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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.)

The last telegraphic intelligence from the Crimea realizes the sanguine expectations which we had entertained of the victorious progress of the allied forces both in the Sea of Azoff and in the lines before Sebastopol. On the 3rd, 5th, and 6th of June the squadron commanded by Captain Lyons, of the steam corvette *Miranda*, and by Captain De Seidaiges, of the French navy, directed its formidable operations with complete success against the important towns of Taganrog, Marioupol, and Gheisk, in the Sea of Azoff. The two former places are well known as the chief outposts of that part of Russia; the latter is a smaller port on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Taganrog, lying to the south-west of the old Turkish fort of Azoff. At all these places immense supplies of stores and provisions belonging to the enemy appear to have been found and destroyed, and we are satisfied that no military operation could have produced greater effect on the Russians as a people than this sudden and irresistible visitation of the naval forces of the allies. The fate of an army and the maintenance of a struggle like that which is going on before Sebastopol are but imperfectly known or comprehended by the bulk of the Russian nation, but the destruction of the Imperial magazines at such places as Taganrog, Berdiansk, and Marioupol will be known to every trader who frequents the fairs of Nishni Novogorod; it will spread the terror of the British navy beyond the confines of Europe, and it will show the population of Russia that, even in the inland waters of the Sea of Azoff, the Imperial Government has not the means of saving its own property from destruction. It is evident from the scanty array of troops met with on these coasts, and the total want of adequate defence, that the available resources of the empire have been thrown upon the northern and western frontiers, for, while the shores of the Baltic are bristling with troops and fortifications, the towns on the Sea of Azoff were deliberately left to their fate. The attack on Taganrog must have been made by the gunboats and boats of the squadron, for the roads are so shallow that ships even of moderate draught cannot approach within several miles of the shore. The town stands on a lofty promontory, overlooking the coast of the Sea of Azoff to the mouth of the Don, and crowned by a citadel on the heights. As it is said to have been occupied by 3,500 men, we can hardly suppose that our forces landed or captured the place; but, as the greater part of these Russian towns and their storehouses are built of wood, they are liable to be destroyed with great rapidity from the sea. No doubt, we shall be told by those who in this contest reserve their sympathies for the sufferings of our adversaries that the destruction of these places is a painful act of rigor, but our object is to terminate the war, by rendering it intolerable to the people of Russia, and by depriving the Russian Government of the means of carrying it on; and we cannot profess to feel regret that the calamities of war which Russia has so often and so wantonly inflicted upon other nations, and which she has rekindled and prolonged upon the present occasion, should fall heavily upon her own subjects and her own resources. If but six weeks ago Prince Gortschakoff had assented to the limitation of the naval power of Russia, in pursuance of her own engagement, Taganrog, Berdiansk, and Kertch would still have been flourishing cities, and the allied squadrons would not have discovered that the vulnerable heel of the Russian empire is to be reached by the Straits of Yenikale.

Yet even these highly important achievements of the fleet subside into secondary importance when compared with the results of the last operations against Sebastopol itself. A former telegraphic message had already apprised us that the bombardment of the place recommenced for the third time on the 6th June, and it appears to have been sustained with great spirit for 36 hours. On the two previous occasions—the 17th of October and the 10th of April—it had been remarked that great effect was produced at the commencement of the operation, but that long before its termination the Russians found means to repair their works, and even to re-arm them with fresh guns. To surmount this impediment, and to take advantage of the results of the bombardment at the earliest possible moment, the French columns which occupied the advanced work in front of the Mamelon were ordered, at half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, to attack that position. Such a movement, made at that hour, and by day-light, against a work which had been powerfully fortified and armed by the Russians, proves that the guns in position had been silenced, and that the defence of the hill rested with the troops whom General Ostensacken had been able to collect on that point. The attack of the French was extremely brilliant, and the operation appears to have been short as well as

decisive. Within an hour the Mamelon was in the possession of our gallant allies, who pursued the Russians to the works of the White Tower, some 600 yards in the rear. The language of the despatch does not clearly explain whether the expression "White Works," used by Lord Raglan, applies to the Malakoff Tower or to the earthworks beyond it; but there is reason to believe that the tower itself had been destroyed in great part by the previous bombardment, and that the most important part of the position has been taken and is held by the French. Having carried the Mamelon, however, General Pelissier expressly states that the French pushed forward until they reached and occupied two redoubts resting upon the Careening Harbor. This was one of the most important results of the day, for it completes the investment of the south side of Sebastopol, and brings the works of the besiegers to the sea within the harbor, thereby enabling them to complete the destruction of the Russian ships, and to command the passage of the great harbor. For the first time since the commencement of the siege, a large body of Russian prisoners, 400 in number, and the whole Russian artillery on the Mamelon, were captured—a fact which, perhaps, proves more forcibly than all that is yet known to us the glorious and decisive character of the engagement. Meanwhile, the British troops on the left were not less vigorously and successfully employed. They forced their way with the utmost gallantry and effected a lodgment in the position termed the Quarries, between Chapman's Battery and the Ovens, on the slope of the ravine towards the Inner Harbor, and this was one of the Russian outworks which had impeded, by a galling fire, the advance of our own approaches.—*Times, June 11th.*

In order to form a correct notion of the operations which were conducted with so much vigor and success by the allied forces on the 7th June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of the works as contained in the most authentic publications which have appeared in this country. Every one is aware, from the numerous maps and plans now in circulation, that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea, these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected. The ravine furthest to the north-east, and on the extreme right of our position, in front of what is now called the Inkermann Attack, is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination at that same juncture and established two works on the lower slope of it—one at 800 and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel.—These redoubts must now have fallen into our possession, for General Pelissier states in his despatch of the 9th of June, that the enemy had completely abandoned the right shore of the Careening Bay.—The importance of this position, both for the purpose of commanding the ships in the port and of intercepting the entrance to the town, has already been pointed out.

The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff Tower stands, and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria Redoubt has been erected by the allies. The Victoria Attack, carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the Tower and the works about it. Major Biddulph states, in speaking of this attack, that "though the last commenced, it is destined to become the most important." Major Chapman had anticipated its importance last December, but we are only now in possession of some of the results of this work. Descending nearer to the Tower, and about 500 yards in front of it, is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the Tower itself, by which all the other works of this part of Sebastopol are commanded. The conquest of this hill is the great and decisive result of the brilliant but sanguinary contest of the 7th June; its occupation by the French destroys the Russian line of outworks, and gives a degree of certainty never obtained before to the operations directed against this essential portion of the place. The Malakoff Tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was ruined by the bombardment long ago; but it is now surrounded by a very high semicircular parapet of earth, pierced with 12 embrasures and surrounded by a ditch. From the Tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at half-way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces, and then flanking the curtain between this point and the Tower. Another battery of 12 embrasures, on the hill above Careening Bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works

taken on the 7th of June are outside this line, but that this line must be seriously menaced by the position from which we are now enabled to attack it.

The Redan is separated from the Malakoff Tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff Ravine and this Middle Ravine. On this ridge also stands our Crown Battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by *abattis* in front, and by a strong post of Rifles occupying an abandoned stone quarry in front of the work. This is the post which was carried by the British forces on the 7th of June, and it will be seen from this description that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *pari passu* on parallel lines. The French have carried the outworks of the Tower, and the English the quarry in front of the Redan. But, although these operations are distinct, they all help one another, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise. The British works on the left of the Right Attack cannot advance so rapidly as those on either extremity of the lines, partly because the ground in front of Chapman's Batteries falls abruptly away, and more especially because the Russian works against which our engineers are operating are commanded by other works on the flank and in the rear. To take the Redan would be unprofitable until we know that we shall not be driven out of it by the guns of the batteries about the Malakoff Tower.

Sebastopol is not so much a fortress, for that term can even now scarcely be applied to it, as a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications, most of which have been erected by the marvellous industry and energy of the Russians since the commencement of the siege, upon principles admirably adapted to the peculiar configuration of the soil.—Thus Major Biddulph observes, in his valuable remarks, that "they have, in fact, produced the most perfect specimen of field fortification possible, particularly since the outwork on the Mamelon has been constructed of enormous strength, and not the less so for its being simply formed of earth." It is highly satisfactory to know that the very outwork here mentioned is actually in the possession of the French, and that its guns are probably already turned against the enemy. The importance of the works already taken is proved by the fact, that they mounted no less than 63 guns. To this Russian chain of forts and field fortifications the allied armies oppose another chain of batteries and lines of approach, now extending in one unbroken line from the Quarantine Harbor, outside the Bay of Sebastopol, to the Careening Harbor within it. This chain will daily enclose the garrison within a narrow verge, and, in spite of that skill and courage which have undoubtedly been shown in the defence of the place, General Ostensacken cannot anticipate that its fate will be permanently averted. The Allied Armies have acquired a hold upon the shores of the Crimea from which Russia cannot dislodge them. The operations in the Sea of Azoff and the stoppage of the supplies of the army cannot be unknown to those who command in Sebastopol. No attempt whatever has been made for many weeks to relieve the place, or even to harass the besieging army; but, on the contrary, the line of the Tchernaya has been abandoned. If these are not signs of weakness and discouragement, we know not what meaning to affix to them, and, although we have no doubt that the Russian officers will do all that can be done for the defence of Sebastopol, they have at present given no other signs of vigor which seem likely to enable them to change the course of the present campaign.—*Times, June 13th.*

DREADFUL STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.—We are not disposed to build on the unauthenticated rumors which have been flying about Sebastopol, of despatches captured at Kertch which contain most lamentable accounts of the ravages of disease among the garrison of Sebastopol. But there are two passages in the communication of our special correspondent that are pregnant with meaning. On the 26th ult., he writes—"The Russians have been burying an unusual number of dead on the north side the last few days. These burial places on that side of the harbor are exposed to our view, and with a good glass not only the recent graves can be distinguished, but also the parties at work excavating or performing the last rites of sepulture." On the 28th he again remarks—"The Russians are still observed to be very busy about the graveyards on the north side of the harbor. At the highest of the graveyards—for the term 'graveyards' is hardly appropriate, as they are not enclosed—as many as seven carts were observed to be standing at one time to-day. Several parties also have been noticed making fresh graves." These interments are not of the soldiers who have fallen in battle, for they are uniformly buried where they fall. Our correspondent, therefore, naturally concludes that the numerous dead carried out to the

"graveyards" on the north of Sebastopol have been, to a great extent, the victims of disease. It is beyond dispute, then, that the garrison are being assailed by sickness and famine from within, at the same time that they are pressed by their human enemies from without; and this pressure from without must now be sensibly felt.—*Daily News.*

INFERNAL MACHINE AT SEBASTOPOL.—A French correspondent writes on the 2nd ult., from before Sebastopol: "Five days ago some soldiers who were retiring from a barricade which they had been attacking dropped upon their knees to take advantage of the inequalities of the ground. One of them in so doing broke a small glass tube. He looked at it and made a sign to his corporal; they searched further and found a series of those tubes filled with some substance of a very pale yellow color. The specimens were carried to the camp, when our engineers examining them found that the substance was a mixture of fulminating powder, phosphorus, and saltpetre. Other soldiers were next sent, and they, following the course of the tubes, found that they led to wooden boxes buried about six inches in the ground. One of these boxes was removed and found to contain flasks of explosive materials. In all forty-four of these boxes were found, all connected by means of tubes."

THE RUSSIAN SHIPPING AT SEBASTOPOL.—General Pelissier's despatch of the 9th ult., illustrates what has been said of the manner in which the capture of the Careening Redoubts affects the Russian shipping. The position in which these vessels have now sought shelter, Artillery Bay, opening from the Great Harbor, and indenting the town of Sebastopol proper, is the last refuge of what remains of the Czar's Black Sea fleet. The nearest French batteries from which it is to be presumed that General Pelissier means to attack it are those of the left attack, near the Cemetery, and opposite the Quarantine Bastion.

APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN THE CAMP.

BALAKLAVA, June 2.—Cholera has made its appearance, coming on, not stealthily like a thief in the night, but appearing suddenly and fearfully among us like an irresistible foe as he is. I cannot give you an exact account of the number of deaths that have taken place from it during the last few days, but in and around Balaklava there have been over fifty; in the front they have been comparatively exempt from it. The Grenadier Guards have suffered more than other regiments. On Wednesday, the 30th of May, the disease first showed itself among them, and five men were carried off by it. On Thursday, ten men more; and yesterday, by the afternoon, seven had already died, and it was expected that seven or eight more would not survive the night. Thus, in three days, 30 men in this corps have fallen victims. The duration of the illness was, in many cases, little over an hour. The cholera has shewn itself as inconsistent and unaccountable now as ever. The Coldstreams and Fusiliers, who are within 50 yards of the Grenadiers, have escaped altogether. There does not appear the least reason why this corps should have suffered at all, as they are placed on the very top of the hill; and, certainly, as far as human discernment could foresee, had as good, if not better, chance of escape, than any other regiment. Strangely enough, the Marines and regiments on the heights overlooking the sea have also suffered. The Land Transport Corps, down in the valley, have lost about 12 men. The nephew of Admiral Boxer died yesterday afternoon. The disease has come among us so suddenly and fearfully, that it is at present the grand topic of conversation. It is to be earnestly hoped that the renewal of dry weather will check its ravages, as it did in the attack about a fortnight ago.

The evacuation of Anapa by the Russians completes the series of brilliant successes which have rapidly followed the occupation of the Straits of Yenikale by the allied fleets. To surrender Anapa to the Circassians was to abandon the last result of twenty-five years' incessant warfare, and to relinquish the most important of the Russian stations on the eastern coast of the Euxine. It is the loss not only of a fortress and of a district, but of one of the chief lines of communication with the Trans-Caucasian provinces. We await, however, further particulars on this interesting and auspicious episode, and we again revert to the state of the siege which is the principal event of this heroic drama.

A sad tragedy occurred on the 21st, at the entrance to the Karabelnaia ravine. A body of French troops were marching down to furnish the usual relief to the picket in the ravine. The relief was composed of part of the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment of the line. On the way Lieut. Driant, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly, and giving expression to angry sentiments in a loud voice. Scarcely had the reprimand been given

when the man replied, "Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough; you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The unfortunate officer, a man of powerful frame, and said to be popular in the regiment, at once fell. He was carried to one of the English hospitals near at hand, and died immediately after his arrival. The murderer was secured without delay, and was being taken back, under escort, to head-quarters of his regiment when a general murmur arose from the men for instant punishment. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. About 200 yards down the ravine and at a slight elevation above it on the side of the Frenchman's hill, a small heap of stones was observed with a clear space before it. To this the unhappy culprit was brought, while on either side the battalion was drawn up in companies, and here he received the fire of twelve muskets from a party placed on the opposite side of the ravine. He fell forward pierced by eight bullets, and after a short address from the general the regiment proceeded on its way. Half an hour elapsed between the perpetration of the crime and the execution of the criminal. The soldier had become sober immediately after committing the murder. He had seen 18 years' service, and was spoken of as a brave and able man. He had lately received a slight punishment for some irregularity of conduct, by no means such as to form a motive for his crime, and this tragic episode in the history of the siege, involving the sudden destruction of two valuable lives, must be regarded as one more among the many examples of the fatal effects of drunkenness.

THE PROTESTANT POOR.

(From the Tablet.)

Owing to the crushing severity of the Penal Laws, Protestantism had England for ages to herself. During the long lapse of three hundred years it had been operating in Britain, professing to preach the Gospel to the poor, moulding their habits, and forming their character—making them like itself—when a clear and terrible light was flashed upon the results of this long-continued operation in a document printed by Parliament—namely, "The Report of the Children's Employment Commission." In this report we find the following facts:—

"Sedgeley and Willenhall stand at a few miles' distance from Wolverhampton, a town which was described in a former article on the Protestant Poor.—Night and day Sedgeley resounds with the ringing sound of the hammer and the anvil, and the bray of the gruff bellows: it resembles the cavern of the Cyclops, swarming as it does with busy crowds of smutted smiths. But, horrible to relate, these smiths are for the most part tender girls, with the shrill voices and the delicate forms of childhood. There is nothing more barbarous on the coast of Africa. These girls—small, black, and scantily dressed—are seen moving around the intermittent flames of the forge and "fighting the fire," from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. The task assigned to such of these girls as are over ten is a thousand nails a day. From the workmen with whom they are inevitably mixed up in those cavernous forges the girls contract habits which are like them depraved and ruffianly. They smoke, swear, drink, and play cards like the full-grown blacksmiths. Yet they have their virtues, for their habit of marrying early is said to render them chaste, and a group of children may be seen clustering round their knees while both the parents are absolutely in their teens. At the age of thirty or forty the father flings away the hammer, and during the rest of his life idly saunters away his time in lazy indolence.—But the tiny hands of his children are thenceforth doubly busy plying the hammer and moulding the red-hot iron to maintain their careless parent in lubberly ease. He reminds one of those American planters, whose offspring, blended indiscriminately with their slaves, are worked or sold like oxen to augment the profits of their unnatural parent.

Instead of slaving their own children, the smiths of Willenhall pick and choose their tiny drudges from among the skinny orphans in the poorhouse, and Willenhall swarms with at least a thousand apprentices. As the little apprentices trembling at the lash must be silent, if not satisfied with the scanty rations which tantalise the cravings of their appetite, and get no pay, the smith, their master, prefers infant hands to adult artisans. Besides, an apprentice fee of two or three pounds sterling accompanies the pauper child, together with a Sunday suit of clothes, which the master bundles up, puts under his arm, and carries to the pawnbroker's whenever employment languishes and his credit fails at the public-house.

It was rarely till of late that the character of the master underwent any inquiry by the guardians. Any villain, however ferocious, might carry away the pauper child. A smith who had been convicted and imprisoned for robbery possessed, according to Mr. Horne, three apprentices. While one of these apprentices usually drudges by his master's side, the second scampers as a messenger or rocks the cradle, pastures the ass or gathers manure, while perhaps the labor of the third is hired to another employer. One of these little slaves was even sold on one occasion for so small a price as ten shillings.

The sufferings of the miserable drudges cannot be described. Children as they are they must work as long as their adult master works. The rivalry is terrible, for the labor of the brawny Cyclops never ceases on some occasions for a moment during twenty consecutive hours; he gulps his beer at his bench, and gorges some goblets of flesh without sitting down. When permitted to repose, the exhausted apprentice snores away the night, flung on the bare floor or a bundle of straw. The usual punishment inflicted on these victims is deprivation of food—a punishment known in Willenhall as "clamming." But in former times they were more severely punished. A furious master has nailed his apprentice to the wall with one resistless thrust of a red-hot bar, which completely transpierced the child. Another savage inflicted on his apprentice ferocious and indescribable tortures, which the miscreant expiated on the gallows. Nowadays, however, the blood of the apprentice rarely crimson the hands of the bloated tyrant. The latter is too cunning. But though his violence is less, his virtues are not pure. It must be remarked that when

a community is sunk into the lowest depths of corruption and vice, it sheds little blood—sins of violence die out, because homicide does not pay. Men are then too cunning, cautious, wide-awake, and venal.—London thieves, corrupt as they are, rarely destroy life. According to them murder is not only a crime, it is worse—it is a blunder. The peasants of the rural districts, on the other hand, with weak minds and strong passions, often perpetrate murder. Were the number of homicides the real test of moral virtue, the swell mobs of London would hold a high place in the English scale of morality.

To return. The apprentice, who is not now slain, howls and agonises under the muscular arm and leathern whip of a powerful ruffian, roaring curses while he lashes him. The boy is not struck dead with a blow, but his skin grows all piebald with contusions and cicatrices—by turns he is cut with a scourge of knotted cords, and bruisèd with a shower of blows of a heavy cudgel; or the virago, his mistress, plucks out his hair by handfuls, and amid a tempest of obprobrium, strives to wring the ears out of his head. As justice will not punish them unless murder be perpetrated, why should they spare him? No remedy has been applied to this state of things by Parliament, though, assuredly, men who are unrestrained by religion should be restrained by law.

Towns in England, like Staleybridge and Dunkenfield, though exclusively inhabited by artisans, are not destitute of social order: the inhabitants possess leaders, and have a religion. Willenhall is utterly wanting in these things. Though separated from Wolverhampton by only a few miles, it is removed from the civilised world by hundreds of leagues. Nothing is seen, nothing exists in Willenhall, but flaming spirit shops and blazing forges. No magistracy, no police are visible, and the church is empty and silent while the public-houses are alive with noisy crowds.

If you stroll the town you meet with nothing but needy artisans, who live from hand to mouth, for rich merchants and landed proprietors are equally unknown in Willenhall. The scanty sprinkling of butchers' shops of which Willenhall once boasted have languished into bankruptcy, and one after another disappeared, while public-houses rise, flourish, and thicken in every direction. The artisan's food is little better than offal, and intoxicating liquors are the luxuries of Willenhall.

These men exceed the artisans of Wolverhampton alike in laziness and toil. Under the dreaded stimulus of coming destitution these powerful drudges work with incredible constancy and dexterity. All rivalry fades and disappears before such prodigious efforts.—For one shilling and sixpence they will make a dozen of locks which sell in London for a shilling a piece. All the hardships of savage life invade and torture these families—their bed is straw, their apparel is rags, their food is offal, and the wigwags they work in—destitute of windows or doors—are open to all the freezing winds of winter. Their frames are racked by diseases that cling to them through life. Fractured bones and mutilated limbs are so general that every second man limps and hobbles, as with stooping shoulders and rickety legs he shambles through the thoroughfares. As you scan his smoke-dried skin, his haggard physiognomy, his dirty person, his distorted fingers, his lumpy joints, like knots in a tree, his hanging lips, expressive of a heart without courage and a mind without reflection, his sunken eyes and idiotic glare, you fancy that the knock-kneed Vulcan of mythology—squat and square—has risen with all his hideous deformities to halt through Willenhall.—The stotish habits of the younger men are visible in swollen faces, bloated by constant intoxication.—While the features of the elders are crabbed and angular, hard and leathery.

They marry exclusively among themselves. The exasperated locksmiths would rise in a rage and kill without remorse the intrusive stranger who presumed to woo and wed a female of Willenhall. They naturally prize their women, who are cleanly in their house-keeping and chaste after marriage, and who endure want and misery with the calm-uncomplaining courage of an Indian squaw.

They are scrupulously clean in the interior of their residences; and cleanliness is peculiarly difficult in Willenhall owing to the amassment of dung-hills, which, rising and growing on every hand, threaten to invade the houses and finally swallow the town. All the wars of Willenhall have their origin in dung-hills, for whose possession they storm and combat with the courage and the fierceness of sovereigns battling for kingdoms. Two pyramids of putrefaction, which, in size at least, almost rivalled those of Egypt, and which of themselves, according to a witness, were capable of infecting the island with the plague, rose triumphantly a few years ago in the middle of Willenhall. From these fountains of pestilence, the typhus fever was breathed over the town to prey on the miserable inhabitants for seven years. These mountains have fallen; their high heads have come down. The alarmed inhabitants, dreading parliamentary investigation, assembled simultaneously, attacked them energetically, and levelled them to the ground.

Willenhall is precisely the place where one would be tempted to exclaim with the indignant soldier in the caricature, sinking to his knees in mud, "Here's what they call one's native land." Yet the natives love Willenhall, and have often returned from Belgium in spite of high wages, languishing with home sickness, and reminding us of those slaves who, alarmed at the appalling novelty of providing for their own subsistence, have renounced liberty and returned to their chains.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. O'Brien, so long of St. John's College, in the city of Waterford, has been proposed as Vicar Capitular by the Rev. N. Cantwell, P. P. of Tyrone co., Waterford, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Hally, P. P. of Duncannon. We may therefore regard him as about to be elected to the See of Waterford and Lismore, in room of the late Right Rev. N. Foran, deceased.

There was a numerous meeting at Bandon on Sunday last. Henry Hassett, Esq., J.P., in the chair, when £500 were subscribed towards building another Catholic chapel in that town.

The Rev. N. M'Evoy, P.P., of Kells, has written an eloquent letter to the journals, complaining, in forcible terms, that an agitation had been set on foot amongst the anti-Catholic bigots in Kells, to exclude the Sisters of Mercy from the workhouse of that place.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—When we consider the series of events which are at present taking place in England; we are forced to recognise therein the finger of a merciful Providence. It is needless to remind our readers how inveterate has been the prejudice and bigotry of the English populace against the Catholic religion. More than once have we beheld men in high places, charged with the dearest interests of the State, forced to yield to this national impulse. The English people, a people always so jealous of liberty, have frequently, in the name of this same liberty, perpetrated the fiercest religious oppression. At present, however, thanks to the influence of passing events, an entire change is being wrought. Already ally of France, a nation so thoroughly Catholic, marshalling on the same battle-field her warriors with ours; has she not lately sought and received an auxiliary army from another Catholic nation, Sardinia? Is she not at this moment suing with solicitation for an intimate alliance with a third Catholic power, the Apostolic empire of Austria? The truest and bravest of her soldiers—the very flower of her armies—are they not natives of Catholic Ireland? But this daily contact with Papists (as they call Catholics in England)—this continued intercourse for a common interest with Catholics of so many different nations—are not the only motives which inspire us with confidence as to the future. The wonderful, superhuman virtues, inspired and sustained by the Catholic faith, are being every day put in evidence in a manner too sensible and too brilliant for the further existence of the fictions of bigotry. All the scourges of God's wrath—cholera, war, famine, intense cold—have been changed, so to speak, into missionaries of the truth, and the English journals, who only the other day served but as echoes for the stirring up of bad passions, the constant offspring of error, are now forced themselves to publish the triumphs of Catholic charity. Nay, more, the Church of England has herself rendered the most illustrious of all testimonies to the sanctity of our holy religion by her endeavors to copy after our institutions. But what is the conclusion that we would wish to draw from this rapid sketch? Let the English government deceive not itself. If it wish to regain the character which it has lost through its own fault in the eyes of neighbouring nations, it must now show itself noble and generous towards its hitherto persecuted subjects. We know not if what we say be illusory, but it appears to us impossible that brighter days shall not soon beam for poor suffering Ireland. Can it be possible that she shall not awake from the torpor in which despotic rule has plunged her? Shall not her ancient halls of learning spring up from out their ashes, quickened into life by the eloquent voice of the pious and learned Newman, and give good promise to her sons of a brilliant future for the arts and sciences? Catholic France has always felt a lively sympathy for this land of martyrs, her joys and her sorrows have always found an echo in our hearts.—*Gazette de Lyon*.

THE PRIEST IN PRISON.—The Rev. Mr. Hughes is patiently enduring the persecution of his enemies; and, confined in our jail, awaits the visit of the Assistant-barrister, which will be on the 25th instant. The rev. gentleman looks remarkably well, and we trust his health will continue as it is till justice removes him from the prison where one who professes to be the follower of Christ has sent him.—*Dandalk Democrat*.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The deputation had a second interview with Lord Palmerston on Monday last, having good reason to believe they were about to receive an answer in the affirmative. This conviction we are assured, was universal, and was understood to rest on a substantial foundation. The Premier, however, demanded further time before his final reply was given; and they were obliged to be content with another postponement. We believe, however, there is now little doubt that Mr. O'Brien will be restored to his own country.—*Nation*.

A petition to Parliament in favour of Tenant-right, was last week adopted by the Catholics of Tullamore, King's County, and received upwards of 2,000 signatures. The same signatures were attached to another petition, against the repeal of the Maynooth grant.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that one of the members for Clare will retire into private life at the close of the present parliament, if not sooner.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—From a summary of proceedings just published of the Encumbered Estates Court, from the filing of the first petition in 1847 to the present month of June, it appears that the gross proceeds of sales amount to the enormous sum of £15,239,570. Of this, £11,087,093, was distributed in cash and stock, and the total amount of absolute credits allowed to encumbrancers who were purchasers was 1,673,567. The number of Irish purchasers was 6,675, against 220 English, Scotch, and foreign, and the estimated extent of land bought by the latter was 655,000 acres. The number of cases which had been pending in the Court of Chancery before being brought into the Encumbered Estates Court were 1,186. Such results as these are too well calculated to cast doubts upon the wisdom of the recommendation to transfer the powers now vested in the Commissioners to a tribunal long since condemned by public opinion, however improved its operations may be by the additions and modifications suggested by the recent Commission of Inquiry.

CORK AN AMERICAN PACKET STATION.—We are much gratified at being able to announce that our Postmaster, Mr. William Barry, has been communicated with, on the part of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, by one of the Board of Directors, with a view of obtaining all the information he could give, respecting our port and harbour, the board being extremely anxious to get Cork made a "Port of Call;" by the splendid Collins' liners, during the present summer. The company's telegraphic line will very soon be completed, from the American continent to St. John's Newfoundland, and the object sought to be attained is to bring intelligence direct from that point to Cork, by the steamers.—*Cork Reporter*.

FARM LABOURERS.—The hiring markets are now over, and we are glad to find that wages has advanced. Ploughmen have got £7 to £7 10s. per year with board. Boys about sixteen years of age are paid £4 to £4 10s. and board. Female servants have got £3, and board, and some as much as £3 10s. During the hiring markets some recruiting parties were endeavoring to compete with the farmers, but the young peasants bluntly refused to accept the "Saxon shilling."—*Dundalk Democrat*.

THE HARVEST.—After numberless disappointments, it may now be said that summer has fairly set in here. Yesterday was the opening day, and from morning to evening not a cloud interposed to dull a bright blue sky or lessen the heat of a fiercely hot sun. A fortnight or three weeks of such weather, and the occupation of the alarmists would be at an end. The face of the country about the metropolis has undergone a complete metamorphosis, and the appearance of grass lands and green crops especially no longer affords grounds for despondency. In fact, the recent rains, followed as they have been by a warm sun, will go far towards recovering the time lost by the prevalence of a long drought and by a continued succession of north-easterly winds.

IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—From the 4th to the 10th of May there were killed in the trenches before Sebastopol 20 men of different British regiments, of whom 15 were Irishmen; and there were wounded within the same dates about 100 men, of whom 70 were Irish; and perhaps more, for in counting we omitted such names as Smith and Thompson, and only reckoned the Connollys, Maguires, Delany's, &c. Hence it is manifest that in the regiments of the Line now besieging Sebastopol, there are more Irishmen than English; and hence, as we have already said on the same subject, "the British empire dominant may be English, but the British empire militant—the British army now serving in the field—is mainly Irish." Most justly therefore does a French journal, detailing all that bigoted England owes to Catholics, exclaim "The truest and bravest of her soldiers, the very flower of her armies, are they not the natives of Catholic Ireland?" More than this, every kingdom in Europe opposed to her in this war, and that would gladly array itself on the side of Russia in active hostility against her if it dared, is "Protestant;" while every kingdom on the active or diplomatic support of which leans imploringly for protection, is Catholic—Catholic France, Catholic Austria, Catholic Sardinia—as well as Catholic Ireland. In fact the Protestant element in the allied armies is so insignificant, that it would not be missed out of them, if removed altogether, and there would remain enough of French, Irish and Sardinian Catholics to fight the Russians, and beat them. Now then, let that blatant beast, that roars at Exeter Hall, and calls itself "Protestantism," open its mouth, that we may thrust these facts down its throat and choke it.—*Limerick Examiner*.

CAMP ON THE CURRACH.—This structure, which is intended to accommodate 10,000 men, and which already is capable of accommodating one third of the number, and which is likely to be the great summer attraction to the people of the metropolis and tourists,—is rapidly approaching its completion. Two main streets, each forty feet wide, and separated from each other by a space of 400 feet, are crossed by the spaces for the five divisions into which the camp is to be divided. Each division contains the parts of the main streets that run through it, two cross streets, and a central square. The officers' quarters, the bake-houses, &c., are all judiciously placed at certain points. A well is sunk, whence a supply of water will be sent to tanks, and conducted by proper pipes to every part; the street macadamized; and as the situation is picturesque, when finished the whole will be a curiosity in its way. And what will make it more so is, that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given permission for the erection of booths in its vicinity. The Ranger of the Currach has received numerous applications, from respectable parties, in reference to space for this object; and it is expected that quite an impromptu town will spring up for the accommodation of civilians, in which all manner of wares will be sold, exhibitions opened, and arrangements made for the comfort and amusement of the numerous visitors during the summer. Of course these structures will be outside the camp, and will afford additional inducements to pleasure-seekers, beside the military spectacles, to visit this interesting scene.

STRIKE OF "NAVVIERS."—The strike of "navvies" terminated on Tuesday morning. About one hundred men having their shovels in the hands, repaired to the slob at the Queen's-quay, after the breakfast hour, when Mr. Connor attended; but instead of yielding to the demand for an increase of pay, he told them that he did not require their services any further, and that he would not go on with the works for some time. The men marched quietly off the ground, and paraded in procession through several streets. They were joined on their march by about two hundred labourers who had no tools in their hands. The procession was headed by a stout-looking fellow who was also unarmed, in order to show the peaceful nature of the demonstration. It is said that the majority of the men were formerly employed by Mr. Dragan in the construction of several local works.—*Belfast Daily Mercury*.

BREAK-UP OF AN ORANGE PROCESSION.—On the evening of Friday week, the whole of the Orangemen of the Sandy Row district proceeded in a procession up the Malone Road, and through Friar's Bush leading to the banks of the Lagan preceded by some fifes and four drums, playing the usual party tunes. When they got as far as Molly Ward's they halted, doubtless to regale themselves, or as many of them as could pay for drink. They had scarcely encamped in their new position, having, of course, Molly's for their centre, when they were overtaken by the constabulary of the Malone station, who ordered them at once to disperse and go home, but the sturdy defenders of faith would not flinch. The constabulary then ordered them to give up the drums, which they also refused to do; whereupon the former, only amounting to four in number, dashed into the middle of the crowd, and succeeded at once in taking the drums. When they made the dash, several of the Orangemen cried out, "Don't let the drums be taken," but the constables showed what stuff was in them, and, at the point of the bayonet, succeeded, and quietly walked off with their trophies, leaving the brave Sandy Row gentlemen cheering lustily for their victory. The latter gentry shortly after returned home somewhat chagrined at the abrupt termination put to their evening's amusement. Now this is an exceedingly commendable proceeding. Here are four members of the constabulary, who, on that evening, deliberately walked in amongst such an immense number of those wretched and foolish fanatics, and took their instruments of noise from them, and broke up the whole proceeding. We hope the authorities in Dublin will be made aware of such admirable conduct on the part of the constabulary, and give them the benefit of it at the next opportunity. The twelfth of July is near at hand, and if the resident magistrate of this town will only allow the constabulary to act in a similar manner to that of the evening of Friday week, we opine there will be very

little, if any, disturbance, and a bold stroke will have been made against any future repetition of these disgraceful proceedings.—*Ulsterman.*

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—A few evenings ago one of the clergymen of S.S. Peter and Pauls Church was called upon to perform the ceremony of marriage. The bride expectant was a modest, pretty girl, a native of this town, and the gallant swain, about to enter into the bonds of Hymen, was a soldier who had just returned from the Crimea, where he fought with his regiment at Alma and Inkermann, and had received three bullets through one arm, which rendered it maimed, and caused him to return invalided. On being asked how, as he was a stranger, so close an intimacy had sprung up he replied:—"When soldiering in the Crimea, I had one friend whom I loved dearly and in the heat of the engagement at Alma he was shot dead by my side. I knew he had a sister to whom he was fondly attached, and on my return home I sought, and found her, and (pointing to his blushing wife,) there she is. For her brother's sake I have married her." Out of incidents not so romantic how many a tale of thrilling interest has been woven.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* has an interesting article on "The Irish, in the Service of France," in which justice is done to those gallant and loyal soldiers, who, after the conquest of their country by the Dutch, and the expulsion of their lawful sovereign, fought for the independence of the one, and the restoration of the other, in the ranks of the brilliant chivalry of France. We give some extracts:—

"During the period of Cromwell's protectorate, even there were Irishmen in our armies. But it is only after the revolution of 1688 that the enrolment of soldiers of that nation assumed an important and established character. If we believe Irish historians:—From calculations and researches that have been made at the War Office, it has been ascertained that from the arrival of the Irish troops in France in 1691 to 1745, the year of the battle of Fontenoy, more than four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the service of France."

"The history of these troops has just been published in Dublin by an eminent writer of that capital, Mr. J. C. O'Callaghan, and we have drawn from his work a part of the materials for this article. But the first volume alone has appeared, and while we appreciate the immense research of the author to master his subject in all its details, we must say that the French reader will be at times repulsed by the aridity of his work. Instead of grasping his subject as a whole, instead of painting in bold colors the loyalty of the Irish, and showing them figure with honor beside our native regiments on every battle-field, O'Callaghan seems content to be a mere biographer or genealogist, learned one though he be. His book presents little more than a series of historical notes on the principal officers who held commissions in the Irish brigade.—The chronicle of the ancestors of these officers takes up more space indeed than their own history, and the latter consists in copies of rank, offering in a military laconism, a list of dates and promotions. The work must be interesting to the Irish, who will find in it a host of historic and familiar names, but leaves much to desire, in one who seeks a connected narrative and a general study on Irish emigration. Is it not strange to assert and prove that that Exodus which is so frequently traced now to the United States alone, was directed during the whole preceding century to France."

"Before emigrating to America, with his spade and pickaxe, the Irishman emigrated to France, with his musket or his sword, and the revolution of 1793, by persecuting religion alone, changed the direction of that current, of which the young States of the New World are now reaping the benefits. The philosophical school will long continue to prate about the Edict of Nantz, and the fatal consequences which that political act exercised on the industry and fortunes of France. Voltaire swelled to 500,000 men the number of Huguenot refugees in foreign parts; Basnage puts it at from 3 to 400,000; Sismondi at 400,000, and Charles Weiss, in his History of Protestant Refugees, gives 250 to 300,000, while, on the contrary, the Duke of Burgundy, who had examined the reports of the Intendants of the Provinces, declares that the most exaggerated estimate cannot exceed 67,000 emigrants. The Duke de Noailles, who studied this question carefully, says in his *Histoire de Madame de Maintenon*, that the most conscientious calculation will not carry the number of refugees over 100,000. But if the measure of Louis XIV. was to be regretted, we ask what is to be thought of the iniquitous legislation of England in regard to Ireland;—legislation so oppressive, even now, that from Cromwell's days to ours, the emigration from Ireland, far from diminishing, only accelerates. Now 200,000 Irish abandon their native isle in a year; that is to say, twice as many subjects as Louis XIV. lost during his glorious reign by his expulsion of the Huguenots."

GREAT BRITAIN.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is, we are happy to learn, progressing favorably towards complete recovery from the effects of his late accident.—*Catholic Standard.*

It is understood that the Provincial Synod of the province of Westminster will be held at St. Mary's College, Oscott, on or about the 10th of July.

The *Daily News* says there is no denying the fact—and Archdeacon Sinclair has rebuked the clergy of his diocese on this very point—that the preachers of the Establishment are, to a lamentable degree, dull, barren, and unprofitable. "They do not interest their audiences. In nine churches out of ten the congregation would gladly leave as soon as they have gone through the formal service of the day. Before the preacher has opened his lips they know what they must prepare for. They sit there, with the patience of martyrs, because it is their duty. It would be a breach of etiquette, a want of proper courtesy, to leave before the sermon—they only wish that the dreary platitudes may not be extended beyond the usual half hour."

The *Daily News* is commencing an agitation by means of letters "to the Editor," against the compulsory celibacy of fellows of Colleges in Oxford University, on the ground that such celibacy is a relic of mediæval monasticism.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.—Lord Clarendon has issued a circular, addressed to the British consular and diplomatic agents, contradicting the statements of the circular of the Russian minister, that the British government had abandoned the principle proclaimed last year. Lord Clarendon distinctly re-affirms that

the government "waives the right of seizing enemy's property on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war."

The *Morning Advertiser* says that a document is now in the hands of the Editor, in the handwriting of Sir James Graham, in which that functionary directed the late Admiral of the Baltic "not to attack the Russian fleet." The writer adds, that if the Roebuck Committee had sifted Admiral Dundas, it would have been ascertained that positive instructions were given to spare Odessa, and not seriously to injure any Russian place.

THE SARDINIAN CONFISCATION.—Mr. Bowyer, M.P., has addressed a letter to the *Weekly Register* on the affairs of Sardinia. The learned gentleman says:—"The *Times* exemplifies very remarkably the saying, *Populus vult decipiri et decipiatur.* The British public likes to be told that there is a great Protestant movement in the dominions of the house of Savoy.—The House of Commons cheers the vulgar invective of Whiteside, who says that it ought to imitate the Piedmontese parliament, and suppress the Monastic Orders. Neither the public nor the house will open their eyes to the fact that the Piedmontese parliament has not suppressed the Monastic Orders; and that those venerable societies have been, not condemned by a nation, but robbed by a faction. What would the House of Commons say if the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to sell the property of Guy's Hospital or St. Bartholomew's, and apply the proceeds to the ways and means of the year (thus sinking the capital) and to give merely the interest to the hospital? No possible contingency could bring into office any administration capable of so infamous a proposal."

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Gloucester, says:—"I have been an observer and cultivator of crops in general for the last 50 or 60 years, and never did I see the prospects of an abundance of every kind of produce so great and good as at present; it is not only one thing, but all. We have the heaviest shares of grass, I ever remember, and the corn of all kinds appear so luxuriant and so fine that no season could ever surpass it, and, I may say, come up to it; and I do not despair of a moderately early harvest, as vegetation for the last ten days has made most rapid strides. I have of late been over a great part of the southern counties in England, and it is cheering in the extreme, for never in any one season, to my knowledge, did I see the country looking, and in reality, in such a prosperous state."

A DIGNIFIED SCENE.—Last week, a couple of fugitive lovers arrived at Gretna by the train. They were simultaneously pounced upon by "Bishop Murray" (famous in bigamy trials) and his rival "reverend," Simon Long, the blacksmith. A scuffle ensued, and the unfortunate "happy couple" were well nigh torn to pieces in the mêlée. The bishop, being the stronger man of the two, at length prevailed.—Poor Simon, notwithstanding his apron, was smitten to the earth, and Murray carried off the astonished couple to the bar, and forged the matrimonial fetters.

MORAL REFORM.—The ticket-of-leave system would seem to have been devised to supply a want of that involuntary homage which vice is said to pay to virtue, and to give practical effect to the injunction, "assume a virtue if you have it not." There was doubtless a lamentable dearth of hypocrisy, and the ticket-of-leave system was invented to pass rogues deficient in that respect through a school of simulation. Every knave knows that he has only to cant himself into the good opinion of the chaplain, and the prison doors are then open to him, and he returns to prey on society. The proficiency in hypocrisy attained under this system is marvellous; and the manifestation of it is the number of incorrigible scoundrels who, thanks to the good report of reverend gentlemen, are now pursuing their avocations in the streets. There are 40 thieving like one now in the immediate vicinity of Bow street police-office, (London), and wonderfully edified would the chaplains be who have vouchered for the reformation of these worthies if they heard the language of their penitents, for it seems that they indemnify themselves for the cant by which they ingratiate themselves with their spiritual guides, and obtained their good report, by the filth and foulness of their tongues when restored to the liberty of vice and crime. Mr. Jardine has rendered an important service to society by speaking out on this subject, and representing his magisterial experience of the magnitude of the nuisance. The good chaplains virtually grant indulgences for crime upon certain shows of penitence which impose upon them. These reverend gentlemen are most unwisely intrusted with a dispensing power over the law of the land, and what the judge and jury have done for the ends of justice they may at their good pleasure set aside.—*Examiner.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—After the battle of Balaklava, when the wounded were brought to the Scutari Hospital by hundreds in a batch, the first duty of the surgeons was to separate the hopeful cases from the absolutely desperate, and bestow their care where it might avail. Florence Nightingale saw five soldiers set aside as in a hopeless condition. She inquired whether the fact were so. It was. She inquired whether the surgeons really declined to attend to these cases; and she fully acquiesced in their plea that their duty lay elsewhere. She inquired whether these cases might be considered as confided to her. She was allowed "to do what she liked" with them. She and another of the ladies fed these five men with a spoon all the night through, washed their wounds, and cheered their hearts, so that they were, by the morning, all fit to be operated on; and they all recovered.

NATIONAL SINS.—MR. SPOONER'S CONSCIENCE.—Such is the exquisite sensibility of Mr. Spooner's conscience that he is racked by agonising scruples lest angry Heaven punish the endowment of Maynooth as the sin of the British nation. This is the most exquisite specimen of pharasaical scrupulosity to be met with in the vast annals of senatorial hypocrisy. It is really, however, not the "national sin" of supporting Maynooth, but the national sin of supporting the Established Church which should rack Mr. Spooner with the agonising throes of harrowed conscience. Mr. Spooner's conscience is *sui generis*. He who strains at the gnat of Maynooth gapes and swallows the camel of the Irish Establishment. The Established Church of Ireland is the true national sin of England—i.e., stripping and plundering the needy Catholics to enrich sinecure Parsons. We regret that such exquisite scrupulosity should take such a false direction—that while Mr. Spooner connives at an enormous robbery he should scruple a scanty restitution. But it is not only they who perpetrate the enormity—Catholics who sanction by suffering the wrong are also

participants of this criminality. Were the conscience of the nation relieved from the guilt of the Established Church, Heaven's approval of this righteousness would shine out in the sunshine of better fortune in war. The English Legislature ought to try the novelty of justice to Catholics. Especially at a conjuncture like the present, when the English public are in ecstasies with the plunder of the Catholic Church in other countries; at such a period they ought, if only for the novelty of the experiment, try the effect of retrenchment in Ireland. It never seems to occur to the British people that the Friars of Piedmont, even upon the showing the Protestants themselves, were infinitely less of sinecurists than the Parsons of Ireland. The Italian Friars prayed for the Italians—the Irish Parsons anathematise and insult the Irish people. Assuredly the tyranny which persecutes the Irish citizen by extorting rentcharge from his slender resources should be denounced by the press which exults at Church spoliation in Piedmont. If in Ireland Anglican tyranny were once bridled by British law, the example must effect more on foreign states than miles of writing in newspapers. The example of common honesty on the part of Protestant Parsons in Ireland would be studied with avidity by every government in Europe. It would astonish them like a miracle, and edify them as an example. Protestant honesty in Ireland would prove beyond all cavil what foreigners hesitate to admit—that Irish Parsons ever read those Christian Scriptures which denounce mammon as accursed of God, and extol poverty as the choice of Christ. If, which we entirely and flatly deny, "the Regular Clergy can be spared" as unnecessary by the Piedmontese, assuredly Protestant Parsons can be spared as superfluous among the Irish Catholics. The Italian conventuals, according to the English press, were "drones in the social hive;" but assuredly Irish Parsons are slugs in the poor man's farm. The income of those monastics was not torn from the poor survivors of a recent famine—they did not exact riches from the needy professors of a different religion—persecution did not take the crushing shape of "Ministers' Money" in Piedmont, nor did the Friars proclaim themselves tolerant while inflicting robbery on dissenters: that is, they did not imitate the brazen effrontery of Irish Parsons who add hypocrisy to persecution. The Protestant intolerance which in the reign of Elizabeth inflicted death, in the reign of Victoria persecutes by rapacity. But the Friars of Piedmont inflicted neither robbery nor murder. Yet the possessions of these honest men are confiscated, while those of audacious and notorious plunderers are spared. Certain it is that British Protestants are the last people in the world who should upbraid Catholics with the maintenance of "idle conventuals," seeing that British Protestants have changed the Island of Saints into the Paradise of lazy and sinecure Parsons. We could not find in Piedmont the parallel of this unjust institution. "There is nothing like it," says Sydney Smith, "in all Europe, all Asia, in all the discovered parts of Africa, in all we have read of Timbuctoo." The establishment of the Irish Church is an act of robbery the most outrageous that was ever perpetrated by a sect or endared by a community. The establishment of Maynooth is a stingy act of tardy restitution. Now, it is not restitution according to the divines which should be scrupled. No man should scruple being honest. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Spooner scruples. He trembles lest the endowment of Maynooth should be punished by Heaven as the great national sin of Great Britain. If the British people were really conscientious they would lose no time in sweeping away the Protestant Establishment because the revenues of the Church are no longer divided to the poor. In Catholic times "one-third part was taken by the Priest as his own; another third part was applied to the relief of the poor; and the other third part to the building and repairing of the Church." This misapplication of the tithes—this plunder of the poor—renders the Established Church a national sin which and not the endowment of Maynooth, Mr. Spooner should scruple, and which the British Government should hasten to sweep away. To conclude, if we could prevail on Mr. Spooner to duly consider the national sin of the Established Church, or if we could prevail on the English Protestants to turn their attention from the Friars of Piedmont to the Parsons of Ireland, the results might be beneficial to all parties, for there are certainly too many Parsons in Ireland.—*Tablet.*

UNITED STATES.

The wealth of the Catholic hierarchy, in America about which so much noise is made, consists chiefly in unproductive church lots, in hospitals, orphan asylums, and seminaries, which are a heavy source of expense, and in debts for borrowed money.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

THE CROPS.—It is quite obvious that this State has not for many years enjoyed such a prospect of a luxuriant harvest as now greets us. The whole face of nature has been wreathed in smiles since the gentle rain commenced distilling fatness from the clouds. The grass is very fine; pastures bloom with clover, and the bovine species rejoice in sleekness and reward the dairy with overflowing milk pails. The prospect is not good for 40 cents per pound for butter, and cheese may yet, before the year closes, be again among the luxuries found on the well furnished table.—*Albany Argus.*

The *Cleveland Herald* offers to stake its reputation for veracity that flour will be down to \$6.50 per barrel in thirty days. It says the crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in that State.

THE PLAGUE IN NEW YORK.—Dr. A. Gardner, of New York, contradicts the statement made by one of the morning papers, respecting the disease now in that city, known as the "plague spot."

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.—The new liquor-law of New York goes into effect on the 4th of July. The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* says that a rumor has prevailed within the last few days, that the State Executive contemplates issuing orders for a large military force to be under arms in that city on the Fourth of July, for the purpose of enforcing to its utmost extent the prohibitory liquor law. This report has reached the Mayor in so tangible a shape that he has deemed it incumbent on him to address a letter of inquiry and remonstrance to the Governor.

GREAT LIQUOR OPERATIONS.—Marshal Weaver, of Bangor, Me., reports officially the capture of "a half-pint bottle of champagne, and a half-pint bottle containing a table spoonful of brandy." The expense was \$4 17s.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—Murders have become so frequent in Mississippi, that the clergy are strenuously urging the moral rigid enforcement of capital punishment. Gov. Foote once said that for every two days of his term of two years as Governor of Mississippi, there was a murder perpetrated in the State.—*Richmond Despatch.*

ANOTHER SECRET LEAKED OUT.—Not reported for the *Tribune*. The Kown Nothing Convention, after settling that Christianity, as being founded by a "foreigner," was inconsistent with Nativism, took up the question as to whether Protestantism was thereby excluded. Their supreme oracle shut the mouths of the Convention by telling them that it was no matter whether Protestantism was Christian or not, that it was started by a *darned Dutchman* and as such was only fit for foreigners. Brigham Young's prospects are growing brighter. *Hiss and Hoax* are again losing ground.—*Freeman.*

Mr. Joseph Hiss, who was expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature, is sustained by the Know-Nothing Council to which he belongs, in Boston, and is now the delegate to the State Council that will meet next week.

LIQUOR LAW.—Excessive drinking is bad, unquestionably; and we must prevent it if we can: but we can no more attain that end by a prohibitory law than we could check the growth of infidelity by reviving the Inquisition, or destroy the passions of human nature by laying a fine on anger or deceit. Lies are a great source of crime. Save crimes of violence, almost all crimes resolve themselves at bottom into a lie; and it would be an unparalleled blessing if we could get rid of lying. Yet should we gain anything by making law against lying? We have tried the experiment in one or two similar cases, and know what fruit it has borne. We have made laws against disorderly houses, and year by year they increase on our shores. We have made laws against lottery offices and gambling houses, yet no one is ever at a loss to find a ticket for a lottery, or a table of faro or brag. We have laid the heaviest penalties on seduction and adultery—are we any the more virtuous in consequence? Let him who doubts read history. There can be little question but the most straight laced communities have been those where sin flourished the most vigorously; and beyond a doubt it is, according to the unmistakable verdict of experience, that though the severities of the law may in some few countries operate to restrain certain crimes, there never was a law yet in any country opposed to the genius and tastes of the people which attained its object. Gregorovius in his book on Corsica laments eloquently that notwithstanding the severity of the French laws, it has been found impossible to check the *vendetta*; because it was of the nature of Corsicans to kill each other. Just in the same way, the Liquor law and others which are intended to put down practices which are in our nature, will fail, and the quieter the failure is, the better it will be for the country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OUTRAGE AT SYRACUSE.—An atrocious outrage was recently perpetrated at Syracuse by a gang of ruffians on the person of a young English girl, whom they carried off from a schooner, on board of which she acted as cook. The Captain was on board, and either consented to the act, or dared not to interfere. The affair took place in early evening, and the victim was carried through frequented streets, but none of the citizens lifted a hand to rescue her, and the whole of the villains, eight in number, made their escape. The newspapers throughout the States, unite in declaring that an indelible disgrace has fallen on a city which could have permitted such a crime to be committed, almost in open day, with high-handed impunity.—*Globe.*

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Extensive arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Notice has been given that no Catholic or foreign military companies will be allowed to join in the procession. All the foreign Protestant associations will unite in the proceedings.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

We commend this fact to those who think the West will grow up liberal, under Capitalists, Ministers, Editors, and Schoolmasters from the East. Here is a town created by emigrants, within one long life time (Judge Burnetts). Here is a valley—the Ohio—of which the Bradys, Hogans, McGarrys, Ryans and Butlers, were the principal pioneers. You see what it has come to in 1855. Another new western city, Chicago, having reached an advanced stage of development has also cast its eel-skin coat of liberalism and vies with Cincinnati in hostility to "the foreigners," who brought it into existence. Are we never to be taught by experience? Are we a doomed race, hopelessly blind to our own duties and interests?—*American Celt.*

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—And now, men of New York and Massachusetts. Now, ye saints and chosen ones of Maine and Connecticut! Now, ye Pharisees and publicans, with the words of decency on your lips and the thoughts of the devil in your hearts! Now, ye glorious philanthropists and philosophers—Beecher, Parker, Greeley, Dana, Dow! Now, ye whitened sepulchres, so fair without and well-seeming—so foul and rotten within! Now, ye boasters and bullies and calumniators of the North—this scene, which we have described, was not witnessed in a Southern slave market—in "narrow-minded Carolina" or "depraved Louisiana;" neither in Charleston, that "head-quarters of barbarism;" nor in New Orleans, that "Inquisition-Chamber of Slavery"—but in New York, on Broadway, in the noon day, under the eye of the living God, and in presence of thousands upon thousands of approving citizens. It was no black mother, bringing her child to the place of sale; it was the white race exposing the secrets of its homes—selling its modesty; not like the poor prostitute in the dark, but more bestially in the daylight—it was the glorious Anglo-Saxonism of the North, making money to the amount of one-fifth of the price of a sound negro out of the show of its own flesh and blood! Here, when our slaves are sold, their breasts are decently covered; but amongst you, we learn, that "a child with a prematurely developed breast, completely exposed, was the principal object of attention." Here we do not endeavor to "improve the breed" by turning our cities into public brothels; amongst you the prostitution of unconscious beauties is turned into a source of acquiring wealth. Here we have no prize children, but we have men; amongst you there are monstrosities in short clothes; and beasts in pantaloons! Out upon this shameful "show," and all connected with it! If it mean "progress," may we retrograde to the middle ages, when manhood had still some pride, and womanhood was something better than a foul sink "for toads to gender in!"—*New Orleans Delta, June 16.*

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
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 To Town Subscribers, \$3 per annum.
 To Country do, \$2½ do.
 Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

The America arrived at Halifax yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 23rd June.
 The allies had met with a severe check before Sebastopol. On the 19th June the French and English respectively attacked the Malakoff and Redan Towers, but were both repulsed with great slaughter. According to one account the British loss alone was not short of 3000, including among the killed General Campbell and upwards of fifty other officers.

THE COLONIST AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We would call the attention of our Catholic friends in Upper Canada, to the following paragraph, which we clip from the Montreal Witness:—

"The Right of Committees to Require the Reading of the Bible in Schools.—The Supreme Court of Maine has pronounced in the case of 'Donohoe v. Richards,' and others, which was argued at Bangor last summer. The suit was brought in behalf of a girl attending one of the public schools of Ellsworth, against the School Committee of the town, for prohibiting her attendance at the school. The Committee had directed the English Bible to be read in the school. Several children of Roman Catholic parents, of whom the plaintiff was one, refused to comply with the regulation, and were prohibited from attending the school until they would comply with the rule."

And, but for the power that they enjoy, to a limited extent, of forming separate schools, this is the brutal tyranny to which the Catholics of Upper Canada would, ere this, have been subjected. They would first have been taxed for Common Schools, under the pretence that the faith of their children would not therein be tampered with; and next, their children would have been compelled to read Protestant religious books, and corrupt versions of the Bible, under pain of expulsion from the schools to the support of which the parents were compelled to contribute. This is a specimen of the justice we might expect from Protestants, were the latter as powerful here, as they are in the United States.

They are humble now; moderate and gentle in their demands. Their cry is for purely secular schools—non-sectarian schools—schools in which the distinctive dogmas of no particular religious denomination shall be taught—thoroughly secular schools, in which no religious exercises, no religious instruction, shall be compulsory upon any of the pupils; and to which the Catholic and Protestant parent may therefore send his child without fear of its faith being tampered with. Such are the professions of our "Liberal" friends; what is their practice when they have it in their power to oppress us, we may learn from the above extract.

They don't oppress us now, because they can't;—because we have a safeguard against their tyranny in our power of establishing those separate schools, which so much disgust our good Protestant friends, and which they are so anxious to do away with. It was thus that the Wolf, as recorded in fable, was so earnest with the Sheep to get rid of the nasty, useless Watch-dog, that kept ward over the fold by night. "What do you want a Watch-dog—big ugly beast—for?" asked the Wolf—"do you think I would eat you?" "What need is there for separate schools?" asks the Protestant. We reply—"Sir, our separate schools are our Watch-dog—whilst we have them, our children are safe from your clutches."

And so the Protestant Wolf grins, and shows his fangs. The Toronto Colonist is "free to confess that the new law is most distasteful to him." He would "warn," too, his Catholic fellow-subjects "in Upper Canada of the dangerous ground upon which they are trenching"—and that "it is by moderation and unobtrusiveness they will best hold the quiet and undisputed possession of their legitimate rights."—We exist then only upon sufferance; so long only, as we keep very quiet, very modest and very unobtrusive; so long as we bend low, and speak only in a bondsman's key. So long only shall we be permitted to "hold quiet and undisturbed possession of our legitimate rights." For there is, it seems, an organised band of rowdy ruffians who—so says the Colonist—might have been seen only a day or two ago marching through the streets of Toronto, and who will "form the nucleus of a ball which once taking motion must, in the intensity of its revolutions, crush for ever the hopes, the aspirations, and the very existence of Papacy in the Western Province." Our cotemporary "speaks large" about his ball; but there are many kinds of balls—footballs, to wit; and "in the very intensity of their revolutions" it is still the fate of such "balls" to be kicked.

At the same time we thank the Colonist for speaking out so plainly; and letting us know what are the

objects of his rowdy friends who march about Toronto. The Papacy however is a rock not so easily "crushed," nor do we think it has much to fear from the "intensity of the revolutions of the ball of which they are the nucleus." The Colonist, we suppose, as a Protestant, likes Scripture—what says he then to this one?—"The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner. Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder."—St. Luke, xx., 17-18. The Colonist and his friends will do well to consider of it, before they attempt to "crush the very existence of the Papacy"—"*Durum est contra stimulum calcitrare.*"

Perhaps that which most disgusts the Colonist with the new School Law, is the power conferred upon any five persons, being heads of families; to convene a meeting for the election of Trustees for the separate school. "Is it possible?"—he cries out in the bitterness of his disgust—"that the gentlemen who voted for this clause could know the sort of persons of which this conclave might be formed in a rural school section of Upper Canada?" Why! the five persons may be actually Irish; mere Irish Catholics; and surely, adds the Colonist, "it is not pretended that he"—(an honest toiling Irishman with religious scruples)—"is a fit and proper person in whom should be vested so grave a responsibility." Of course not. Being merely a Papist, and an Irish Papist at that, he cannot be a fit and proper person to decide how his little ones shall be educated. This is a matter upon which he should defer to the better judgment of his wealthy Protestant neighbors. What right has a Popish Paddy to control the education of his children? Is not Canada a free country?—and are we not the nucleus of a ball destined in the very intensity of its revolutions to crush Popery and Paddyism? Therefore says the Colonist, "We are free to confess"—a vile phrase—"that, in sum and substance, the new law is most distasteful to us."

Another objection is, that the privileges which it confers are restricted to Catholic. But whose fault is this? Did Catholics so frame the Bill; or did they ever throw any obstacles in the way of Anglicans, or other non-Catholic sectaries, desiring separate schools for themselves and children? Is it not notorious that the restrictive clauses of which the "nucleus of the intensely revolving ball" complains, were imposed by Protestants—by the very men who have so long opposed the concession of "Freedom of Education" to Catholics? And if these things be so, is it not monstrous on the part of the Colonist to tax us with unjustly withholding from Protestants what we ask for ourselves. He says too, and says falsely "that there is in Canada no communion of Protestants who would deny to their fellow subjects of the Romish Church the privileges they would demand for themselves." What means then, we would ask, this clamor from the Protestants of Upper Canada against a school law, which does not even accord to the Catholics of that section of the Province, those privileges which Protestants in Lower Canada have always demanded, and freely enjoyed, without one word of opposition from the Catholic majority? There is a certain class of men, so the proverb says, "who should have good memories." The Colonist has apparently a very poor one.

He tells us that several Protestant sects—the Presbyterians and Anglicans—"would be untrue to their own principles did they not feel dissatisfaction at this new species of class legislation. Why is this? Has it then deprived these Protestants of any of their rights; or imposed any burdensome obligations upon them? Not a bit of it. It has only, to a certain extent, deprived them of the power of robbing and cheating Catholic parents for the support of a debasing, despotic and demoralising system of Protestant State-Schoolism. Are they dissatisfied because they cannot have separate schools as well as Catholics? If this only be the cause of their dissatisfaction, and it is a legitimate one, the remedy is in their own hands. Let them join with us in denouncing State-Schoolism—in asserting the inherent and inalienable right of the parent to control the education of his child; in repudiating the slavish and pagan doctrine that the child belongs to the State—and in proclaiming aloud that education is not the legitimate function of the Secular Government. Let them, with us, inscribe "Freedom of Education" on their banners: freedom for Catholics, freedom for Protestants, and "No State-Schoolism." They will, we think, find in us faithful allies; allies prepared to lend them all the aid in our power to accomplish their ends. We ask for ourselves only that which we are desirous to see accorded to others; that, which when, or where, we are in the majority, we cheerfully accord all to other religious denominations.

ANGLICAN ORDERS.

A friend writes to us as follows:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—Allow me to direct your attention to a work on "The Continuity of the Church of England," by the Rev. Sam. Seabury, D.D., of New York; in which the writer contends for the validity of the Orders of, and true Apostolical Succession in, the legal establishment.

Dr. Seabury strives to make it appear that, in the reign of Queen Mary, the Court of Rome was prepared to recognise the validity of the Orders conferred according to the Ordinal of Edward the Sixth. In support of this position, he appeals to the facts, that Pope Julius III., by Bull, granted certain dispensations to the people of England in the reign of Mary, in consequence of their willingness to be reconciled to the Holy See; allowing them freely "and without scruple of conscience" to retain the Church property confiscated during the plunders of the previous reigns, and which had subsequently fallen into the hands of the lay aristocracy—and that the same document recognised the validity of Anglican Ordinations, according to the new ritual. Dr. Seabury's words are:—"This Bull . . . puts no distinction between the

ordinations performed according to the Roman Pontifical, and those performed according to the ritual of the English Church; but provides that, both, when reconciled to the Roman See, and re-habilitated, shall be admitted, if worthy and fit in other respects, to preside as Bishops and Archbishops, &c. To remove all difficulties however, a dispensation is granted, under favor of which, presbyters, even though irregularly ordained (evidently referring to those ordained by the English Ordinal) might be reinstated, and serve in their order, and receive episcopal consecration, without receiving the priesthood anew; a plain recognition of the validity of their orders; since, had their orders been accounted null, a dispensation, which extends only to human, and never to divine laws, could not have supplied the defect."—p. 161, App. U.

Now, Sir, I have no doubt that this assumption of the Anglican divine is false; but still—for the benefit of any of our Anglican friends, of the High-Church school, upon whom the perusal of Seabury's arguments may have had the effect of confirming the delusion, that Anglican bishops and Anglican priests, are real bishops and real priests—please favor your readers with a few explanations on the subject at your earliest opportunity.—Yours truly, A PAPIST.

We comply with "A Papist's" request; which reduced to its simplest form amounts to a demand for an answer to the question—"Has the Catholic Church—the Holy See—ever recognised directly, or indirectly, the validity of Orders conferred according to the Ordinal adopted by the English Parliament in the reign of King Edward the Sixth?" We unhesitatingly reply—No; the Church has never recognised the validity of such Orders; and Dr. Seabury's assumption is false, and ridiculously false—as will be evident from his own statements and admissions.

He admits—and it is rare to find so much honesty amongst Protestant controversial writers—that a Papal dispensation extends only to human, and never to divine laws. It—the dispensation—therefore could never have been intended to supply the want of ordination, which is of positive divine precept; but merely to dispense with the observance of certain forms of discipline, imposed by the Church to prevent scandals, and to ensure good order and decency in the performance of the sacred offices. So far Dr. Seabury is perfectly correct. He errs in his assumption, that by the "irregular ordinations," to which the said dispensation extended, are to be understood ordinations according to the new-fangled and essentially defective Ordinal of King Edward the Sixth. These ordinations were not merely "irregular;" but, from a defect in the "essential matter and form" were utterly null and void; and as such, beyond the reach of any Papal dispensation. They were, in fact, no ordinations at all, and therefore not "irregular ordinations."

It is the opinion of the most eminent theologians that, not only the "imposition of hands," but the "porrection of instruments" as well, is an essential part of the "matter" of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. Some have contended that the "instrumentorum porrectio"—is the essential "matter" of the Sacrament; but the other opinion, that both the "imposition of hands" and the "porrection of instruments" are essential to the "matter" is more generally held, and is supported by the stronger arguments.—*Bellarmin de Sac. Ord. c. IX.*

Now, in the Anglican Ordinal, there is no "porrection of instruments;" therefore their ordinations are essentially defective as to the "matter;" and are therefore null and void.

They are deficient also in "form." A priest is one who has the power, and who therefore has received express authority, to offer sacrifice. As Bellarmin observes:—

1. "In the ordination of priests two powers are conferred. One—that of consecrating the Eucharist; which is called '*potestas in corpus Christi verum.*'—The other—that of absolving from sin, which is called '*potestas in corpus Christi mysticum.*'"

2. "Because of these two powers, there are two principal ceremonies in ordination. One, in which the Bishop presents to the future priest the paten with the Host, and the chalice with the wine, saying—'*Receive the power of offering sacrifice, &c.*' The other, when after the Mass, the Bishop makes imposition of hands, and says—'*Receive the Holy Ghost, whosoever sins thou dost remit, &c.*'"

3. "Both these ceremonies are essential, as Scotus rightly teaches and explains. For by one, the one—by the other, the other, power is conferred."—*Bellarmin, de Sac. Ord. c. IX.*

Now, according to the Anglican Ordinal, no power is conferred, or so much as intended to be conferred, of "offering sacrifice." There is no "form" of words in which such power is pretended to be conferred; and, consequently, the Anglican Ordinal is deficient in essential "form." Therefore, as deficient in "essential matter," and in "essential-form," the Catholic Church treats, and has always treated Anglican Orders, not as "irregular," but as null and void.

When Cardinal Pole was despatched to England by Pope Julius, in the reign of Mary, as legate, he was authorised to examine into, and pronounce upon, the claims of every individual pretendant to the order of Priesthood. Upon the validity, or invalidity, of the ordination made according to the new ritual, the Sovereign Pontiff pronounced no opinion; and in the words of Dr. Seabury, his dispensation extended to those only who had been validly, though "irregularly ordained." It is the height of impertinence therefore, for Dr. Seabury to assume that this dispensation extended to those, who, after a careful examination into the circumstances of their case, were found not to have been ordained at all; because ordained according to a Ritual essentially defective both in "matter" and "form." And thus we see, that, whilst in the reign of Mary, some of the old clergy were allowed to retain their functions—great numbers, some as having contracted marriage, others as not having been ordained at all, were summarily dismissed, as intruders into the sacred office of the priesthood.

The answer then to our correspondent "A Papist," resolves into this—The Catholic Church—without pronouncing any opinion of the historical question: as to whether Parker was, or was not consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury according to the Ordinal of Edward VI.—esteems, and always has esteemed, Anglican Orders as null and void, because essentially deficient in "matter and form." Our correspondent will find the question treated at length by many Catholic theologians; and particularly, in a little work called "*The Validity of Anglican Ordinations Examined,*" by the Very Rev. P. H. Kenrick—to which we refer him.

YANKEE MORALS.—A few days ago a public prostitute of New York committed suicide, thus terminating an infamous life, by a sinful death. In other countries such events often occur no doubt; but the unfortunate victim is consigned to the earth, if not without tears, yet certainly without parade and ostentation. In the New World, they manage these things differently; and those posthumous honors which in Europe have hitherto been reserved for the illustrious, either by their virtues, or their intellectual endowments, are lavished upon the remains of the debauched courtesan. Nay! the sacred offices of religion are prostituted to do her honor; ministers, or so-called ministers, of religion tender their services for the occasion; and blaspheme the name of the Holy One, Whom they profess to call their Master, by invoking it over one who lived and died in glaring, obstinate rebellion against His laws. Such is Yankee morality! Severe only to the penitent, heart-broken Magdalen—the wandering lamb whom the Good Shepherd delighteth to take to his bosom; stiff of reverence for, and delighting to do homage to, the wealthy and hardened wanton. Bread and water, hard labor and solitary confinement, for the one;—massive silverplates, and wreaths of roses for the other.

Sarah Williams, one of the unfortunates of New York, as we said, put an end to her existence. Immediately the sympathies of Yankeedom were aroused. A public procession was decreed in her honor; the services of the Protestant Episcopal church were put in requisition; and the streets of New York, where the gentle Sister of Charity if recognised would be exposed to the brutal insults of zealous Protestants, were thronged with the excited and enthusiastic worshippers of opulent harlotry. We copy from the N. Y. Herald:—

"The funeral of Sarah Williams, one of the victims of the Clermont avenue suicide, took place yesterday afternoon at the Episcopal Church in Adelphi street. The excitement was intense, and long before the appointed hour, which was four o'clock, the street leading to the church was thronged with people, and the church and lecture room adjoining were filled almost to suffocation, hundreds not being able to obtain even standing room. The crowd in and about the building numbered about 2,500 persons. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the church from the dead house in a magnificent hearse, drawn by two white horses, under the management of the committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of the Eleventh ward the night previous. The coffin was made of mahogany, highly polished, and lined with white satin. On the lid was a massive silver plate, containing the following inscription within a scroll:—

TO THE UNKNOWN,
 AGED—
 DIED JUNE 27, 1855.

The corpse was dressed in a handsome white merino shroud, her head being encircled with a wreath of red and white roses. After the services, the coffin was removed to the sidewalk in front of the church, where the assembled multitude was permitted to look at the corpse by marching round it in single file. After this ceremony was concluded, the funeral proceeded to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, where the remains were interred in a lot appropriated for the purpose by ex-mayor Stryker. The procession numbered about twenty-five carriages, volunteered by the citizens."

Dr. Meilleur has entered upon his duties as Post Master of Montreal. He is succeeded in the situation of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.

Pic-Nic.—We understand that arrangements are being made for a grand Pic-Nic, under the management of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, and the St. Patrick's Society, to take place shortly, of which due notice will be given.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of this Association, held on the 3rd inst., the following persons were elected (the offices having been declared vacant at a previous meeting) viz. :—P. D. Quinn, 2nd Vice-President; P. J. Fogarty, Secretary; W. W. O'Brien, Assistant Secretary. On Committee—James Murray.

COLTON'S ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED MAP OF THE WORLD.—We have seen specimens of "Colton's Illustrated Steel Plate Map of the World, on Mercator's Projection;" and indeed they reflect great credit on the publishers. To commercial and business men, this map certainly would be of much value; and to Directors of Colleges and Schools, it would be very serviceable. The Map, in different parts, is illustrated by notes and remarks of Historical, Geographical and Maritime interest.

A serious fire occurred on Friday last at Toronto in the vicinity of the Catholic Cathedral; property to the amount of £4,000 was destroyed. Whilst the fire was raging, the Firemen fell a quarrelling; a savage fight ensued; and the Police, who attempted to separate the combatants, were set upon and beaten. Several of the latter are now lying in a very dangerous condition.

Bronson's Review received; notice postponed till our next.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kempville, June 30, 1855.

Dear Sir,—In the Montreal Gazette of the 19th inst. I find the following account of the proceedings of the Anglican Clergy in Clarenceville:—

A congregation of 280 assembled in St. George's Church, to whom his Lordship delivered a very able and logical sermon on the great Romish and heretical Dogma recently promulgated from the Vatican,—which was listened to with absorbing interest, and on an occasion so important to the integrity of Christian truth, as the invention by man, in this 19th century, of a new article of faith authoritatively pronounced to be essential to salvation, though unsupported by any warrant of Holy Scripture, and based only on the assumed infallibility of the Papal Church.

His Lordship, that is to say, the highest Government official for ecclesiastical affairs at Montreal, delivered (says the Gazette) a very able and logical sermon. Whether the sermon was either able or logical, I have no means of knowing, for I have not heard it, and I am not much inclined to trust the testimony given in the case; for I know that whatever is opposed to truth cannot be logical.

It is evident, a priori, that the speaker who addressed the congregation at Clarenceville was in error. A system of doctrine condemned by a General Council in the XVI. century is as heretical and false, as a system condemned in the IV. or V. century; and the followers of Luther and Calvin, or Queen Elizabeth's Parliament, are just as impious heretics, as the disciples of Arius, Nestorius, or Elychus; because the anathema of the holy Council of Trent had just as much authority as those of Nice, Ephesus or Chalcedon. Who does not know that the doctrine of Anglicans has been anathematized in the holy Council of Trent? The believers as well as the teachers of that doctrine are therefore plainly in error; and the teachers are the more criminal, because they persist in maintaining and propagating error which has been anathematized by the Church of Christ.

PADRUON M'GHAEL.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR—It must be a source of satisfaction to all true friends of the temperance cause, to know the exertions which have been made in several parts of Canada to forward a subsidy to Father Matthew, who has been so instrumental in the good cause as to be styled its very Apostle.

The cause of temperance itself is one we must all feel interested in; not only from its special purpose of preventing intoxication and so many of its concomitant evils; but likewise from the principle it contains of making that proper use of God's creatures which is so necessary to keep our appetites under the control of our reason, instead of allowing our reason to be swayed by them. In proportion as this principle gains ground, will that harmony be restored between the animal and rational man, which was so unhappily severed and lost by his fall;—that harmony which we know can never be effected by man's own unaided endeavors, or without the joint co-operation and salutary remedies of grace. Is it fitting then that we should forget him who has done so much to recall men's minds—so apt to be taken up with worldly cares and distractions—to such a wholesome principle? This object Father Matthew admirably succeeded in achieving, not by the employment of coercion, or by having recourse to legal enactments, but by the power of moral suasion alone; thereby proving the goodness of the cause he was engaged in—for that certainly must be a weak cause which, having a point of morality to inculcate, casts moral argument aside, and has recourse to physical coercion. The moral impossibility of extirpating all abuses is founded on scriptural authority, which shows that God still allows the tares to grow along with the good grain, until a fitting time for their separation shall arrive; and thus dispenses, methinks, with the necessity of enforcing morality by means of the thumb-screw. The cause of teetotalism, Mr. Editor, I say again, is one we must all feel a deep interest in, both from the great amount of misery it has prevented, as well as from the obstacles to the susceptibility of God's holy grace which it has removed; and we are also anxious for the honor of its name, since it has been accused of being instrumental in subverting the necessary and useful, as well as in eradicating the baneful and prejudicial. When will heresy, with its hydra-head, understand and acknowledge the difference between the use and the abuse of things? Must our eye be evil because God is good?

To the great mass certainly of human beings, teetotalism has proved highly useful. But when I am asked if teetotalism is obligatory—I reply, it is one thing to be recommendable, and another to be obligatory. But as some are induced to adopt a life of Christian perfection and asceticism, in order to set an example to others, may it not be so with regard to teetotalism, which some may embrace, in order to encourage others in the practice of temperance?

In fine, Mr. Editor, in speaking of temperance, it is not fit that one should omit mentioning the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Phean, who has been so long and deservedly known for his exertions in favor of it in both parts of the Province; and who is equally free from any quaint or mistaken notion of rigorism which would tain withhold those natural aids which may be required to prevent our growing faint on the road to our heavenly country. If these thoughts, Mr. Editor, meet your approval, I trust you will afford them a speedy insertion.—Believe me, Sir, yours very truly and sincerely,

PHILOPOPOS.

Kingston, June 29, 1855.

We have been requested to insert the following—which we copy from the Prescott Telegraph:—

LETTER TO MR. PATRICK.

"The Catholic Priest in the place where he lived, wanted him to pledge himself to vote for a Roman Catholic Superintendent for their 20 schools, while the one they now had was enough for 3,000."—Extract of a Speech reported in the Montreal Herald of May 31, 1855, to have been made by Mr. Patrick, in the House of Assembly, in reference to the Upper Canada Separate School Bill? May 29, 1855.

Prescott, June 18th, 1855.

SIR,—As I had not seen till this late moment any dicta of yours in print, relative to the Upper Canada Separate School Bill, and as the Herald's report of what Mr. Patrick did say in his place in the House of Assembly on that very grave and most interesting subject, directs my special attention to the above statement which I have correctly taken from that report. To this statement I also call your attention, Sir, under the impression that you are the Mr. Patrick thus represented in the Herald. I presume to avoid as much as possible trespassing on the patience of the Editor, or diverting from the main point of consideration your mind, by the unavailing ejaculations of my astonishment at having seen this precious document attributable to you; I must say as briefly as propriety of language will permit, that in all its bearing, extent and significance, the above extract from the speech of the Herald Mr. Patrick is an egregious falsehood.

Sir, I the sole Catholic Priest of this place, never on any occasion, had had prior to your election, nor have I had since your election, any conversation with you whatever, purporting "to vote for a Roman Catholic Superintendent for their 20 schools." To say, Sir, that you misunderstood my purpose, or misinterpreted my words, or misconceived my ideas in our interviews, ("which have been few and far between") would not adequately express the falsity impregnating the above extract. It is a falsehood as black as its base as the heart that engendered it, and a foul polluted mouth alone could give it utterance. I can not know what 20 schools Mr. Patrick of the Herald means. He cannot allude to the separate Schools of this Town, for we Catholics have here but two. He does not allude to the Schools of the County, I hope, coming within his parliamentary scope, for I cannot say if there be one Catholic separate School within that sphere to superintendent; poor business this for a Catholic Superintendent! He does not, certainly, I am predisposed to believe, imply in his oratorical farrago, that I, "the Catholic Priest of this place" desired or designed to supplant the present local Superintendents of Schools, either of Town or Country, within the limits of his constituency, and substitute in their place a Catholic Superintendent. No, Sir, this cannot be the pith and sense of Mr. Patrick's words as reported. Let any misgivings should be in the minds of others on this point, I beg leave to express my opinion in relation to the present local Superintendents of Schools in this Town and County, as far as comes under my observation. I must, in justice to my own convictions, say, that these gentlemen are most important, most vigilant and indefatigable in the conscientious discharge of their duty; and in their surveillance over the Schools in their jurisdiction they have deported themselves with distinguished ability, as the unanimous approval of all parties, Catholic and Protestant attest. Therefore, Mr. Heraldic Patrick does not certainly mean that I, the Catholic Priest in this place where "he lives desired him to vote for a Catholic Superintendent" over these schools superintended by these worthy Protestant gentlemen to whom I allude. Does Mr. Patrick of the Herald include in the number "20" all the Catholic Separate Schools of Upper Canada? If he does so, "the Catholic Priest in his place where he lives," do solemnly declare that I have not known, nor do I know definitely, how many Catholic separate Schools have been or are in Upper Canada.—For the want of zeal by not enumerating accurately our Catholic separate Schools in Upper Canada, I may be taxed with carelessness, or what is worse with indifference to the progress of our Catholic Schools. To this imputation I reply, that so discouraging, so inefficient, rather so insulting to Catholic intelligence has been the *effie* School Act, supplementary School Act, and provisions of said School Acts, in our regard as Catholics, in every respect entitled to an exceptional administration of justice, that for my part, I never hoped in the imaginary success or advantage accruing to Catholics from these Acts, nor have I better hopes, to speak candidly, in the present School enactment, to impede the progress of which, Mr. Patrick of the Herald has vented forth in the Legislative Hall of the Province, as many vituperative assertions as discrepant with wisdom and incongruous with truth, as his reported speech contains simple sentences.

You cannot say, Mr. Heraldic Patrick, on honor, if any remain with you, that you misunderstood my purpose; I had no understanding with you on the choice of a Superintendent at any time, positive or indefinite, be he chief, local, or as you would designate him, *sectarian*. Nor could you misinterpret my words; I expressed no words to you on the subject, directly or indirectly. Nor can you plead in defence of your very unenviable position, a misconception of my ideas; I never communicated to you an idea, or thought, or desire, or velicity on the selection of a Superintendent for Schools, Catholic or Protestant, *sectarian* or common.

Though I have been so incommunicative with you on this point, I have not the less observed or felt the flagrant partiality on the part of the "one now enough for 3000" inclining towards all anti-Catholic sects of every denomination, his undisguised opposition in the plenitude of his adventitious power, against the just claims of the Catholic body, who have most constitutionally sought for the amelioration of the oppressive grievance which the School Acts have directly inflicted on us mainly through his instrumentality. Notwithstanding my reserve with you, Sir, I have seen [and who has not?] this blotted bigot, this "one enough for 3000," well gored as he is with the Provincial wealth, adapting and plying with admirable tact and dexterity his borrowed literary apparatus to the metamorphosing of *bad Catholics* and *good Protestants* into most accomplished "Yankee Know Nothings." This is evidently the result of his systematic wily scheme in "diffusing useful knowledge," which, eventually, if not retarded by some wiser and more independent legislation than hitherto we have had on the School question, without any interference on the part of the seemingly necessary Ministerial Engine, time and circumstances will more fully develop till its gigantic growth will appal the most intrepid and the most unconscious of its inherently evil tendency.

With this ominous vision before me, astonishment, *mirabile dictu*, I never in my life even hinted to you, Mr. Patrick, the sacred propriety of eliminating from office this barrier to the concession of our religious scholastic rights, the autocratic superintendent. "The man enough for 3000," or the expediency on your part "to vote for the appointment of a Catholic Superintendent for their 20 schools." But this, Mr. Patrick, is the unvarnished truth; its denial is an unqualified lie. To submit yourself to the very servile and unchristian profession of fabricating untruths, though you may find it convenient to serve your purpose, or compass your design, is an act of frailty unbefitting the poor, naked, godless, unenlightened Indian, who wildly wanders on the banks of the Niger, or the un-

christianized Tartar who adores for his God the invisible Lama.

Solliloquize on this, as you please, Sir, but examine the enormity of your untruthful statement as a Member of an enlightened Parliament—a *quondam* *Christus* *Eschior*, who most have perused, in *days gone by*, this infallible text—"For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Believe me, Sir, the fabrication of lies is an arduous undertaking, however convenient; to maintain *one* three times twenty are required. Nor is impunity its privilege; however concealed, it bears with its own chastisement. What your motive has been to lie against me, I can, without any straining effort of the imagination, conjecture.

You have passed as an inert *drone* through the late parliamentary session, pocketing \$6 per diem, without having said or done any thing credible or in the least advantageous to your constituents. You have, I suspect, and vain would hope failed in your attempt to dupe the present ministry by enjoining them to nestle you beneath the golden wings with the other favoured fowl; but you have the mishap of being a very *fool* bird. They had timely seen the noxiousness of your individual species, of its nature capable to infect the whole aviary. They refused your patronage—they have done wisely. But you must seek some congenial atmosphere to breathe and live in. You have succeeded thus far in your flight; sneakingly you have attached your *individuality*, not (mind me well), the constituency you *misrepresent*, to the *nondescripts* who contemptible in their numbers can be recognized only by their bigotry and venality, and most especially by their ferocity against every thing Catholic. To be deemed a worthy member of this nondescript fraternity, it was required of you to prove your earnest zeal in the cause you espoused, particularly at so critical a juncture, the passing of a school bill in favor of Catholics! To prove your fealty you vented forth as a true zealot, the untruthful statement that hands this letter, against me, "the Catholic Priest of the place where you live." To what degree of excess parliamentary licentiousness is tolerated by the rules of the House, I cannot say; this I know, that good sense and common justice are not infrequently stifled by the politically profligate manoeuvres of members regardless of unswollen fame, but falsehood and scurrility are the weapons of a coward, the arguments of an unbecome, possessing, indeed, two extraordinary qualities, exhaustless at their source, and ever convenient. These Mr. Patrick has wielded against me with the gasconade of a busy, bustling bigot, to keep pace with the new order of the disappointed *expectants*, the contemptible *system managers*, the fanatic *alarmists* with whom he has enlisted. Had Mr. *Heroldic* Patrick any article of politic faith to guide him, any argument winter of a plausible complexion to advance in his late anti-Catholic tirade, he would not have recourse to such vile means as rancorous falsehood.

In the *Globe's* report of your *reluctant* speech at the crisis, you are represented, after having enumerated, with profound concern, the Catholics of Prescott, to have spoken of them in phrases conveying a great deal of the bitterness of unwarrantable sarcasm. As you have shown yourself a very meagre reasoner by adopting falsehood for argument, you have been very unwise in showing the numerical strength of the Catholic population, on whom you have been, serpent-like, casting your slough. Ah! Sir! you have none of the wisdom and prudence of the ancients. They never numbered their Roman slaves lest they would acquire knowledge of their strength and importance. But by the way you have counterbalanced this enumeration of the Catholics of Prescott, by showing in your own peculiar style, their comparative deficiency of intelligence and paralyzing poverty. It is true, alas! too true, that many of the Catholics of this town are but proportionally to their ability they have never failed to contribute their *ress* to the Corporation funds, and their labor to the improvement of the town, equally as well as those, in similar circumstances, of all other yield to none. There are some among them. Mr. Patrick, who are fully capable "to teach you the way in which you should walk."

As I have far exceeded the limits I first intended to confine myself to, I will merely remark, that I wish not to rattle old sores; but to probe them in order to evince the necessity of a cure; I therefore pass over many other points of a very provocative nature by reason of their ignorance and insolence, embodied in your very *remarkable* speech; hoping that you will not in any wise attribute to me embittered party feeling against you personally, in thus defending my character. With the true spirit of the Christiania precept, I pardon you for your unprovoked attack on me, though I must not forget it, in order that in proper time and place I may make due application of it.

Your obedient,

EDMUND PATRICK ROCHE,

C. C. of Prescott.

Wm. Patrick, Esq.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Joseph Langevin, shoemaker, of Bonaventure street, attempted to destroy himself, by cutting his throat on Monday morning last. He is yet alive.

The Superiress of St. Patrick's Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of one pound five shillings (arbitration fee) from John Levy, Esq.

The Montreal Herald complains of the wanton mischief perpetrated upon the property of the contractors and others, interested in the public works of the Province. Many of the horses belonging to the contractors have been cruelly mutilated; and it would appear also that there is much drunkenness, and sly grog selling in the shanties along the lines. These abuses call for the prompt interference of the authorities.

SUN STROKES.—We regret to learn that sixteen men working upon the City water works at Gregory's farm, were sun struck on Saturday. Two died, and the others are under treatment, and likely to do well.—Commercial Advertiser.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The prospects of the wheat crop, to judge from the notices in our exchanges from various parts of the country, we are glad to say, seems to be improving. The Rochester Union says a fair yield in that district is expected, the effect of the cold weather having been to a certain extent to kill off the insect, whose ravages were so much dreaded. From the western part of the county it has information that the crops will be a full average. The Haldimand Independent says the crops in that vicinity look well, and that there have been no complaints of the Weevil or Fly injuring the wheat.—Toronto Globe.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Wednesday last we had the pleasure of attending the quarterly examination of the French Female Schools in Bye and Ottawa Wards. These schools are taught by the Sisters of Charity. The School in Bye Ward numbers upwards of one hundred scholars; in Ottawa Ward there is a much more numerous attendance. The appearance of the children was extremely gratifying, and the affection and zeal of the good Sisters was traceable in the neatness of the attire, the modest demeanor, and scholastic advancement of the children.—Among the visitors we observed the Rev. Superior of the College, accompanied by several Clergymen. A few of the School Trustees were present.—Ottawa Tribune.

CONSECRATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH AT OGDENSBURG.—On Sunday, the 17th instant, the new, beautiful and commodious Parochial Church, just completed in the flourishing town of Ogdensburg, N. Y.,

was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. John McClosky, Bishop of Albany, with all the imposing solemnity peculiar to the Catholic Church. The Church was dedicated to the name of the Immaculate Virgin Mary. A number of Clergymen assisted at the ceremony, including the Rev. J. Smith of Smith's Falls, C. W., Rev. Oliver Kelly of Brookville, C. W., Rev. Thos. Kevaney of Canton, N. Y., the Rev. Jas. Moore, S. J., and the Pastor of the Parish, Rev. James Mackey. The celebrant of Mass was the Rev. Mr. Moore, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Kevaney and Mackey. After Mass the venerable Bishop ascended the altar, and preached the sermon of the day. The Right Rev. Prelate alluded, in grateful terms, to the praiseworthy exertions of pastor and laity in erecting so splendid a monument of their love for religion, and zeal for the glory of God. The true glory of Catholic Temples consisted not in external show,—for the greater honor of the Creator, external pomp and splendid display of this world's goods, the work of the hands of men, were offered as humble homage at the shrine of Deity,—but the true glory of our Temples consists in the presence therein of God himself. The sacrifice prefigured in the old law, the sacrifice consummated on Calvary, was daily offered up in the Catholic Church. His Lordship proceeded, at great length, and with fervid eloquence, to discuss the nature of the sacrifice, explaining, with singular clearness, the Catholic doctrine of the real presence, the powers delegated to the real priesthood, and traced the chief points of the Christian faith through the Prophecies to their fulfilment. His Lordship concluded his sermon by leading the minds of his hearers from the blessings which Christianity imparts upon earth, to the joys which await the true Christian as a citizen of that eternal home promised to the good and faithful servant by his Almighty Lord and Master. The Church is a substantial stone building, one hundred and ten feet in length, and sixty in width,—the style being Gothic. It is very tastefully finished. Too much credit cannot be given to the Rev. Mr. Mackey, whose unwearied exertions, amongst a comparatively poor congregation, have had so creditable a result. Having lately become by iron bonds a near neighbor to the flourishing town of Ogdensburg, it is our privilege to congratulate its citizens on this addition to their public buildings. It is a pleasing duty too, to say that in the arduous undertaking Christians of all denominations have lent a helping hand.—*Id.*

We have been informed that Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., editor of the American Celt, intends visiting Perth about the middle of next month and giving one or more lectures. Mr. M'Gee has lately been in Ireland lecturing on Canada and its resources and recommending it as a home for Irishmen. His lectures there have been very highly spoken of by the press. He is now travelling through Canada for the purpose of gathering such information as he thinks necessary to convey through his paper to intending emigrants. From Mr. M'Gee's well known ability as a lecturer, we may expect for him a good audience in Perth.—British Standard.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to inform our subscribers on the Ottawa route, that Mr. John Meelan has kindly consented to act as our travelling agent, and will be amongst them shortly. He is fully authorised to receive monies and the names of new subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. David C. Hillyard, our travelling agent, is at present on a collecting and canvassing tour in Canada West, and we hope our friends will be prepared to receive him well. Mr. H. has a choice collection of Catholic books with him, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Trenton, J. Sullivan, 8s 6d; Fort William, W. M'Sorley, 10s; Gananoque, M. Melville, 11s; Alexandria, D. McDonald, 10s; Lochiel, M. Morris, 10s, D. Heith, 10s; N. Lancaster, A. Kennedy, 7s 6d; Point Claire, W. Carroll, 3s 1 1/2; Cornwall, Rev. A. McDonald, 12s 6d; Bath, F. M'Mullin, 1s 3d; St. Anicet, E. H. Smyth, 6s 3d; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckley, 12s 6d. Per Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton—Self, £1; F. Logan, £1 11s 3d; M. Mahony, £1 5s; J. M'Cann, 5s. Per Rev. N. C. Folier, St. Michael's—Self, £1 6s 3d; P. Ryan, 18s 9d. Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, 10s; Gore, Rev. J. O'Reilly, £1 5s. Per C. Baby, Sandwich—Self, £1 17s 6d; Rev. P. Point, 12 6d. Per Rev. M. Brennan, Belleville—Self, 12 6d; Thentlow, P. Cox, 12s 6d. Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent—Picton, J. Power, 6s 3d; J. Brady, 10s; W. Synnot, 5s; D. O'Shea, 10s; Mrs. T. Call, 5s; P. M'Mahon, £1 3s 9d; J. M'Donald, 5s; J. M'Callough, 5s; D. M'Cauley, 5s; J. Power, 5s. Per M. O'Leary, Agent, Quebec—J. French, 15; R. M'Donoghue, £1; B. O'Leone, £1 2s 6d; R. Hanwood, £1 2s 6d; P. Wallace, £1; Rev. Mr. Beaumont, £1 10s; J. Nolan, 15s; D. Salmon, 15s; Valcatier, F. Conway, 6s 3d; Mr. Carrigan, 6s 3d; F. Martin, 6s 3d; Stoneham, P. Murphy, 6s 3d; Batiscon, Rev. Mr. Frechette, 12s 6d.

Births.

In this city, on the 1st instant, Mrs. W. G. Slack, of a daughter. At Quebec, on the 30th ultimo, the lady of Judge Power, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 30th ult., Mr. Peter Reynolds, Printer, aged 21 years. At Sillery, June 27th, Mrs. Patrick McIneenly, aged 62 years. At Union Cove, on the 26th June, Mary Kervin, relict of Mr. Wm. Lambert, Culler, aged 27 years.

TEACHER WANTED.

FROM the 1st of July next, for one of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonne, C. E.; salary £46. Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C. E.; W. J. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. to School Commissioners, New Glasgow, 11th June, 1855.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The most interesting intelligence refers to Her Majesty the Empress. Dr. Locock, the celebrated accoucheur (who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery,) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Canneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is *en route*.

A magnificent fete was given, evening of the 11th, in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the King of Portugal. Queen Christina, the Princess Matilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and 6,000 other persons were present.

A LORD MAYOR IN HIS GLORY.—Alderman Moon, Lord Mayor of London, has been enjoying a visit to Paris during the past fortnight, attended by all the paraphernalia of civic splendor. Some idea of the style in which he has been living in the French capital may be conceived from this criticism by the *Leader*:—

The Lord Mayor continues to go about Paris in such a demonstrative fashion as to lead the natives to suspect his sanity. On Wednesday afternoon he was on the Boulevard with six footmen hanging behind his coach, full robes, and the sword-bearer in fur cap. Bets were freely offered at the Cafe de Paris that it was a new Turkish ambassador.

The *Univers* announces the death, at Constantinople, of the Rev. Abbé Gloriott, one of the chaplains to the French army. M. Gloriott, whose loss was keenly felt by the army, had succumbed to a fatal malady contracted in the discharge of his duty in the hospitals of Pere.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES FOR THE BALTIC.—Four of these formidable engines of destruction were launched some time ago at L'Orient, Cherbourg, and Toulon, namely—the Trombe, the Bourrasque, the Devastation, and the Lave. A fifth, the Congreve, was launched at Rochefort on Friday afternoon last. A floating battery cannot be compared to anything better than to a gigantic turtle, all parts of whose body are protected by the carapace which protects it all over. Such are its means of defence. For offensive purposes the Congreve mounts sixty fifty-pounders, twelve on each side. Now, there are, I believe, four of these vessels supplied by England, and five by France, which gives alone a formidable battery of 240 guns; and when to these is added the number of guns mounted by the fleets (which amounts to rather more than 2,000) it cannot be much wondered at if people are sanguine as to the result of this year's campaign in the Baltic.

LORD RAGLAN.—The London papers make a great deal of fun of this distinguished officer. Recently the *London Standard* published a caricature of his writings in the form of a despatch. It contained many hard hits at the foibles and peculiarities of the General, and was preceded by a declaration that it would not be found in the *London Gazette*, (the official paper.) Nevertheless, six prominent newspapers of Paris, including the *Moniteur*, inserted it as genuine, and for a time, the Parisians who read the document, were rather painfully impressed with the belief that Lord Raglan was mad. The people were all very much amused, and the papers were very indignant, when they discovered the imposition, and it is said that the poor translator—for one person monopolizes the whole English translation department—will, in all probability, be removed from the position, for furnishing the translation of such a joke to the newspapers.

GERMAN POWERS.

The comedy of negotiation is for the moment at an end, and the Western Powers, grown wise by experience, will hardly again consent to treat with Russia, until they are in a position to dictate the conditions of peace. The necessity for the strictest economy has become so apparent that a reduction of the Austrian army must take place! It is averred that from 100,000 to 150,000 men will be dismissed from the active army, but such a reduction, although of great advantage to the state in a financial point of view, will be merely nominal, as all Austrian soldiers, when their regular service of eight years is at an end, enter the so-called reserve corps for four years, and are liable, in case of war, to be called into active service again for that space of time. The reduction of the Austrian army will, however, be of immense advantage to Russia, as it will enable her to withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier and employ them elsewhere.

"The local authorities of Cologne have arrested the Secretary of our Consul there while carrying despatches for Lord Clarendon, on suspicion that he was concerned in enlisting for the Foreign Legion."—*Times Correspondent*.

FOREIGN CRITICISM ON ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.—The *London Examiner* publishes this communication "from the borders of Germany and Italy, May, 1855":—

"I cannot convey to you an idea how painful it is to the English traveller abroad to observe how much his country has sunk in the public estimation of Europe during the last year. No one can be more perfectly aware of the utter injustice of the conclusions on which this is based. I know full well that England and France, that is, the West, are as much possessed of real power and resources as ever, and that with constancy and wisdom they must prevail. But we have talked and promised too much, and have betrayed and published too much, and have given the world such signal proofs of incapacity that men forget the justice of our cause, and turn round to admire the successful resistance and boldness of Russia, until, from being an aversion and a bugbear, the Czar has become a hero. I have seen in the Italian Punch, the *Fischietta*, a picture of Russia sleeping, and three hornets, indicated as England, France,

and Austria, buzzing about the sleeper, by whose side a Cossack exclaims—"Were he to awaken, how he would brush away these insects?" Such are the sentiments that ultra-liberals indulge in. The very republicans resemble the rest of mankind in worshipping success, and in ridiculing and condemning all that appears not to be so.

ITALY.

On Thursday, the *Morning Post* published the following:—

"Turin, June 13.—A despatch from Rome, of yesterday's date, states that an attempt had been made on the life of Cardinal Antonelli. It failed, and the assassin was arrested.

Five young men, convicted of taking part in political "assassinations" in 1840, have been executed at Fimo (Roman States) after undergoing an imprisonment of six years.

A letter from Rome, of the 2nd, in the *Univers*, says that the Pope, who has already protested against the sale of ecclesiastical property in Spain, is about to interrupt all diplomatic intercourse with that country.

The *Armoria* of Turin states that the Catholics of the Kingdom had sent a commissioner to Rome, to request of the Holy Father explanations as to the threatened excommunication of the country; and direction as to the conduct to be pursued by the Clergy and Religious under the operation of the new law regarding Conventual Establishments.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, of the 6th, state that perfect tranquillity prevailed in the provinces of Seville, Alava, Guipuzcoa, Navarre, Burgos, Valencia, and Valladolid. Three sergeants of the Prince's Regiment, concerned in the recent Carlist conspiracy at Madrid, had been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—The appalling intelligence of the sanguinary night contests of the 22nd and 23rd of May, with the frightfully long lists of the killed—for the attack was carried on with such embitterment by the French that the far greater part of the Russians were killed outright by the bayonet, and the number of wounded is, therefore, not worth speaking of—followed almost immediately by the losses at Kertch, Yenikale, Genitchi, and Soujoukkaleh, have not failed to make a most painful impression here, and to cast a gloom over every countenance. The evident change in the tactics of the besieging armies, and the first successes so remarkable, have gone far to dissipate the illusion which prevailed here of the invincibility of the Russian arms, and give way to the unpleasant sensation of distrust and uncertainty.

On the other hand, the appearance of the hostile fleets off Cronstadt appears to cause no alarm, as the general impression is that, should the ships attempt an attack, they will only run into the face of complete destruction, and experience the most signal defeat, for the strength of the defences and the courage of the garrison admit of no doubt.

The Emperor of Russia has turned his cabinet at the winter palace into a kind of observatory, from which, by the aid of a telescope, he can see Cronstadt, the fortifications, and a part of Lysy Nas.

The Emperor Alexander II. will not allow the political programme of his deceased father to be questioned in the most distant manner. In the Privy Council and in his Cabinet no one dares to express the slightest objection to what he calls "the sacred and spiritual legacy of his father of imperishable memory," and the surest way of paying court to the son is by expressing concurrence in the ideas of the father.

An imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg, the 2nd of June, ordains that, in case of the decease of the present Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince. The Regency is to continue during the minority of the second son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian.

THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.—Berlin, June 15.—An ukase of the Emperor Alexander, annuls all exceptions which have been made in the recruiting in towns and villages. Persons up to the age of 37 are liable to serve, and even the only son of a family.

THE BALTIC.

DANZIC, June 15.—The *Vulture*, Captain Glasse, has arrived with despatches. She left the fleet on the 11th ult., anchored off Cronstadt. On the 6th ult., the Russians fired on a boat of the *Cossack*, while bearing a flag of truce, and landing seven Finlanders taken in prizes, in which 16 English sailors were killed. On the 8th ult., the *Magicienne* fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little damage. On the 9th ult. the *Merlin* and *Firefly* in reconnoitering ran against some infernal machines, which exploded, but only damaged their copper sheathing. There had been no alteration in the position of the fleet.

Since the arrival of the fleet within two hours' steaming of Cronstadt the paddle steamers employed in cruising off the mainland have daily fallen in with and captured several of the enemy's coasters. These vessels are, for the most part, of a small class, cutter-rigged, and laden with firewood. Some few of them are of a large description, freighted with hay. With one or two exceptions, the crews belonging to them, on finding they were closely pursued, have run their vessels on shore, and thereby escaped being taken prisoners. The seizure of these small vessels, although the hulls are of no particular value, has afforded the fleet a supply of wood, which, for all ordinary purposes, is used instead of coal, whereby there is a considerable saving in that important article.

An important feature, which affords a strong con-

trast to that adopted in 1854, is to be observed during the present campaign. The too deferential respect hitherto paid to everything that could by possibility be considered as private property of the enemy is no longer to be continued, and no opportunity is to be lost of seizing everything that can benefit the subjects of Russia either directly or indirectly. The coasting vessels to which I have alluded, on removal of their cargoes, are burnt to the water's edge, and scuttled in order to sink the remains of the hulls.

Admitting that it is necessary for the allied fleets to be in every respect superior to the maritime forces of Russia, the ships of which they are at present composed are quite ineffective so far as relates to the bombardment of the enemy's forts, in consequence of their great draught of water. Not one of the larger class can approach the north side of Cronstadt nearer than two and a-half miles, a distance ten times too great for the heaviest shot they can throw to produce any impression on the batteries. The class of ships required is such as can carry four of Nasmyth's wrought iron guns, now in course of formation, which are to throw shot 14 inches in diameter of a cylindrical shape, and of a weight of from 4cwt. to 10cwt., with a *moximum* charge of powder of 50lbs. A dozen of these ships, constructed to draw not more than 10 feet of water, in conjunction with an adequate number of steam gunboats, will be able to penetrate the narrow channels and creeks, and soon smash to atoms the strongest works of masonry built by the hands of man.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—We read in the *Precis Historiques* of Brussels, that a Belgian apostate, of infamous antecedents, had been placed at the head of the Protestant Propaganda of the Netherlands.

The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* of Silesia quotes from a Lutheran journal a pitiless exposé of the character of the celebrated Gutzlaff, late Protestant missionary to China, whom certain Protestant organs have held up as a saint. The facts stated are the following:—

"Gutzlaff, M. Vogel avers, receives from the English Government, in aid of his mission, the yearly sum of 21,000 thalers (about £3,200), to which allowance must be added the income of a very large private fortune, which he has there amassed, amounting to about the same annual sum. Gutzlaff, however, in all his reports to head-quarters, complains sadly of the want of funds, and informs the management of the Chinese mission that he supports a large portion of his expenses out of his private purse. It is true, remarks the author, that Gutzlaff did occasionally advance money for purposes connected with the mission, but he repaid himself with interest as soon as remittances arrived. In this, however, he only followed the example of our Protestant missionaries, who, if they contribute nothing to the mission, at least write home very long reports, the expense of printing and circulating which diminish very considerably the charitable fund. Gutzlaff, whilst he strongly inculcated to the other missionaries the propriety of living as slenderly as practicable, conducted his own establishment on a princely scale, allowing his wife, for instance, 300 thalers a month (£48) for household expenses. She complained to the mission of the insufficiency of that sum, and very naturally, for they had a whole staff of servants duly organised, from the head butler to the scullery-maid, and a wine-cellar well-stocked, to which they had frequent recourse.—And, when from his pulpit he addressed the Chinese, his zeal is stated to have received a very decided stimulus from the cellar aforesaid—not but what he discountenanced and preached against the use of opium amongst the natives. But opium and intoxicating drinks are, of course, widely different in their effects. Wine, however, were plentifully indulged in, is attended with certain inconveniences, some of which our apostle underwent—he became of an enormous size, and suffered acutely from gout. Indeed, these symptoms were the main cause of his voyage to Europe, and ultimately led to his death. In Europe all his reports were printed and distributed with the greatest zeal, and the admission of what has now become a patent fact raises a blush, namely, that his reports were so many lies, and the 'Apostle of the Chinese,' a humbug and an impostor. In Hong-Kong the opinion is prevalent amongst missionaries that so great was his want of veracity, that he told lies so constantly as at last to believe sincerely that they were the truth. He prepared his own reports, which he then gave to his secretary to sign; the secretary, be it observed, knew absolutely no language but Chinese, and was, therefore, utterly ignorant of the nature of the document for the correctness of which he took upon himself a responsibility which Gutzlaff was too prudent personally to assume. To distant provinces in the mission he dispatched neophytes, with hardly any knowledge of what they were about to teach, and whose immorality was frequently matter of notoriety. These latter prepared their reports without even visiting the localities for the enlightenment of which they were destined. From the statements of other missionaries who have come in contact with these precious neophytes, it appears that many of them were positively bad characters. Mention is made of one who died from the excessive use of opium, and another is stated by several to have been addicted to practices of an abominably immoral nature. Gutzlaff's reports describe such persons as we mention as bachelors, doctors, mandarins, professors," &c.

CONSEQUENCES OF EVIL INFLUENCES.—We made a few observations in a former number on that foul spot which is growing to an alarming extent on the American soil—Utah. We drew the attention of our readers then, to the fact that although its principles are abhorrent to every upright heart and disgusting in the extreme to every principle of Christian teaching, which raises man above the brute, yet it stands out boldly and propagates its principles—in England. How very singular—that same Island that has filled the world with Bibles and Proselytisers, and which continually sings her lamentations over the darkness of Popery, the land of Protestantism and intelligence, is the nursery of Latter-Day Saints.—To make idols for the Pagan and sacrifice her children to Mormon, is a stretch of benevolence that Rome cannot comprehend, or approve of; and she may well and truly find a subject for bitter tears and sincere sorrow on beholding the melancholy consequences of that unhallowed revolt, which has robbed its victims of their most precious inheritance. A neighboring island because it

remained faithful, has no representative in that land of luxury on the borders of Salt Lake. Well may her poor despised children humble themselves and tremble, whilst they hold the precious deposit of the faith once delivered to the Saints, lest elated by the heavenly gift they too may be suffered to fall. We have no fears, however, that such a catastrophe shall happen to the Irish nation. The principles of the true religion are too deeply written on the hearts of the people to be easily or at all obliterated. Fourteen hundred years and upwards, with all the vicissitudes of time, have not effaced one line. Individuals have unhappily preferred the temporal to the eternal, but so very few is the number of prevaricators, and so great the punishment of their apostasy, that their example has never had any other effect than that of confirming the witnesses of their fall, still more, in their adhesion to the truth. But it is not the ghost of filthy Mormonism that alarms us. It is the evil influences that are brought to bear on the simple hearted Catholic, far away from the hallowed scenes of his childhood—frequently deprived of the Sacraments—and obliged to associate with those who have no sympathy for his religious convictions; that we dread. If we sympathise with the faithful whose isolated position involves him in such trying conflicts, far different indeed is the sentiment, towards those who have the means and facilities of enjoying all the benefits of our holy religion, and yet act as if the mere profession of the faith were sufficient for salvation. Should it happen that the signs of hostility to Catholicity, which murmur in the distant horizon, would assume the more terrible form of a bloody persecution, who shall then rise to the dignity of the heroes of antiquity, and like the martyrs of old be ready to seal their faith with their blood. Let those answer who in the time of peace make little of the practices of religion.—There is yet another class for whom our sympathies are deeply excited—the rising generation. To have no fears for their faith, would be to shut our eyes to the most obvious attempts at proselytism on record. Education is one of the greatest sources of human happiness, and when established on solid principles of religion, is worthy of our admiration. Separate it from religion, and it becomes not a blessing, but a curse to society, as well as to the individual possessor. A man of education always exercises a great influence over society, which is either good or bad, according as his principles are sound or unsound. A system of education then, that formally excludes the elements of religion must necessarily be evil. We are not going just now to enter into the details of the workings of the popular system of education. We merely allude to it in passing, as a subject that concerns Catholics very seriously. Catholic children cannot learn there what it is incumbent on them to know. But they will learn there many things about their holy religion quite untrue, and therefore quite injurious to them. Not so in those institutions sanctioned by the Church. There the precious deposit of the faith is carefully guarded and developed, and from the early dawn of reason they are trained to the practices of their religion. Nor are the other branches of learning neglected. We may add that in that respect Catholic children are more solidly educated in the ordinary school learning. Who that has witnessed our children led to the altar by our good religious to make their first Holy Communion, and who seem to move amongst their precious charge like guardian Angels, but must have felt the superiority of such teachers over all others for Catholic children, and at the same time regret that the sphere of their influence is not more extended. Send Catholic children to those schools exclusively, when it can be done, and you shall see a Pancratius, or an Agnes if need be, ready like them to step from the school to the Amphitheatre. —*Pittsburgh Catholic*.

ATHISM THE LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF PROTESTANTISM.—We have stated that it would be unjust to the Reformers to expect anything like logic from their hands; drawing this assertion from the mathematical necessity, if Protestantism be logically carried out, of its producing the most bewildering form of the most absolute skepticism.

We have moreover stated that this miserable position has arisen from disobeying the Church Catholic. Lastly, we have asserted this disobedience to have had for its starting point the refusal to submit to the chair of St. Peter, which refusal has had its rise in a want of Christian humility.

As illustration we appeal to fact. The Protestant sects take this stand; from the Greek to the Anglican, from the Episcopalian to the Presbyterian, from the Presbyterian to the Congregationalist, from the Congregationalist to the Quaker, from the Quaker to the Transcendental, from the Transcendental to the skeptic, from the skeptic to the infidel, from the infidel to the atheist.

The Greek faith denies the Supremacy. The Anglican Episcopalian goes a step further. It agrees with the Western Church on the question of God the Holy Ghost, agrees with the Eastern on the question of the Supremacy, agrees with the continental reformers by tolerating in its pulpits, ever since it has been in existence, some of their most heretical notions. It is a step lower in the scale. It acknowledges at the same time an ecclesiastical hierarchy and the doctrine of private judgment.

Here we take up the Presbyterian. "The Greek," says the admirer of Calvin, "believing in oecumenical Councils, practically denies them by refusing obedience to what they taught. This is an evident contradiction. Therefore am I no Greek. The Episcopalian, denying the Papal supremacy, declaring all truth to be held in holy Scripture, denies his faith; for where is episcopacy in Scripture? True, he appeals to tradition, but what is tradition but incontrovertible proof of Popery? Therefore am I no Episcopalian."

The Congregationalist here brings private judgment down to a still more limited bound. "All this is very fine," he says, "but why should one man know more than another? Is not truth withheld from the wise and revealed to babes?" "Yes," replies the Quaker, "and therefore we have no clergymen." "Then why any meeting unless for intellectual purposes?" asks the Transcendental. "Or rather, why compel us to believe anything?" sums up the skeptic.

The infidel and atheist laugh them to scorn. And well they do. Whoever can believe that the Holy God descended from heaven to establish a Church self-falsifying as the Greek, vacillating as the Episcopalian, inconsistent as the Presbyterian, unwarranted as the Congregationalist, blasphemous as the rest, rightly exposes himself, if unlearned, to the contempt, if learned, to the wonder, of all minds at all capable of reflection.

For our part, we readily allow that, to a properly balanced soul, trembling between the two necessary consequences of logic, there is no step short of the Roman Catholic Church but a thorough, unwavering, irresistible conviction that truth either is not revealed perfectly, or it will never be. In other words, he must become a Jew or a skeptic.—*N. York Freeman.*

We read in the American journals of a new Protestant sect lately started in Brooklyn, N. Y. The members of this body seem to hold views on the subject of marriage, and the reciprocal duties of husband and wife, identical with those of Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, and the great Reformers of the XVI. century. The New York correspondent of the *Buffalo Express* furnishes us with the following details:—

"A wicked and dangerous socialistic sect have sprung up of late and established their head quarters in Brooklyn—the City of Churches. This sect style themselves 'Progressionists,' and have male and female agents who smuggle themselves into our family circles, and after three or four visits, altho' they allude to the existence and peculiarity of their 'institution.' The doctrine of this sect is that matrimony, as at present understood, is a ludicrous sham; that a man has no right to live with his wife unless he loves her spiritually as well as physically; and that when she sees another whom she can love better, she is morally obliged to cut the former, and take up with the latter, and so on according to each new fancy, until she dies. The agents of this sect are very numerous, and the institution itself is filled with proselytes—made up in the main of husbands who have abandoned their wives, and of wives who have abandoned their husbands, together with, as one of its agents informed me, a bountiful supply of young men and women who have never yet been 'yoked' in the usual form. As you may readily imagine, this sect is breaking up the peace and happiness of a great many families."

We once heard of an old New England clergyman, who complaining of the degeneracy of modern pulpits, said that when he first went to the ministry the clergy preached "Christ and Him crucified," but that of late years the only thing to be heard from them was "rum and niggers." The New England preachers have their parallel in Kentucky, at this time, in a large portion of the Protestant clergy, from whom is seldom heard anything but "foreigners and Catholics;" and their conduct in this respect has been such, that their names are current in the mouths of pious politicians as aspirants for political office. It is a deplorable state of the pulpit, and all good men should unite in an earnest effort to reform the pulpit and the clergy, and in driving the money changers from God's Temple. Unless something is done, the people will rapidly become infidelized, and religion be made a scoff and a jest.—*Louisville Times.*

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—Madame Marguerites, in her recent book, the "Ins and Outs of Paris," speaks as follows of Americans in the gay metropolis:—"As a class compared to other foreigners, they are not numerous. The Americans generally appear to prefer Italy to Paris; but the few who are in Paris, usually rich specimens of upper-tendom, come there resolved to make as much noise as possible. They out-shine and out-herd your English by a good deal. The men get into the very worst society to be obtained for money, in Paris. They dress ridiculous—always do things no one else would do, and at hours when no one else would do them, but where there are plenty of lookers-on, whether to blame or approve matters not; notoriety appears to be their passion here as well as at home."

HORACE GREELEY IN PRISON.—Mr. Greeley writes to the Tribune an entertaining account of his nearly three days confinement in the famous "Maison de Detention," or Prison for Debtors, in the Rue de Clichy, Paris. He submitted to his fate in the most philosophical manner possible. Mr. Greeley was arrested at the suit of Mons. Lechesne, a sculptor, who sent a statue to the New York exhibition, and he affirmed that it had been broken, and he could not get it back. He laid his damages at \$2500, and sued Mr. Greeley as a Director of the Crystal Palace Association. The tribunal, on a statement of the facts in the case, discharged Mr. Greeley at once. Mr. Greeley says that the only American confined in Clichy was a gentleman from Boston, who would probably be liberated soon, through the instrumentality of American friends in Paris.

SMALL LOAVES.—The high price of flour, of late, has caused the bakers to diminish the size of their loaves considerably; but those in New Brunswick, N. J., seem to have reached perfection in the article referred to, as the following extract from an exchange will show:—"A baker of that place (Newark) in going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed, 'Who is there?' and was answered, 'the baker!' 'What do you want?' 'To leave your bread!' Well, well, you need not make such a fuss about it: put it through the keyhole!"

An excursion train on the return home present curious scenes. Every body has enjoyed himself more or less—the children are tired, but happy. The bonnets of the married ladies have made their proper impression upon the population of Cripple-gate-supermare, and they are satisfied with them, their husbands, and themselves. The married gentlemen have found out of what the contents of the black bottles consisted—the smoke pipes openly now, quite defiant, if not oblivious, of bye-laws and forty-shilling fines. Nobody objects to smoking—not even the asthmatical old gentleman in the respirator and the comforter—not even the tall lady, with the severe countenance and the green umbrella who took the mild fair man in spectacles so sharply to task this morning about the mild cigar he was timidly smoking up the sleeve of his poncho. Even the guards and officials at the station do not object to smoking. One whiskered individual of the former class, ordinarily the terror of the humble third-class passenger, whom he, with fierce contempt, designates as "you, sir," and hauls out of the carriage on the slightest provocation, condescends to be satirical on the smoke subject; he puts his head in at the window, and asks the passengers "how they like it—mild or full flavored?" This is a joke, and everybody, of course, laughs immensely, and goes on smoking unmolested. Bless me! how heartily we can laugh at the jokes of people we are afraid of, or want to cringe to for a purpose.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER.—Rev. William Silk, preached, a few Sundays ago, at South Creek, New York, and was invited home by a gentleman, at whose house he staid several days; when, the gentleman going to Pennsylvania, Mr. Silk eloped with his wife, who left her two children behind. The guilty parties went over into Tomkins county. There the Rev. Mr. Silk left his paramour and ran away with a girl. Ultimately, we think, he will be "settled" in Auburn or Sing Sing.

HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER.—An observing, intelligent, and successful farmer, informs us that he is in the practice of feeding his cows with hay in summer, particularly if the season is such as to afford flush pastures. His reasoning is, that a full, rapid and vigorous growth of grass gives to cattle that feed upon it, a desire for something to absorb the excess of the juice in their food. Dry hay they devour greedily, and though in ever so small quantities, evidently with the most beneficial effects. Every farmer must have observed that in dry seasons, horses, cattle, and sheep keep in good condition upon herbage parched and apparently scant, while in wet seasons, in tall pastures, though always full, the process of fattening with them was slow. Dry fodder in such cases is required to give substance and tenacity to the green, and can be profitably used by feeding horses and cattle.—*Newburg Telegraph.*

The traveller, August Galiffe, of Geneva, who has written an amusing book on Italy and its inhabitants, contends that the founders of Rome, whoever they were, spoke the Russian language. He attempts to show that the Scythians were not of old confined to the Scythian plains, but that the tribes extended near to the Black sea. The deduction from this is, that some of their tribes were at the Siege of Troy, and taking ship, according to tradition, were cast on the shores of Italy, near the Tiber's mouth. It would be curious to find that the conquerors of the Old World, and those who threaten the New, or present one, are the same people. The several reasons given by Galiffe as the basis of the theory, are as follows. Certainly, some of the verbal analogies existing between the Latin and Russian languages are extremely startling:—

First—The founders of Ancient Rome, according to all history, were foreigners. They were feared and shunned by the natives, who would not consent to form alliances with them; they were consequently obliged to take wives by force, which is a proof that they brought none with them. They experienced great difficulty in forming their settlement, having to carry on wars with all their immediate neighbors, whom they overpowered, by opposing the personal strength and military skill of warriors to the undisciplined numbers of shepherds unused to arms. Secondly—they spoke a language which was not understood by the natives. They established a very unequal division of rights, by placing the plebeians who were most numerous, under the absolute and despotic control of the patricians, who were few. The Roman colony never received any succour from its parent state. The consequence of the marriage of the founders of Rome with the Sabine woman produced the mixed language called Latin—in other words, a union of the Italian and the tongue of the conquerors. Now two languages alone are characterized by the absence of articles—the Latin and the Russian. Whether they have any other points of resemblance the following derivations will shew:—

The following are among some of the derivatives upon which he bases his argument:—Populus, from Popolou—which means above the plane, or the fields; Plebs, from pleva—spittle, scum; Rex, from recie—harangue, as the first King, was little more than an orator, Milites, from mili—my friends; Ludi-games, from ludi—a great concourse; Hostis, an enemy, from hosti, strangers; Jugum, from igo—a yoke; Fasces, from svashi—bundles; Spolia, prey, from spolia, field of battle; Cruor, blood, from crov, blood; Vilerio, from Vuilerosat—to dart; Rapio, from rabit—to plunder; Mollis, I soften, from molin—I beg, I pray; Immolo, I sacrifice from vomoliu—I obtain my prayers; Seco, secu—I cut; Mors, from smors; Magistratus, from Magustrashit, I may inspire with fear; Domus, a house, from Dom; Pons, a bridge, from ponesti, to bear up; Arare, aral, to plough; Scribu, from scribin, I scratch! Est, est it is; Videre, Videt, to see; Subet, it pleases; Subit, to love; Nox, noch, night; Dies, from den, day; Somnus, from son, sleep; Sal from sol, salt; Vinum, from vino, wine, brandy; Mare, from more, the sea; Nubes, from nuba, heaven; Boreas, from borak, tempest; Roma, from arom, aroma, thunder; Romulus, from aromatuk, light of thunder; Remus, from aremu, I roar like thunder; Flaminius, plamering, blazing, illustrious; Sempronius sempronts, I pierce, seven, through; Neptunus, nestonut, who cannot be drowned; Totu, the whole; Saturnus, saturnay, created; Pluto, boh plutof, the God of Thieves; Minerva, mir nerva, who does not break peace; Venus, veno, a bride's portion her marriage money; Divinus, godlike; Divoy, wonderful.

Teach a child there is harm in everything, however innocent, and so soon as it discovers the cheat, it won't see no sin in anything. That's the reason deacons' sons seldom turn out well, and preachers' daughters are married through a window. Innocence is the sweetest thing in the world, and there is more of it than folks generally imagine. If you want some to transplant, don't seek in the enclosures of can—for it has only counterfeit ones—but go to the garden of truth and sense. Coerced innocence is like an imprisoned lark—open the door and it's off for ever. The bird that roams through the sky and the groves unrestrained, knows how to dodge the hawk and protect itself; but the caged one, the moment it leaves its bars, and bolts behind, is pounced upon by the fowler and the vulture.—*Sam Stick.*

The Boston Post says the Mayor of Portland is now called Rowdy-Dew.

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And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

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(Signed) M. SEHANE, E. PIQUOTT, A. BEATON, Trustees.

June 2nd, 1855.

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Rev. P. REILLY, President.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF WILLIAM and JOHN DEVEREUX, who left Westport, Ireland, about 36 years ago. They were reported to be either in Montreal or Quebec. Any information respecting them will be most gratefully received by their nephew, Michl. Carty. A letter will reach him, care of J. B. Danforth, jun., Esq., Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.; or, if addressed to D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal, they will forward it.

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



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

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES

Table of market prices for various goods including Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Beans, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Butter, Honey, Eggs, Flour, Oatmeal, and Fresh Pork.

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

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

Table listing various Catholic articles such as Gross Jobs' Tears' Prayer Beads, Common Brass, Small Glass, Middle Size Brass Wire Prayer Beads, Large Size, Very Large Size, Small Cocoa, Middle Size, White, Red Cocoa Beads, and other items with their respective prices.

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

At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c., &c. At 3s 1d, 3s 9d, 4s 4d, 5s, 6s 3d, 6s 10d, 7s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s 3d 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s. Crosses of Ebony, with silver mountings, at from 1s 3d to 30s, according to size. Ebony Crosses, with brass mountings, at from 9d to 15s.—One Case of Parian Marble Statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, at from 4d to 15s.

STATUES FOR CHURCHES FROM MUNICH JUST RECEIVED.

A splendid Statue of St. PATRICK, beautifully colored, over 5 feet high, price £25. A beautiful Statue of the QUEEN OF HEAVEN—5 feet high—£18 15s. An elegant Statue of the BLESSED VIRGIN, with the INFANT Jesus in her arms, about 3 feet 3 inches, £15.

HOLY WATER FONTS.

One Case of Holy Water Fountains, at from 1s to 50s. Parties in the country can have any article in our line forwarded to them by post, or, by express, on receipt of the money.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, June 21, 1855.

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

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of "Mount St. Lawrence." "Mary, Star of the Sea," &c., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library. 1 Vol., cloth, extra. Price, 2 6. Pictures of Christian Heroism. With a Preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning, being the Fifth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library. CONTENTS:—Father Azevedo and his Companions; or, The Forty Jesuits.—Sister Honoria Magan and her Companions.—The Blessed Andrew Bobola, S.J.—The Blessed John de Britto, S.J.—The Nuns of Minsk.—A Confessor of the Faith during the French Revolution of 1893-95.—Martyrs of the Carmel.—Gabriel de Naillac.—Margaret Clitherow, the Martyr of New York.—The Martyrdom of Geronimo at Algiers, in 1569.—Missions and Martyrdoms in China.—Father Thomas, of Jesus, &c. 1 Vol., cloth. Price, 2 6.

SIXTH VOLUME OF POPULAR LIBRARY:

Heroes of Charity, containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vincennes, Jeanne Biscot, Middle le Gras, Madame de Miravon, Mrs. Seton, (foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States); the Little Sisters of the Poor, &c., &c. With Preface, by Aubrey de Vere, Esq. 12mo., muslin 2 6. The Soul on Calvary, meditating on the sufferings of Jesus. 18mo., 2 6. Gate of Heaven; or way of the Child of Mary. A Manual of Prayer and Instructions, compiled from approved sources for the use of Young Persons. Illustrated with forty plates. 22 mo., at prices from 1s to 15s.

The following notice of the work, is from the Buffalo Catholic Sentinel:—"This is a 'pocket edition' brought out with clear type and very neatly bound, and its low price brings it within the reach of every person. In fact, this little volume is like all the publications of said firm—good value for its price."

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. Montreal, June 21, 1855.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table listing various books such as Cloth, extra; English morocco, marble edges; English morocco, gilt edges; Turkey morocco, extra; Turkey do., bevelled, flexible; Turkey medalion sides; Oraimaka; an Indian Story; Laram and Anna; or, the effect of Faith on the character; A Tale; The Grounds of Faith. Four Lectures, by Rev. Henry E. Manning; Florine; a Tale of the Crusaders. By William Bernard McCabe; Growth in Holiness; or, the Prayers of the Spiritual Life. By Rev. P. W. Faber. 18mo. of 500 pages, price only; [This is the cheapest work published this year—the English edition is sold at exactly three the price; Geraldine; a Tale of Conscience, (London edition), Rome and the Abbey; a Sequel to Geraldine, paper, 2s 6d; bound; Cardinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols. (London edition) Wilberforce's Celebrated Work—"An Inquiry into the Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for withdrawing My Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. 12mo.; Huck's Travels in China, 2 vols.; History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius de Loyola. By Father Bartoli. Translated, 2 vols. 12 6; Brooksiann; or, the Controversy between Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, with an Introduction by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. Half bound, is 104d; muslin, 2 6.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION AND IN PRESS:

The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale (Popular Library Series.) Pictures of Christian Heroism. With preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning. Heroes of History. With preface by Aubrey de Vere. CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added, A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE, By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.

In order to render the work more complete, we have given the Latin extracts from the Fathers, in foot notes. We have also appended to the work, A DISCOURSE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. By St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguori. New translation from the Italian. The Apostolical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral on the Declaration of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the Giornale di Roma, Univer., &c., &c. 12mo., printed on very fine paper with an engraving. Price only, in cloth, 2s 6d.

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

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

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

R. E. M. O. V. A. L.

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

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO, WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

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

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

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

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street. Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy. PATTON & BROTHER. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?

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

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

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

EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Money. Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal. Dec., 1854.

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

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

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches. N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

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

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

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of humors. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofulin. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no nodes nor nodes, humors nor humors 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, wretched 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 coarser for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

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

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

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

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

"D. McMILLAN." "SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854. I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the last seventeen years troubled with the Asthma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stramonium, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two bottles of your Pulmonic Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced more benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are several people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me.

"ANGUS McDONALD." "ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1851. Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery. I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before. I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a bottle it would be no object—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable discovery.

"L. J. LLOYD." "DANVILLE, Oct., 1854. The first dozen I had from Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did not last a day.

"A. C. SUTHERLAND." "MONTREAL, July 12, 1854. I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West—I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medicine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the colony.

"JOHN BIRKS & Co." DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 150 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS: Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall. Quebec—John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Arduin, 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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