, the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The *Montreal Herald*, upon grounds which he deems conclusive, states that no important reductions in the military establishments of Canada will be made at present.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. J. Megorian, a well known and highly respected citizen of Montreal. Mr. Megorian was the proprietor and founder of the St. Lawrence Soap and Candle Factory, in which, by industry, honesty and attention to business, he managed to realize a handsome independence. By his friends, family, and all who knew him, his loss is sincerely regretted.—*R.I.P.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- St. Monqua, P. White, 6s 3d; Amherstburg, P. Madden, 6s 3d; Tempton, M. Burk, 14s; J. Hagan, 6s; Isle aux Noix, M. O'Doud, £1 5s; J. Phillips, 12s 6d; Frankford, P. D'Arty, 10s; Huntingdon, P. Flynn, 12s 6d; Chambly, J. Allard, £1 17s 6d; Rawdon, P. Jenning, 5s; Rev. L. L. Pominville, 17s 6d; St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynn, 6s 3d; Mrs. Unsworth, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. Allaire, 12s 6d; St. Pacome, Rev. Mr. Bégin, 10s; Loehel, D. McNeill, £1; St. Johns, Sergt. McGinness, 2s 6d; Chateaugay, Rev. Mr. Carron, 12s 6d; St. Augustin, Rev. Mr. Charneau, 12s 6d; Bytown, J. H. Burke, 12s 6d; E. Smith, £1 5s; Cobourg, M. Doyle, 10s; Lachine, O. Honnigan, 6s 3d; Newburg, J. Hamilton, 5s; Kingston, J. Fitzgibbon, £1 5s; Cape St. Ignace, Rev. J. E. Cecil, 6s 3d; St. Paschal, Rev. P. Parry, 12s 6d; St. Ann de la Pocatiere, D. Malone, 12s 6d; Edwardshury, A. McMillin, 10s; Henryville, Rev. St. Aubin, 15s; O. Campbell, 12s 6d; Howick, O. Patnode, 10s; Williamstown, J. Connor, 18s 9d; Sherrington, H. Blake, 3s 13d; Hawksbury, W. Lawlor, 12s 6d; St. Cesaire, P. Maguire, 12s 6d; Buckingham, P. P. Finigan, 12s 6d; T. Spooner, 12s 6d; Belleville, D. Kirwin, 12s 6d; P. Casy, 1s 9d; Port Hope, W. Cook, £1 5s; Peterboro, B. Boyd, 5s; P. Kelly, 5s; Kamouraska, W. Wilson, 6s 3d; Westport, Rev. J. V. Foley, 7s 6d; P. Donnelly, 12s 6d; J. Clarke, 10s; Newboro, A. Noone, 5s.

- Kingston, per J. Meagher—P. Sewell, £1 5s; C. M'Carthy, 12s 6d; P. M'Grogan, 12s 6d; E. Burns, 15s; G. Fitzgerald, 7s 6d; J. Kane, 6s 3d; T. Spenser, 12s 6d; P. O'Reilly, £1 5s; D. Driscoll, 12s 6d; J. Campbell, 12s 6d; R. Thompson, 2s 6d; P. Smith, 12s 6d.
- Kingston, per P. Dollard—D. Gorman, £1 5s; M. Flanagan, 6s 3d; N. Stanton, 6s 3d.

THE POOR SCHOLAR, AND OTHER TALES. By William Carlton, author of Valentine M'Clutchy, &c. &c.

We have received from Messrs. Sadtler this, the most interesting of all Carlton's stories. It is well printed and bound, and is illustrated with two engravings.

The following extract will give our readers a better idea of the work, than any thing we could say of it:—

"For the sake of the livin' God," said he, on seeing her, "is there any sign o' them?"

"Not yet, a stillish; but they will soon—they must soon, asthore, be here, an' thin your mind will be asy."

"Oh, Alley, Alley, if you could know what I suffer for 'frail I'd die without the priest, you'd pity me!"

"I do pity you, asthore; but don't be cast down, for I have my trust in God that he won't desert you in your last hour. You did what you could, my heart's pride; you bent before him night an' mornin', and sure the poor neighbor never went from your door without lavin' his blessin' behind him."

The dying man raised his hands feebly from the bed-clothes; "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I thought I did a great deal, Alley; but now—but now—it appears nothin' to what I ought to 'a done when I could.—Still, avourneen, my life's not unpleasant when I look back at it; for I can't remember that I ever purposely offended a livin' mortal. All I want to satisfy me is the priest."

"No, avourneen, you did not; for it wasn't in you to offend a child."

"Alley, you'll pardon me an' forgive me acushla, if ever—I ever I did what was displasin' to you! An' call in the childre, till I see them about me—I want to have their forgiveness, too. I know I'll have it—for they wor good childre, an' ever loved me."

The daughters now entered the room, exclaiming—"Ahr dheelish (beloved father), Petier is comin' by himself, but no priest! Blessed Queen of Heaven, what will we do! Oh! father darlin' are you to die without the Holy Ointment?"

The sick man clasped his hands, looked towards heaven, and groaned aloud.

"Oh, it's hard, this," said he. "It's hard upon me! Yet I won't be cast down. I'll trust in my good God; I'll trust in his blessed name!"

His wife on hearing that her son was returned without the Priest, sat, with her face shrouded by her apron, weeping in grief that none but they who knew the dependence which those belonging to her church place in its last rites can comprehend. The children appeared almost distracted; their grief had more of that stunning character which attends unexpected calamity, than of sorrow for one who is gradually drawn from life.

At length the messenger entered the room, and almost choked with tears, stated that both priests were absent that day, at Conference, and would not return till late.

The hitherto moderated grief of the wife rose to a pitch much wilder than the death of her husband could, under ordinary circumstances, occasion. To die without absolution—to pass away into eternity "unappointed, unanointed"—without being purified from the inherent stains of humanity—was to her a much deeper affliction than her final separation from him. She cried in tones of the most piercing despair, and clasped her hands, as they do who weep over the dead. Had he died in the calm confidence of having received the *Vaticum*, or Sacrament before death, his decease would have nothing remarkably calamitous in it, beyond usual occurrences of a similar nature. Now the grief was intensely bitter in consequence of his expected departure without the priest. His sons and daughters felt it as forcibly as his wife; their lamentations were full of the strongest agony.

For nearly three hours did they remain in this situation; poor Lanigan sinking by degrees into that collapsed state from which there is no possibility of rallying. He was merely able to speak, and recognise his family; but every moment advanced him, with awful certainty, nearer and nearer to his end.

A great number of the neighbors were now assembled, all participating in the awful feeling which predominated, and anxious to compensate by their prayers for the absence of that confidence derived by Roman Catholics during the approach of death, from the spiritual aid of the priest. They were all at prayer; the sick room and kitchen were crowded with his friends and acquaintances, many of whom knelt out before the door, and joined with loud voices in the Rosary which was offered up in his behalf.

In this crisis were they, when a horseman, dressed in black, approached the house. Every head was instantly turned round, with a hope that it might be the parish priest or his curate; but, alas! they were doomed to experience a fresh disappointment. The stranger, though clerical enough in his appearance, presented a countenance with which none of them was acquainted. On glancing at the group who knelt around the door, he appeared to understand the melancholy cause which brought them together.

"How is it?" he exclaimed. "Is there any one here sick or dying?"

"Poor Mr. Lanigan, Sir, is its departin' glory be to God! An' what is terrible all out upon himself and family, he's dying without the priest. They're both at Convilleence, Sir, and can't come—Mr. Dogherty an' his curate."

"Make way!" said the stranger, throwing himself off his horse, and passing quickly through the people. "Show me to the sick man's room—be quick, my friends—I am a Catholic clergyman."

In a moment a passage was cleared, and the stranger found himself beside the bed of death. Grief in the room was loud and bitter; but his presence stilled it despite of what they felt.

"My dear friends," said he, "you know there should be silence in the apartment of a dying man.—For shame!—for shame! Cease this clamor, it will but distract him for whom you weep, and prevent him from composing his mind for the great trial that is before him."

"Sir," said Lanigan's wife, seizing his hand in both hers, and looking distractedly in his face, "are you a priest? For heaven's sake tell us!"

"I am," he replied; leave the room every one of you. I hope your husband is not speechless?"

"Sweet Queen of Heaven, not yet, may her name be praised! but near it, your Reverence—within little or no time of it."

Whilst they spoke, he was engaged in putting the stole about his neck, after which he cleared the room, and commenced hearing Lanigan's confession.

The appearance of a priest, and the consolation it produced, rallied the powers of life in the benevolent farmer. He became more collected; made a clear confession; received the sacrament of Extreme Unction; and felt himself able to speak with tolerable distinctness and precision. The effects of all this were astonishing. A placid serenity, full of hope and confidence, beamed from the pale and worn features of him who was but a few minutes before in a state of terror altogether indescribable. When his wife and family after having been called in, observed this change, they immediately participated in his tranquility. Death had been deprived of its sting, and grief of its bitterness; their sorrow was still deep, but it was not darkened by the dread of future misery.—They felt for him as a beloved father, a kind husband, and a dear friend, who had lived a virtuous life feared God, and was now about to pass into happiness.

When the rites of the church were administered, and the family again assembled round the bed, the priest sat down in a position which enabled him to see the features of this good man more distinctly.

"I would be glad," said Lanigan, "to know who it is that God in his goodness has sent to smooth my bed in death, if it had be plasin', Sir, to you to tell me?"

"Do you remember," replied the priest, "a young lad whom you met some years ago, on his way to Munster, as a poor scholar? You and your family were particularly kind to him; so kind that he has never since forgotten your affectionate hospitality."

"We do, your Reverence, we do. A mild gentle cratur he was, poor boy. I hope God prospered him."

"You see him now before you," said the priest.

"I am that boy, and I thank God that I can testify, however slightly, my deep sense of the virtues which you exercised towards me; although I regret that the occasion is one of such affliction."

The farmer raised his eyes and feeble hands towards heaven. "Praise an' glory to your name, good God!" he exclaimed. "Praise an' glory to your holy name! Now I know that I'm not forgotten, when you brought back the little kindness I did that boy for your sake, wid so many blessins' to me in the hour of my affliction an' sufferin'! Childre remember this, now that I'm goin' to lave yez for ever! Remember always to help the stranger, an' thin that's poor an' in sorrow. If you do, God won't forget it to you; but will bring it back to yez when you stand in need of it, as he done to me this day. You see, childre dear, how small thrifles of that kind depend on one another. If I had't thought of helpin' his Reverence here when he was young, and away from his own, he wouldn't think of callin' upon us this day as he was passin'. You see the hand of God is in it, childre: which it is, indeed, in everything which passes about us, if we could only see it as we ought to do."

He then turned to the priest, and said, "I am that boy, and I thank God that I can testify, however slightly, my deep sense of the virtues which you exercised towards me; although I regret that the occasion is one of such affliction."

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A Frenchman named Jean Baptiste Bertrand was, on Saturday last, committed to the common goal of this district for trial, under the warrant of John McKenzie, Esq., J.P., of Terrebonne, charged with having, on the evening of the 26th of May, about 6 o'clock, feloniously presented a pistol, commonly called a revolver, at the person of Etienne Theodine Lajeunesse, Sexton of the Parish Church of Terrebonne, while driving two nuns of the Congregation of Montreal, in the woods of Isle Jesus, at a place commonly called "La Monté de Madame Masson," and called out to him "la bonse ou la vie," whilst holding the pistol, loaded and capped, to his face with one hand, and a stick in the other. Lajeunesse at first declined giving his money, but Bertrand having repeated his threats, Lajeunesse began to fear for his life, and handed to Bertrand his purse. Bertrand then emptied the purse, containing \$1 in silver coins, on the ground, and allowed Lajeunesse to drive away whilst he picked up the money. Bertrand was arrested on the same evening by the inhabitants of Terrebonne; the money was found on his person; also, a carpet bag was found on his possession, containing false faces, wigs and moustachios, and other apparatus for a highway-man.—*Montreal Herald.*

**VAUDREUIL AND BYTOWN RAILWAY.**—A meeting of the Directors of this Company was held on Friday the 26th ult., in the afternoon, when the maps and sections of the preliminary survey conducted last winter, together with reports and estimates from the Engineer in Chief, Alexander M. Ross, Esq., were laid before the directors. We learn that the whole question of the location was entered into, and it was determined to commence the line from the Grand Trunk Railway at Vaudreuil, passing through Rigaud, by the rear of Pointe Fortune to Hawkesbury, thence running to l'Original, passing south of Caledonia Springs to Watfield, and thence running through the centre of the Townships of Plantagenet, Clarence, Cumberland & Gloucester, on to Bytown. Orders were given for the location immediately to be commenced, and resolutions were passed, setting forth the sundry amendments, which it was desirable to obtain in the charter. The meeting was unanimous in its views.—*Herald.*

**EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN THE GULF.**—As Capt. Daniel Gorman, of the ship *Jessy*, from Limerick, was on his outward voyage, and when about forty miles south-east of the Island of Anticosti, during a thick fog, and surrounded by field ice, he heard the report of a gun. Supposing it to be a signal from another vessel near at hand, he caused the fog bell to be rung, to avoid a collision. In about twenty minutes the fog cleared off, and his ship was found to be close to a piece of ice, on which lay in view the body of an Indian extended, and still bleeding profusely from a wound in the chest. He was quite dead, and not far from him lay the body of another Indian, with a dead seal alongside of him. The first poor fellow, it is conjectured, despairing of relief from certain death by starvation, had just put a period to his existence, not imagining that aid was really so near. They probably went out together on the field ice to kill seals, and had drifted out to sea, when, the first dying from cold, the other committed suicide to avoid a more lingering death.—*Quebec Mercury, May 27.*

A certain class of laborers, commonly known as "stagers," employed in loading ships at the lumber caves, at Quebec, have struck for 12s. 6d. per day. They had been receiving 10s. per day: Some of the strikers have been arrested for assaulting others who refused to join the strike.—*Colonist.*

**EXECUTION.**—George Burnhart has been sentenced to be hanged at Belleville, on the 17th of June next, for the murder of Joseph Dufoe, on the 27th of January last. It will be remembered that Burnhart shot Dufoe while in company with the Sheriff, who had gone to serve Burnhart with a writ of ejection.—*Commercial Advertiser.*



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

We read in the *Moniteur*,—"The war into which France has been forced by the intolerable pretensions of Russia gives rise to the most marked manifestations, and all the nation testifies its confidence in the policy of the Emperor. We have seen the great bodies of the State vote, so to speak, by acclamation the loan of 250,000,000f. required to pay the expenses of the war. No sooner was this vote known than the population hasten to offer to the Treasury the sum of 467,000,000f. The different corps of the army solicit the honor of going to the East to renew the old glory of France, to defend her dignity, and the interests of civilised Europe. In all parts of the territory levies of men are being made with the greatest facility. The clergy takes part in this manifestation. While the army is preparing for combat, it calls down on it the blessings of God, and causes pious and patriotic language to be heard in all dioceses."

An Imperial decree, in the *Moniteur* of the 5th ult., re-establishes the Imperial Guard. It will form a mixed division, and will be under the immediate orders of the Marshal of the Palace, and its services will consist in guarding the person of the Emperor. General St. Jean d'Angely is named commandant of the Guard.

A picked corps of cavalry, to be called the 'Hundred Horse Guards,' is also established.

The *Times*' correspondent writing from Paris, May 6, says:—

I mentioned some time since that the French Government contemplated the establishment of a camp in the neighborhood of Boulogne. That intelligence is more than confirmed by the *Moniteur* of to-day, which contains the following paragraph:—

"The French and English Governments have agreed in the adoption of all the measures of precaution which the present war may render necessary. With this object the Emperor has just decided on the formation of two camps of manœuvring. The first, consisting of 100,000 men, will be established along the shore of the Manche, between Montreuil and St. Omer. The second, consisting of 50,000 men, will be formed near Marseilles. The English Government, on their side, are preparing troops and a fleet, capable of transporting, in case of necessity, the forces which they may judge necessary either to the Baltic or the Black Sea."

MARSEILLES, May 5.—The bustle which prevailed among the transports chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops to the East subsided in some measure this week. The shipping of provisions for the cavalry, coals, and military stores proceeds, nevertheless, without intermission. There has been, moreover, a vast quantity of linen embarked for the military hospitals, neatly assorted and labelled. Nothing, in fact, appears to be neglected, to secure the troops from unnecessary privations. Thirteen sailing vessels cleared out yesterday and the day before for Constantinople and Gallipoli, but they are still detained in the roads by contrary winds. It rained heavily last night, and it is to be hoped that we shall have a change from the tempestuous weather which has prevailed here so long. The 70th regiment, quartered here, is preparing to embark for Algeria. The colonel and staff of the 6th Dragoons are to sail to-morrow for Gallipoli, on board the *Euphrate*. The 6th Cuirassiers are expected here to embark for the East.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

London, May 12, 1854.

The Turks remain in their positions, after having occupied Lesser Wallachia up to the Aluta, by a rather small force, just sufficient to watch the Russians, but not strong enough either for an attack upon Bucharest, or even for the defence of the line of the Aluta in case they should be seriously attacked by Pashkevitch. But the Russians on their part do not seem over anxious to advance upon Basardjik, Varna and Shumla, though two new army corps have been sent to the Principalities in order to re-enforce the Prince Gorskakoff. A large army of observation, about 70,000 men, is approaching the Austrian frontiers of the Bukovina and Transylvania; its headquarters are now at Harnietz. This is the first sign that the Czar begins to distrust the Emperor of Austria, and it is to be hoped that this move will precipitate the crisis. Anglo-French diplomacy is now very busy all over the Continent. It is principally Sweden, Denmark, Prussia and Austria which are to be enlisted in the Anti-Russian crusade. As to Denmark, Admiral Napier, who was intrusted with the negotiations, has signally failed. The negotiations in Sweden are more likely to succeed; the King treats Sir Charles Napier with the utmost distinction, and as soon as he has a practical assurance that England and France are not in collusion with the Czar, he will surely join the Western Alliance, and supply an army for the operations in the Baltic to garrison the places taken by the fleet. It is expected that the attack upon Helsingfors will be the signal for the Swedish declaration. I need not say what important aid the English and French would derive from Sweden, which has a flat-boat war flotilla, just as numerous, and better manned than the Czar's.—Prussia is still wavering, and Napoleon thinks it necessary to form a camp of 100,000 men at St. Omer, in order to threaten the Rhine should Prussia remain stubborn. As to Austria, poor Francis Joseph has succeeded in contracting a new loan, nominally of seventeen million dollars, in reality getting only twelve millions and a half, but this will be eaten up in four months by the regular Austrian deficit. Then again he is pressed by the English to declare either for or against Russia. Now, he has already made up his mind to repay the Czar by ingratitude for his inter-

vention in Hungary, but he fears the revenge of Russia, in case peace should be concluded on the basis of the *status quo*, minus the Russian Protectorate in Turkey. Russia must be humiliated and crippled, if Austria is to join the western powers, for otherwise Austria would soon be swallowed up by the Czar, the way from Warsaw to Vienna being shorter than from Odessa to Constantinople, whilst England and France are unable to stop the progress of Russia on the capitals of Austria, of Bohemia, or of Hungary. Austria, therefore, tries to remain neutral, and is shuffling and dodging. Everybody is fully aware that Francis Joseph feels very uneasy; he is in fact "the dying man." If he goes with England and France he must make concessions to his subjects;—if he goes with Russia, he must do the same, and in either case he risks an outbreak either in Bohemia, Galicia and the Slavonic parts of Hungary, or in Italy. Even in France there is some hope that Imperial despotism may soon become more lenient.—War cannot be carried on without a great deal of money, and if people are to pay higher taxes, they must have the privilege of grumbling and of debating, and of censuring governmental policy. And this is one of the most important and most beneficent results of the war; it leads by the necessity of increasing taxation to liberal institutions and to Parliamentary Government. The present war may last for a long time, but whether long or short, it will have changed the map of Turkey, Russia and Austria, and probably destroyed each of the three Empires.—Greece will soon be occupied by a French army, and King Otho deposed. The *Moniteur* openly accuses him of having favored the insurrection for a monthly subsidy of two hundred thousand dollars from the Czar.

Persia is said to have likewise seized the opportunity and to have declared against Russia; and if the English succeed in forcing Austria into an alliance with them, the Czar may be attacked by all Europe and Persia, without having any other ally than the Washington Union and Mr. Douglas. Should such a combination take place, it is more than probable that Russia will concentrate all her attacks straight upon Austria, Germany, and Italy, and fight the Government by the natives. We are on the threshold of the greatest crisis Europe has ever witnessed.

The army in Asia is re-organized. Gen. Guyon and General Kmetty, of Hungarian reputation, will soon attack the Russians in Georgia, while the Turkish fleet has left the Bosphorus for the coast of Circassia, there to co-operate with the mountaineers.—The next week will probably bring important news from Sebastopol and Kars, as well as from Helsingfors and Reval.—*London Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.*

## EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES BY THE RUSSIANS.

Vienna, May 3.

There is a great difference of opinion respecting the motives which induced the Russians to evacuate Little Wallachia. Baron Meyendorff spoke of the retreat of his countrymen as a concession made to Austria; but report says that to this Count Buol merely replied, "I really understand nothing of strategy."

The Krajova correspondent of the *Wanderer* gives some highly interesting details respecting the recent occurrences in Little Wallachia. The conduct of the Russians during their occupation will never be forgiven by the unfortunate inhabitants. Not content with having oppressed the people in every possible way, the Russians destroyed the stores they had taken from them, "and for which no payment has yet been made." Some of the frontier troops were disarmed, and others forced to accompany the Russians, "who placed artillery behind them, that they might not attempt to escape." During the night of the 20th the Turks, who had learned that the Russians were retreating, sent 5,000 men across the river at Gruja in order to intercept the Russians, who were coming from Turin-Severin. When the latter came up on the 21st, a fierce battle ensued, and the Russians were driven back to a place called Plenitz, where 3,000 men came to their assistance. The Turks, who were not in sufficient force to follow up their advantage, retired to Citate, and on the following day marched up towards Turin-Severin. On the 22d the Turks took possession of Skripetz and Pojana. On the 23d the whole Russian corps was proceeding from Balessti by way of Radovan towards the Schyl. The Turks must at first have suspected that the retreat was a feigned one, as they exhibited no great desire to harass the rear of the enemy until the 24th, when at 9 in the morning a powerful detachment was sent in an easterly direction. The Turkish cavalry having overtaken the Russians when about four English miles from the river Schyl, fell upon them "as if possessed." The Turkish infantry and artillery soon came up, and a terrible scene of confusion and carnage ensued. The Russians posted their artillery on the left (opposite) bank of the river, and an incessant fire being kept up, the troops at length managed to cross, though not until they had suffered a heavy loss. The scene of action was about 18 or 20 English miles lower down the river than Krajova. On the same day, the 24th, a Turkish detachment crossed the Schyl at Oreava (Rahova), and attacked the Russians in the flank. Advices have just come in from Oreava, says the Krajova writer, "and every step taken in retreat must be paid for in blood." The haste with which the Russians retired gave the movement something of the character of a flight, and this led the inhabitants of Krajova to suppose that they must have met with still greater disasters lower down the river.

THE ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—The following despatch comes by way of Vienna—"It is positively asserted that the commanders of the fleets have, for the present, relinquished the idea of attacking Sebastopol. The frigates approached the port and threw

some bombs, but there was no reply. The fleets remained immovable.

THE BALTIC FLEET—COPENHAGEN, MAY 8.—The fleet, reinforced by the Cumberland, the Prince Regent, and the Austerlitz, sailed from Ellsnabben on the 5th ult. The *Magiciennes* carries to England four prizes captured in the Gulf of Bothnia.

## SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

A rumor, founded it is said upon good authority, was prevalent in Paris, that Denmark and Sweden had determined to join the Western Powers against the Czar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—Odessa has been attacked. The Steamers entered in two divisions. The first consisted of the Sampson, Furious, Vauban, and Mogador. The Sampson fired the first shot at the Imperial Mole, and the fire was instantly returned. The action continued about two hours without cessation, but without any decided success.

At 7 a. m. the second division received the signal to stand in. It consisted of the Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, and three French steamers. The Retribution led the way. The Russians had laid down an old vessel to mark the distance their guns would carry. The allied division went within this mark, and therefore exposed themselves to loss from shot. At first, however, their shot did not reach our ships, although they suffered severely under our fire. The Terrible stood further in than the rest, and commenced firing red-hot shot. After a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial magazine had been blown up and great part of the mole on which it stood was rent in pieces by the violence of the explosion. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from their most formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial Mole. The Terrible continued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbour took fire, burnt to the water's edge, and blew up. Two new frigates on the stocks were soon in flames, and from 20 to 30 merchantmen, and it is believed some smaller vessels of war, sunk or burnt.

Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocket boat, firing 24 pounds rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The dockyard was the chief object of these missiles, and it was soon in flames. The Scamen of the Terrible, which remained on the spot till the following Tuesday, declare that it burnt for two days and two nights, and this vast collection of naval stores must have been totally destroyed.

When the Imperial Mole blew up the fleet gave three cheers, the French commencing. Signals were then made to stand in further, and continue the attack. At this moment the batteries on the Upper or Pratique Mole, near which the English ships were anchored, opened fire.

In the meantime the rocket boats set on fire the lower part of the town. This is the most melancholy part of the transaction. The whole of this part of the city is destroyed. In fact, less than half of what was once Odessa now remains. Unless the Russians escaped from their burning frigate before its explosion their loss must have been terrific. All attempts, however, to estimate the number of their killed and wounded must be mere guesswork.

As the Terrible was the most distinguished in this action she was received with all honors on passing the fleet. Each ship cheered her as she steamed past on her way to the Bosphorus. She has suffered much in personal appearance.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 1.—One of the most magnificent public entertainments it has ever been my fortune to witness was the grand ball given last night by the Corporation of Vienna in honor of the Emperor's marriage. The brilliantly illuminated Winter Riding School and the two Ridotto halls were, notwithstanding their enormous size, crowded to excess, and there could hardly have been fewer than 11,000 or 12,000 persons present, although it was said that not more than 9,000 cards were to be issued. Englishmen who have only witnessed such *fetes* at home can hardly form an idea of the splendid scene which yesterday evening was presented to our admiring eyes.—*Correspondent of Times.*

## TURKEY.

According to advices from Constantinople of the 27th April, the French Ambassador insisted on the united Catholic Greeks being permitted to remain in Turkey. A serious misunderstanding arose, and General Baraguay d'Hilliers prepared to leave Constantinople, when the Porte yielded.

We copy the following description of the difficulties that Sir C. Napier will have to encounter, if he attempt an attack upon the Russian arsenals:—

"The entrance to the Gulf is gated by that group of eighty islands which go by the general name of the largest Aland; an Archipelago of islands, straits, reefs, bays and banks, which laugh at the entrance of any craft but the galleys and the gun-boats of old north warfare. To the East, on the Finnish coast, lies Helsingfors, and the fortified works which pass by the general name of Sveaborg; and here lies a prize which might tempt the approaching Napier, eight sail of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers of the Russian Baltic fleet. But how to get at them. Through the single passage of Helsingfors Bay, between Langern and Vestor Severt, a passage two hundred yards in width, raked by a fire from the two islands, with other batteries to be passed; and commanded by the great works of Sveaborg, a pile of battery upon battery, such as Sir Archibald Alison, says the writer, can alone describe; such, it would seem, as a John Martin alone could paint, under the inspiration of some military furor. Each series of works is complete in itself as regards stores of all kinds, and bomb-proof cover. The batteries are formidable, both because they are unassailable in the baldness of the rocks from which they are carved, and because they have the heaviest ordnance. Between Sveaborg and Reval lies the narrow entrance to the Gulf of Finland, whose shores recede

from each other to meet again nearer Cronstadt, at the entrance of the estuary of the Neva. Well, if the fleet lying in the Bay of Helsingfors cannot be seized, let the blow be struck upon St. Petersburg itself; and the Scandinavians of the Baltic provinces, taught to show that their Czar is not invulnerable, may be shaken from their allegiance by that one vigorous act of Napoleonic daring. But how to get in? There is, no doubt, the choice of two channels; but the northern is closed with a double or triple row of piles, five or six miles in length, which renders it accessible only to small craft. It is Hobson's choice, therefore; and taking the other channel, the adventurous sea-captain, on invasion bent, will have to steer his ship between Fort Alexander on the left, and Risbank on the right, each 800 yards distant, each built of granite and bristling with heavy guns; then come Fort Peter and the timber fort of Cronslott, the last of no formidable character; but then again the adventurer enters "Middle Road," a passage 250 yards wide, commanded by Cronslott and Mole Head, and the cube granite-built Fort Menzikoff, with a very large number of guns. Beyond, in the narrowing channel, lies a vista of land fortifications not practically important: no fleet in goose's file is likely to enter there, save as the Russian admiral effected his entrance into Helsingfors, when a Swedish admiral capitulated, by force of golden artillery. Here, then, is the strength of Russia. She is a great hedgehog. Her means of offence is not alarming; 72 ships of all sizes in her Baltic and Euxine fleets, commanded by generals, with captains who wear spurs, and gunners who place less than one shot in a dozen—a Napier could easily put such a fleet under his arm and present it to the British museum. But to be conquered, Russian ships must come out, and they show no impatience to be conquered. Russian fleets steal victories from English foes by stopping in doors; and it is a winning game for the spurred sailors. A mammoth hedgehog, with a more than rhinoceros hide of granite, Russia cannot easily be made to feel blows. Perchance she may be locked up and starved, until her very intestines rebel; but this is tedious work even for those to whom victory is promised in reversion. The only strength that can conquer inert, dogged, shameless obstinacy, is unflinching patience, actively persevering patience in officers and men, tranquil, passive patience in a public, guarded against harassing its own servants by expecting and demanding impossibilities."

## THE HIGHLANDERS AMONG THE TURKS.

At Gallipoli, the appearance of the gallant 93rd created a profound sensation. They admired their high stature, their broad chests, their muscular limbs, their martial bearing, and the natural ease of their movements; and finding no words to express their admiration, they resorted to their usual assertion that 'Allah is Allah,' and that many of his creatures are formidable. But what most struck the Turks, who, in the matter of trousers, are accustomed to go to any extent, was the fact that these formidable soldiers actually wore no pantaloons. After a deal of discussion, some of the aged and most cunning decided that the bare knees were a mere bravado, and that trousers of some sort were concealed under the kilts. An Englishman who knew Turkish, and who had been holding some conversation with the natives, was applied to on the point—"Were these fine soldiers, indeed, trousersless?" He translated the question to one of the Highlanders, who, pulling up his kilt, and slapping his brawny thigh, exclaimed that there was blood enough in that to keep him warm, even without trousers.—The Turk sighed and said—"If we had such soldiers we should not want your help against the Russians."

Respecting the sensation they created at Constantinople, the *Daily News* correspondent says—"On Tuesday last the motley population of Pera were startled by the arrival amongst them of a class of persons the like of which never trod the horrible pavement of Constantinople. They wore tall caps with plumes, red jackets, kilts, and no trousers, and filled the hearts even of the hammals or porters with awe by their height and breadth of shoulders, and by the manly ease with which they pushed their way through the admiring crowds, that blocked up their road, surrounded by turbaned Turks, Dervishes, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, they, led by a guide, pushed their way from Tophana stairs, good-humoredly cursing the steepness of the ascent, the baldness of the pavement, and those dirty-looking foreign-looking chaps that would stand in their way, for all the world as they had never seen a Highlander before, which, to do the poor Turks justice, they never had. They also cast a good many sly glances, and cracked a few jokes, at the women, whose yellow boots, large brightly-colored wrappers, and pale faces, "with double muffers on," attracted a large share of their attention; while the fair Turks, in their turn, by no means, the least interested and curious among the crowd. The Highlander, with a "tail" greatly exceeding that of the renowned "Vich Ian Vohr," alias Mavor, went to the British legation, at the gates of which they loitered for some time, and then disappeared. But their short stay there sufficed to spread the rumor that a detachment of Highland soldiers was mounting guard at the ambassador's palace, and enormous were the crowds which thronged the narrow streets surrounding the building, each one pressing to see the tall trouserless men with the high caps and plumes."

The *Times*' correspondent represents that the Osmanli is a little scandalized at their personal appearance, for the garb of old Gaul is not consonant with the notions of Oriental dignity. On the arrival of the 93rd at Gallipoli, while they were yet on the noble steamer which brought them, a smaller vessel came alongside. On the deck was a Pasha or other dignitary, with the ladies of his household. The Highlanders, eager to salute their eastern allies, mounted the paddle-box of their steamer, and from their exalted position, cheered the ladies below them in the smaller craft. The horror of the Pasha may be imagined, and the anguishes he drew as to the habits and manners of the Franks.

## CATHOLIC DISSENSIONS.

(From the *London Catholic Standard*.)

There never was an epoch in the long history of the Catholic faith in Great Britain which more loudly appealed to the united zeal and energy of the children of the Church, than the present time. Great grace has mercifully been accorded to our country, notwithstanding her apostasy, and to us is confided the privilege of diffusing the light of truth, and the work of destroying the remnants of that merciless legislation which the intolerant heresy of past times, raised up against us. Nevertheless, we have too great reason



to regret the want of that zeal for the cause of God which is so necessary in these times of His great favor. The Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, if united, could move mountains. The obstacles to our total emancipation—the trammels now placed upon religious liberty—the monster injustice imposed upon her Majesty's subjects, who, in this enlightened age, are compelled to support the state religion of a divided minority, the ignorant prejudices which retard the progress of truth, would all melt into air like other vapor, were we but to show a tenth part of the zeal, in this our real cause, which but too many among us show in defence of their private grievances, or in opposition to this or that proceeding which does not accord with their views or their interests. The Catholic Church in England enjoys the exalted privilege of possessing as its archbishop a Cardinal prince who is one of the most distinguished prelates which the Church, so fertile always in great and illustrious men, has ever numbered in her ranks. We allude to this gratifying fact only in order to remind our brethren of the account which (not to speak of a higher tribunal) those who follow us will require at our hands for this great privilege; and to ask them what the faithful historian of the times since the ever memorable and joyful event of the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy will have to record of the use we have made of this great blessing. It is but too true that we have not done all our duty; that, in too many instances, we have wasted that time in jealous and petty oppositions which we ought to have employed in generously uniting to give color and lustre to the benefits which the Holy See conferred upon us, and to gladden the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff and of Christendom, by our union in the sacred cause which, by the grace of God, has been confided to our hands. It will hardly be believed beyond our shores, or even by many among us, that there are professed Catholics in these countries who saw with regret the restoration of their faith in its ancient and legitimate form. It is almost beyond belief that such a feeling can exist in a truly Catholic heart, yet it does here and there exist, to the great wonder and sorrow of every true son of our Holy Church.

We are anxious to impress upon our readers that we are no longer a small body outwardly distinguished by the antiquity of our lineage, and by the steadfastness of our forefathers in their religion. We number in our ranks (in addition to this) some of the most celebrated and distinguished men of our time. The Catholic body of to-day is no longer what it was twenty years ago. It is a body composed of all the elements of which Christian communities and nations are formed. We have no longer to look solely to the influence of a few illustrious names to cause our Faith to be respected; we must count upon ourselves, united and knit together by that spirit of devotedness which is the unique heritage of our Faith effectually to inspire. It is a sad fact, we repeat, that there are a few whose timid souls are too cold to appreciate this glorious change, who look back with almost childlike satisfaction upon the time when it was a certain worldly distinction to be a Catholic, who were content to be regarded as a curious representation of a once mighty power—become too weak to excite fear, and too well-behaved to be actively persecuted. Like Lot's wife, these look back and yearn for what they have left behind. They merit the just condemnation which must reach them; but our nobler hearts will not refuse them a sensation of sorrow as we pass them by and think how unworthy they are of the great mission to which they were called, and of the men with whom they might have distinguished themselves. They must indeed be timid souls who would fear to advance in such a cause as ours. Good soldiers respect and honor their king and their generals, obey their orders, and have confidence in them; it is upon such men that we must rely in the struggles which we have before us. Such alone are worthy of our love and our honor.

It is most needful that we, who are united in the bonds of faith, should act as one man for its advancement. What are the miserable interests of the world in comparison with the eternal destinies of the Catholic faith? We are citizens of the world to come, and for that kingdom we must work. There is too much of human respect among us, too much fear of affecting our temporal interests, too much dread of offending those who are not of us. We are not struggling for the mere advancement of a political party, or of a particular interest. The cause we have in hand—apart from the great matter of individual salvation—is the advancement of the social and religious condition of our country upon the only principles by which they can be really advanced: in it are included all the great questions which constitute the happiness of mankind here and hereafter.

Let us, then, show to our erring brethren what confidence we have in our Faith, how certain we are of its divine superiority, and how great is that charity which induces us to surmount every obstacle in order to lead them to accept the blessings which we enjoy. Let us show our thankfulness for those blessings by the veneration which we manifest for those who are the chosen instruments for conveying them to us; and if there are hearts among us who seek to excuse themselves from taking an active part in our work, let us pass them by as unworthy to be associated with us in so great a cause. In a few years they will be numbered among the past, and we will be too merciful to remember that such things were ever heard among us.

We would remind our brethren that, although our enemies from without are numerous, they are not united. In their ignorance of the Faith they hate what they do not understand; but in their knowledge of their co-sectaries they hate each other too much to unite against us;—this is our visible strength. On another hand, the mind is made for truth, which is its proper food. When we appeal to a just man to choose between truth and error, he has within him a judge which decides the question; his thirsty soul has found the true water of life, from which it will not be led astray. We do not desire to offend them, then, but to lead them from doubt to certainty, from the shifting sands of error to the rock of eternal truth, from darkness to light. The great question is not between Protestant and Catholic, but between error and truth, between total error, and total truth; for the consequence of Protestantism is infidelity, as the consequence of the Catholic faith is true religion.

The good Christian is a man of devotedness. "He envieth not, dealeth not perversely, is not puffed up, is not ambitious, seeketh not his own, is not provoked to anger, thinketh no evil." Twelve poor men with this character shook the foundations of pagan Rome. The truth which inspired them is the same which we possess; but in the beginning the "multitude of the believers had but one heart and one soul." Such

was their devotedness: it should be ours. The promises made to them are made to us also, if we imitate their devotedness. "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that resisteth thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the inheritance of the servants of the Lord, and their justice with me saith the Lord."

JERUSALEM.

There is a flat grassy plain forming the space surrounded by the walls of the Harem Scherif, or enclosure of the Temple at Jerusalem, which is levelled over the most interesting ruins in the world. No Christian dare enter this enclosure under pain of death. The infidel can only look into it from a neighboring eminence. One or two adventurous individuals, however, not Mahometans have succeeded in entering in disguise, and returning with their lives. They were spit upon, to be sure, and their ancestors were set down as having met an igneous fate; but they did the thing. The result was, an accurate survey of the ancient enclosure. By-and-bye, we shall have the de-orientalizing spirit at work, even in the Holy City, and then these maps and plans may guide us in our researches—for researches will be made, sooner or later, in the pious spirit of an enlightened curiosity, even up to the porch of the Holy of Holies, and the walls of the Holy Sepulchre, wherever that is. Even now a move has been made in the right direction, by the formation, in London, of a society called the Palestine Archaeological Association. A portion of this enclosure contains the Mosque El Aksa—built as the best topographers inform us, on the site of the temple of Herod—in other words, of the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite. This temple was destroyed, according to prophecy, to a level with the earth, but as if to exhibit the studied accuracy of that prophecy, not below it. Its foundations exist to the present day; they reveal themselves in the outer or enclosing wall, of the present harem. The huge Cyclopean stones remain as they were placed, probably by Solomon, too massive even for Roman destructiveness. These stones enclose vaults; some of them are open. They are of vast dimensions, with supports massive enough, to have borne a temple even of the fabulous altitude of Josephus's. But some are closed, filled up with rubbish from above. These are the innermost vaults those immediately under the central part of the temple. They were probably overwhelmed at the time of its destruction by Titus; and in all likelihood formed the last refuge for the fugitives of the sacerdotal order, whether they had collected what yet remained of valuable and sacred within the holy precincts. Whatever was brought there then, remains there still. Over the whole the ploughshare of desolation was passed. Behind that ploughshare other buildings sprung up, and around these the grassy plain was smoothed down. Whatever was beneath was sealed up for the day appointed for its discovery. That day has not yet come—but it is approaching. What may we not expect to find? The sacred utensils, the sacred records, the bones of the priests, the ark of the second temple, as Pridaux argues—corroborations, unexpected and awful, of scripture details. Nay, it is believed that the ark itself—that which contained the tables of stone, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod—was preserved by the Prophet Jeremiah, and hidden in some place of safety. Who knows but it may be lighted upon in the illness of time? A pickaxe struck into the floor of the Harem Court might clear up a controversy carried on for ages. We are now prepared to use, without abusing, such new revelations; they will, therefore, be revealed. These precincts have been recently surveyed. Is this the first survey? Very probably not. At the period of the Roman domination, registries were made more minute than our most careful modern surveys, of all places within the provinces and colonies of the empire. We are told by Ulpian and Lactantius that the original entries were engraved on brass tablets and deposited among the archives at Rome.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and a ferret: "A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

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THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above-named Association will be held in the ROOM adjoining the RECOLLET CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 7th June. The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock. By Order, F. DALTON, Secretary. Montreal, May 31, 1854.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely. By Order, W. F. SMYTH, Rec. Sec. Montreal, June 1, 1854.

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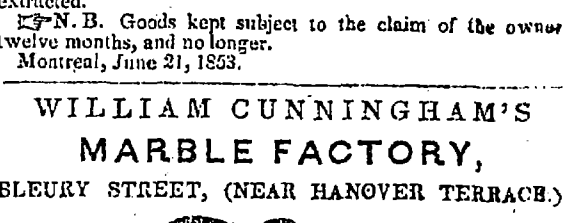
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