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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

NO. 38.

VOL. V.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From the Morning Post's Correspondent.)

March 23.—Our batteries are quite ready. The number of guns that we (the allies) shall bring into play at the general opening will be about 404—that within one or two. The French batteries are armed with English pieces in a large degree. I hear that the reason we don't open fire generally is, that we are waiting for the advance of the French works towards the Malakoff Tower, which, it seems, they are very slow in getting on with. It is evident that the reduction of the tower and works about it is to be our first touch on opening the siege; all our strength is mainly on that point and the shipping.

March 30.—A council of war has been held at which all the admirals and generals were present.—Several Russian sorties have been repulsed. The bombardment of the quarantine and Malakoff batteries continues. The Russians are fortifying the banks of the Tchernaya and are arming new batteries.

March 31.—The Russians have constructed two new batteries, and have converted the ambulances into an advanced parallel. The allies have also constructed two new batteries. The firing has been slack. It was said positively that the bombardment would commence on the 3rd of April. The weather was not so fine, it was very cold. Of seven Russian Admirals at Sebastopol at the commencement of the siege two only now remain. A third stockade had been formed in the harbor of Sebastopol, by sinking vessels in front of the careenage.

April 1.—The allied armies were quite ready to open their fire on Sebastopol. The Generals probably only awaited the arrival of despatches from home before beginning the bombardment, which might be expected to take place during the ensuing week;—they wished to spare the town and public buildings. The Russians still shelled the allied camp and batteries, but the guns of the allies were nearly silent.—The fire of musketry on both sides was active every night. The weather was fine and dry. Advices from Balaklava and Kamiesch of the 6th, via Bucharest, state that nothing important had taken place before Sebastopol to that date. Alerts and skirmishes were frequent. Both sides were pushing on their works, with great vigor. The general fire had not commenced.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICT.—When the Mortar Battery was carried by an enormous force of the enemy on Thursday night, or more properly speaking Friday morning, they held it for about 15 minutes, and were dislodged by a handful of men, who, according to the statements made to me, displayed the utmost gallantry and daring. Our men do not relish night fighting. They would sooner meet 10,000 Russians by day than 2,000 in the dark, but the circumstances attending this act evince the greatest coolness and bravery on the part of the men and officers engaged in it. At the time the heavy fire between the French and Russians was going on a portion of the 90th Regiment were employed on, fatigue duty on the right of the new advanced works on our right attack. They were in the act of returning to their posts on the Gordon Battery just at the moment the heavy firing on the right hand had ceased, when a scattered irregular fusillade commenced in the dark on the left of their position close to the Mortar Battery. Captain Vaughton, who commanded the party of the 90th ordered his men to advance along the covered way to the works. They moved up in double time, and found the Russians in complete possession of the Mortar Battery. The 90th at once opened, as heavy a fire of musketry as they could upon the enemy, who returned it, but the coolness and steadiness of our men were giving us the advantage; when an alarm was given that our men were being on the French; but the mistake was speedily discovered by the enemy's fire being poured in with more deadly effect, and the small party of the 90th were thrown into great confusion. Captain Vaughton at this moment shouted, "Men of the 90th, follow me!" and Sergeant Henry Clarke, Sergeant Brittle, a sergeant of the 7th Fusiliers, about 14 men of the 90th and a few of the 7th dashed out of the confused ranks, and rushed right into the Mortar Battery. In a few moments these brave fellows drove the enemy beyond the first traverse, and at the narrow way leading into the second traverse they made a stand opened a heavy flanking fire on the parapet, over which the Russians were making determined efforts to come upon them. The narrow pass was meantime defended by the sergeants and a few men, who delivered fire as fast as they could load right into the Russians, who gradually began to give way. With a loud "hurrah," the gallant little band sprang with the bayonet upon the enemy, who at once precipitately retired over the parapet, followed by our rifle balls, which were poured in upon them incessantly, till every round in the men's pouches was expended. In order to keep up the fire, the men groped

about among the dead Russians, and exhausted all the cartridges they could find in the enemy's pouches. At the first charge at the Mortar Battery the Russian leader, who wore an Albanian costume, and whose gallantry was most conspicuous, fell dead.—As an act of justice, the names of the officers and men of the 90th whose conduct was distinguished in this affair should be recorded. They are—Clarke, Brittle, and Essex (sergeants). Caruthers, severely wounded (corporal), Fare, Walsh, Nicholson (wounded), and Nash. Captain Vaughton received a severe contusion in the affair. The courage displayed by Captain Cavindish Brown, of the 7th, in another part of the works was most conspicuous. He was severely wounded at the commencement of the attack, but he refused to go to the rear, though nearly fainting from loss of blood. He led on his men, encouraging them by voice and gesture, to the front.—When his body was found, it lay far in advance of our line, with three balls in the chest. The 77th Regiment behaved admirably, and Major-General Codrington has communicated to the 88th (and I believe to the other regiments of the brigade of the Light Division engaged) the satisfaction of Sir Geo. Browne at their gallant conduct. It is not known how many Albanian chiefs there were with the Russians, but certainly the two who were killed led them on with intrepidity and ferocious courage. One of them, who struggled into the battery in spite of a severe wound, while his life blood was ebbing fast, rushed at a powder barrel and fired his pistol into it before he fell. Fortunately the powder did not explode, as the fire did not go through the wood. Another charged with a cimeter in one hand and a formidable curved blade, which he used as a dagger, in the other, right into our ranks twice, and he fell dead the second time, perforated with balls and bayonets. They were magnificently dressed, and it is supposed they were men of rank.

In my last letter, I stated that the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 46th Regiment were turned out at twelve o'clock on Friday night, and were ordered to the Quarry Pits over our left attack. A part of the Light Division was also ordered out, and marched to the ground over the lines of the right attack. At the same period Sir George Brown was informed that masses of Russian infantry had assembled in our front at nine o'clock, and he directed Sir John Campbell to occupy the position indicated with the regiments of the Fourth Division which I have named, while he advanced with his own men of the Light Division to support the party in the trenches. The men remained out till two o'clock in the morning, when, as all was quiet, they returned to their tents. No attack took place on our lines, but the French on the right attack in the advanced parallels and the Russians had severe contests with musketry from dusk till early in the morning. The French lost a few men; beat back the Russians, and killed a great many of them. Still the enemy kept possession of the rifle pits, covered by the Mamelon and the Round Tower works, and they actually dug four more during the night, and began connecting the pits with each other by some other works.

Early on Saturday morning a flag of truce was sent in by the allies with a proposition to the Russians for an armistice to bury the dead, which were lying in numbers—five or six Russians to every Frenchman and Englishman—in front of the Round Tower and Mamelon, and, after some delay, an answer in the affirmative was returned, and it was arranged that two hours should be granted for collecting and carrying away the dead on both sides. The day was beautifully bright and warm. While flags waved gently in the faint spring breeze above the embrasures of our batteries, and from the Round Tower and Mamelon. Not a soul had been visible in front of the lines an instant before the emblems of peace were run up to the flagstaffs, and a sullen gun from the Mamelon and a burst of smoke from Gordon's batteries had but a short time previously heralded the armistice. The instant the flags were hoisted friend and foe swarmed out of the embrasures. The Rifle-men of the allies and of the enemy rose from their haunts in the rifle pits, and sauntered towards each other to behold their grim handiwork. The whole of the space between the Russian lines and our own was filled with groups of unarmed soldiery. Passing down by the Middle Picket Ravine, which is now occupied by the French, and which runs down in front of the Light Division camp, I came out upon the advanced French trench, within a few hundred yards of the Mamelon. The sight was strange, beyond description. French, English, and Russian officers were walking about saluting each other courteously as they passed, and occasionally entering into conversation, and a constant interchange of little civilities, such as offering and receiving cigar-lights, was going on in each little group. Some of the Russian officers were evidently men of high rank and

breeding. Their polished manners contrasted remarkably with their plain, and rather coarse clothing. They wore, with few exceptions, the invariable long gray coat over their uniform. The French officers were all *en grande tenue*, and offered a striking contrast to many of our own officers, who were dressed *a la Balaklava*, and wore uncouth head-dresses, cat-skin coats, and nondescript paletots. Many of the Russians looked remarkably like English gentlemen in "style" of face and bearing. One tall, fine-looking old man, with a long gray beard and strangely-shaped cap, was pointed out to us as Hetman of the Cossacks in the Crimea, but it did not appear as if there were many men of very high military rank present. The Russians were rather grave and reserved, but they seemed to fraternize with the French better than with ourselves, and the men certainly got on better with our allies than with the few privates of our own regiments who were down towards the front. But while all this civility was going on we were walking among the dead, over blood-stained ground, covered with evidences of recent fight. Broken muskets, bayonets, cartouch-boxes, caps, fragments of clothing, straps and belts, pieces of shell, little pools of clotted blood, shot—round and grape—shattered gabions and sandbags, were visible around us on every side, and through the midst of the crowd stalked a solemn procession of soldiers bearing departed comrades to their long home. I counted 77 litters borne past me in 15 minutes—each filled with a dead enemy. The contortions of the slain were horrible, and recalled the memories of the fields of Alma and Inkermann. Some few French were lying far in advance towards the Mamelon and Round Tower among the gabions belonging to the French advanced trenches which the Russians had broken down. They had evidently been slain in pursuit of the enemy.—The Russians appeared to treat their dead with great respect. The soldiers I saw were white-faced and seemed ill-fed, though many had powerful frames, square shoulders, and broad chests. All their dead who fell within and near our lines were stripped of boots and stockings. The cleanliness of their feet and, in most cases, of their coarse linen shirts was remarkable. Several sailors of the "equipages" of the fleet of Sebastopol were killed in the attack.—They were generally muscular, fine, stout fellows, with rough soldierly faces. The Russians carried off all the dead which lay outside our lines to the town, passing between the Mamelon and the Round Tower. In the midst of all this stern evidence of war a certain amount of lively conversation began to spring up, in which the Russian officers indulged in a little badinage. Some of them asked our officers "when we were coming in to take the place," others "when we thought of going away?" Some congratulated us upon the excellent opportunity we had of getting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance of a nearer view, except on similar occasions, was not in their opinion very probable. One officer asked a private confidentially in English how many men we sent into the trenches? "Bogorin, only 7000 a-night, and a wake covering party of 10,000," was the ready reply. The officer laughed, and turned away.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in the Royal Artillery:—
"Camp before Sebastopol, March 23.
"The action of last night—I might almost dignify it by the name of 'battle'—has been a glorious and decisive victory. It was Inkermann on a small scale—an attack in very great force, and on all points; and everywhere they were beaten back with vigor and heavy loss. I saw at least 300 Russian bodies lying on the field. We calculated that their loss must have exceeded 1,200 men. The French lost 500, and the English four officers and about 50 men. Captain Vicers, of the 97th, was in the advanced parallel of our right attack, with a picket of his regiment. The enemy attacked the French lines close alongside where he lay; a ravine only separated them. They at first drove back the French, and part of them then turned to their right, crossed the ravine, and took our trench in flank. We were unprepared, and at first thought the advancing body was one of the French. But Vicers found out they were the Russians, and ordered his men to lie down, and wait till they came within 20 paces; and they did so. When the enemy was close enough, Vicers shouted, 'Now, 97th, on your pins, and charge!' They poured in a volley, charged, and drove the Russians quite out of the trench! Vicers himself struck down two Russians, and was in the act of cutting down a third with his sword, when another man, who was quite close (for the coat was singed), fired, and the ball entered his uplifted right arm close to where it joins the shoulder, and he fell. The arteries were divided, and he must have bled to death in a few minutes.
(From the Times Special Correspondent of March 23.)
The enemy have either become desperate or have been inspirited and encouraged by their recent en-

counters with the French on our right. Their guns are nearly silent day and night, but they have not been retired. Every embrasure is armed; the muzzle of the gun is visible under the screen of cloth which is hung across from gabion to gabion. Their sorties are made night after night, in greater force and with more confidence on each occasion. Last night, indeed, they received a severe check, but it was not till they had got up to our second parallel on the left, or Green-hill attack, had got into our mortar battery on the right attack, and had inflicted a severe loss on our allies on the right towards Inkermann. In the affair of last night, the particulars of which will be found below, we had seven officers killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and about 100 men put *hors de combat* or carried into Sebastopol. The French, it is believed, lost between 300 and 400 men and 15 officers killed, wounded, and missing. On the other hand, the enemy must have suffered a loss of 600 or 700 men, although they succeeded in concealing the severity of their loss by carrying off their dead and wounded, as usual. Still, the number of dead bodies lying along the front of our trenches proves that they received a heavy loss. The bodies of 12 men and of one officer remain in the trenches of our left attack. The hill sides below the Round Tower and the Mamelon are covered with their dead, mingled with the bodies of the French. The corpse of a Zouave officer is distinguishable on the slope, close up to the abattis of the Round Tower, where the gallant soldier fell as he led on his men in pursuit of the Russians. No flag of truce has been sent in from either side to demand permission to bury the dead. They are lying about among the gabions which have been knocked down in front of the French sap towards the rifle pits in great number. Looking at any of the inaccurate maps which have been published of the position, there will still be, nevertheless, two mounds indicated to the east of the Round Tower. The first of these is "The Mamelon." On the second the Russians have erected a work on the spot from which the French were repulsed in their attempt to dislodge the enemy. The rifle pits which have been so hardly contested are in front of the Mamelon. Three of them are still occupied by the Russians, and three of them now belong to the French; but the latter were obliged to abandon them for a time last night during the first rush of the enemy. The enemy have already opened guns from the Mamelon, which they direct against the French approaches towards the pits, and we may expect that the work east of it will soon be armed also. Its fire will enfilade a portion of our lines, and the Mamelon will be able to direct from one flank an awkward fire on the flank of our right attack. The Russian engineers have displayed consummate ability in their works, and it is well for us that their artillerymen are not as expert as those who place them in the batteries. Conscious of the strength they have gained by the possession of those positions, and of the advantages they have secured in defending the town, the Russians appear determined to make the most of their new attack. The Mamelon is exposed to the fire of the guns in the right of our right attack and to the fire of the second French redoubt over Inkermann, and every two or three minutes a shot or shell is thrown into the work, but the enemy maintain their ground; though the deserters inform us that they lose 100 men every 24 hours within the parapets of the Mamelon. The practice of our artillerymen is splendid. Scarcely a shot fails in striking the top of the parapet just at the right place, and a black pillar of loose earth shoots up into the air from the work after every discharge from our guns; but the Russians hold it still, and they are determined to keep their hold as long as they can. The defence of the place is conducted on a new principle, and we shall be severely tried, with our present numbers, in doing the work cut out for us.

In an ordinary siege, in which the garrison of the town is numerically weaker than the besieging army, the loss of men sustained by the Russians in these repeated sallies would be a serious injury to the defence of the place; but throughout these operations before Sebastopol the Russians have conducted their defence as if both their men and their stores of war were inexhaustible, which indeed they are so long as they can be replenished from the depots of the army in the interior of the Crimea. Hence, although we have no doubt that the losses of the enemy in all these contests have been far greater than those of the allies, it is nevertheless thought expedient to continue them for the purpose of harassing and weakening the assailants. Here, again, the ordinary conditions of a siege are inverted, for it is more common for the besiegers to harass and exhaust the garrison than for the garrison to inflict that sort of annoyance on the besiegers. But the Russians go still further; although they have in no instance succeeded in wresting from us or destroying any fortified portion of our

works, it is admitted that on this and several other occasions they penetrated into them, they ran along the rear of our parallels, surprised the men in the trenches with a superior force, and were only driven out after an obstinate resistance. We cannot recall any instance in which as much has been done by any portion of the allied armies against the Russian lines, probably because our Generals are averse to risk their men in these ineffective contests; but the siege appears for the moment to have resolved itself mainly into the attack and defence of the Mamelon, which is regarded as the key of the position, and would enable us, if in our possession, to command a part of the town and harbor. If the siege is to continue with any prospect of success, that position must be taken; and the extreme energy and ingenuity with which the Russians endeavor to ward off our attacks on this point seem to imply a consciousness that the fate of Sebastopol turns on the possession of that hill. The more it is to be regretted that our engineers acted as if they never discovered the importance of it till it was in the hands of the enemy. The engagement of the night of the 22d-23d of March must, however, again have shown the Russians that, though we may be out-numbered, we are not to be beaten, and their attack, though partially successful at first, ended in a severe repulse. Will General Canrobert, with his own gallant troops, supported, if necessary, by the British forces in front of our attack, follow up this advantage, and secure that important position which he has already attempted to carry by main force and by regular approaches? We hope to learn within a very few days or hours that no more time has been lost, but that the attack has been resumed with equal vigor on our side. Already the fire both of shells and rockets has become far more constant and effective against the town, and a very short time ought to bring the siege operations to a crisis, or to determine the allied Generals to have recourse to other means of carrying on the campaign.—*Times*.

STATE OF THE WORKS.—As yet the lines of our batteries remain very nearly identical with those from which we opened fire on the 17th of October. The second parallel of our attack has, indeed, been armed with guns, and some detached works have been constructed, but no great change has been effected in the mode or form of our approaches and attack since General Jones joined. The fine weather has enabled our troops to strengthen the third parallel of another of our attacks very considerably, which is, however, still extremely weak; and it has given opportunity to improve their cover and the approaches and zigzags, and one portion of our lines is now within a couple of hundred yards of the advanced works of the Round Tower. The engineer officers allege there is great difficulty in finding men to execute the necessary works, notwithstanding the improved condition of our army, and the diminution of work and labor which has taken place since the co-operation of the French on our right. Notwithstanding the ground taken by the French, we are obliged to let the men stay for twenty-four hours at a time in the trenches. On an average, the men have three or four nights out of seven in bed. The French have five nights out of seven in bed.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT BALAKLAVA.—Private letters from the Crimea continue to speak cheerfully of the progress making there, both with the railway, the fortifications, and the improvements at Balaklava. The railway is progressing most satisfactorily, and will soon be available for all the purposes of the siege. The 10-ton crane has been taken up to headquarters, where its great power will render it very useful in facilitating the unloading of the heavy materials required to carry on the operations of the siege. Foresight and energy characterize, in an admirable degree, all to whom the carrying out of the well-matured plans of the expedition has been entrusted. The men continue to enjoy excellent health, work with steady and hearty good will; and, with very few exceptions, give no cause for complaint as to their behavior. The Earl of Durham, one of the vessels which took out the navies, was to leave for England on the 23th, and the *Tonning*, on the same day, for Constantinople; the Candidate had discharged her cargo, and the *Wildfire* was in the harbor, waiting to be unloaded. Rough weather had prevented the divers from doing anything further with the wreck of the unfortunate Prince, but calm and sunshine have succeeded, and the operations will now be resumed. The weather is now delightful, and crocuses, hyacinths, and a variety of other bulbous-rooted flowers of the brightest colors spring up profusely among the tents, while the notes of the lark and finch families resound from every bush and shrub. This agreeable change has produced a corresponding one in the troops, and if an opinion may be formed from the cheerfulness and animation that pervade every countenance, it would seem that the calamities of the past are forgotten, and all are looking forward to the future with a determination to prosecute the siege with redoubled vigor. The clean, orderly, and comfortable appearance of the troops affords a striking contrast to the state of things which existed two months ago. The bastions and parapets are swept clean, the footpaths round the lines have been paved, in anticipation of more wet weather, and the works around Balaklava present an aspect that would do credit to an old fortified town. Whether Sebastopol falls sooner or later, it is gratifying to know that all is safe at Balaklava, the lines of the allies presenting too formidable an appearance for the enemy to make an attack with the smallest chance of success. Under the management of Colonel Harding, the town improves rapidly; wharfs are in course of construction; the harbor is comparatively clear of shipping; and the scavengers are in full occupation, both ashore and afloat. Should Balaklava be visited by pestilence, as some have predicted, it will not be through any neglect of the sanitary precautions within reach. So

great, however, is the change that has taken place, that the prospect of such a visitation grows daily more remote. Routine has given place to common sense, and in almost every department one now sees a systematic application of all kinds of appliances to the furtherance of the great object in view.

STATE OF THE TROOPS.—As regards the general condition of the sick, fever is now gaining ground fast upon dysentery and diarrhoea, and, as has been remarked before, proves exceedingly critical from the number of relapses which take place, and which render it impossible to say when a patient is really removed beyond its influence. The severity of disease has certainly relaxed of late. The Ottawa, in her passage down with 120 sick last week, had no casualties to report. In the Light Division, at the beginning of the week, she were 677 on the sick list—235 with fever and 181 with dysentery and diarrhoea. From the 10th to the 17th the death in the same division were 18, but these deaths occurred chiefly among the old established cases. This improvement is progressive. During the month of February the admissions were one-third less than in January, and the deaths dropped from 317 to 194. As a Division, it may be said to take rank above the others in the aspect of its hospitals for cleanliness and convenience, those of the 23rd Fusiliers and the 33d especially leaving nothing to be desired. Whitewashed walls, sloping ranges of floor for the beds, macadamized paths up the centre. Shelves for the use of the occupants, washing done regularly by companies, prove at once the energy and intelligence of the regimental and the medical officers, and reflect no small credit on the inspecting officer of the division, Dr. Alexander. Sir George Brown's threatened recurrence to the tyranny of stocks and shakos is an unpleasant set off to these favourable features.

As a rule the Highland regiments are in good order and keeping. Though not answering precisely to their title, they are very much in their character and habits of the North British type; there is a certain feeling of clanship both among themselves and their officers, and an *esprit de corps* which is testified by the self-respect of the individual soldier. They have distinguished themselves in the present campaign, they occupy now a post of honour as the defenders of Balaklava, and they obey a gallant officer, proud of them, as they of him.

SUFFERINGS OF THE RUSSIANS.—It appears that the Russian officers at least such of them as have an opportunity of communicating with the French officers during an armistice have expressed their weariness and disgust at the war, and the delight they should feel at its conclusion. They speak of the intense sufferings they have been obliged to endure, and which are greater even than those of the French or English.

The garrison of Sebastopol was on short rations, as the authorities preferred storing up their supplies in magazines to issuing full rations.

GENERAL FOREY.—Ever since the commencement of the siege, contrary to the practice of the other field-officers, General Forey never once visited the men in the trenches—a neglect for which the soldiers, with that love of fun which is described as characteristic of the *Français ne-malin*, paid him off in their own way. When the first parallel was completed, the men, never having seen him in the trenches, began to make his absence a subject of conversation, and a wag stuck up his ramrod on the *épaulement* and affixed to it a paper bearing this inscription:—*Récompense à qui trouvera le Général Forey, qui s'est perdu dans la première parallèle.* This pleasantry had immense success. When the second parallel was completed the same inscription was placed on the parapet, and when the third line of trenches was completed, the pleasantry was again repeated, a "formidable recompense" being promised for the discovery of the missing General. This soon came to the ear of General Forey, and he forthwith repaired to Canrobert, to demand that an example should be made of the culprit; but the Commander-in-Chief pointed out that this affair could only be regarded as a joke, and ought not to be carried any further. This refusal led it is said to a violent scene, the issue of which was that General Forey was placed under arrest for a couple of hours. It is this circumstance which led to a report—to which it is unnecessary further to allude—mentioned by the correspondent of one of our contemporaries, and subsequently contradicted as calumnies by the *Moniteur*. This little anecdote sets matters right, and readily explains the "reason why" General Forey felt ill at ease in the position which he occupied.—*Globe's Paris Correspondent*.

A "KILKENNY BOY" IN BATTLE.—We have received the following letter, written by a non-commissioned officer, in the Hospital at Scutari:—
"SCUTARI, 18th March.—As your journal chronicles so many deeds of bravery amongst the soldiers of our army, I trust you will join with me in thinking that the gallant act of a Kilkennyman, however humble, ought not to be left unrecorded, particularly as from the fall of the officers under whose eyes he discharged the duty, he seems likely to lose his chance of a suitable reward. His is not like the case of the much be-puffed Herculian sergeant in the Guards who was described to have done wonders at Inkermann, and would have worn the horns of a mighty hero had it not turned out that he was not at the battle at all. Private James Neary, 57th Regiment, at Troy's Gate in your own city, although his head may not be seen above those of his comrades like the gigantic Guardsman who was not in the battle, has at least a much better right to hold up his head and be proud of what he did on the occasion. Although he is but five feet six inches in height, he can handle his musket as well as any Guardsman amongst them. When at Inkermann the 57th were surrounded by the

enemy in almost overwhelming numbers, Neary saw a Russian level his musket at his Colonel, Brigadier Goldie; he had himself just loaded, but had not time to cap; however, jumping forward, he at once knocked the Russian down with his musket. The Col. had seen his danger, and he at once said to Neary, "Thank you, my good fellow, you have saved my life." "I will save it better, sir," replied Neary, and capping his musket, he drove a ball through the heart of the Russian soldier, who was in the act of getting on his feet again. The Colonel called to Neary's Captain—the brave and lamented Captain Stanley, to take down the name of the man who had rendered him this assistance. But, at that moment turning round, he saw the colours surrounded by the enemy; and he at once cried to Neary, "come my brave fellow, our colours are in danger." With that they hurried forward, and were just in time, aided by the other soldier whom they rallied, to save the colours, the Colonel by cutting down a Russian sergeant, and his deliverer, Private Neary, by extracting one of them from the body of one of his own officers, a brave young gentleman who lost his life in defending them. Then came the tug of war; column after column of the enemy came rushing down on our gallant fellows; and the brave commanding officer cried, "Come, Diehard—come on my boys and let those fellows taste your steel;" and so they did, and no mistake, the Russians falling before the bayonets like nine pins; our gallant leader ever foremost, cutting and slashing about him right and left, and bravely cheering on his handful of Die-hards. The colonel fell from his horse mortally wounded, and having been carried from the field, expired in about eight hours after, to the great regret of the regiment and the army; poor Captain Stanley died on the field, and ever will be remembered in his corps as a gallant officer and a good man; whilst private Neary also came in for his share, having received a wound in the head, from the effects of which he has since been suffering in this hospital, occupying a bed contiguous to my own. However, he has now nearly recovered, and is ready to go in at Sebastopol with the best of them; and it is only to be regretted that he has not received the reward which would surely have been forthcoming, had not both Colonel Goldie and Captain Stanley unfortunately fallen in the battle.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

T. D. McGee, of the *American Celt*, continues his interesting correspondence; from which we again lay some extracts before our Irish Catholic readers:

"Even more than with us, the Irish in England may be considered a Providential people. With us, if they continue to lose the second generation, the Catholic theory of their missionary usefulness can hardly hold, for it cannot be the will of Heaven, that an old Christian race should be fruitful of apostates. In England—in London, and throughout Yorkshire manufacturing towns—I am assured by laymen and clergymen, that they do not loosen the children. In Bradford, for example, I was assured that the young Irish generation are better Catholics than their parents, better catechised, more practical, and less slavish to the person of the Pastor, not less docile to his teachings. Substantially the same thing was told me everywhere else, and, if I can rely on the concurrence of testimony, the swarms of Irish poor who have toiled and perished obscurely in England, have not possessed their souls, in vain, in a land of exile.

"In the long widowhood of the English Church, these despised strangers kept the lamp of faith burning in the dark and horrid haunts of their town misery. When no 'Archpriest,' much less Vicar Apostolic, was tolerated in the land, the Irish Friar, or secular, following in the wake of his frieze-clad countrymen, (disguised often as one of the meanest of their band), made his home in those modern Catacombs—the city within the city—of which the fashionable and the intelligent natives were totally ignorant. Often, like the venerable Challoner, the tavern was the rendezvous, where the disguised Priest could meet his scattered flock under cover of a purpose, the reverse of the real one. Often in the rural homes of that noble few, the faithful Catholic aristocracy of England, the Irish Chaplain, lurked for years, visible only to the small number of the elect, whom neither Stuart, nor Brunswick could terrify into Apostasy. At last, in God's good time, in our own eventful days, the English Church has emerged from its crypts and hiding-places, to assume its rightful place in this once Christian Kingdom. At its head stands an illustrious Hierarchy, celebrated not less for variety of talent than for holiness of life; presided over by a chief, not unworthy in courage or acquirements to take up the succession interrupted in England with Pole and Allen.

"An anecdote, not inappropriate here, was told me in York Minster the other day by an old friend from Leeds. A band of our poor countrymen sauntering about the fine-old streets of York, finding the Minster door open walked into the magnificent transept. Very soon after, Cardinal Wiseman, who was on a visit in the neighborhood, came to see the same glorious relic of the Catholic Ages of England. In the choir at the time—for the choir, as elsewhere, holds all the present people—were the Queen's Clergy, going through their make-believe Cathedral service. Some one among the crowd outside recognised the Cardinal, whose name no sooner reached the Irish laborers than they instinctively formed into two ranks, and dropped on their knees to ask his blessing. The Cardinal—so I was told—gave them his benediction with deep emotion, to the immense astonishment of the Queen's Clergy, who must have thought it either the height of audacity, or an incident fraught with manifold meanings.

"Now that the English Catholic Church—if I may so say—has been disinterred, and set on high, partly by Irish aid and zeal, it is to be hoped that its elevation will be signalized by some social improvements among the poor pioneers, or rather excavators of its long-buried remains. It is certain that the English Church owes something to the Irish instruments of its restoration, and I believe I may say, that the debt is acknowledged in no stinted spirit. The chivalrous tone of common cause with all the poor, take by then 'Oxford converts,' has produced a more generous feeling towards Irish Catholicity, than prevailed in the school of Charles Butler, Dr. Lingard, and the late

Lord Shrewsbury. To cultivate and reciprocate that spirit, is obviously the duty and the interest of our people, in Ireland, and still more in England. They want all their friends, and the Church waits all her children.

"The habits of the Irish in England, as with us, undergo many changes. The men, earning wages undreamt of at home, are too prone to run up weekly bills in the ale house. I have heard of cases where the Saturday score amounted to ten shillings in the pound! Years ago, Father Mathew, God bless him! checked drunkenness in all this class, and wholly cured some of the most depraved. But alas! man is weak, and habit strong, and the good Father is sinking fast to his rest among the vineyards of Madeira. His work has not been as permanent as it was popular. Hundreds of thousands of households do bless his name, and will ever revere his memory; but a still greater multitude, it is to be feared, have relapsed with augmented appetite, into their old vice. Riotous, noisy drunkenness is unknown; but sordid habits have eaten into the very marrow of the bones of many of our men, especially in the manufacturing cities.

"The female portion of the Irish race here, are, generally, as they are everywhere, the pink and pride of their race. Their modesty, piety, industry, are proverbial. Yet it cannot be concealed—it ought not to be concealed in an impartial view such as I mean to give you—that the lowest description of unfortunate women contains a large proportion of Irish. So I am assured by many who know English town-life for years. Why is it so? Why is an Irishwoman who has lost her shame, the most shameless of all creatures? Is it that the depth of the fall is more fully felt? that despair sets in? that all pretensions to decency are discarded? that inward remorse and terror are hidden under a super-bruizen exterior? However it may be, I cannot describe to you the shame with which I hear at night the Irish voices of abandoned women, in the streets and around the hotels. Surely, surely, something ought and will be done, to diminish this foulest stain on our national and moral character.

"I find many points of resemblance between the Irish here and in the United States. Among them this: that a small per centage of our shop-keepers have made money and are independent; an odd Irish merchant, doctor, lawyer, or writer, has, or may have, the same cheering story to tell. Again: the Irish in England, almost to a man, are ardent patriots. They have been a good deal divided and a great deal disheartened by affairs at home; they have been bountifully abused for their cause, by the natives; still they love Ireland, honor St. Patrick, and live in expectation of returning some day altogether to their own country. Though too many of them have deteriorated morally by transplanting, the majority are sound to the core; and if they ever should simultaneously forsake their present abodes, and establish themselves where they first saw the light, it would be an industrial revolution, as astonishing and as thorough as the banishment of the Moors and Jews from Spain, or the exile of the skillful Huguenots from France.

"As to their literature, I regret to be obliged to state my fears, that it is chiefly supplied from doubtful sources. The cheap London periodicals, the trashy novels of the love and murder school, have great circulation among them. The *Lamp* and the *Rambler* to some extent correct this vicious influence, but they are too scholarly for the multitude. The *Dublin Telegraph*, being a three-penny publication, is almost the only Irish weekly paper they see, but a far better thing would be, some revival of the old *Irish Penny Journal*, with wood-cuts, and a variety of contents, such as no newspapers can supply. I do not know a more meritorious work, or one more likely to succeed in skilful hands, than a cheap, illustrated paper, intended to meet the peculiar wants and tastes of the Irish in England.

"I close, as I began, with the English Church, as it at present stands. Though the days of Dr. Oates and Lord George Gordon, to all human appearances, can never return, there is yet a mass of unflinching bigotry in the English breast, which must find relief periodically. Just think of educated Protestant gentlemen questioning Dr. Newman's motives, or denying Cardinal Wiseman's wonderful powers! Yet such I have met, and men, too, who bore visibly upon them class-marks; not eccentric bigots, nor vain egotists, but men of the world, who stand well with the world. Though there may be no desire to persecute to the death, to bring the living representatives of More and Fisher to the Tower, or to Tyburn, there is certainly a bitter determination to do no justice to the motives or the merits of Catholics, high or low. Our humblest members are admittedly honest, but then 'they are so ignorant!' our able men are well educated, but then 'they are so Jesuitical.' Any subterfuge rather than justice to Catholicity!

"But hated as it is, has been, and will be, the restored Church flourishes apace. Its Cardinal, twelve Bishops, and the Abbot of St. Bernard's, Leicestershire, form its Hierarchy—to whom we may add the four Scotch Bishops, Drs. Gillis, Murdoch, Smith, and Kyle. Three eminent clergymen have the rank of 'Roman Prelates,' or 'Domestic Prelates to His Holiness.' In England proper there are about 850 priests on the mission, and, perhaps, 150 ecclesiastics in colleges and community. In Scotland, there are 100 churches and chapels, and 143 clergymen. Liverpool, the best supplied diocese, has 140 priests; Birmingham, 133; Salford, 90; and Westminster, 120; while Newport has but 26, and Plymouth but 27.—Here we see that it is the Irish centres, the manufacturing districts, where the new Church is strongest. Another curious fact is, that though the Hierarchy and Colleges are solely supplied from the native clergy, more than half the working missionaries are of Irish birth and education.

"Thus captive Israel multiplied in chains. Thus, the mystery of the catacombs is represented today, under the smiling surface of this Imperial state. Doubtless the new Church is much indebted to Donay, to Rheims, to Rome, and Oseot; but it is no less so to Maynooth, to Carlow, and rising All-Hallows. Above all is it indebted to the laboring poor of Irish origin, who have enriched it from treasures with which the gifts of the Norfolks and Shrewsburies cannot for a moment be compared."

THE ADVENT DELUSION.—The *Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle* learns that "considerable interest is manifested as the time fixed for some Adventists for the end of the world draws near. Ten of their converts were baptized lately. They expect to be caught up on the 17th proximo, while the earth and its inhabitants are burning up." In Boston they expect to be "caught up" on the 18th May.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The ladies of Limerick are resolved to present the Very Rev. Dr. Cahill with a testimonial in the shape of a splendid article of plate.—*Limerick Reporter*.

We copy from the *Nation* the translation of the Statutes of the Bishops of the Province of Leinster:—“We recall to the memory of all Priests in this country the obligation by which they are bound to expound the Mysteries of Faith, the Sacraments, the precepts of God, and all other matters relating to religion, to the Faithful on Festive Days. But since there is danger that these be neglected, if foreign and profane affairs be discussed in the churches, we distinctly prohibit the agitation of matters merely secular, such as political elections, and other questions of this character amid the solemnities of Mass (which is manifestly unbecoming) or at all within the church, as the easily lead to dissensions between priest and people, and create great commotion. But let not these decrees be interpreted as if it were forbidden to priests to speak against receiving bribes, about avoiding perjury, on the rights of the Church, and on the charity and care due to the poor. Now if any priest, secular or regular, should discuss the matters above indicated, or, disregarding the precepts of the Synod of Thurles, should denounce any one by name in the Church, let him be punished by suspension, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Ordinary. We exhort our priests to avoid entering upon quarrels with each other upon political affairs, at public meetings, and still more in newspapers, lest injury be done to the sacerdotal dignity—lest that charity which is the strength of the Church be violated and lest they be embroiled in contentions with others. While we decree thus, however, we think that the good of religion, and the liberty of the Church demand that as often as there is question of electing guardians of the poor and members of parliament, by whose means the faith and safety of the Catholic poor and the rights and liberty of the Church may suffer injury priests should be solicitous that these offices be conferred upon men of good character, and the least hostile to the Catholic religion. But we order that such interference be made outside the Church without tumult—without violation of charity and with rightful submission to the Bishop, lest dissensions arise among the clergy; also with that moderation which is becoming to the clerical condition: leaving to each liberty of freely thinking for himself in all doubtful matters.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., has given notice of motion for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Irish magistracy.

THE BOYNE VIADUCT.—The great viaduct over the Boyne at Droghada, on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Company's line is now completed. The directors passed over it with the first train on Thursday week; and the sanction of the Board of Trade having been obtained, it is now open for public traffic.

The army at present in Ireland consists of—Royal Artillery, 940 men; Cavalry, 2,677; Infantry, 8,950; and Militia, 14,754 men.

The Militia regiments in the North of Ireland required 5327 men to complete their establishments, and they have raised 1200 during the past month. The great Majority are mere lads, and will not be fit for campaigning for some years to come.

The County of Dublin Regiment of Militia, under the command of the Earl of Meath, now quartered at Richmond barracks, contributed about a fortnight ago 350 picked men to the line. Nearly all of them volunteered to the 60th Rifles. The regiment is fast recouping its full strength, and gives fair promise to be one of the smartest militia regiments in the service.

THE EXODUS.—All warning to the contrary, the “rush from Ireland” has already re-set in at the southern ports, and crowds of the peasantry are daily leaving their native shore for the far west beyond the Atlantic. The steamers from Waterford leave each week, carrying with them their full complement of emigrants. On Friday one vessel left the Suir for Liverpool, with 150 passengers, and all bound for America, with the exception of two families, who are going to Australia.

The *Tuam Herald* writes—“Startling and disagreeable as are the accounts which are daily reaching this country from America, and much as the friends of the Irish Catholics would desire to see an end to the exodus, we regret to find that with the return of spring and summer months a considerable number of emigrants are leaving this quarter for the United States. We have heard of the arrival of several remittances from friends and relatives beyond the Atlantic for the purpose of inducing persons here to join them in the so-called land of freedom. We note the fact, and with regret. It is quite true that the number emigrating, as compared with former years, is comparatively small. The progress of exhaustion was so rapid and so intense during the last seven years as to leave the old country a wilderness; but, even of the few who have remained, a great many are yet intent upon emigration. Of the extent of the depopulation which has taken place some estimate may be formed by the present high wages farmers are compelled to pay for laborers during the present spring. In this town and the vicinity where, before now, men could be got to work for from 8d. to 1s. a-day, the price ranges now from 1s. to 1s. 6d. This, in itself, is a fact which shows both how the country is thinned of its population and to what an extreme the system of eviction was carried on. No matter however; we wish we could arrest the process of emigration, which, though diminished in extent in proportion to the awful exhaustion which has taken place during the famine, is still going on in the west. While the Irish Catholic race was treated with kindness in America we never uttered a word of remonstrance or warning; but, now that all parties agree in complaining of the dreadful persecution which awaits them from all the powers of “Know-Nothingism” in the hitherto boasted land of liberty, we feel it our imperative duty to raise our voice in protest and reclamation. Bad as home is, and cold as is the prospects that await our people under a system of laws that obstinately refuse security for tenant industry, it is better to remain and battle with the ills they know than fly to others of a more revolting kind. A quiet death in the old land of the saints, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than the contact with the awful demoralization and almost total absence of religious comforts which await the emigrant beyond the Atlantic.”

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF PAUPERS.—The guardians of the Glennamaddy union met on Tuesday last, the first meeting of the new board, but the former guardians were re-elected. There were few paupers seeking admission; two of them excited the commiseration

of the board. The first was the wreck of a once stout young man, without a coat on his back, and the remainder of his garments in tatters. He said he worked for some years in England, that he met with an accident which deprived him of one of his legs, that he was obliged to apply for workhouse relief, and then the officers took him and landed him on the quays of Dublin, whence he had to beg his way home!!! The other victim to this barbarous and inhuman conduct of English officials was an emaciated poor female, about twenty-three years of age, also in a state of nudity. Her woeful tale was, that she had worked in a factory in England, where she lost her health, and being unable to contribute longer, by the sweat of her brow, to the wealth of “the merchant princes,” she also was shipped, and thrown destitute and penniless upon the shores of her native country. How long will the statute books of England be disgraced by an enactment that empowers her people to exercise cruelty that would scarcely be practised by the Indian and the savage? Not a workhouse of the many we visit that our feelings are not outraged by exhibits of this description.—*Roscommon Journal*.

The *Tuam Herald* has the following statement:—“We are glad to learn that the Poor Law Commissioners have decided upon the exclusion of the Protestant teachers to whom we alluded last week from the superintendence of the children of the Westport workhouse; and that they concur with the principles enunciated by the Marquis of Sligo, so far as to recommend boards of guardians in unions where the preponderating majority of the children are Catholics, to be cautious in appointing teachers of a different religious persuasion. The prompt vigilance of his Grace of Tuam has saved the poor Catholic children of Westport union from the dangers of perversion which had beset them.”

FARMING OPERATIONS.—A communication from a western county gives the following unsatisfactory report of the progress of spring operations in that quarter:—“This season has been one of great severity in the west of Ireland. Snow and frost in January and February, the latter extending to the very last day of March, so retarded farming operations that nothing almost has been done compared with other years; and small patches of potatoes, and equally small patches of corn, only, meet the eye along the roads. Up to the present there has been no vegetation; the grass ‘burned’ by the frost, is yielding no sustenance to sheep, and great numbers of lambs have in consequence died; the grass lands are quite as bare as if it were December; the trees and even shrubs without a leaf, now within three weeks of summer. The frost was of intense severity. In the small lakes and rivers it killed the fish, which were found dead on the shores; and in turning up the soil, even in gardens, no worms or other insects are met with. Great hope exists that the frost has also killed the potato blight; and, though it is very late, still the continuance of dry though still very cold weather, will enable the farmer to pull up the lost time. Wages have advanced 100 per cent., and labourers are not to be had even at this advanced rate.” With respect to the advance of labourers’ wages to something like a civilized standard of remuneration, the *Carlow Post* says:—“In the Queen’s County the demand for labourers has been so great that some are receiving 2s per day. In fact the few men capable of doing a day’s work in each town are so much sought for, that farming operations will have to remain at a standstill until hands can be secured. The Queen’s County Militia have taken all the able-bodied, and few, except invalids can be had to do outdoor labour.”

In consequence of the Rev. Mr. Dalas, an active agent of proselytism, having stated that Orangemen were disqualified for being agents of the “Irish Church Mission” several Williamites who had been “teachers” have resigned their posts in dudgeon. Dallas attempted to apologise, but Dutch courage being up, the Souper “strike” continues.

DECLINE OF LOUGHREA.—It is a striking, but a melancholy, indication of the decadence of Loughrea, that its Linen Hall once the busy focus of its wealth and prosperity, is destined to become a barrack. The Brewery also is to undergo the process of a similar metamorphose. These two buildings are about to be put into such a state as will render them fit for the reception of the Galway militia corps. We understand that on Tuesday last a large supply of arms, ammunition, &c., was conveyed from Athlone to Loughrea, by a part of the Rifle Brigade. Truly may it be said, *tempora mutantur!*—*Galway Mercury*.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.—In the midst of a war in which the Irish Catholic soldier has excelled all former heroic displays of his national gallantry and bravery, in which Irish Catholic Priest after Priest has perished from suffering and privation whilst attending that soldier in the field, in which the British army and people are the allies of a nation which is reanimated with Catholic fervor and zeal, in which we are paying for the services of 15,000 Catholic Sardinian troops, in which we are seeking assistance from the arms of Catholic and Apostolical Austria, while the government and the opposition leaders have by mutual consent laid aside the ordinary contestations, disputes, and struggles of party, the bigotry and intolerance of Mr. Spooner and his congenial coadjutors are about to propose the repeal of the Maynooth act. It is almost incredible, but so it is. If the imputations of disloyalty, of danger to the state, of treason to the sovereignty, so unsparingly made against the teaching of that institution, had in them the slightest foundation, the shadow of a shadow of truth, now is the time and opportunity for their successful display—now, if ever, we ought on this theory to see plots, conspiracies, agitations, and combinations formidable to the unity of the British empire, and through that unity, to the Protestantism of the British empire. In their stead Ireland is peaceable, tranquil, and comparatively prosperous. Priestly interference and meddling with politics are checked and repressed, not by legal authority, but by the Papal Legate in Ireland. There is no agitation, no disturbance—scarcely any crime. And as a reward for this happy state of things, Mr. Spooner is going to ask parliament to repeal the Maynooth act. It is, we repeat, in the face of this emphatically-displayed loyalty, and of this glorious co-operation of Ireland with England in the crisis of Europe, that Mr. Spooner proposes to repeal the act which Sir Robert Peel passed in 1845, as his contribution towards the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the Catholic portion of the Queen’s realm. And what empels Mr. Spooner to this course? What induces him to rush into an arena out of which all the ordinary motives that actuate reasonable and rational men ought to induce him to shrink? The publication

of a report on the government and management of Maynooth? And does this report signally condemn Maynooth? Does it bear out all or any of the charges and accusations which have been made against its teaching? Does it prove the truth of those fearful statements as to the consequences of its endowment on the Irish Priesthood which have been so wantonly made? Does it suggest or insinuate that the state is wrong in contributing to its support? Does it recommend the repeal of Sir Robert Peel’s act? Nothing of the sort. From the first line of the report to the concluding sentence there is not a word, a sentence, a paragraph, an expression, which malice the most ingenious or bigotry the most malignant can twist, or turn, or torture into its service. But there is superabundant proof both in it and in the evidence appended to it, that the act of 1845 has greatly improved the educational system of Maynooth; that it has raised both professors and students from a plight of discreditable and injurious privation, to a condition of useful and beneficial comfort; that it has laid the basis of large and comprehensive future improvements; and that in every respect the intentions and expectations of the legislature have been fulfilled—nay, more than fulfilled. Faults, and errors, and shortcomings there still are in Maynooth, even regarded as an Irish Catholic seminary. But they arise rather from the parsimony than from the liberality of the state. From the parsimony; for where, except at Maynooth, shall we in this realm find 500 students, all upwards of eighteen years of age, educated and maintained for £26,360 a year? In an economical point of view Maynooth is a model and a marvel of collegiate institutions. And look at it in its moral aspect. Who ever heard of scandal, of immorality, of debauchery, of drunkenness, of lewdness there?—Compare it in these two respects—of economy and of morality—either with Oxford and Cambridge, or with Trinity College, Dublin, and Maynooth will put those three Protestant universities to shame. “No imputation from any quarter,” say Lord Harrowby and his brother commissioners, “has ever been made against the moral character of the young men, and we have no reason to believe that their general conduct is other than irreproachable.” Could the commissioners that lately inquired into Oxford and Cambridge say as much for their students, Mr. Spooner? But they are young rebels. Then it is, we answer, with a lie on their tongues. For the first thing a student has to do on entering Maynooth is to take the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria. The second is to purchase a Bible. No bad preparations these for loyalty, Mr. Spooner.—Their classrooms are, however, said to be objectionable. No doubt some of them are unsuited to this country, and no one, it is clear, regrets that more than the Maynooth professors themselves. One and all of them express the strongest desire to see them improved. Had they time and leisure to spare, they would themselves, they say, prepare a series of more suitable classrooms. But here the want of funds operates adversely on the institution. For it is not the inclination, but to the poverty of Maynooth, that the use of old and backward and obsolete classrooms is attributable. Fortunately, however, the professors are better than the books; and though they do use works in which objectionable passages occur, they do not regard themselves bound by all their extreme opinions. On the contrary, they correct them in their oral instruction. Another charge against Maynooth—that it takes the money of the state and rears Priests, not for Ireland, but for England, for its colonies, and for the United States—is equally false. In all Great Britain, there are only twenty-five Catholic Priests who have been educated in Maynooth; and of the number wanted for Ireland, Maynooth can only turn out little more than one-half.—*London Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—Mrs. F. Morgan Fetherston, 31 Duke-street, Lincoln-in-Fields, was recently received into the Church at the Oratory Brompton, by Father Bayshaw.

A public subscription is on foot to defray the expenses of the Archbishop of Westminster, in the case “Boyle v. Wiseman.” The *London Catholic Standard* has the following remarks on this extraordinary trial:—“A curious point arises ‘on the record,’ as the lawyers say. Is it a libel to say a man has been expelled from the Jesuits’ Order, seeing that the Order itself is illegal under the Emancipation Act? Non constat that the expulsion was on any moral ground. Soon after the Revolution, *Holl* held it a libel to say of a man, he was a Papist, because of the penal laws. By the same reason, it would now be a libel to say of a man he is a Jesuit. If so, it can scarcely be libellous to say, the Jesuits expelled him. All the rest of the alleged libel is clearly not libellous. If so, the declaration is had in arrest of judgment. The question now is, will the verdict stand? We are assured by our legal friends that it cannot. The point reserved at the trial will, we are told, most probably prove fatal to it. Then there is the iniquitous excessiveness of the damages, considering the very limited proof of publication and the absence of any special damage. There is also reason to think that the observations of the judge as to damage may have amounted to misdirection. The enormous amount of the damages is, in one view, favourable to the application, as it will naturally dispose the Court to review the case. No Catholic can doubt that the damages were really given for the establishment of the Hierarchy.

AN UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—The vacant Under-Secretaryship of the Colonial Department, which necessarily remained open until the bill for regulating the number of Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries, became law, has been conferred to Mr. John Ball, M. P. for Carlow. Mr. Ball is now in Ireland, but returns on Thursday to assume the duties of his new office.—*Globe*.

A NEW ELECTED AS PROTESTANT CHURCH WARDEN.—At a meeting held on Easter Tuesday, of the vestry of the parish of St. Margaret, Fish street, of which Dr. McCaul is rector. Mr. Keeling of the firm of Keeling and Hunt, Monument-yard, was unanimously “elected” church warden for the ensuing year, being the second time that gentlemen have been elected to the office in two distinct parishes.—*Morning Advertiser*.

BRITISH CIVILIZATION.—The following appears in the *Times*:—“Chester, April 4.—In the Crown Court this day Mr. Justice Crompton was engaged in trying prisoners for crimes which cannot be reported.”

MORMON EMIGRATION.—A party of thirty-one Mormons started from Worcester on Monday morning by the ten o’clock train for Liverpool, on their way to the Salt Lake.

THE ADMIRALTY IN ITS CHILDHOOD.—It is with the greatest astonishment we observe that an admiral has just been appointed at the age of 54! We have heard for many years past that service was going to the dogs; but we little expected that in our life time it would have gone to worse than the dogs—to puppies and what do you call a British admiral, under the age of 60, but an arrant young puppy, that is only fit to float paper boats in the Supertime! We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when mere boys who have never known what the gout is and can venture on deck probably without the aid of a crutch, are given the command of a fleet, and this too, when, we have admirals on the list of matured ages of 70, 80, and 90,—steady going, experienced men, who can neither see, hear, talk, nor walk! It is reducing our naval supremacy to little better than child’s play; and we tremble for the honor of our country when it is put, as thoughtlessly as if it were a toy, into the hands of striplings, that but a few years back would have been thought complete babies.—*Punch*.

THE FAULTY MILITIA ACT.—There appears to be no end to the mishaps of the governmental management of the present war, or of the military forces of the country. The militia bill has proved no exception to the ordinary legislation, through any act of which, it is the boast of the late Mr. O’Connell, he could drive a coach and four. After putting the country to the expense of embodying and drilling a force which was to be the safeguard of the nation, it is found that the men so enrolled can be kept on duty fifty-six days only in each year. The consequence of this is that nearly the whole militia force of the country is disbanded; and this garrison, with its important arsenals and stores, is left almost denied of troops for duty. But for the small force of Royal Marines in barracks and on board the ships in harbor, the latter being obliged to be landed for duty, even our royal dockyard would be without military protection.—*Plymouth paper*.

A committee, composed of members of the Church Protestant Defence Society, Evangelical Alliance, National Club, Protestant Alliance, &c., have convened an “aggregate meeting of Protestants” on the subject of Maynooth, at the Freemason’s Hall London.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF YE ENGLISHE, IN 1850.—How often are we most unconscious of the greatest dangers! It seems that we lie under a challenge to say where it was that (according to our statement) the Ever-Blessed Mother of God was publicly burnt in effigy by an English Protestant mob. The challenge appeared in a Protestant magazine called the *Butcher*, and has been repeated we know not how often; while we never heard either of it or (shall we confess the truth?) of the *Butcher*. A correspondent (who gives his name) writes to testify that at Colchester, where he resides, on the 5th November, 1850, the mob burnt the effigy, not only of Our Blessed Lady, (but horrible as it is to us to have to write it) of her Divine Son also. In fact, both these horrible outrages were so notoriously perpetrated on that day—not in one place, but in some scores of places—and were so publicly announced and applauded in the Protestant papers, that we suppose the denial must be hazardous in the hope that, perhaps, the lapse of four years may have made our recollection of time and place so far indistinct as to prevent our being able to give them in detail. Our correspondent “W. S.” however, gives one instance; we remember another, at Blackheath, in Kent. Our readers, we doubt not, if it is desired, can furnish some scores in addition. Meanwhile, we are sincerely glad to find that our Protestant countrymen have so far recovered their sense of decency as to feel ashamed of these outrages. It implies a considerable change of feeling; for at the time they were applauded, and appealed to as a proof of the sound Protestant feeling of the country, not only by lay statesmen, but by the Bishops of the Established Church both in Parliament and in speeches and charges to their clergy.

A LINCOLNSHIRE MAGISTRATE IN 1784.—As Sir Francis Whilcote was dressing one morning, he perceived the under groom making very free with his wallfruit. When breakfast was finished, he wrote a note addressed to the keeper of the House of Correction at Folkingham, which he ordered the culprit to take without delay. The note contained the following words:—“Give bearer a dozen lashes; he will guess the reason.” This he signed with his initials. Whether the offender was conscience-smitten, or, what is still more probable, took advantage of the wet water to acquaint himself of the contents, I know not, but he bribed a helper in the stable, by the promise of a pot of beer, to take it for him. The governor, after reading the note, ordered the bearer to be tied up, and the directions were scrupulously obeyed. The tale soon came to the ears of the baronet, who laughed very heartily, and took no other notice of it than fining the delinquent half a crown for the privilege of being flogged by deputy, and ordered it to be given to the suffering party.—*Gunning’s Reminiscences of Cambridge*.

WITHDRAWAL FROM “KNOW-NOTHING” LODGES.—Eleven members of the “Know-Nothing” Lodge or Council, No. 16, at Winchester, Va., have published a card, renouncing any further connection with the order. They state that several other cards of withdrawal will soon be announced, one already being signed by twenty members. Forty-six members of the council at Harper’s Ferry, Va., have also withdrawn, and publicly announced the fact. They state that forty others have withdrawn.

“KNOW-NOTHING” STRENGTH.—The *New Orleans Creole* says:—“From sources of information upon which we may rely, we are induced to believe that the strength of the American party in Maine is above 20,000; New Hampshire, 17,000; Massachusetts, 85,000; Vermont, 15,000; Connecticut, 10,000; Rhode Island, 4,000; New York, 160,000; New Jersey, 5,000; Delaware, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 185,000; District of Columbia, 3,000; East Virginia, 53,000; West Virginia, 20,000 voters.

WHOM WILL THE K. N.’S STRIKE NEXT?—“It has been frequently asked,” says the *Bangor Journal*, “what sect the Know Nothings would turn their weapons against, should they succeed in their crusade against that with whom they are now waging war. The Methodist sect is the most numerous in the country, and its church property is valued at more than \$14,000,000. In New York an attack has already been made on Methodist and Episcopal Church tenures. The Know Nothing organization is at bottom an anti-church movement which designs to break down and level all religious institutions.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

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THE TORONTO CHURCH AND THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

"We are most sincerely convinced that our Lord, and His Apostles, founded only one Church, eighteen hundred years ago; that it was an outward and visible society, consisting of good and evil; and that it was ruled by our Lord's appointed servants.

"We believe that against this visible organisation, the gates of Hell were never to prevail; that with its Ministry our Lord was to be always, even unto the end of the world; that, consequently, it must be in existence now; and that, if we can identify it, it is most plainly the duty of all Christians to unite themselves with it."—Toronto Church.

The above is an extract from the Anglican organ of Upper Canada, forming part of an article in which our cotemporary seeks to convince the Christian Guardian—Methodist—of the sin of schism; and though coming from a Protestant source, in it there is not a word to which the Catholic will not heartily subscribe. It places the controversy, as between Catholic and Protestant, Romanist and Anglican, in its proper light. Asserting the unity and indefectibility of the Church, or "One outward and visible society," established by "our Lord Himself eighteen hundred years ago," and proclaiming the plain duty of every baptised person to unite himself with that One society, with which our Lord is, and ever has been present, and against which the gates of Hell can never prevail—it, by implication, asserts the infallibility of that Church, or outward and visible society, though not the impeccability of its members; and thus, whilst utterly renouncing the right of "private judgment," lays down the Catholic principle, that we are not to judge the Church by the doctrines it teaches, but to assume the truth of our dogmas from the authoritative teaching of the Church—as that "ONE outward and visible society—founded by our Lord eighteen hundred years ago—ruled now by our Lord's appointed servants—and against which the gates of Hell have never prevailed;" and to which ONE society, all baptised persons throughout the world—in Spain or England—in Asia, Africa, America, or Europe—whether subjects of a monarchy, or citizens of a republic—are in "plain duty" bound to submit themselves. We admit the Anglican's premises; we admit also the validity of his conclusions, and their force as urged against the Methodist. For applying his principles, the Church continues:—

"In looking for this organisation, we are unable to give any great amount of consideration to the claims of modern Methodism, notwithstanding the excellence of many individuals who have embraced its tenets.—Because, to our mind, it is at once apparent that it cannot possibly be that Divinely organised, and immortal society which was founded by our Lord and His Apostles eighteen hundred years ago; for the simple reason, that, however excellent its objects, it is purely a human institution, founded by Mr. Wesley about a hundred and twenty years ago."—Church.

Admit the premises, and the conclusion is inevitable. Did it not, however, strike our cotemporary that, by merely changing a word or two—by substituting Anglicanism, for "Methodism"—Henry the VIII., for "Mr. Wesley"—and, three hundred, for "a hundred and twenty," the argument might be applied as effectively by the Romanist against "The United Church of England and Ireland, As By Law Established"—as it is by the Anglican, against the "Methodist Church As By Mr. Wesley Established?" It is thus that the Christian Guardian replies to the argument of the Toronto Church:—

"As the Church has made only one application of this argument, we shall assist him by reminding him, that with equal force it may be said, the Episcopal church of England cannot be the church founded by our Lord and His Apostles eighteen hundred years since; for the simple reason that it is purely a political institution, founded by the British Parliament about three hundred years ago; and having a temporal Sovereign for its head. If the Church's application of this argument is good, ours is equally forcible."—Christian Guardian.

Our Lord and His Apostles founded ONE Church, or "outward and visible society," eighteen hundred years ago. Not several Churches—one for Judea—another for Greece—a third for Italy—and a fourth and fifth for Spain and Gaul; but ONE Church for all nations—infallible, because of our Lord's continual presence with it—indefectible and immortal, because of His promise that the gates of Hell should never prevail against it. This ONE society exists now.—How, and by what notes shall we distinguish it from

all other societies calling themselves Church, or Churches; so that we may unite ourselves therewith? Bossuet, in his famous "Conference" with M. Claude of Charenton, assigns these notes, or marks, of the ONE true Church with his usual clearness and precision:—

"We have only to ascertain which is that Church—or outward and visible society—of which it cannot be said that it has formed itself by separation from any other society—which is to be found prior to all separations—and from which all other existing societies have separated."

By applying the above tests, we shall be quickly in a position to judge betwixt the claims of Romanism and Anglicanism, to the title of the ONE Catholic Church; and to decide upon the question, as stated by our Anglican cotemporary—Is that ONE outward and visible society, known in history as the Roman Catholic Church, which is to be found in every part of the world, and under every form of Government, and which recognises Pius IX. Bishop of Rome, as the successor of St. Peter, as its head under God upon earth—or is that other, and totally distinct, outward and visible society, known in history as the United Church of England and Ireland, which exists, and can exist, only in the British dominions, and which recognises Queen Victoria successor of Henry VIII. as its head under God upon earth—the ONE outward and visible society founded by our Lord and His Apostles eighteen hundred years ago; and to which it is the "plain duty" of every baptised person in the world to submit himself? Both cannot be: for two distinct, separate, and mutually antagonistic, societies cannot be one society. The question does not seem a very difficult one to settle, for him who approaches it in good faith, and without prejudice.

The Roman Catholic argues, that the outward and visible society, known as the "United Church of England and Ireland," and which acknowledges Queen Victoria as, under God, its supreme head upon earth, is not the ONE outward and visible society founded by Christ Himself, and with which all Christians are bound to unite themselves. Because:—

1st. That society, with which only we are bound to unite ourselves, is "ruled only by our Lord's appointed servants, with whom He promised to be ever present;" and it does not appear, from any reliable historical documents, that our Lord ever appointed the Sovereigns of England to bear supreme rule, or to have any, the least, jurisdiction in His Church; or that the promise of His continual presence can be so interpreted as to apply to the members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the majority, for the time being, of the House of Commons.

Because:— 2nd. The outward and visible society now existing under the name of the "United Church of England and Ireland," was once merged in, and formed an integral and undistinguishable portion of, that other society known as the Roman Catholic Church, against which, according to Anglicans, "the gates of Hell have prevailed;" and therefore it cannot be that ONE immortal society against which the gates of Hell never were to prevail.

Because:— 3rd. The said society formed itself by, and in virtue of, an act of separation from another pre-existing society; and, according to the marks laid down by Bossuet, it is impossible that a society which owes its distinctive existence to an act of separation from another pre-existing society, can be the ONE original society founded by our Lord Himself.

And because:— 4th. The outward and visible society known as the "United Church of England and Ireland," and which recognises Queen Victoria, as, under God, its supreme head, having been "Established by Law" since the XVI. century, has not been in existence eighteen hundred years; and therefore cannot by any possibility be the ONE visible society "Established By Our Lord Himself and His Apostles, eighteen hundred years ago."

Many other reasons might we assign; but these, we think, are sufficient to justify us in refusing to recognise in the "United Church of England and Ireland—by Law established"—the ONE outward and visible society—established by our Lord and His Apostles eighteen hundred years ago—ruled by our Lord's appointed servants—against which the gates of Hell were never to prevail—with which our Lord promised to be ever present—which was, therefore, is, and ever must be, infallible, immortal, indefectible; and with which it is the "plain duty" of all Christians—Englishmen and Russians—Irishmen and Brazilians—Greeks, Spaniards, and Scotchmen—to unite themselves, if they wish to save their souls.—God has not been pleased to appoint one Church as the means of salvation for the subjects of Queen Victoria, and another Church for the subjects of Napoleon III. If, then, the "United Church of England and Ireland" be indeed the ONE society spoken of by our Toronto cotemporary, the duty of all Christians, throughout the world, to unite themselves with it—to submit to its authority in matters of faith and discipline—and to acknowledge Queen Victoria as, under God, "Supreme Head and Governor" of the ONE outward and visible society called the Church of Christ—is, no doubt, "plain." What our Anglican friend however has not succeeded in making "plain," is, that the said "United Church of England and Ireland" Established by Law, is the "ONE outward and visible society" established eighteen hundred years ago by our Lord and His Apostles. When the Toronto Church shall have done this, but not till then, may he expect both Romanists, and Methodists, to tender it their spiritual allegiance.

In conclusion, let us submit to our Toronto cotemporary, a little difficulty into which the perusal of his article, on the Church, and—the "plain duty of all Christians"—has thrown us; and which, we trust, he will solve.

According to the Toronto Church's theory, there must have been in existence, at the commencement of the XVI. century—ONE outward and visible society—founded fifteen hundred years before that period, by our Lord Himself and His Apostles, and ruled by His appointed servants—with which ONE outward and visible society our Lord was then; and ever had been, present—against which the gates of Hell had never prevailed—and with which it was the "plain duty" of all Christians to unite themselves; and from which therefore it was inexcusable for any one to separate himself, on any pretense whatsoever. Now, here is our difficulty. Either that great religious organisation, known in history as the Roman Catholic Church—and which, with the exception of the Greek Church, was the only society then existing that so much as professed to be that "ONE outward and visible society," or Church founded by our Lord Himself—was what she professed to be, or she was not.

I. If she was—what judgment must we pass on those who separated themselves from the Roman Catholic Church?

II. If she was not—what other "ONE outward and visible society" then existing, was?

III. To what ONE, pre-existing, outward and visible society did the Reformers, who separated themselves from the ONE great religious organisation, or society, called the Roman Catholic Church, unite themselves? We pause for a reply.

A rather lively controversy has for some time been carried on betwixt our respected cotemporaries, the Boston Pilot, and the Catholic Citizen of Toronto, on the advantages offered by British North America to the Irish emigrant. Whilst the latter very justly, we think, calls the attention of the Irish Catholic to the superior merits of Canada, the Boston Pilot, with a very pardonable enthusiasm for the honor of his native land, insists upon giving the preference to the United States. The question is a very interesting one; and highly important, not only to the emigrant, but to the fortunes of Catholicity in the New World. To us it seems to resolve itself into the question—In which country—the Canadas or the United States—will the Irish Catholic immigrant find the greater facilities for practising his religion, and transmitting to his children his ancestral faith? Viewed in this light—remembering how numerous are the defections amongst her Irish children settled in the United States, that the Church has had to deplore—looking too at the irreligious and anti-Catholic system of education which almost universally obtains in the neighboring Republic, and at the anti-Catholic bigotry of the different States' Legislatures—we heartily coincide in opinion with the Catholic Citizen, that the United States do not, at the present moment—hold out many inducements to the Irish Catholic emigrant who desires above all things to serve God, and to bring up his children as good Catholics.

But the Boston Pilot, shirking somewhat the religious side of the question, appeals to national and political prejudices. "It is Paradoxical—very"—says our Boston cotemporary—"that people who have heretofore been most clamorous in their denunciations of British tyranny, British hatred of Catholicity, British hatred of the Celtic race, should now be foremost in the same movement to place that same religion, and that same race, under the beneficent rule of the same tyranny." It seems to us that the "Paradox" consists in the false stating of the question by the Boston Pilot; and that upon the same principles as those upon which "British tyranny," &c., have been denounced, "American tyranny, American hatred of Catholicity, and American hatred of the Celtic race" might be denounced in still stronger terms.

In truth however, the hatred, whether of Britons or Americans, towards the Irish Celt has its origin entirely in religious, and not in any national or political differences; and instead of "British tyranny," "American hatred," &c., we should read "Protestant tyranny, Protestant hatred," &c. We should then have merely to decide whether American Protestantism is one with whit less hostile to Celtic Catholicity, than is British Protestantism. Unless the Boston Pilot can answer this question in the affirmative, his allusions to "British" hostility are perfectly irrelevant.

Yet, even upon secular and political grounds—abstraction being made of the religious element—we contend, in common with many other of our Irish Catholic cotemporaries, that here in British North America, with its modified monarchical institutions, the immigrant, whether Celt or Saxon, Catholic or Protestant, will find himself in possession of a far greater amount of freedom, personal and political, than he would, if settled in the United States; and that, because of our British connexion, and the wholesome restraint which our monarchical institutions—sadly impaired as they have been—still impose upon democratic despotism. We desire to say nothing against the political institutions of our neighbors; but we may be pardoned if we give the preference to our own, as giving to those who live under them, more ample security from mob violence and mob persecution, than can be enjoyed under the more popular system of the United States—a system, which however beautiful in theory, in practice but too often degenerates into the most absolute despotism that the world has ever witnessed. Law in the United States, is no longer the synonym of right. It is but the expression of the will of a brute majority for the time being; and he who is subject to the Will of any—save God—whether it be to the Will of one, or the Will of a million, is a slave. In Russia he is the slave of a monarchical, in the United States of a polyarchical, despotism. Of the two, the latter is the more cruel, the more hopeless, and the more debasing.

But to the Irish Catholic, the political aspect of

the question, is less important than the religious; and if he is truly wise he will be guided in the choice of his future home, by spiritual, rather than by temporal, motives. He will therefore, doubtless, call to mind, that the "tyranny" and "hatred" to which the Boston Pilot refers, are of Protestant, and not necessarily of British origin; and that—in that he has been evil treated—it has been, not as an Irishman, not as a Celt, but as a Catholic, and as a Papist. So true is this, that the worst enemies of Ireland and Irishmen have ever been, not Britons, but Irishmen—traitors to their country, because first of all apostates from their country's faith. Hence the proverb, "If you want to roast an Irishman, you will always find a dozen Irishmen ready to turn the spit;" Orangemen and Protestants, whether Celts or Saxons, are the real tyrants of Ireland, and the implacable enemies of all true Irishmen. The curse then of Ireland is not British connexion, but "Protestant Ascendancy,"—and the latter is, as the Boston Pilot must admit, and as all the Acts of the different States' Legislatures testify, rampant throughout the great Republic.

And we would ask again—amongst whom, in what class of society, does the anti-Catholic, and therefore anti-Irish, prejudice, chiefly obtain? We hesitate not to answer—Not amongst the aristocratic classes of Great Britain, and the supporters of monarchical and aristocratic institutions. These may be bad enough; but they are not the prime movers in the anti-Catholic crusade; and their sin consists chiefly in this—that they so widely echo the brutal howl, and but too faithfully reflect the rabid bigotry, of the Protestant middling and commercial classes, and of Protestant democracy. Neither monarchy nor aristocracy is so hostile to Catholicity—and therefore to the Irish Catholic—as is democracy or modern liberalism. It is the Protestant democracy of Great Britain that speaks by the mouth of a Spooner and a Chambers; just as on this Continent, it is Protestant democracy that wrecks churches, burns convents, passes "Church Property Bills," and inspires the gallant "Smelling Committee" of the Massachusetts Legislature.

But whatever the faults of the British Government in the Old World, and from whatsoever causes proceeding, how, would we ask, has it treated its Catholic subjects in the New? For this after all is the real question at issue. And here again we hesitate not to reply that, if its conduct has not been altogether irreproachable, it must still—we do not say compare, but contrast most favorably with the Government of the United States. If, for instance, the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada have still grievances to complain of in the matter of education, those grievances are as nothing, when compared with those under which their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists labor in the land of civil and religious liberty; and, such as they are, they proceed from, and are perpetuated by, not the British Government and its agents—but from, and by, the anti-Catholic rancor of our half-Yankeefied Canadian Protestants, and the obstacles which Protestant democracy opposes to the good intentions of a Government which, we sincerely believe, is desirous of acting equitably towards all its subjects. It is not—we repeat it advisedly—it is not from our British connexion, from British monarchy, or British aristocracy—that the grievances of the Catholics of Upper Canada proceed. If, in that section of the Province, Catholics have still to complain of a most iniquitous school system, we must blame—not Lord Elgin, nor the present Governor-General, nor even Sir A. McNab and his colleagues—but our Canadian Protestant demagogues; whose scarcely concealed policy is to establish "Protestant Ascendancy" in this country, by assimilating all our institutions, social and political, to those of the model republic which the Boston Pilot holds up to the admiration of the intending Irish Catholic emigrant. Now, as "Protestant Ascendancy" is the real curse of Ireland, and not "British tyranny" or "British connexion"—and as in fact, the permanence of our British connexion is, humanly speaking, the best safeguard against "Protestant Ascendancy" in Canada—there is no "Paradox" in the advice given by the Catholic Citizen and his cotemporaries, to the Irish emigrant casting about him in search of a home. We recommend Canada, because, thanks to our British connexion, and our numerous French Catholic population, the curse of "Protestant Ascendancy" in Canada, is at present impossible. The "Paradox" of the Boston Pilot is a "Paradox" to those only who allow themselves to be blinded by a morbid hatred of Great Britain—or rather, of Great Britain's monarchical and aristocratic institutions; and who falsely attribute to those causes the anti-Catholic legislation which still disgraces her Statute Book. Recent events have however shown that Protestant republicans, and Protestant democrats, are far more dangerous enemies and bitter persecutors of Catholics, than Protestant Monarchs, or Lords and Barons—and that democratic Protestantism is a more loathsome tyrant even than British aristocratic Protestantism. Now as it is as Catholics, and not as Irishmen, that Celtic Papists are persecuted, it stands to reason that they have far less to dread from "British tyranny" in Canada than from "Yankeefie tyranny" in the United States. Our advice then to Irish Catholics is—stop at home in Ireland if you can. If you must emigrate, select for your future home that country which is least subject to Protestant influences.

CHILD MURDER IN PROTESTANT COUNTRIES.

Our readers will find, by referring to the TRUE WITNESS of the 2nd and 9th of March, a translation of an interesting article on the "INSTITUTE OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD"—a Catholic society expressly founded for rescuing the children of heathen China from the cruel fate to which they are exposed by their

unnatural parents. "They expose them, sell them, or even kill them, according as they please"—we are told. "Hence poor children perish every year by hundreds, by thousands, nay, by hundreds of thousands; they are either cast into the rivers, or exposed in the streets and on the highways, to the ferocity of dogs and swine, who literally eat them alive."

Under the heading—"INFANTILE UNKNOWN," an American Protestant paper of the 16th ult., writes as follows:—

"In the weekly reports of the mortality in this city, made by the Health Commissioners, the number of deaths put down as 'Infantile Unknown' is generally as large, if not larger, than those from any other cause on the list. This, taken in connection with the fact, that, not a week passes but two or three infants are found dead in the streets, shows a depraved state of morals among a certain class of the community..... Only a few days ago, the body of an infant was found after it had been torn to pieces by dogs; and by the time its remains were consigned to the Potter's field, another was found in the open street, which too would have fallen a prey to brutes, but that it was found before the warmth of life had left the form of clay."

For the succor of the perishing heathens of China in particular, the "INSTITUTE OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD" was originally founded; and of late it has greatly extended itself in Canada. Seeing however that the United States are easier of access than the Chinese Empire, and that from the above extract, it would appear that the morals of the former are fully as depraved as are those of the latter country, it seems to us that a branch of the same "INSTITUTE" might profitably be established in Catholic Canada, with the object of rescuing little Protestant children in the United States from the fangs of dogs and swine, to which their unnatural parents expose them; just as in China, heathen fathers and mothers cast their offspring to be devoured by brutes. To convert China from Heathenism, would, no doubt, be a glorious triumph for our missionaries. Would it not however be equally glorious for our Catholic Canada, to send the light of the Gospel and Catholic civilisation, to the corrupt and thoroughly depraved Protestants of the United States? Why should we reserve all our sympathies for Heathen China, when Protestant America stands fully as much in need of our assistance? Infanticide is of so frequent occurrence in the United States—as we showed last week by an extract from the Medical Journal of Boston—as already to have produced a marked effect upon the population of that intensely Protestant City. Day by day the evil is increasing; scarce a week passes but what unbaptised children are cast out into the streets, to be devoured by dogs and swine. Shall we then not make an effort to rescue these unhappy little beings from the horrid fate to which their unnatural parents consign them—and to instil the first principles of humanity into the breasts of the mothers of Protestant America?

The task may be a difficult one; but it will be the more glorious for that very reason. Glorious to the Church; glorious too to Catholic Canada, whose early annals are so rich in the heroic deeds of the Jesuit martyrs, and which has already done so much to bring the heathen Red-men of North America into the One Fold of Christ. As a reward for its faithfulness, and the blood so nobly spilt in the cause of Christ, it may perhaps be yet reserved for Canada to send forth its Catholic missionaries to convert and civilise the Anglo-Saxon Protestants of the United States. To man this may seem impossible, but to God all things are possible; and it would be unworthy of us, as Catholics, after seeing the wonderful work amongst the Indians, to despair of the conversion, even of the Puritans of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Montreal Witness complains that Catholic hospitals in Montreal receive from the public funds of the Province, the sum of £750, for the current year. He forgets to add however, that the non-Catholic hospitals, and other Protestant charitable asylums in the same city, receive from the same source, still larger sums; viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Amount. Montreal Hospital, £1,000; Orphan Asylum, 150; Ladies' Benevolent Society, 100; Lying in Hospital, 75. Total £1,325.

Our cotemporary may reply, that these Institutions extend their assistance to Catholics, as well as non-Catholics. Granted; but it may be said with equal truth that the Hotel Dieu, the St. Patrick's Hospital, and all our other Catholic Institutions, receive Catholics and non-Catholics indiscriminately; and that the Protestant clergy have always, if they chose to avail themselves of it, free access to the members of their own persuasion, therein tended.

Far be it from us to grudge the assistance given by Government to the charitable Institutions of our non-Catholic fellow citizens. On the contrary; if not sufficient for the wants of their poor, we would gladly see it increased, so as to enable them to do more good. Why then should Protestants take it ill that a similar assistance, is, by Government tendered to our Catholic Asylums?

The Catholic Institutions of Lower Canada are burthened with the charge of a greater number of poor persons than are the Protestant; and for this simple reason. That not only is the Catholic population far greater, but that, hitherto the immigration has been chiefly made up of Irish Catholics, compelled by poverty to leave their native land. Our Canadian Catholic Asylums have in fact to provide for, not only the pauperism of Canada, but the pauperism of Ireland as

well; that pauperism again, which is the immediate product of Protestant misrule, and Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland.

We say that Catholics do not grudge Protestants the aid their Institutions receive from Government. We may add, that the conduct of the Legislature and of the Canadian Ministry, shows that with a few trifling exceptions, our Protestant fellow citizens grudge not our Catholic Institutions their share of the Government grant. Long may this good feeling continue; and may the only rivalry betwixt Catholic and Protestant Asylums be—not which shall receive the greater share of the public funds; but—which shall do the more good, and relieve the wants of the greater number of poor.

"POWERFUL WRITING."—The Canadian Temperance Advocate must be allowed, even by its opponents, to make up in strong language for what it wants in strong argument. We lay some specimens of this "Powerful Writing" before our readers, taken from an article on the "Factory Girl," the daughter of a drunkard, and the mother of the supposed writer:—

"God! how the veins knot and burn as the tide whose every drop is bitter with the memory of her wrongs sweeps to our fingers' ends. Our soul throbs firmly in our nib until we clutch involuntarily for a good blade, and wish the drink traffic embodied in one demon form, that we could go forth with God's blessing and smit the hell-borne monster."

"God of justice and truth! give us but the power today, and we would strangle every hydra whose breath is blasting the hope of others as it blasted hers."

Now, is not this the "height of fine writing entirely?" Temperate too—very—for a Temperance Advocate—is it not? If we did not know our Advocate however, we should be inclined to suspect that, like the "deputy shepherd" at the great annual meeting of the "Brick Lane Branch of the Grand Ebenezer Temperance Association," he had been a "winding of himself up very tight with brandy and water, and couldn't leave off till he got a little sober." What fancy, though!—what a poetic temperament our Temperance Advocate, has got to be sure. We see him now before us, savagely dashing off a glass of milk and water, and a leading article for his readers—his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling—his "veins knotting and burning as the tide," &c.—his editorial "soul firmly throbbing in his nib"—and his fingers "involuntarily clutching for a good blade;" whilst, in imagination, and with "God's blessing," "he goes forth to smite a traffic embodied in a demon form, and to strangle hydras"—that is to say—all "Licensed Victuallers." Oh! man, man! It is lucky that you are a Temperance Advocate, and given to thin potations. If milk and water have such power to stir your noble soul, what would it not be were you to indulge in "swipes" or "heavy wet?" What—if you were addicted to "slings" "sherry-cobblers?" or "goes of brandy?"

And again, what shall we think of the morality inculcated, by the following extract, which we suppose is a Temperance Advocate's practical commentary on the Commandment—"Honor thy Father and Mother?"

"The factory girl once idolized that father, but hunger, and poverty, and abuse have taught her to hate him; and as he goes to the groggery in the morning, an involuntary prayer goes up from the child's heart that he will no more return."

Drunkenness is a sad evil, and a drunkard a sad sight. But there is a worse—that of a little girl, who "hates her father" and daily prays for his death. We cannot say that we much like the charity of a Protestant "Temperance Advocate."

As another specimen, take the following from the pen of a self-dubbed Christian divine—Dr. Cheever:

"No beings on God's footstool are more perfectly the slaves of Satan than the distiller and venders of the liquid fire. They stand at the devil's sluice-ways, open his turnpike gates, and tend his mightiest and most destructive engines. If God had given them his own thunderbolts and lightning, or the sweep of bursting volcanoes and earthquakes, to wield at their pleasure, they could not thus become such destroyers of mankind as they now are."

Would it not be well if a "Temperance Advocate" could be temperate in his language as well as in his liquor? Should he not remember the words of the Apostle?—St. James, i., 26: "Si quis autem putat," &c.

As a specimen of our Temperance friend's logic, we need only give the following. It is evidently a "Temperance" syllogism:—

- 1. "Prohibition is right"—p. 136.
2. "Right shall prevail"—Ib.

The conclusion of course is, that the "Maine Liquor Law" must be established in Canada. This is like the logic of the old Puritans:—

Resolved—
1. "That the earth, and the fulness thereof, belong unto the Saints."

Resolved—
2. "That we are the Saints."
Conclusion—Enter Saints, and take possession.

On Monday last a party of laborers and mechanics employed on the Grand Trunk Railway works, struck for higher wages and shorter time. We regret to say, that, not content with this, they visited some of the workshops in Griffintown, and compelled the men therein engaged to join them in their demands; which, however reasonable in themselves, should be urged without infringing upon the rights of others. If one man has the right to refuse to work upon the terms offered by his employers, another has just as good a right to accept those terms; and the inevitable consequence of the tyrannical interference of one set of laborers with another, will be to drive employers and capital from the country where such interference is practised. No one can blame working men for

holding out for higher wages, especially in these hard times; but it is impossible to sympathise with them, when they attempt to intimidate others, or to prevent their brethren from earning such wages as they can get.

A Special Meeting of the City Council—His Honor the Mayor in the Chair—was held on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the best means of preserving the peace of the city, threatened by the misunderstanding betwixt the Grand Trunk Railway Contractors, and their workmen. From uncontradicted statements by many of the members of the Corporation, it would seem that the contractors are themselves to blame for the disturbances that have occurred. They, last year induced large numbers of men to emigrate to this country on the express understanding that they—the said immigrants—should be employed on the public works, at the rate of 5s. per diem for 10 hours' work a day. Since then the price of provisions and house rent have increased; and instead of honestly adhering to their original bargain, the contractors turn round upon their men, and attempt to extort from them, 12 hours' work, for 4s. 2d. If these statements be true—and though publicly reiterated in the City Council, they have not as yet been contradicted—the knavish conduct of the contractors merits the reprobation of every honest man in the community. Cursed be that defrauderth the labourer of his hire.

In the meantime, our energetic Mayor is taking every means to preserve the peace. A proclamation has been issued, calling upon the citizens to come forward and enrol themselves as special constables; and we trust that the hands of the authorities will be so strengthened as to enable them to enforce respect for the law, and the rights of property. It should be borne in mind, however, that if property has its rights, it has its duties as well; and that the latter are full as sacred as the former. Amongst these duties we include the obligation on the employers of labor to fulfil to the letter the terms of the contract—implied or expressed—by them entered into with the laborer—an obligation which it is as much the duty of the authorities to enforce—no matter at what cost—as it is their duty to put down mob violence, and breaches of the peace. If it be true that the contractors have failed, in one iota, in their original agreement with the workmen, we sincerely trust that they may be compelled by law to make atonement to the poor laborers whom they have duped. However, pending investigation, we pronounce no opinion on the conduct of the contractors; it is a subject which should be strictly inquired into.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Legislative Council has voted an address to the Governor in favor of a fixed seat of Government, and has requested the Lower House to concur in the motion. The question is exciting a good deal of public attention.—Every body seems to admit the evils of an itinerant Parliament; but the difficulty is, to fix upon a permanent site which shall give satisfaction to all. There are so many local jealousies that it seems impossible to conciliate every body.

LOOK OUT FOR PILFERERS.—A gang of petty thieves infest the suburbs, and are in the habit of paying nocturnal visits to the yards and out-houses of our citizens, carrying off anything they can lay their hands on. Had we a really effective Police, or any thing but a set of dozy-headed muffs, some of these gentry would ere now have found their way to the House of Correction.

The river is now clear of ice; and the masts of small schooners, and the tall funnels of the steamers alongside the wharves, announce the commencement of the navigation of 1855.

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN FOR MAY.—The present number of this cleverly conducted periodical contains some very brilliant articles, written of course in a Protestant spirit, and from a Protestant point of view.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald gives a lively description of the appearance of members in the Legislative Assembly, during one of the debates on the "Maine Liquor Law;" a measure, which we are happy to see has been satisfactorily disposed of, for this session at least:—

"Sleepy members—perhaps a majority of the House—were seen established upon their backs or broadsides, with their heads accommodated on such cushions as their campaigning skill had enabled them to provide by forage in the neighborhood, snoring between the intervals when more anxious watchers roused them to give their votes. Gentlemen who affect joviality and sociability, instead of being awake at short, and fast sleep at long intervals, were merely visible and invisible at corresponding times, but whichever side they voted on, they were always on hand when the bell rang. Old soldiers—it is well understood that it requires a few campaigns to teach a recruit to save his own life—paired off, and thus exercised all possible weight upon the decision of the question, while they did not deprive themselves of their natural rest. Others quite as much alive to comfort, but more depressed by the necessity of having their names on the votes quietly retired in good time; knowing that they had seven or eight good hours of bed before the decision, and trusting to the zeal of friends to send to their Hotels and Boarding Houses in time for them to come to the division. To add to the whole, you must imagine a few gentlemen, who, knowing that a long useless talk was to come off, had accepted invitations to dinners, and who dropped into the Houses in full dress, a little disordered, between 11 and half-past 1 o'clock, to express their sentiments on the 'Maine Law. One of the staunchest voters throughout in favor of the law, was a gentleman, who,

on a late sitting of similar length, is said to have voted some half dozen times in virtue of ice applied to his temples, and a friend on each side of him to keep him up. Some speakers were wonderfully eloquent in what is called the poetical style of oratory; and one compared the position of the ministry to that of a 'sublime mountain, with its head in the clouds, while a wild ocean of snarling puppies, lashed by fierce winds, hurled their puny but angry waves at his frowning feet.' After that it is unnecessary to say that the orator vomited—and when he voted next, about breakfast time, came in a cab, with one of the messengers on the box, looking very much like Somnambula when you see her at the play going over the bridge. Finally, the Bill was carried by very sleepy gentlemen, by very bilious-looking gentlemen, by very unshaven gentlemen, by a few fresh-shaven gentlemen, and upon the whole, by a body of gentlemen very glad the job was over just in time for late breakfast at the hotels.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—We rejoice to learn, by special telegraphic despatch from Quebec last night, that, for the present at least, an end is put to the absurd, and we must add dishonest and dishonorable pandering to popular fanaticism on this subject in our House of Assembly. Our correspondent tells us "the Temperance Bill" is defeated. Mr. Loranger raised the question that, being a Bill affecting Trade and Revenue, it should have been originated in Committee.—The Speaker maintained the objection, and on division, the House sustained him. The Bill must therefore, be begun over again, which is impossible this session. Herald of Tuesday.

WILLIAM GRAY.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a respite of the sentence of this man—condemned to death for the murder of his wife at the last criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench in this city—until Friday, the 8th of June next. In the meantime, a Commission has, we understand, been appointed to examine into and report upon all the circumstances connected with his trial and the heinous crime of which he was convicted—as is alleged by his friends and some members of the jury by whom he was found guilty, upon the false evidence of an important witness, against him. We learn, on the other hand, that this alleged perjured witness—John Reilly, a brother of Gray's deceased wife—has instituted legal proceedings against his accusers, in vindication of his character.—Herald.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LATE VISIT TO MONTREAL.—An action was instituted on Wednesday, by Messrs. Quimet & Co. against His Excellency for the sum of £100, on behalf of Mrs. St. Julien of the Donegana Hotel, being the amount of her bill on the occasion of his visit, which the Corporation refused to pay on the ground that it was exorbitant.—Ib.

Some of the circulars published on Saturday, announced that flour had been sold in Montreal for all May delivery for 43. 3d., and that 43s. 9d., was asked for all June; but Monday's mail brought word that all that could be obtained in the lake ports of Upper Canada had been bought up for all May and June delivery at 46s. 3d., to 47s. 6d., and that in several parts famine was apprehended. This will, of course, put up the price greatly here; and there is reason to apprehend an actual famine in Lower Canada, which has no food of its own, and whose supplies from Canada West have been diverted by a pressing demand from the States.—Montreal Witness.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock in the stables of the St. Louis hotel, Notre Dame Street, which was speedily extinguished by our active Fire Brigade.

EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY.—It is stated that \$3,000 worth of butter from Canada and Nova Scotia was entered on Wednesday last at the Boston Custom House.—It is rather too bad of brother Jonathan to be running away with the butter from us at this rate.—Sun.

Birth.
On the 20th ult., Mrs John Levey, of a son.
Died.
In this city, on the 29th ult., John William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Bell, Customs Department.
At St. Ann's, Lapointiere, on the 19th April, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Malone, aged six years and six months.

EDUCATION.
MISS E. J. WILSON wishes to inform parents and guardians, that she intends OPENING a SCHOOL for young LADIES, on the 15th instant; and will be prepared to teach the common and higher branches of an English Education.
Also, Lessons given on the Piano.
No. 35, GABRIEL STREET,
GRIFFINTOWN,
Near the Gas Office.
May, 1855.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER
Has Removed from Notre Dame Street,
to
189, ST. MARY STREET,
QUEBEC SUBURBS.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 8th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Rectory Church.
The Subscription List in aid of the Very Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, Apostle of Temperance, will be laid before the Association.
By Order,
P. J. FOGARTY,
Asst. Secretary.
May 3.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—Upon the occasion of the approaching visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to her Majesty, the Emperor will be accompanied by Lord Cowley, and attended by Marechal Vaillant, Minister of War; Duc de Bassano, Grand Chamberlain; Colonel Fleury; and le Comte de Montebello. The Empress Eugenie will be attended by her Majesty's Grand Maitresse, la Princesse d'Essling (a daughter of General Massena), by la Comtesse de Montebello, and by Madame la Bedoyere.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE EAST.—A letter from Paris says—"I hear that the Emperor Napoleon expresses his firm determination to go to the East. 'Je pars,' he is reported to have said, 'and if they should make peace at Vienna I will sign the treaty at Constantinople.'"

LEVY OF 100,000 MEN IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* (Second Edition) says:—"It is rumored that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France, and that from 60,000 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Conference of Vienna."

Letters from Toulon state that the number of troops embarked at that port for the East since the 25th of February amounts to 14,717 men, and the vessels of all kinds employed to transport them to 21. The *Charlemagne* alone took 1,206.

THE FRENCH BALTIC FLEET.—The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of Rear-Admiral Penaud to the command of the French naval division in the Baltic. The French fleet, destined for service in the Baltic, and consisting of three line-of-battle ships, with the proper complement of frigates, corvettes, and smaller craft, will leave Cherbourg in two or three days to join the British fleet now assembled in the Downs.

EXPECTED ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.—A letter from Paris says:—"You may expect now to hear of serious fighting in the Crimea every day. Letters from the camp, written by officers of rank, state that the spring has a palpable effect upon the blood of the French soldier, and that it would be impossible to keep the army long in a state of inaction. Recent Telegraphic despatches speak of a movement towards Sebastopol from Eupatoria, by Turkish troops, supported by French. All that I hear in Ministerial quarters tends to show the probability of this intelligence being correct."

GERMAN POWERS.

It is said that, if peace be not restored by the Conference which is now sitting in the Austrian capital, the Emperor Francis Joseph will immediately declare war against Russia, and will push the war with vigor the most likely to obtain, with the least sacrifice of time, the ultimate object of the allies. On the other hand the same authority assures that the King of Prussia has written an imploring letter to the Czar, begging him, if possible, to make peace; and adding that, if peace be frustrated by unnecessary obstacles, Germany will take part with the Western Powers, and thus complete the isolation of Prussia.

A private letter from Brussels, from a person in a position to be well informed, contains the following passage:—"Prussia is deceiving you: you may take this for certain. Austria continues in the right path, but she fears Prussia. The Cabinet of the Hague is only waiting for an occasion to turn against Belgium and France. Be warned in time."

There are rumors of a contemplated rising against the King of Prussia in his Rhenish provinces, and some people say the sudden order sent to General Wedell proceeded from the apprehension of an insurrection, fomented by France.

The Frankfurt correspondent of the *Press* states the following as the general German view of the present state of the Anglo-French Alliance:—"The relative positions of France and England have ceased to be the same as at the commencement of hostilities. The one has receded in power and influence, whilst the other has advanced. England entered into the Russian war with the advantage of ancient reputation, stable government, and an army of renown. France was fresh from three revolutions—viz., the Constitution, the Republic, and the Empire; her administration was novel, her sovereign in a certain degree insecure, disrelished by the continental powers, and personally abused by the Ministers of Lord Aberdeen; but he had a *volonté de fer*, an imperishable name, and a grand army. What is the present state of the two nations? In one short year England has, by herself, tarnished her ancient fame—all but impeached the Aberdeen Ministry—her government is null and void—and her army destroyed, not by the enemy, but by her own miserable and administrative ineptitude. In that same year the throne of France has been consolidated, her Imperial Government is more than respected, the grand army has been trebled and the emperor has been told by M. Guizot that in power he rivals Russia, and that Europe is waiting his will. 'Thus spoke at the Casino one of the representatives at the Diet.'"

ITALY.

We are already informed that the Sardinian contingent goes to Constantinople for the present, but not to the Crimea. In case hostilities continue these troops will probably operate with the French in Bessarabia; but the arrangement by which they do not go to the Crimea is said to be chiefly owing to representations made by the Sardinian Government, who are unwilling to expose their men to an atmosphere which, as soon as the heat sets in, will become pestiferous from the unburied carcasses of animals which encumber the soil.

It was said at Rome that the English Government had determined on enlisting there for the Foreign

Legion, but the rumor has not been officially confirmed. The French Commandant, however, was getting recruits pretty fast, who were immediately shipped for Toulon, and thence to Algiers.

Cardinal of Westminster will be appointed Librarian of the Vatican, in place of Cardinal Mai.

At Venice the report of an Imperial visit is revived, which is expected to take place towards the end of this month.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg state confidently that the fanatical war party has completely got the upper hand, and that Alexander II.'s throne would not be worth a week's purchase if he were to attempt to thwart the current of national feeling. The rich nobles who in their hearts long for peace, and will be the greatest sufferers by the war, are compelled to swell the popular cry. They offer large contributions in the hope of averting a sweeping *ad valorem* property-tax amounting to confiscation. From the same sources we learn that the late appeal of the Synod of the Church to the Russian population has tended to inflame and fanaticise the mob in favor of the war.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 25th of March, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"It was observed the other day by a person well informed as to passing events, 'If we preserve Sebastopol and the fleet in the Black Sea, peace will be made at Vienna.' In fact, every one here believes that Prince Gortschakoff is invested with very extensive powers on all the points to be submitted to the discussion of the Conference, except on this keystone of all, which is to remain intact! No difficulty will even be made of dividing the supremacy in the Black Sea, but it is wished in the eyes of Russia to preserve in appearance the preponderance which she has hitherto had in that quarter. Russian diplomatists say:—"If the passage of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus be made free, it will be so much gained, and, if we cannot establish ourselves at the entrance of the Black Sea, we shall at least avail ourselves of the free passage allowed to all; and the alliance of the two naval Powers of the West is not eternal.' This reasoning, in a Russian point of view, is very simple. If you ask who is to pay the expense of the war, it is answered with surprising *naïveté*, 'Each will pay his own!' The Western Powers, it is moreover said here, saying that the feelings of the Greco-Slavonian population of Turkey are now more than ever in favor of Russia, and that the state of these populations, who look on her as their only protectress, imperiously calls for changes, will endeavor to realize ameliorations, and will give the necessary stipulations a form acceptable to Russia. Never, it is said, will the Russian Cabinet give up the present war unless it can say to the people, 'We have not failed in our sacred mission of protecting our co-religionists; on the contrary, we have extended that protection by sharing it with the other Powers.'"

The existence of a Russian fleet in the Black Sea is a novelty, and a dangerous novelty, in Europe. Till nearly the middle of the last century even the trade of the Russian merchants of the south was carried on in Turkish vessels, and the waters of the Euxine formed an undoubted portion of the Ottoman empire. The conquests of Catherine annexed the Crimea and a large extent of the coast to the Russian empire; but the Russian fleets which fought the battles of Tchesmé and Navarino had both entered the Mediterranean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and we believe that down to the present hour no Russian squadron has ever sailed through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Black Sea fleet has been created exclusively for the purpose of menacing and attacking Turkey. Its sole achievement in history is the massacre of Sinope, and, far from attempting to offer any naval resistance to the flags of England and France, the next purpose to which it was devoted was to block up the port of Sebastopol. In requiring from Russia the limitation of this fleet we only require of her the surrender of a weapon she has not long possessed, which she has never used for the purposes of legitimate warfare, and which she herself thought it prudent to sink at the first appearance of danger. It will not be seriously contended that Russia requires a fleet of line-of-battle ships to protect her from the maritime power of the Turks; but, if circumstances lead to the entry into the Black Sea of the fleets of the great maritime States, the experience of this war has already demonstrated that not a Russian pennant can keep afloat. Russia is, in fact, safer without a fleet in the Black Sea, provided she has the certainty that English and French squadrons will not pass the Straits, than she can be with a fleet which is utterly unable to cope with either of those Powers. If, on the contrary, the Straits were thrown open to all the naval Powers, she acquires a reasonable pretext for maintaining the largest fleet she can form, since she may have to resist their united force.—*Times*.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.—For the forthcoming campaign in the Baltic she is girding her loins; has prepared 300 gun-boats, completely armed and provisioned; is concentrating 120,000 troops in the Baltic provinces, and is dividing her maritime strength between Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel. So at least say the most recent letters from Warsaw; but these preparations were doubtless arranged long anterior to the present date, with a view of making the most desperate resistance in the event of the war continuing. The regiment of sharpshooters, formed of the serfs of the imperial domains, is said to be fully equipped and ready to take the field. Another corps of rifles has been formed, consisting of about 6,000 bee-hunters of the provinces of Wiatka and Wologda, accustomed, from the nature of their occupation, to all sorts of hardships and privations, and such crack shots that they are said to be able to pick off the queen bee with a bullet at a fabulous distance.

Two entrenched camps—each for 60,000 men—are in course of formation for the protection of the Baltic provinces of Russia, as great fears are entertained of a hostile landing on the coast from the British fleet.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—

I have seen communications from St. Petersburg, dated March 28; the intelligence may be reduced thus:—

"Extensive war preparations continued. The Governor of Odessa had reported that the increased fortifications of that city no longer rendered the presence of so large a force necessary for defence. Consequently, a number of troops had left the latter place for Sebastopol.

"Prince Gortschakoff did not entertain any doubt of being able to defend the Malakoff Tower. He engages to destroy the advanced works of the allies as soon as they are sufficiently advanced to do so. Russian ships were no longer able to assist the land operations. Marines and sailors had been for some time past employed in manning batteries on land.

"It was proposed to attack the army at Eupatoria towards the end of the present month, when a sufficient Russian force would have arrived and joined the army now employed in watching the Turks."

Some of the Vienna journals state that there are now about 30,000 men on their way to the Crimea from South Russia.

"General Liprandi," they add, "is arming the redoubts on the heights at Kamara with heavy guns, and General Osten-Sacken retains the newly-constructed defensive works on the Sapungora. Against these entrenchment, which cannot now be taken by a *coup de main*, the allies are obliged to construct approach-works, which the Russians are making every effort to destroy. The exertions of the Russian generals for the defence of the peninsula are immense, and likewise fortunate; but a long defence is not possible, and the often-repeated attempts to prevent the continuation of the siege have up to this period not had the wished-for result. From Odessa, under date of the 20th, it is reported that all the disposable troops were ordered to prepare to march to the Crimea. The entire strength of these reinforcements is estimated at 15,000 men, with 42 guns. Fresh troops from Bessarabia take the place of this force."

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna contains a letter from Sebastopol, which states that General Osten-Sacken, on the 18th March, published an order of the day enjoining all women to quit the town at once. The Grand Duke Nicholas, taking into consideration that a great number of these women possess nothing in the world, has been pleased to accord from his privy purse 100 roubles to each woman having a family to enable her to remove, and from 20 roubles to 50 roubles to each unmarried woman, according as the case might seem to require (the rouble is a little over 4s.). It was supposed that this order was given in anticipation of active hostilities being on the point of being resumed.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.—The following is an extract from a letter which has been received in this country from Moscow, relative to the treatment of the English prisoners in Russia:—"We have received a letter from an Englishman of great respectability near Veronege, telling us that 60 English soldiers, prisoners of war, are at present in that town, and that they are in a deplorable condition from want of hats, boots, and clothes. He adds, that 30 more wounded soldiers are expected, and he begs us to collect a sum of money for their use in Moscow. We have done so. They will receive from the English here 843 S. R. to-day. We shall be able to add a little to this, perhaps, in a few days. Every one contributes most gladly, but you will see that we cannot repeat this again. We all feel that the present want of our soldiers arises from the neglect of the officials of the Russian Government. No one can suppose that the Emperor himself would permit it if he knew it."

PROTESTANTISM AND INFANTICIDE.

The untiring efforts of such men as Lancaster have fructified, and the English people boast that a knowledge of reading is spread far and wide in England. It appears that in 1833 day schools of all kinds had one million two hundred and seventy-six thousand scholars, while the Sunday schools had no less than one million five hundred and forty-eight thousand. In 1851 the day scholars had increased to two millions one hundred and forty-four thousand—the Sunday to two millions four hundred and seven thousand. In short, in thirty-three years day scholars had increased more than threefold—Sunday scholars nearly sixfold. Meantime the population had no doubt increased from above eleven and a half millions to nearly eighteen millions, but still the increase of education was much more rapid, there being in 1818 of day scholars one seventeenth; of Sunday, one twenty-fourth of the population. In 1833 these numbers had become one-eleventh, and in 1851 one-eighth and one-seventh, and it is admitted on all hands that at least eighty-four per cent. of the boys of England and eighty-seven of the girls learn reading. According as this education diffused itself, the press augmented its activity in producing periodicals to feed the voracity for "useful knowledge" of the rising generation. The great diffusion of education sustains the swarming publications of Britain. The quarterly reviews have widened their circulation, and the smaller journals, the echoes of those leviathans, are constantly showered upon the country. Thus through a thousand channels English philosophy—the views and notions of the thinkers of Britain—are retained to the people.

We do not allude to the publications which are expressly composed to deprave the minds that feed on them. We allude to more pretentious publications, whose teachings, through a thousand cheaper channels, are rained far and deep into the popular mind; generally speaking, the multitudes do not read the reviews, but they read publications which translate them into popular language. The opinions which the writers who paraphrase the *Quarterlies* filter through the public mind may be easily understood if we glance

at the quarterlies themselves. Such doctrines as those for instance, of Malthus ooze upon the English reading public through a thousand vehicles. Speaking of the marriage unions of the poor a reviewer says:—

If every workman postponed marriage till he had saved enough for the wedding outlay, and till he sees a clear prospect of being able to support a family according to his own standard of decency and comfort, in a single generation the operative classes would be able to command the very highest rate of remuneration which the productiveness of industry could afford them. They would have the control of the labour market, and nobody could gainsay them. Whereas at present it is notorious that the poorest and least provident are always the first to marry and the quickest to multiply; that the agricultural peasant marries earlier than the artisan, the artisan than the tradesman, the tradesman than the noble or gentleman. The self denial involved in the involuntary postponements of marriage is, no doubt, great; but it is the price which nature has fixed for the object desired; it is condition of the blessing, &c.

The perpetual preaching of Malthusianism, instead of religion, is not without effect. Thus another periodical writer, alluding to the marriages of the working classes, says:—

From those hasty and most numerous marriages, which bring together two people who are with difficulty able to support themselves, and are living from hand to mouth, the consequences to those individuals must be to rear a pauper family, and to struggle continually with want and wretchedness, without any of the comforts, and scarcely the necessities of life; whilst the consequences to the community are, they bring into the market a surplus population who must, as a matter of course depress the rate of wages by increasing the supply to the labor market.

Such is the doctrine; now let us see the practice. "By their fruits shall you know them." The English poor have interpreted the teachings of Malthus as they have interpreted the Bible, in the interests of their own passions. That is, while indulging in the Malthusian *sin* of matrimony they have strangled their little ones. Malthus tells them, the *Edinburgh Review* tells them, a thousand vehicles of "useful knowledge" tell them, that "population has a constant tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence." To remedy this "the American Indians check population by infanticide, the inhabitants of different parts of Africa check population by infanticide," &c., &c.; and why should not English Protestants arrest the same increase through a similar instrumentality? Through a similar instrumentality they have certainly endeavored to arrest it. The case of Mary May shows how widely and deeply the doctrines of Malthus have been implanted in the English populace through the uncensured incursions of the English press; not that Mary May read Malthus, but she often conversed with superior artisans, engineers, who, through the media of the periodicals, had acquired an intimate familiarity with his views. A certain Mr. Wilkins, we are told, the Vicar of Wickes, was mainly instrumental in bringing the case of Mary May before a court of justice. From the moment Mary May came to reside in the parish of the Vicar he determined to keep a sharp eye on her movements, as he had heard that fourteen of her children had previously died sudden. A few weeks after arriving in his parish she called on him to request him to bury one of her children. When he expressed some surprise, she interrupted him by exclaiming, "Oh, sir, she went off like a snuff. All my children did so too." A short time elapsed, and she again waited on the Vicar to request him to bury her brother.

About a week after the funeral Mary May waited on him to sign a certificate to the effect, that her brother was in perfect health a fortnight before his death; that being the time at which she had entered him as a nominee in the Hardwich Burial Club. Suspicion was aroused, the brother's corpse was exhumed, doses of arsenic detected, and the woman arrested. She was convicted. Previously to conviction she refused to make any confession, but said, "If I were to tell all I know it would give the hangman work for the next twelve months."

"The wife of a Clergyman told me," says J. Kay, in his "Social Condition and Education of the People," page 443, "that visiting a poor district just when a child's death occurred, instead of hearing from the neighbours the language of sympathy for the parent, she was shocked by such observations as, 'Ah! it's a fine thing for the mother, the child is in two burial clubs.'" If the infanticides of Britain originate in the doctrines of Malthus, and the periodicals which we have quoted, the inference is, that a familiarity with the opinions of writers like Malthus, literary acquisitions in a word, will not, without religion, improve, but, will on the contrary, degrade the indigent classes beneath the brute creation.—*Tablet*.

WAR AND INDUSTRY.—The manufacturing system of modern times has contributed not a little to the disasters of the present war, and the humiliating attitude of the western powers. That system crowds into narrow precincts swarming masses of human beings swept from the rural districts. These find themselves placed in the most false and unnatural position. There is no moral tie between the master and the workers. He exercises no surveillance over them, and exacts no obedience save what is purely mechanical. Their lives are perfectly distinct. Have they the same God? Do they believe in the same religion? They never even think of such questions as these; money is the only question agitated between these parties. Had the factory system existed before the "Reformation," then, like the feudal castle, the industrial factory must have its chaplain; master and servants would have bent before the same altar, and heard in the shadow of the same pulpit discourses equally applicable to both, and their rights and duties would have been satisfactorily established. Obedience and labor on the part of the worker, would have been repaid with protection on that of the master. If industry is really to introduce a new organization of society, this method alone can enable it to succeed. But this method requires faith, and faith was killed by the "Reformation," an event to which the ruin of European society will be traced by future historians; because Protestantism, devoid of charity, is incapable of influencing the multitudes. It contemplates and describes, but never thinks of remedying the manifold evils of the factory system. The moral earthquake which exploded in 1848, and still broods secretly in the caverns of the world—though we now affect to forget it—Socialism is the offspring of this godless industry—an industry which, in the eyes of the multitude, has no object but to make money for a few at the expense of millions of lives. Before the "Re-

formation? When no doubt exhibited glaring errors, but when we regard their brilliant and generous virtues we feel half inclined to forget their failings.

COMBATANTS IN AND AFTER A BATTLE.—"So Ben wants to know more of the way we actually fight. I suppose he has half a wish to experience it, if not too dangerous.

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF PORTLAND.—The Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, the recently appointed Bishop of Portland, was consecrated for that See in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Sunday, 22nd ult.

FIRST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF CINCINNATI.—The first provincial council of this province will be opened, God willing, in the Cathedral of Cincinnati, on the fifth Sunday after Easter.—Vindicator.

A serious fire occurred in Boston on Friday last. The damage is estimated at half a million.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.—The constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law continues to be the all absorbing subject of discussion and conjecture in this State.

The following petition is in circulation in New York City:—"Whereas, the Honorable Legislature of the State of New York has by law prohibited the drinking of wine, beer, and other beverages, we, the undersigned, citizens of New York, respectfully suggest that the principle be extended to the prohibition of tobacco chewing, cigar and pipe smoking, snuff taking, and strong tea drinking."

RIOT AT CHICAGO.—A desperate riot in which four men were killed and several wounded occurred at Chicago on Saturday, arising out of the Maine law and license business.

WHEAT CROP IN THE WEST.—We have the best accounts of the coming wheat crop. From Iowa Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, all reports are cheering—the wheat fields never looked better.

An itinerant Protestant Clergyman in Cincinnati has been arrested, who was under engagements of marriage to eleven different ladies of that city.

INTOLERANCE.—The Albany Evening Journal thinks "it requires but little encouragement to draw down upon Catholics the penalties which, in other times Quakers endured."

"Woman's Rights" do not seem to find much favor in Illinois. The lower house of the legislature of the State has passed a resolution directing the imposition of a fine of \$500 on any lady who may lecture in public in any part of that Commonwealth, without first putting on man's apparel!

THE DEATH PENALTY.—The House of Representatives of Wisconsin by a vote of 44 to 27 have restored the death penalty in that State.

ARMED VESSELS TO BE BUILT.—The Boston Bee says an extensive shipbuilder at Medford, Mass., has received orders to build at the earliest moment, five vessels, of about five hundred tons each, upon the most improved clipper model.

The Citizen, the organ of Mr. Mitchell, has some remarks on Mr. Putnam's "Church Property Bill," from which we make some extracts:—"We hold," he says, "that it is not a proper subject for legislation at all—that it interferes with the personal rights and liberties of the citizen, both lay and ecclesiastic—that it is just doing indirectly the very thing that the constitution of the United States prohibits, 'making any law respecting an establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof.'"

A HUNGRY CARPET BAG.—The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it and commenced a voracious attack upon the viands placed before him.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order. W. F. SMYTH, Recording Secretary.

GABRIEL No. 2.—A colored individual, well known about town, who is periodically subject to flights of fancy, took it into his head to imitate the Scotchman, with the horn, among other eccentric performances, yesterday forenoon in Middle street.

One young man near Boston shot himself last week because he could not get a wife, and another because he could not obtain a divorce.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER?

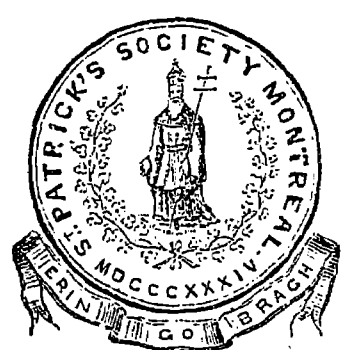
The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 36

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order. W. F. SMYTH, Recording Secretary.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON would beg to inform his numerous friends, and the citizens of Montreal in general, that he has REMOVED his Classical and Commercial School to that central, spacious and airy Building—(fronting La Gauchetière and St. Charles Borromeo Streets)—known as "THE SERVANTS' HOME."

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THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Public, that he has on hand a large quantity of Hams, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail.

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WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE. ONE large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with blinds and double windows, grates, &c. Also, a good Well of spring water, a Tank in the cellar for rain water, a Garden, Stables, Sheds, &c.

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An Autumn in Sicily, with splendid Plates, 25 0 0
Personal Recollections of the Life of Lord Cloncurry, The Boyne and the Blackwater, beautifully illustrated, by R. Wilde, 10 0 0
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THE ORATORS OF IRELAND.

- Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., edited by his Son, John O'Connell. Second edition; 2 vols. 8vo., 12
Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, edited by Dr. Madden, two volumes, 6 3
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MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for commodity names (Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.) and prices per unit (per minot, per bush, etc.) dated May 1, 1855.

A CARD.

MR. J. D. DRESSER, having retired from the late Firm of Thomas Patton & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally...

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The greatest want of the present day is books combining instruction and amusement, which Catholic Parents can safely place in the hands of their children. It now rests with the Catholic public, whether that want shall be supplied or not. We intend to issue the first volume of the Popular Library on the 15th of February, and will continue to issue a volume every month, for one year at least, and if we are only seconded in our efforts, we will continue the Series for years to come. But it depends entirely on the encouragement we receive. One thing is certain, that it is the duty of Catholics to encourage a project like this; by doing so they will enable us to multiply useful and entertaining books at a moderate price.

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January 30, 1855.



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

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

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Dec., 1854.

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The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1855. M. P. RYAN.

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

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

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

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street. Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.

Montreal, May 10, 1854. PATTON & BROTHER.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

NO. 84, ST. DONAVENTURE STREET.

Mr. DANIEL DAVIS

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

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

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

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN MC CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,)

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

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

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

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Three to four bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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

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

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

LANARK, C.W.

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

DONALD M'RAE

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

St. John's.

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

GEO. FRENCH.

COBURN.

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day. Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmonary Syrup."

D. McMILLAN

SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854.

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

ANGUS M'DONALD

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

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

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

L. J. LLOYD

DANVILLE, Oct., 1854.

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

A. C. SUTHERLAND

MONTREAL, July 12, 1854.

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

JOHN BIRKS & Co.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS:

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

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

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE,

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

Quebec, May 1, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

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

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

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