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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

NO. 41.

## DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

April 15.—It was stated that the French would explode their mines (*fougades*, I believe), this evening at four o'clock; then the time was deferred till six o'clock, and finally till an indefinite period of the evening, and the groups of spectators, tired of waiting on the hills, retired to their tents. The field-marshal and his staff were amongst the number. At half-past eight o'clock, however, three pillars of red flame hurled through the air with an appalling crash from under the batteries of the Flagstaff Bastion, blowing up the parapets and platforms of the outer works and laying it in ruins. Gen. Bizot died in the course of the night.

April 16.—There was a Council at Lord Raglan's today, at which Omar Pacha and the French generals assisted. General Bizot's honored remains were interred to-day, and Lord Raglan and the principal officers of his staff assisted at the sad ceremony.—The cannonade on both sides was very heavy throughout the day, and as it was calm and fine the French rocket battery opened in the evening, and fired into the dock-yard buildings with effect.

April 17.—There is a considerable diminution in the fire of the batteries on both sides this morning. The haze, which lasted all night, has been dissipated by the sun, and has enabled us to see that things in and about Sebastopol are very much as usual. The batteries have commenced (noon) firing with greater energy. There is a report that orders have been issued to reduce our fire to thirty rounds per gun a day. It scarcely seems probable that such an order should be given unless our guns are becoming shaky, for it certainly will encourage the enemy, whose fire is slackening. We have made a much more serious impression on the town and the batteries than we did last year, and our Allies, instead of being "snuffed out" by the Russians, have established to a certain extent a superiority of fire, and have maintained a vigorous cannonade and bombardment against the place without remission or feebleness since this week, inflicting thereby great loss of life and damage to the enemy's stronghold. The Russian army in the field seems to be dwindling away, or to be doomed to inactivity. A Polish deserter has come in, who reports that we missed a golden opportunity last Monday. It appears that the Russians were apprised of the landing and march of the Turks, and received information which led them to believe we were about to attack Liprandi's army. Every available man was sent out of Sebastopol on Sunday last, and when we opened fire on Monday morning they had only 8000 men in the place. This accounts for their silence and for their surprise. For two days they were working night and main to get their men back from Liprandi's army to the town again, and they have now 28,000 men inside. The deserter says "the place is a perfect hell." There are 300 French sick and wounded in the hospital; no English. The hospital is exposed to fire. All the Poles who have deserted are sent to Varna to join Zamoiski's Polish Legion.

A letter from Kamiesch, of the 14th ult., in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives the following account of the flying attack made by an English and French frigate on the fortifications of Sebastopol, nearest to the harbor:—"At about nine o'clock last night the *Valorous*, English steam-frigate, boldly steered in towards the Russian forts, and every eye was directed towards her movements. On arriving within proper range she suddenly opened her fire, and we could clearly distinguish a complete volley of shells fall in the town. The Russians did not at all expect this attack, and it was therefore several minutes before Fort Constantine returned a shot. As to Fort Alexander and the Quarantine batteries, they did not fire until a second broadside had been delivered by the frigate, which, after following it up by two others, returned to her anchorage outside without having sustained any damage. At about one o'clock in the morning, the French steam-frigate *Caffarelli* got under weigh and performed the same manoeuvre as the *Valorous*. The Russians were, however, on this second occasion, more on the alert, as the gunners were all at their posts, and the two rows of casemates of Fort Constantine were lighted up, which produced a very singular effect. The *Caffarelli* fired four broadsides in rapid succession, and then steamed back to her anchorage. The Russians returned the fire pretty actively, but the vessel was only struck by one shell, and suffered no material injury. The diversion caused by this last attack was very opportune, as at the very moment when it took place a very sharp fire of musketry was going on between a battalion of 23rd Light Infantry, and the Russians who were obstinately defending some rifle pits which the French soldiers had received orders to take."

Lord Panmure has received the following despatches from Lord Raglan:

"Before Sebastopol, April 17th.  
"My Lord—I have the honor to transmit for your lordship's information a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, expressing his satisfaction in being able to report that the sanitary condition of the army continues gradually to improve, and the mortality and disease to diminish.—I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"Lord Panmure."

"Before Sebastopol, April 17th, 1855.  
"My Lord—The fire of both the French and English has been continued upon Sebastopol since I addressed your lordship on the 14th instant, and tho' superior to that of the enemy, it has not produced that permanent effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power, and activity.

The guns of the Russians have been turned upon some of our advanced works in vast numbers, and in one particular instance the injury sustained by a battery was so great that the unremitting exertions of Captains Henry and Walcott, and the gallantry and determination of the artillerymen under their orders, alone enabled them to keep up the fire, and to maintain themselves in it. In another battery yesterday a shell burst close to the magazine, which, in consequence, exploded, killing, I am much concerned to say, one man, wounding two severely, and seven in a less degree. Both of the batteries I have mentioned have been repaired, and restored to their original condition.

"I enclose the list of the casualties which have arisen between the 13th and 15th inst.

"I have to lament the loss of two young and promising officers, who had only lately joined the army, Lieutenant Preston, of the 88th Regiment, and Lieutenant Mitchell of the artillery; and I regret to add that two others have been severely wounded, Captain Greene, of the East India Company's service, who has been employed throughout the siege as an assistant engineer with great credit to himself and every advantage to the service, and Captain Donovan, of the 35th Regt., who has most zealously served from the commencement of the campaign.

"The French blew up several small mines in front of the bastion Dumat, after sunset on Sunday evening, with a view to establish a parallel on the spot.—This operation greatly alarmed the enemy, who at once commenced a heavy fire of cannon and musketry in every direction from that part of the town, which they kept up for a considerable time. It occasioned no harm to our left attack, upon which a part of it was directed, and I hope did little injury to our Allies.

"Several hundreds of the Russian cavalry and a small body of Cossacks appeared on the low range of heights in front of Balaklava this morning, and remained about an hour, when they retired, a great portion by the bridge Tractea. The object of this movement was probably a reconnoissance.—I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"Lord Panmure."

The following is a *résumé* of all that was really known about the progress of the war up to the 3rd instant:—

"We have news by way of St. Petersburg and Berlin, by Vienna, by Marseilles; but all these sources of information are discredited we remember that the more rapid sources of communication (viz., the electric telegraph from Balaklava to London) is silent, and by the conjectures to which we are driven in order to account for that silence. The steamer *Caire* brings us intelligence from Balaklava up to April 17. The narrative is a chequered one. General Bizot, the Commander of the French Engineers, died of a wound received by him in the trenches, and was buried on the 16th. On the 14th the French exploded three mines under the Flagstaff Battery, with only partial effect; and, though the Russians apprehended an assault, the injury was not sufficiently great to justify the operation. On the night of the 13th a sortie took place, which cost the French 300 men and six officers, but was repulsed with more than ordinary success, and more than ordinary slaughter. On the 16th, two of the Russian ships were burnt. The enemy's fleet had advanced from the innermost harbour in order of battle, and had placed themselves near Fort Nicholas, the work which defends the southern side of the harbor of Sebastopol. By the Simeo's we learn that the English have taken by assault the ambuscades in front of the Tower of Malakoff and that the Russians have found themselves obliged to abandon one of their batteries. In the meanwhile the Russians appear to be drawing their lines more firmly around our position; and the concentration of force is, if we are to believe the reports of deserters, enormous. Over and above all this the *Moniteur* publishes a despatch of the 28th, to the effect that the besiegers have momentarily suspended their fire, to await reinforcements, and to spare the expenditure

of ammunition. Putting all these things together, it would seem that we have certainly made some progress in our operations, that we are gradually drawing nearer to the object of our attack, and that the enemy have found themselves quite unable to carry out or maintain the counterworks with which at one time they so seriously threatened our position. Even the Russian accounts admit the tremendous force of the fire to which the town has been subjected. This cannonade must, indeed, have been of unexampled severity—unique, as far as we are aware, in the annals of war. To sustain such a fire for so many consecutive days and nights—nineteen, according to the account of the *Moniteur*—argues an abundance of resources, a solidity in the ordnance employed, and a power of endurance on the part of the men transcending anything we have ever heard or read of. The world can never have witnessed anything more terrible than this long-continued struggle, in which instruments of destruction of a size and power never before employed in war have been met by others equally powerful, and the thunders of a tropical storm have been put to silence by the fearful din of artillery. During this great duel of artillery the enemy has been gathering in mighty masses around us, and any day may witness an attack made in enormous force along the whole line of our defences, backed by furious sallies from the beleaguered town. Never were numbers more needed than now. As the land dries, and the country becomes traversable, we must expect to meet in mortal encounter all the troops which a great empire, not elsewhere invaded can spare for the defence of a single province. Never was there a situation so full of hope and fear, of danger and of promise. One moment we seem likely to grasp great successes, the next suggests the apprehension of enormous reverses. The nation is in a fever of expectation. The absolute government of France finds means to communicate to its subjects the last intelligence, even though that intelligence be neither flattering nor encouraging. But we are condemned to learn, at second-hand, information carried by our own telegraph, and are indebted to our neighbors for giving us by that means all the knowledge we as yet possess of our own most interesting affairs.—*Times*.

The great Crimean expedition of England and France is now apparently destined to realize the lowest deep of humiliation. Having expended their combined strength upon the fortifications of Sebastopol, harmlessly as a wave breaks upon a rock—the Allies have been at length obliged to discontinue the bombardment, "for want of both material and men," and the meditated assault upon the citadel is, of course, abandoned as the most impossible of enterprises; and so, after all the labor and perils of a campaign, unredeemed by any genuine glory, a hasty and ignominious retreat over the Euxine seems the sole hope of the chivalry of England and France.

The last week or so of the bombardment, especially, seems to have been a sheer waste of ammunition, and the fire finally ceased on the 28th of April. A curious reason is assigned for the suspension—"The besiegers have suspended their fire," coolly observes the despatch, "in order not to exhaust their ammunition." It is quite evident that the Russian commander was perfectly familiar with the resources of the Allies, and he appears to have quietly stood upon the defensive, while they exhausted themselves in the vain hope of effecting a breach.

Had the Allies at any period been adventurous enough to attempt a storming, there is strong reason to believe that it would have incontinently decided their fate, for the garrison was perfectly prepared for the contingency. One incident enables us to conceive the warm reception designed for the "forlorn hope." On the 15th of April the French intended to have sprung four mines which they had succeeded in making under the Flagstaff bastion, but on attempting the manoeuvre they could effect the explosion of only three—the result being the destruction of some insignificant portion of the outworks. The result is thus described by the impartial correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The fourth and principal mine was not exploded, as it was found to be close to the gallery of a Russian mine, and so far the explosion failed, and the French were unable to make such a lodgment as was anticipated. The Russians believing the explosion was the signal for a general assault, ran to their guns, and for an hour vomited forth prodigious volumes of fire and smoke against our lines from one extremity to the other. The force and fury of their cannonade was astounding."

It is quite certain, however, that the Allied commanders, with their habitual foresight and discrimination, had resolved upon attempting to carry the place by a *coup de main*, and the companies destined to lead the forlorn hope had been actually told off.—One of the four English officers of Engineers ap-

pointed to assist in the operation, furnishes a graphic description of the Russian fortifications, rising tier upon tier above the position of the Allies. Writing, as he believed, upon the very eve of the assault, he observes:—

"Our information concerning the resources of the enemy inside the town is so uncertain and so contradictory, that one has no guide to go upon. No one who has seen the awful strength of the defences, stretching as they do completely round this side, with tiers of batteries and intrenchments one behind the other, and frequent salient points flanking the entire line, and bringing a tremendous cross-fire upon every point, but must feel that an assault now will be attended with far greater carnage than it would have been six months since. God grant that it may be successful, for on it will depend the safety of the entire army."

In the meantime, however, the representatives of Anglo-French chivalry thought better of it, and having by some fortunate accident obtained a glimpse of their diminished resources, they resolved upon abandoning the bombardment altogether. And now their position is the most perilous they have occupied since the beginning of the siege. "During this great duel of artillery," observes the *Times*, "the enemy has been gathering in mighty masses around us, and any day may witness an attack made in enormous force, along the whole line of our defences, backed by furious sallies from the beleaguered town."—*Nation*.

ABANDONMENT OF THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.—RAISING OF THE SIEGE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Saturday, the 5th May, says:—

"That which I reported yesterday as a rumor, I state to-day, from private information, as a fact.—The Emperor, owing to unforeseen circumstances, has renounced the idea of going to the Crimea at the beginning of next month. You will have inferred, as the public has done here, from the adjournment of May 15th of the opening of the Universal Exhibition, that his Majesty's departure would be at least postponed. It is not, however, to be supposed that the impossibility of completing the arrangements in the interior of the Palace of Industry by the day originally fixed can have weighed a feather's weight in balancing any such great question relating to the war, as the moment of the Emperor's assumption of the chief command of the allied armies. So long as the original determination that the Exhibition should be opened on the 1st of May was adhered to the Emperor was prepared to inaugurate an incomplete spectacle, on the ground that engagements affecting the highest interests of the civilized world called him hence in a few days afterwards. If his Majesty, as I believe he will do (although it is not officially so stated) opens the Exhibition in person on the 15th, the reason is, that events occurring before Sebastopol have necessitated a change in his plans for carrying on the war.

"I now proceed, not without much hesitation on account of its extreme gravity, to communicate the intelligence on this subject which has reached me from an excellent private source. I do not guarantee the absolute truth of all that I am about to state. It is probable that in any account of what has but recently passed in the state councils, and which can only be related by hearsay, there will be inaccuracies and exaggerations; but subject to this cautionary remark, I believe the main facts of the following narrative to be true:—

"The fire of the allied batteries has entirely ceased. The general commanding the French artillery has written to the Emperor to this effect:—'Sire—I promised to keep up the bombardment during fourteen days. I have done so. My task is accomplished. We have not reduced the place, and are not in a condition to attempt the assault. It only remains for us to withdraw our troops in good order. Our guns, from protracted firing, are completely un-serviceable. We must leave them as old iron in the possession of the enemy.'

"Orders have been sent to raise the siege of Sebastopol. The plan of operations will be completely changed. A campaign in Bessarabia will be commenced with an immense army in June. Fresh levies to an enormous extent will be made in France. The reinforcements likely to be sent to the theatre of war are estimated by hundreds of thousands; and it is not doubted that a new loan of eight hundred millions will be effected in the course of the summer. Gen. Canrobert is recalled. The order for his recall was despatched by telegraph this day.

"According to the authority from which I derive the above momentous information, the Emperor is still fully determined to place himself at the head of the armies allied against Russia, and this I fully believe to be the case. I must mention, however, the existence of a very prevalent opinion, that his Majesty feels it necessary not to quit Paris for two main

reasons—first, because he is thoroughly disappointed by Austria, and, secondly, because the grave difficulties with regard to the conduct of the internal government during his absence. With regard to Austria, doubt is, at an end. She will be false to her engagements, and will thereby fulfil the expectations of all who knew her best. I am enabled to assure you of the very important fact, that M. Thouvenel, the political director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has this day resigned his office. The reason is, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys having entirely failed to obtain any satisfactory pledges from the Court of Vienna, M. Thouvenel, who has a high diplomatic reputation, and has since the commencement of the Eastern difficulty been a warm partisan of the Austrian alliance, has acquired the conviction that his policy must be reversed."

THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.—We have been favored with permission to publish part of a letter from one of the Catholic Chaplains, which will be read with much interest. After speaking of the delight of opening the boxes of books, and the testimony they gave of the interest of all classes in the poor soldiers, parcel after parcel came out—"presented by Lord—," "presented by Lady—," "presented by Mr.—," "presented by Miss—," "presented by a servant," he adds—I have publicly requested our Catholic soldiers at Mass, to pray for all our good benefactors. May the God of armies hear the soldiers' prayer! You can little conceive the delight the priests and nuns feel in presenting a prayer-book or a Catholic volume to any of our poor men, and how thankfully the poor fellow receives it, how he smiles and says, "God bless your Reverence," "God bless you my Lady." "Fierce and terrible to the enemy, how gentle can be the Catholic soldier to his priest—when the lips which roar out to the enemy "Clear the way," like one of his guns, repeat sweetly and gently, "God bless you!" I was called the other day to a poor private, who lay in Father Clark's Division, and had received the last rites of the Church from him a little while before. When he saw me, he asked where was his own priest; and when I answered he was sick, the poor soldier cried like a child, and exclaimed, "Will he die, too? Oh, oh! what shall I do if anything happens to him?" I had much difficulty in consoling him. Our hospitals of late manifest the greatest improvement. It is now really a pleasure to visit them and to see the nice white sheets doubled down over the breasts of the men, and the other clean covering; the low bedsteads, with a handy little shelf over the head, within easy reach of the patient, on which you can see resting his wine, whey, or tea, as each is required; and, Catholics of England, if you were here, you could see your own gifts resting on many of their shelves; for there are your prayer-books, there are your other pious books; and you would rejoice with us to see many of these good men seated upon their beds, reading them with attention; and if you ask O'Brien or Delany how he likes them, he answers, "They are fine books indeed!" Death seems almost tired out; sixty, seventy, ninety, or even more, were daily swept away for some time; now it is sometimes five or six a day. The cold of winter caused much havoc; now that is passed, man will do it himself; cheerfully and merrily, he is answering the call. We are sending up draft after draft every second week; and it is really surprising to see the cheerfulness of these men. Poor fellows, who the other day could not say "Give me a drink," are once more dashing soldiers; and as the different jolly-boats are taking them to the ships, you hear their merry laugh and their loud and cheerful voices over the waters of the Bosphorus. "One more good prod, boys, at the Russians!" "Another slap at Sebastopol," Pat exclaims (for, come what may, his spirits are never down), "and then for old home!" God preserve these brave fellows! Only a few hundred men are at present here; most of them are gone home to enjoy their pensions from a generous country. Oh! if any man deserves the gratitude of his country, it is the British soldier; a brave man he is, and ready and obedient—obedient, even unto death.—Catholic Standard.

LATITUDINARIANISM IN ENGLAND.

English public life has often been reproached for its high-flying sanctimoniousness and pharisaical pretence. However true this may have been in the good old times of Lord Eldon, in the palmy days of Church and State, the period is nigh at hand when no charge will be more absurdly inappropriate. That drift which is fast tearing England away from her time-honored moorings and carrying her into so many new positions, will, we dare say, soon lay her open to the opposite imputation of an abandoned latitudinarianism. The present Palmerston Administration is itself a graver menace to the church party than any British Executive since the time of the Rump Parliament. Palmerston has for his colleagues five such men as Molesworth, Bernal, Osborne, Attorney-General Cockburn, Sir Robert Peel, and Horsman. Molesworth is the editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, the Materialist philosopher of the English Commonwealth. Of Osborne, Cockburn, and Sir R. Peel, we will not say more than that their antecedents and opinions are more agreeable to Palmerston than they can be to the orthodox world. Horsman is the terror of the speculating Anglican Bishops, the hobgoblin of pluralist Deans. The Premier himself deserves a few more words. Eighteen months ago the Edinburgh Presbytery petitioned him, as the then Home Secretary, to advise her Majesty to fix a day for a solemn fast to avert the scourge of cholera, then very prevalent. Palmerston replied with a refusal, alleging that they had

better attend to sanitary regulations, for science taught that filthy streets and homes "would infallibly breed pestilence, in spite of all the prayers and fasting of a united but inactive nation." Six months ago the same person addressed a meeting of laborers and little farmers, belonging to the Agricultural Society of a rural parish in Hampshire. To them he broached the doctrine that "the mind and heart of man are naturally good," and are corrupted by vicious circumstances. Alluding to this declaration, Mr. Bright took the earliest opportunity of stating in Parliament, amid cheers and laughter, that "in one short sentence the noble lord had overturned the New Testament and destroyed the foundation of the Christian religion."

With all these things in view, a bitter opponent has dubbed the present Cabinet the "non-Christian Ministry." Yet the Premier being anxious to provide for his relative, Lord Shaftesbury, late "the good" Lord Ashley, offered him a place in the Government. The good, but rather poor Lord Shaftesbury, whose character might have redeemed the whole mass, accepted the place, retained it for twenty-four hours, and then mysteriously threw it up. He looked in upon his colleagues, gained an insight into their general character, and withdrew from their contact, shuddering. He has never explained his incongruous conduct, for there was no necessity; everybody saw its obvious motive. The new temper of the Administration has already made itself felt in Parliament in the aid given to independent motions of an anti-ecclesiastical character. Thus, when the motion for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister or niece, (that is for assimilating the law of Britain to what it is with us,) was before the House, it received the "hearty support" of Lord Palmerston. These are among the degrees forbidden by the Canons of the Church of England. Lord Palmerston said jauntily that they were not forbidden by the law of God, but by an act of Parliament called Lord Lyndhurst's Act. The bill proposed to exempt Scotland from its operation, because public opinion there was opposed to it; an Irish member begged that Ireland might also be exempted, assuring the House that everybody in the Island of Saints looked upon the idea of such a marriage with perfect horror. Thus it is in England that latitudinarian tendencies are, after all, the strongest.

If we turn from the ministerial to the conservative side of the House of Commons, we find even there, among the historic and natural allies of the Church, similar symptoms. Lord Stanley, the heir of the Earl of Derby, told the members of a literary institution at Preston that, in spite of prejudices to the contrary, the overtasked workman could not do better than devote a part of Sunday to intellectual culture, and that his views were shared by a majority of the enlightened public. The other day, in Parliament, he gave effect to these principles by speaking and voting in favor of the radical motion for opening the British Museum on Sundays. In his speech he avowed that, "to force upon a class of men, especially when not represented in this House, practices and modes of thought which we do not ourselves observe, is consistent with neither religion nor morality." The late day of fast and humiliation, unlike all previous fast days, was greeted with one universal sneer. So unanimous was this feeling that the British public could hardly abstain from laughing outright at the absurdity of remedying the Crimean disaster by that means.

The anti-ecclesiastical movement will probably, for some time to come, display itself most prominently under the guise of a movement for religious equality. Last year the Legislature enabled the Dissenters to enter and take degrees in the University of Oxford, the Bishops of the Upper House standing aside, afraid to act. A bill for doing away with the barbarous Ecclesiastical Courts is on the tapis. The recently introduced measure of Sir John Pakington, for a National Education, proposes to put all sects upon an equality with the Church of England, a concession the more significant inasmuch as it emanates from the Conservative side. The church tax cannot be collected in the large towns, and the country parishes are beginning to revolt. A bill for its legal abolition will soon come before the House of Lords with the stamp of approval fixed upon it by the Commons. The august Upper House is the stronghold of ecclesiastical bigotry, and is two centuries behind the Lower in this respect. That a Jew may not sit in Parliament—that a witness may not make a secular affirmation and declaration in lieu of a religious oath or affidavit—that a widower may not marry the sister of his deceased wife—is due, not to the Commons, but to the Lords, who have repeatedly thrown out bills for removing those disabilities sent up to them by the Commons. The Anglican Bishops will soon have hotter work before them. The precarious tenure of their own seats rests entirely upon their "good behavior" and the forbearance of the British public, but a still larger question is in the background; it is that of the Irish Church Establishment. This odious relic of foreign conquest, this church of an insolent minority, has long been given up by every liberal mind in the three kingdoms—even churchmen, such as Dr. Arnold, have pronounced it indefensible. The now powerful body of English Dissenters, joined by the latitudinarian Liberals of England, are anxious to cut it down. They are well aware that it is the exposed outwork of the Church of England, and that its fall must precede that of the established church at home. The present Premier has never voted in its favor, and he has been known to walk out of the House rather than do so. If the Irish people, Catholic and Presbyterian, do not seize this propitious opportunity for the overthrow of the Irish Establishment, they will deserve—we had almost said—to have it saddled upon them for another half century.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Nicholas Codd, C.C., died on the 17th April, at Carrig-of-Bannow, after a protracted illness. The deceased was for several years curate at Ennis-corthy, where he won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Owing to ill health he was transferred to Carrig, where, after years of patient suffering fortified by the sacraments, he resigned his soul to his Maker. May his soul rest in peace.—Wexford People.

The Rev. William McCarthy, in the 55th year of his age and 27th of his sacred ministry, died on the 14th April at Berrings, Inisicarra, county Cork. His Missionary career was that of a zealous and most exemplary priest, in the promotion of the honor and glory of God and the salvation of souls. His heart was always full of charity, especially towards the poor, and his hand was ever extended towards their temporal relief.

Died at Kiltrush, on 13th April, in the 63rd year of his age, Mr. Thomas Brew, formerly of Dyserat. He was born a member of the Established Church, but, from conviction, he early embraced the Catholic faith, in which he reared up a good and interesting numerous family, and closed his mortal career. May his soul rest in peace.—Limerick Reporter.

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE.—It was currently reported on Thursday in Dublin that a vacancy is expected to take place in the representation of the county of Clare, by the appointment of Sir John Fitzgerald to employ on the staff. The gallant general's exertions towards the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act will probably not be forgotten by his Catholic constituents.—Times.

The Cork Constitution mentions the existence of a general rumour to the effect that a new peerage had been created in the person of Sir Denham Norreys. This, if true, would create a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Mallow, for which, it is added, Mr. W. D. Norreys, eldest son of Sir Denham, and Lord Ennismore are spoken of as candidates. Sir D. Norreys was a strenuous opponent of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

The recent contest for the representation of the county of Cork, has cost one of the candidates, Mr. Alexander McCarthy, a sum ranging between £8,000 and £9,000.

SERGEANT SULLIVAN.—It will be seen by the London Gazette promotions that the Horse Guards have at length recognised the claims of a gallant and meritorious non-commissioned officer, and that color-sergeant Daniel Sullivan has been appointed to an ensigncy in the 82d regiment.

TENANT RIGHT AT THE CASTLE.—A deputation from the tenant farmers of Ulster waited on the Lord Lieutenant last week, at the Viceregal Lodge for the purpose of presenting an address on the subject of Tenant Right. Having received the address, and ascertained the opinions of the deputation, his Excellency said—I am obliged to you, gentlemen, for having stated the case to me so fully and so temperately, and of course I cannot but think it a benefit to have received so much information from those who are most competent, from past experience and other circumstances, to give it. I feel, as I said before, it is most desirable that this sore should be healed, if possible, without further loss of time: and I think I may say for the able gentleman who now fills the office of Chief Secretary, Mr. Horsman, that he is extremely anxious to give his best efforts to procure a satisfactory settlement of the question. I trust, in the present session, I may say the same for the members of the government; and I shall feel it my duty to urge upon them the desirableness of such a communication as will do justice to all parties, and put an end to the doubt and difficulty that have prevailed on the subject.

MAYNOUTH.—Mr. Spooner, on Tuesday night opened the fire against Maynooth, in one of his usual dreary and sanctimonious speeches, describing the endowment of a Catholic College as a national sin, and predicting the vengeance of Heaven as its penalty. Despite the innate bigotry of the House, several trenchant speeches against Mr. Spooner's motion were made by Protestant members. Mr. Scholfield observed, that—"It was incumbent on the hon. gentleman to show the Catholic religion made men less honest, less generous, less honourable, and less good than Protestant teaching. He wanted to know whether the thousands of brave Catholic Irishmen, who were now fighting in the East were less daring, less patient, less loyal, or less enduring than any Episcopalian Englishmen, or Presbyterian Scotchman?" Incidentally, another English member inflicted an exquisite castigation upon the bribed Brigadiers. "He would not be a party to pilfer this wretched pittance of the clergy of that people who had to maintain an alien church so utterly useless, the very ruins of which church if the Irish members had been more true to their faith and less blind to the ministry of the day, would have been long since like rubbish carried away. As a Protestant, he declares that the Irish Catholic member who chose to sleep with his head in his collar under the manger of the government, and who could be reconciled to any government that did not make the destruction of that church a cabinet question, was little better than a traitor to his country and an apostate to his faith. The speech of the debate was that of Mr. Horsman, Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose role is, of course to build up an Irish popularity as speedily as possible. Having traced the history of the Grant, and justified it on grounds of public policy, he burst into this glowing eulogy of the Irish priests:—"Let them remember that the Irish priest was himself sprung from the people—that, consequently, he felt for the people; and then let them remember what had been the position in years back of the poor peasant of that country, and what his church had been to him. They could not tell him that the landlord had been his friend, for he had no sympathy with their religion. They could not tell him that the law had been his friend, because the Irish peasant only knew law through its privations and restrictions. Nor could they say that the government had been his friend, because in his ignorance he had only seen the government through its severities and its penalties. All that time, however, there had been a tie between the priest and the peasant, who felt that in the former at least—whether rightly or wrongly—he had his only friend, and he could not help confessing that the Irish priest had displayed in his character most of the qualifications that went to endear a clergyman to his flock." It will be useful to remember this speech. In the meantime, the debate has been adjourned to the 6th of June—which means that it has been shelved for the session.

CATHOLICITY IN CONNEMARA.—THE LIES OF THE PROSELYTIZERS.—At a conference of the clergy of the deanery of Clifden held on the 24th April, the following document was adopted:—

"Exaggerated and false reports have been so frequently put before the public by Soupers, that we are neither surprised nor displeased at seeing the enormous fraud present its usual phase and adopt a fresh and scientific exhibitor. In bygone years the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Rodden, Sir F. Head, and a judge of the land, not to mention a horde of minor circulators, tried to give currency to the statistics about the spread of Protestantism in the west of Ireland, and particularly in Connemara. But like all other forgeries the cause was ruining and leading to ruin, because the shameless fraud of the system was partially detected. Hence a new effort must be made to gull the anti-Catholic fanatics, and thoroughly replenish the coffers of the preachers of the word. Those soup-agents and bible-readers made large profits and wore fine clothes, so as to be beyond the recognition of their oldest acquaintances, and they fared sumptuously since they joined the mission to the Irish. The system must be propped up. Accordingly a numerous meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society was held on the 17th of this month, at Dublin, and a vigorous advocate appeared in the person of Mr. Napier. That gentleman is reported to have made statements, and to have employed high figures, at that meeting, to prove the successful progress of proselytism in our respective parishes. Without intending personal offence to our ex-Attorney-General and without imputing to him the malice of wilful falsehood we emphatically tell him that the statistics attributed to him on that occasion are at variance with truth. His figures relative to the number of Protestants in the parishes of Ballynakill, Omay, Killanin, Moyrus, &c., in the years 1834 and 1853, or 1855, are downright fictions. To all and each of his statements about the progress of proselytism we give most direct and unqualified contradiction. We join issue with the lawyer, and we maintain that he is bound, as a man having any regard for honour and truth, either to prove his allegations, or, in default of proof, to retract those injurious aspersions on the Catholic character of our faithful flocks. Unless he is now qualifying himself for the pulpit, the ex-Attorney-General, who was so near being forced on the judicial bench, must see the justice of this course. We tell him and all ambitious characters—today, lawyers, to-morrow, ranters—that the calumnies shall be slung back on their authors. We shall, however, aid him in the trial, but we shall allow no jury packing, nor has he any privilege to enforce that mockery of truth.

"We may observe that we would not condescend to notice those repeated calumnies if the repetition of them did not mislead honest men, Catholics and Protestants, and leave an unfavourable impression on their minds.

Catholics ought to be content with the testimony of the holy Missioners, Fathers Rinolfi, Lockhart, and Vilas—with the testimony of two of the fathers of the Oratory, London—with the testimony of the generous Richard Devereux, of Wexford, whose honoured name is the favourite sign manual of divine charity. Nor should honest Protestants disregard the testimony of the Protestant Doctor Forbes, physician to the Queen. All those personages will have, and they have solemnly avowed, that the soup system is a swindling humbug, and that a grosser falsehood was never ventilated than that the faithful people of this district, sorely tried, indeed, by poverty and famine, had battered the faith for the bride and soup, and yellow meal of the emissaries of Exeter Hall and the other numerous anti-Christian societies. Indeed, those few Catholics that were maligning us at home and abroad are in fitting company when they are in the same category with our Orange villainies, endeavouring to rob us of our good name, and thereby gathering funds for the enemies of the faith. Charity and discretion (virtues those persons ought to cultivate) forbid us to name or designate them.

"Let our over crowded churches, and our numerous schools and our Irish and English catechetical equalities be visited—let the high-toned Catholic fervour of our pious people be witnessed—let all this be done, and we venture to assert that praise instead of undeserved censure will be awarded to the good people of Connemara.

"We cannot separate without expressing our humble thanks to the Almighty and to the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of God, whose sweet month is fast approaching, for the speedy redemption of our hopes, by the presence of the holy Sisters of Mercy to educate the females and edify all classes of this district. We are grateful to the two great and good personages—the Archbishop of Tuam and Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Bath—who were the principal and princely contributors towards the erection of the convent. Thus a lasting source of education and of edification has been secured not alone for Clifden but for all Connemara. Many others in this neighborhood, and in Dublin together with Richard Devereux and Charles Bianconi, Esqrs., had a large share in the holy work. The convent is now completed, but we require funds to pay off the contractor, and to furnish the cells and the large schools, made to accommodate at least six hundred children.

"No wonder the very sight of the convent would sicken and exasperate those who are utter strangers to the charity and virtues of those angels of God on earth—the zealous and self-sacrificing Sisters of Mercy. How different the conduct of the heartless Soupers! with the Bible in one hand, and bag of meal in the other. They often allowed the mother and the child, the widow and her only son, to starve, because the soul and conscience revolted against the fiendish bargain of saving themselves at the expense of their religion. To permit our fellow-creatures to die of hunger unless the apostatizer is an atrocity worthy of Satan and his satellites. If the abettors and advocates of the accursed soup-system had any feeling of shame they would not be forcing on right-minded men the conviction that it is only in the meal-bag and soup-boiler, and not in the Bible, the most convincing arguments in favour of Protestant materialism are to be found.

(Signed),  
Patrick M'Manus, P.P.      Edward King, R.C.C.  
Wm. Flannelly, P.P.      Ed. Gibbons, R.C.C.  
Edward Malley, P.P.      Patrick Moore, R.C.C.  
E. O'Malley, P.P.      Thos. O'Malley, R.C.C.  
Michael Mulkerin,      Daniel Lyden, R.C.C.

REPRIEVE.—The sentence of death passed upon Michael Hogan and Timothy Ryan, at Negagh, for the murder of Denis Moloney, has been commuted by the Lord Lieutenant, to transportation for life.

**SHIPBUILDING IN BELFAST.**—This branch of industry is in a pretty forward state in Belfast, as there are no less than four vessels being at present erected, two of which are in a very advanced condition. On the Queen's Island, the firm of Hickson & Co. are building for a Liverpool house, a large iron vessel, of upwards of 2,500 tons.—*Ulsterman.*

The *Banner of Ulster* gives us cheering news of farming progress:—"Never at any period of Ireland's history, not even in those ancient days about which so much of the romantic has been written, were the tillers of the soil so busily engaged, or so well able to push forward the finish of spring cropping as they have been for the last couple of months. Every hand is at work; and although we have had what may be called a late season, the amount of labour already finished far exceeds that which was farmed at the end of last April. Vegetation has been rapid beyond all precedent, and that progress if followed up by equally rapid movements on the part of our farmers. The average area of soil under crop in the counties of Antrim, Down, and Tyrone, during the past season was 236,576 acres, 308,663 acres, and 282,151 acres respectively. We should say that, taking a moderate view of the additional breadth of land brought under the plough and spade this year, the total of the three counties will run clean up to one million of acres!"

**IRISIMEN IN THE FRENCH SERVICE.**—General McMahon, Commandant of the Division of Constantine in Algeria, is appointed to the command of the first division of infantry of the army of the North, in place of General Roguet, retained at Paris as aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty.

**WELL SAID, MR. HOLMES!**—Mr. Valentine Holmes, of Philadelphia, for some years Consul at Belfast, had an appropriate complimentary address presented to him recently, by the merchants of that city, on the termination of his official residence among them. In his reply, Mr. Holmes said:—"But among the various projects which I understand are in contemplation for the purpose of developing the resources of the country, there is one that I feel called on to notice more particularly, as it may, at no very distant day, lead to, and open a more direct trade and intercourse between you and the United States. I allude to the proposed extension of the Northern lines of railways to the West of Ireland. The importance of the enterprise, in my opinion, can hardly be overrated; for, the construction of these lines will most assuredly attract the attention of capitalists to the position of those unrivalled bays which abound along the Western shores of Ireland, and which possesses so many natural advantages for convenient ports and safe harbours."

In *Stuart's History*, published in 1819, the notice of Brian Boru's ring or collar is as follows:—"A ring of gold was found about thirty eight years ago, near Crieve Row (Craobh ruadh), the site of the ancient Palace of Eamhain Macha, or Emania. It was part of a round ingot of very pure gold, bent into a sort of ring, while belonging to a larger bar, and cut off a little beyond the points which terminated the circle. It weighed upwards of 20 ounces, and was purchased by James Macartney, Esq., and afterwards sold in Dublin at £4 per ounce."

A writer in an English Protestant paper calls attention to the fact that the Presbyterians of Ulster receive annually the sum of £30,000 from the public revenues to which Catholics largely contribute. What are the doctrines of this favored sect, we learn from "The Late Report of Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry," published by order of the House of Commons. At p. 20 of this document we read:—

"The Synod of Ulster, in which there are at present 197 congregations and 200 Ministers, thirty-four or thirty-five of whom hold Arian doctrines; there may be some others neutral, says the Rev. H. Cooke. The Presbytery of Antrim and the Synod of Munster contains sixteen congregations and twenty Ministers, of whom seventeen are reputed Arians." The Rev. Mr. Carlisle states in said report that "those who held the doctrines of the divinity of Christ were looked upon as men of little science or talents." In p. 19 one of the four presidents and several of the managers and visitors of the institution were Arians—p. 27, the majority of the managers and visitors, thirty in number, are Arians. The Rev. Messrs. Bruce, professor of Greek, Hincks, professor of Hebrew and head master of the classical school, McEwen, lecturer of elocution, Montgomery, master of the English school, were also Arians. Rev. H. Cooke, pp 164 and 169, says wherever Arians have got possession of the academies, they invariably produce members of their own description. Rev. Mr. Bruce says that he has the charge of souls in Belfast, and teaches that Christ is not God—he denies the doctrine of eternal punishment. The Rev. Thomas Hincks, p 82, says—"I do not believe Jesus Christ to be God in any sense of the word—nor can I see clearly that the Holy Ghost is God. I know that two out of the three Archbishops deny the divinity of Christ, as for the third I can't say. I know that many of the Established Clergy deny it also. I have been recommended to the Belfast Institution by the Primate, also by the Archbishop of Dublin, the late Bishop of Cashel, the present Bishop of Cork, and the Bishop of Limerick, also by many Clergymen of the Established Church. I belong to the Synod of Munster, the greater number of which are Arians. In obtaining my testimonials of the said Bishops and Clergy they could not but know my opinions of Arianism, which I have professed and taught these thirty years." Mr. Montgomery, in page 47, says—"I wish to state distinctly that I do not believe in the doctrine of the Trinity—I am inclined more to the new light of high Arianism. I teach the boards in college, and expound to them two chapters in the New Testament daily on week days, and seven or eight chapters on the Sabbaths. I can't say whether the Arians or Christians amongst us be the more numerous." Arianism, says the Rev. Mr. Carlisle, was imported hither by Samuel Clark and his party from Scotland. "Geneva," says the Rev. Mr. Cooke in his evidence, "is now Arian or Socinian altogether." Yes, the place where John Calvin and John Knox taught publicly that "Christ made atonement only for the sins of the elect, and that the rest of mankind were created to be damned, and that no amount of crime unrepented of could deprive the elect of eternal happiness." Mr. Editor, if you compare the Irish Catholic claims and the teaching of the Catholic College of Maynooth with the Belfast Institution, the contrast must strike you; yet the Belfast Institution, though being in the minority, and rather of anti-Christian principles, is by far better supported by the English government, and less objected to, by the Protestant Alliance than the out-and-out unmistakable Christian College of Maynooth.

**THE POOR IRISH IN ENGLAND.**—On the arrival of the Elk steamer at Belfast, from Glasgow, on Thursday week, two thin clad women, accompanied by three children, were landed on the quays utterly destitute, having been sent from Glasgow by the authorities there under the provisions of the Poor Law Removal Act. The cases of these women present features of extreme hardship. One of them Sarah Frazer, or Jennings, left this country when six years of age, and has been for the last twenty one years in Glasgow, where she married, and has two children. The other woman, who also married in Glasgow, and has one child, has been resident in this city for the last seventeen years. Both their husbands were laborers, and some days since, being unemployed, they left their homes for the purpose of seeking work. On the following Wednesday, the women were forced to apply to the workhouse for temporary relief, but when it transpired that they had been born in Ireland, the officers, without making any further inquiries, forcibly detained them till the sailing of the steamer, when a car was procured and they were conveyed on board, getting only a loaf of bread each. The poor creatures, with their children, suffered considerably during the passage, and on arriving here expressed the greatest affliction at being sent away from their husbands. Captain McBride, Deputy Harbor-master, on learning the particulars of the case, very humanely procured them relief, and had them sent back to Glasgow by the same steamer after having seen them comfortably provided for on board. They left quite happy in the hope of being reunited to their husbands on their arrival.—*Belfast Paper.*

**IRISH PAUPERS IN CORK.**—On Monday a case was brought before the borough magistrates, at the police office, exhibiting the outrageous character of the proceedings taken, under the existing law of settlement and removal, in regard to our poor country people. In the present instance an employe of one of the English workhouses brought over a number of women, who had resided many years there, and landed them on the quays, to find their way home to their respective localities. Some belonging to Limerick he sent on; but one poor Kerry woman he refused to transmit to her destination, leaving her in our streets a burthen on local charity. He was charged before the local magistrates, in her case, for not acting legally under his warrant, and turning the woman adrift in Cork without her consent. This morning it seems a fine of 20s. was recorded against him by the bench, but on his refusal to pay it, they declined taking any step to enforce the payment. This we regard as wise rather than useless, for it only encourages such conduct as by creating a complete conviction of impunity for it in the mind of the offender. If the case were one in which the fine could not have been enforced it was worse than ridiculous to impose it, and if it could have been enforced it was quite inexecutable not to enforce it.—Such a penalty as 20s., in any case, was to have no effect, however. The whole law calls loudly and emphatically for alteration.—*Cork Reporter.*

**A TENANT-RIGHT LEADER.**—At Thurlow Quarter Sessions, before Mr. Sergeant Howley, there were seventeen ejections for hearing, and some civil bills against certain tenants on the Portlanning estates, at the suit of the receiver under the redoubtable Mr. John Sadlier, the pseudo champion of tenant-right, and placeman under the late cabinet. Messrs. Maloney, and Kickey moved in all the ex-brigadier's actions, which were brought for non-payment of rent; and Mr. Magrath Cahill appeared as counsel, and Messrs. Bourke and Dwyer as agents, on behalf of most of the tenants. Mr. Bourke called the attention of the Court to the startling fact that most of the parties were served on Good Friday, the solemn anniversary of our Redeemer's death as if to remind them of a kind of Easter gift that was in store for them under the Sadlierian system. His Worship having heard some remarks from the other side, ruled that the service was defective, Good Friday, like the Sabbath, being regarded in the eye of the law as a *dies non*; and directed to have the processes nulled.

**DEATH BY POISON.—A MYSTERY.**—A fine young man, aged 19 years, died at Commons, near Duncormack in this county, on Friday morning the 20th instant. His name was Michael Duke. The facts that came out on the inquest were as follows:—A man named Clancy found a woman's pocket on a pathway between Robinstown and Shanco, which contained a black silk glove, a reel, and a cake, which it appears contained a large quantity of arsenic. Clancy gave the pocket with its contents to his servant, Mary Magrath, who took it home, and laid it on a shelf, intending to give the cake to her sister's child, the cake looked so nice. However, on Thursday, a Mrs. Dumphy and her two children went to Clancy's, when Mary Magrath gave them the cake, of which they all partook and went home, taking some of the cake with them. They had not arrived home very long when they all took sick in their stomachs. Michael Duke, the deceased, was sitting by the fire at Dumphy's, and when he heard what was going on, he said out of bravado "you have very delicate stomachs, give me a bit of the cake and I will eat it," which he did, and went home to his father's, where he was taken very ill, and discharged a large quantity of blood and froth from his stomach, and died the next morning at five o'clock. Dr. Boyd, of Banow, made a *post-mortem* examination, and found the stomach showing every symptom of arsenic. A piece of the cake was produced at the inquest and appeared full of arsenic. The verdict was, "death caused by voluntarily eating part of a cake which contained a large quantity of poison." Mrs. Dumphy and her two children are still very ill, but likely to recover under the skillful treatment of Dr. Andrew Furlong.—*Wexford Independent, April 25.*

**NEW WEXFORD RAILWAY.**—The new line from Bagnalstown to Wexford is progressing favorably.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

The total sum received up to this time by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, exceeds three quarters of a million sterling.

The *Daily News* of Thursday states that an uneasy apprehension prevails that the Government are silent because they have none but unsatisfactory news to communicate. The news from Vienna is contradictory in the extreme, all that can be inferred from such conflicting tidings is, that the actions of the ruler of the two great German powers are still inscrutable perhaps even to themselves: As to our own rulers, their hesitation to come forward and tell the truth unreservedly seems to indicate that they are still without a plan, and that they are rudderless at the mercy of the stream of events.

The *Glasgow Commonwealth* fears that much of the welcome with which Louis Napoleon has been received must consist of actual sympathy with that unconstitutional system of rule of which he is the representative. There is a growing tendency to laud and admire that kind of government which Louis Napoleon typifies—the government of a Cæsar, or single man, resting on universal softness or suffering—and to enlarge on its advantages as compared with constitutional government. Many begin to long for a Cromwell to say once more. "Take away that baffle;" and, if Louis Napoleon is not what they want, yet there is so much of the general style of what they want about him, that when he comes among us they show, their appreciation of the fact by cheering him.

At this moment England has not a single Ally in war or diplomacy who is not a Catholic. France, Sardinia, and Austria are her confederates. The Protestant States are neutral or hostile. Holland is neutral, Hanover is neutral, America is hostile, Prussia is hostile. If a religious war is to be kindled at home, it is not likely to end at home. If England is saved from ruin by the courage of Catholic soldiers and the alliance of Catholic States, we shall see whether these States will be content that she shall insult and tyrannise over their fellow Catholics in this country. There was no reason to justify the Christian subjects of the Sultan in seeking protection from the Christian Powers of the East and West, which could not justify the Catholics of Ireland in seeking protection from the Catholic Powers of Europe, if they cannot get it in the British Parliament.—*Nation.*

The veteran commander Lord Dundonald, the Lord Cochran of other days, again writes to the morning papers, offering to prove that, by the adoption of his plans, carried out by private individuals, under the sanction of Government, £1,000,000 would be sufficient to accomplish the destruction of Cronstadt, Swaborg, Helsingfors, and Sebastopol. In a subsequent letter he says "that these objects cannot be attained by authorities who confide in iron-encased batteries as means to subdue powerful fortifications! Nor by those who nicely discriminate between the lawfulness and humanity of warfare, wherein one-half of each contending force shall be sacrificed, from that in which the loss shall be thrown entirely on the enemy—which they, unwisely, deem 'a horrible mode of warfare,' although in truth, proceedings which terminate hostilities most speedily are the most humane. I have privately and confidently made known to several of the most talented and scientific authorities in the kingdom my secret plans; and I freely sanction any of those who have favoured me by accepting that confidence to state publicly his opinion of their practicability and power."

**DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.**—The war office returns of deserters from the army and regiments of embodied militia, made up to Saturday last exhibited a large increase on those of the preceding months.

The Vienna Conference will cost England £30,000. Lord John Russell and his wife, 6 children, 3 governesses, and 13 servants, besides, 11 attachés.

**THE PEACE SOCIETY.**—It is a society headed by the Quakers, who are the Greeks of English commerce—the Jews of the Corn Trade. It is a society which has taken its orators from the Anti-Corn-Law-League. It is a mistake to suppose that the Peace Society means Peace: it only means non-intervention, and it only means non-intervention where trade is interfered with. It does not say, "Arbitrate with the Kafirs; negotiate with the insurgent Ionians; offer the other cheek to Dost Mahomed; were drab at Tehern; split the difference in the Kingdom of Arva; grant Leinster and Munster to Young Ireland." It merely says, cultivate European alliances, and don't bother the Americans about Emancipation; and if your great powers will keep all the new railways going, the heavy gorges safely sailing, and the jennies serenely spinning, each of you may do what you will—establishing consulates as you go—with the weaker barbaric uncommercial outsiders, Kafirs, Sarawak pirates, for the English, Algerians for the French, and Turks for the Russians.

A circular has been issued signed by Lord Shaftsbury, the Hon. A. Kinnard, Mr. R. Bevan, and Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, on the subject of the suit against Archdeacon Denison for false doctrine. It concludes:—"The next step is about to be taken, under the authority of the best legal advice. Considering the importance of the question at issue to the very existence of the Church of England, and that every member of the Church is deeply interested in the result, we the undersigned earnestly recommend the case to your consideration with reference to the fund raised for defraying the necessary legal expenses." The Rev. H. E. Head, who some years ago got into legal difficulties with the "Bishop" of Exeter, has published this circular in the *Eastern Standard*. Refusing to subscribe, he says:—"I have no sympathy with but very much abhor, Archdeacon Denison's persecution. The authority of the best legal advice is not always identical with the authority of Scripture. The very existence of the Church of England will not be benefited or adorned by ruinous and scandalous litigation. To be 'deeply interested' in the deprivation of Archdeacon Denison, is no requisit of Church membership. And in times like these, when crimes, I do not say of gigantic, but of colossal magnitude, are unpunished or praised, to single out for our anathemas an archdeacon against whose moral character no shadow of an imputation had been cast, is not the zeal authorized by Scripture. In conclusion I remark, that those who wish to strike at the root of the evil of which your Lordship so heavily complains, should set themselves to repeal the Act of Uniformity, and the vicious system of subscription consequent thereon."

The total number of paupers receiving parish relief on the 1st of January, 1855, was, in England, 839,164 (against 934,419 in 1849); in Scotland, 78,929; and in Ireland, 86,819 (against 60,747 in 1849). In Ireland the paupers have been gradually decreasing since 1849, and in a very large ratio annually.

**UNITED STATES.**

**CONVERSION AND DEATH IN DETROIT.**—The Hon. James A. Vandyke, who some years ago was mayor of Detroit, was one of its most prominent and wealthy lawyers, and had held many offices of honor and emolument, departed this life on the 7th inst., at his residence in Jefferson Avenue. As Mr. Vandyke found his end approaching, he hastened to solicit from Bishop Lefevre admission to the Catholic Church, and was baptised at St. Ann's Church on Friday three days before his death. *May his soul rest in peace.—N. Y. Freeman 19th inst.*

**BISHOP HUGHES AND SENATOR BROOKS.**—Archbishop Hughes has published his promised statement. It is a lengthy and elaborate document. He states that he requested two respectable lawyers, Messrs. Glover and Wetmore, to examine the registry books and make a fair return of all the property entered in his name. The result, which is given over the lawyers' names, shows 77 lots, instead of 101 cited by Senator Brooks; on all of which fifteen Catholic congregations have their churches, schools, and pastors' residences. That the value of all this amounts to the net sum of \$139,360, instead of nearly \$5,000,000 claimed by Mr. Brooks, and that the Archbishop does not own a farthing's worth of property personally in all these lots, though he is consulted, according to a rule of the Church, in the disposal thereof by the pastors and trustees who manage their own affairs entirely; that he could not touch a particle of the property without being guilty of dishonesty, and without turning the priests and "congregations into the streets. He charges the Senator with having cited property as his which the register's books show he had conveyed away long ago for the use of various congregations and religious establishments. He states further, that the Cathedral and Calvary cemetery are in the hands of a board of trustees, who manage all their affairs; the Archbishop only receiving from them a sum sufficient for a decent maintenance, and on which he has frequently refused to receive a proper advance. He has shown pretty clearly that Mr. Brooks has included in his catalogue leases long since expired, and of course no longer the property of the former lessee that he has quoted as distinct conveyances, deeds only confirming former deeds; and that he has falsely represented Bartholomew O'Connor as a "trustee" of Christ Church, the fact being that no conveyances from trustees appear on the books at all.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

**THE CROPS.**—From all parts of the country, except Texas, we have very favorable accounts of the growing crops. In Texas, though not equally in all parts of the State, a protracted drought is creating much anxiety. In Georgia, where fears for the crops were lately entertained, in consequence of the long absence of rain, the condition of things has entirely changed. Rain has fallen in copious showers throughout the State, and the crops now promise to yield abundantly. All fears of famine are removed, and the newspapers are rejoicing that the price of breadstuffs, kept up by the recent panic, must now decline. From other Southern States the reports are encouraging. From the interior of our state, from adjoining states, and from the west we hear cheering accounts. The farmers are prosecuting their labors vigorously and hopefully, and putting a much larger extent of land under cultivation than in any previous year. Many of the more intelligent and enterprising are varying their crops and improving by their past experience. The effects of the promise of a beautiful harvest will soon be felt in New York, and with greater prudence in our speculations, and a wiser system in managing our business, we may speedily recover the ground which we have lost the past year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**THE ARREST OF BAKER.**—Lewis Baker, charged with the murder of Bill Poole, was brought to his port yesterday by the bark Grapeshot, which had been dispatched to the Canary Islands to intercept him if he should be on board the brig Isabella Jewett. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the City so soon as the arrival was noised abroad. The faithfulness of the great majority, upon the sailing of the Grapeshot, will be remembered, and many eulogies were pronounced upon Judge Stuart, through whose energy and zeal for justice the arrest had been effected.—*N. Y. Times, 16th.*

**THE MARYLAND PILGRIM'S CELEBRATION.**—The landing of Leonard Calvert and the catholic Pilgrims at St. Mary's, Maryland, in 1634, was celebrated at that place on Tuesday 15th inst. Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, presiding. This is the two hundred and twenty-first anniversary of that event; but we believe it is the first time any celebration took place. The Plymouth Rock Pilgrims for many years have had a monopoly of glory. They are not half so well entitled to it as the Maryland colonists, who understood the principles of liberty and toleration, and were the first to reduce those principles to practice—the first to establish religious equality upon the soil. And it was from them, and not from the narrow-minded Massachusetts settlers that the doctrine was transferred into the Constitution of the United States. The Pilgrims of New England wanted liberty only for their own sect—the pilgrims of Maryland proclaimed it to all.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

**THE LIQUOR LAW.**—The people of New York and of Massachusetts are making preparations to resist the law in all legal and constitutional ways. We fear that the resistance will be violent in some quarters. The country will pay dearly for this silly experiment forced upon it by the fanatics.—*Boston Pilot.*

Mr. Hiss, the "Smelling" Committee man, has been dismissed from the State Legislature of Massachusetts as a blackguard. The Hon. gentleman is indignant at such treatment, and protests that his colleagues are as big blackguards as he is, a statement we firmly credit.

**"PRAYERFUL" OPPOSITION TO THE ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.**—We have been greatly amused by an anecdote told us the other day by a gentleman from central New York. Riding in the cars, the conversation turned upon the Liquor law, when a bright intelligent-looking lady remarked that she had been a great advocate of the prohibitory law, but that now she was prayerfully opposed to it. Our friend, who hopes good effects from the prohibition, whatever he thinks of its principle, asked the lady what she meant by being prayerfully opposed to the law. "Well," she replied, "I have been praying over the matter, and I have got some new light on it! You see, it will be the poor Irish Catholics that will be most affected by it, and if they once stop drinking, what will they do with their money? Why, they will give it to the 'Priests,' and then we shall see ten churches built for one we see now! So I am now prayerfully opposed to the law, and hope it may not come to anything."—*N. Y. Freeman.*

**RELIGION vs. DRESS.**—A correspondent of the Boston Herald writing from Lowell says—"We do not know with how much truth:—"There are plenty of churches here. I attended service yesterday at one of the most prominent ones. Dress appeared to be the lead principle, among those present, while religion was mere side issue. The house seemed more like a place of fashionable resort than a temple where a God may dwell."

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. . . . \$2 1/2 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

TO OUR UPPER CANADA SUBSCRIBERS.—We recommend to the good offices of our friends in the Upper Province, our newly appointed agent, Mr. Hilliard, who has been highly recommended to us, and in whom we place the fullest confidence. He is now on a tour for the purpose of collecting and canvassing for the TRUE WITNESS; and is authorised to receive, and give receipts for, all sums due to this office. We beg of our friends who are in arrears, to settle their accounts without delay.

UNSECTARIAN STATE-SCHOOLISM.

Words are the last resource of those who have no arguments to offer, and who, unable to give reasons, are content to get up a popular "cry." Thus are the words, "sectarian, unsectarian," made to perform strange service in the Anti-Catholic ranks; and the bigot cry, "no sectarian schools," is the only answer given to our simple, and self-evidently just, request that, as Catholics, we be not forced to support a school system of which we cannot conscientiously avail ourselves for the education of our children.—Our demands for justice are silenced by the answer—"no sectarianism in education."

This is the logic of the *Globe*, the *Montreal Witness*, and the other organs of "Liberal Protestantism;" and they do well to confine themselves to it, for such logic is indeed unanswerable. And yet it is susceptible of an application of which our opponents do not seem to dream. For, if "sectarianism" be so great an evil in education, it must be at least as bad in religion; and every objection which can feasibly be urged against "sectarian schools," must, to say the least, tell as strongly against "sectarian churches." Why then do not the opponents of "separate schools" for Catholics in Upper Canada, advocate, as well the establishment by law of a "Common Church" system, to which all should be obliged to contribute, no matter what their religion, or their conscientious scruples? If the State has the right to establish the one—"Common Schools"—it has, most assuredly, as good a right to establish the other—"Common Churches;" and to tax the whole community, indiscriminately, for their support.

We may be told that, by "unsectarian schools," are meant schools of no distinctive religious character; schools in which all religious instruction is thoroughly and impartially prohibited; and which, therefore, are equally favorable to all denominations. Such schools, we reply, would be simply anti-Christian, or infidel; and therefore not worth paying for by a Christian community. Such schools moreover would be "sectarian" in the strict sense of the word, because "cut off" from the Christian Church. They would, could they be established, be merely "Protestant, or Non-Catholic schools;" and therefore worthless to the Catholic, or Non-Protesting portion of the community.

It was by means of precisely such schools, and though the influence of such a system of "unsectarian State-Schoolism," that the Apostate Julian hoped to overcome the obstinacy of the Christians of the IV. century; for it is a fact, which Catholics would do well to remember, that the "Common School system" is essentially a Pagan, and anti-Christian institution. Thus Gibbon, the Protestant historian and panegyrist of Julian, tells us that, under that anti-Christian Emperor:—

"In all the cities of the Roman world the education of the youth was entrusted to masters of grammar and rhetoric, who were elected by the magistrates, and sustained at the public expense."—*Decline and Fall*, c. 23.

Nothing, in short, could be more "unsectarian" than the Roman "Common Schools" in the days of the Pagan Julian; and it was through their powerful influence on the minds of the Roman youth, that he hoped to effect what all the sanguinary persecutions of his predecessors had been unable to accomplish.—His policy—as Gibbon describes it—was, to deprive the Christians of all the temporal honors which rendered them respectable in the eyes of the world; he excluded them from all offices of trust and emolument; and, anticipating Mr. Putnam and the New York Legislature, he seized upon the revenues of the Bishops, and disallowed all gifts, or bequests of property to the Christian Clergy. Evidently Julian was the father of the "Know-Nothings"—and of all such as swear by the name of Mister George Brown.

But the master stroke of his "Liberal" policy was, as we said above, the establishment throughout the empire of a system of "unsectarian State-Schoolism;" a system which it is the glory of modern Protestant legislators to servilely imitate in their "Common Schools." Having, by an Imperial edict, closed

all Christian, or "sectarian" schools, Gibbon informs us that:—

"Julian invited the rising generation to resort with freedom to the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, in a just confidence that their tender minds would receive the impressions of literature and idolatry. If the greatest part of the Christian youth should be deterred by their own scruples, or by those of their parents, from accepting this dangerous mode of instruction, they must, at the same time, relinquish the benefits of a liberal education."—*Decline and Fall*, c. 23.

Allowing for the difference betwixt our social and political institutions in Canada at the present day, and those of the Roman Empire in the IV. century, almost the same means—"Public schools"—are now employed by "Liberal Protestants" to extirpate Catholicity, as were then resorted to by the Pagan Emperor for that purpose. Catholics indeed, are not positively prohibited from holding, or teaching schools; but, as they are heavily taxed for the support of "public schools" of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves, and as they are, for the most part, too poor to be able to bear the burthen of paying—first, for a school which they can not use; and, secondly, for another to which they can send their children with a safe conscience—they are as effectually, though indirectly, deprived of the enjoyment of their rights as freemen, as were the Christians of the IV. century by the cruel edict of Julian; an edict which even the pagan Ammianus Marcellinus finds himself obliged to condemn.\* The effect of this "unsectarian" policy is thus summed up by our author:—

"The Christians were directly forbid to teach; they were indirectly forbid to learn, since they would not frequent the schools of the Pagans."

In the same way are Catholics on this Continent—who can no more frequent the "unsectarian schools of the Protestants," than could their predecessors in the faith, "the schools of the Pagans"—indirectly prohibited from either teaching or learning. Because, unable to support two schools, and being by an iniquitous law compelled to pay for schools which they can not frequent, they are thus effectually debarred from the privilege of maintaining such schools, and such teachers, as alone they can approve of. And thus—as did the Pagan Julian with his Protestant subjects—do "Liberal Protestants" deal with their Catholic fellow-citizens. The latter must either expose the "tender minds of the rising generation to the impressions of literature and heresy;" or "if deterred by their own scruples, or by those of their parents from accepting this dangerous mode of instruction, they must, at the same time, relinquish the benefits of a liberal education." It is impossible to avoid being struck with the resemblance betwixt old Paganism, and modern Protestantism!

The only argument that Protestants can urge in excuse of their tyrannical behaviour towards Catholics, is—that the latter have no right to entertain scruples against sending their children to "public schools" frequented by Protestants, and conducted upon Protestant principles. St. Augustine, however, and other Fathers and Doctors of the Church, are of a different opinion; holding—"hereticos esse peiores quam Ethnicos."—*St. Aug. De Bapt. Contr. Donat.*, l. vi.—*De Civ. Dei*, l. xxi.; and that, consequently, it must be more dangerous for the tender Catholic mind to receive its first impressions from the Protestant, than from the Pagan, schools. Thus the scruples of the Christians of the days of Julian against his "PUBLIC SCHOOLS," were not better founded, nor a bit more reasonable, than are those of Catholics of the XIX. century against our modern "PUBLIC SCHOOLS." But, admitting that they were—granting, for the sake of argument, that our conscientious scruples against the "Common schools" are founded on error and misconception, we still contend that the State is bound to respect them; because, in matters of conscience, the State has no jurisdiction whatsoever. The Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Unitarians, the Baptists, the Mormons, and other Protestant denominations, may be most unreasonable in their conscientious scruples against the "Church as by Law Established." Their objections to the book of "Common Prayer" may be as unfounded as are our objections to the "Common Schools." But, whether reasonable or unreasonable—well or ill founded—so long as these scruples exist, and are conscientiously entertained—Methodists, Mormons, Baptists, &c., have the right to urge them as a valid plea against being compelled to pay for the support of places of worship which they cannot frequent; and against being taxed to defray the salaries of teachers from whose ministry they can derive no profit. Now, any argument that is good against compulsory State-Churchism, is just as good against compulsory State-Schoolism.

The two systems are identical in principle, and must stand or fall together. As Catholics—repudiating the maxim, that betwixt State and Church—religion and politics—there should be no connection—we recognise the duty of the State to make material provision for the support, both of Church and School, of education and religion. But we insist that, in making that material provision, the State is bound so to do it, as to do equal justice to all its subjects, and so as to offer violence to the conscientious scruples of none.

\* Inclementes.....perenni obruendum silentio.—*Amm. Marc.*

BLOWING THE COALS.

"Blessed are the peace makers," said our Lord; Blessed are they who cause strife, and provoke to blood—is the interpretation put upon His words by certain of our cotemporaries, to whom every drunken brawl, if the combatants happen to be professors of different creeds, furnishes occasion for enforcing their eminent-ly Protesting doctrines. Thus, a drunken row having occurred a few days ago at Brockville, in which

one of the brawlers, a Protestant named Bradford, was brutally stabbed by a ruffian named Moses Boulger—who is said to be a Catholic—the *Commercial Advertiser* of Montreal "improves the occasion" in the following Christian style:—

"All accounts concur in stating that this new victim to religious fanaticism gave no other provocation to his assassin than that of being a Protestant..... It is idle to disguise the fact that the result of such deeds is to provoke retaliation, and to produce a condition of things disgraceful to civilisation."

That the author of the above paragraph in the *Commercial Advertiser* was aware that, in writing that, "all accounts concur in stating that the victim gave no other provocation to his assassin than that of being a Protestant"—he was giving utterance to a deliberate falsehood, is evident from this—that, on the same page he published the account of the whole affair, as given by a Protestant paper, the *Brockville Monitor*, of May 8th, and as sworn to before a Coroner's Jury. From this official account it appears that, not only the said jury did not attribute the death of Bradford to religious animosity, but did not even find a verdict of "murder" or even "manslaughter," against the man who killed him; so clear was it that the crime was the result of a drunken brawl, betwixt a parcel of rowdy blackguards—a lot of Orangemen on the one hand, and two bad Catholics, Boulger and Hannahan, on the other. In support of this view of the case, we appeal to the evidence elicited on the Coroner's Jury, from the different witnesses examined—all of whom were friends of the deceased, and more or less implicated in the row, of which therefore they were naturally very careful to conceal the origin. However we will let them speak for themselves.

The first witness examined was a man named Jas. Noble. He deposed that on Monday the 14th inst., about midnight, immediately before the murder he had been fighting with the prisoner Hannahan—(it will presently be seen that this was not the first fight that had occurred)—that the deceased, in company with another man, Michael Murphy, came up, behind the combatants—that Hannahan turned round and grasped one of the new comers, Bradford, round the waist—that Boulger then came up and struck a blow at Bradford—that with the assistance of Michael Murphy, the witness Noble dragged the deceased away, who exclaimed "I'm murdered amongst you"—that the blood was pouring down his legs on the side walk, and that shortly after he expired from the effects of a wound inflicted by a "dirt knife."

Michael Murphy was next examined. From him it was elicited that, at some previous period during the same evening, there had been a fight, in which Noble, prisoners, and several others had taken part—that the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Catholic clergyman near whose house the row took place, came out, and with much trouble separated the combatants. In the words of the *Brockville Monitor*:—

"He endeavoured by all means in his power to prevent a collision, and to quell the feelings which the criminals appeared to possess. Previous to the murder he remonstrated with Boulger and Hannahan, who were fighting—why or with whom the *Monitor* does not tell us—and making night hideous with oaths and cheering."

From this it is evident, that, the crime of which the men Boulger and Hannahan were subsequently guilty was caused, not by their being Catholics, not because they were docile and obedient to their clergy—but because they were not Catholics; because they were Protestants in practise; and because they refused to listen to, and Protested against, the remonstrances of their spiritual adviser. However, to continue the evidence of Michael Murphy:—

He deposed that the fighting having been put an end to, and the combatants separated for the time, by the exertions of the priest, he, in company with deceased and several others, went away to get some more liquor—"We went round another street to avoid Mr. Kelly's house, fearing that he might suppose they were trying to get up another fight." Somehow or another however, by one of those coincidences which will occur in drunken rows, it so happened that in a few minutes they came upon Noble and the prisoner fighting again. The deceased—who had sharp ears for a fight—said he thought they were fighting; and proposed to witness to go over with him to the scene of operations. They did so; when Hannahan turning round, seized the deceased round the waist, and then the tragedy as described by the former witness, took place.

Other witnesses were examined, but nothing important was elicited from them; and after a consultation of twenty minutes, the Jury returned a verdict.—"We find that the late Bradford came to his death by wounds inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of Moses Boulger, assisted by Gilbert Hannahan."

We may add that, according to the *Brockville Monitor*, Hannahan, one of the prisoners, had evidently been brutally ill used during the night's fighting—"his face presenting a mutilated appearance, being all swelled, scratched, and cut."

That the stabbing of the deceased was a brutal cowardly act—that the ruffian who did it deserves to be made an example of—we admit. But, in the name of common sense, and common humanity, we deprecate the attempt of the *Commercial Advertiser* to make a religious quarrel betwixt Catholics and Protestants, because, in a blackguard drunken row, one of the latter was stabbed by the former. Who were the aggressors, we know not—nor how the fight, which the Rev. Mr. Kelly interrupted, but which was again renewed betwixt Noble and Hannahan, originated. It would not indeed be easy to tell; for when men are drinking, who can explain the origin of a fight? And that they were drinking—that they had been drinking, and were going to drink again—is established by the evidence of the witness Murphy.—

All that can be made out of it is this—that two Catholics, Boulger and Hannahan, were engaged in a row with at least double the number of Protestants—Noble, Murphy, deceased, and the "one or two others," who, after the priest had for the time quelled the fighting, started with the deceased and Murphy for more liquor. They met, and commenced fighting again; Hannahan seems to have been severely punished; and then his companion, Moses Boulger, who, if not a Yankee, as we suspect from his name, indulged in the cowardly and thoroughly Yankee practice of carrying deadly weapons concealed about his person, rushed up and stabbed one of the men with whom his comrade, Hannahan, was struggling—a murderous, ruffianly act indeed; but one which none but a stupid bigot, or an unscrupulous slanderer, would ever dream of attributing to religious prejudices.

Far more honest and rational are the conclusions to which the *Sun* comes upon this sad business.—"Whether," he says, "religion had anything to do with the murder or not, it is very evident that whiskey had;" for it is certain that the deceased and his friends were on their way to get more liquor when the second row, which terminated fatally for Bradford, occurred. These circumstances do not indeed offer any excuse for the brutal act of Boulger; but they suffice to show how unfounded, how ignorant is the insinuation of the *Commercial Advertiser*, that Bradford was stabbed because he was a Protestant;—whilst the truth is, he was killed because he would interfere in a drunken row.

The excitement consequent upon the sad tragedy of June, 1853, has almost subsided. Catholics and Protestants, we would fain believe, no longer cherish feelings of revenge or hostility towards one another; but alike deplore the angry passions to which, the visit of the infamous Garazzi to Canada, and the inexorable violence of a handful of Catholics who would not listen to the dictates of their religion, the exhortations of their Clergy, and the remonstrances of their fellow-countrymen, gave rise. Only the voice of the *Commercial Advertiser* is still for war; and, as fortunately there exists no real cause why Catholics and Protestants in Canada should cut one another's throats, he does his best to invent one—converting a drunken brawl betwixt a parcel of blackguards, into a religious quarrel; and holding up the unfortunate deceased to the sympathy of the Protestant public as a martyr for the holy Protestant faith!—We trust however that the majority of our Protestant cotemporaries will discountenance the *Commercial Advertiser* in this unprincipled attempt to rekindle the expiring embers of religious strife; and that his scarcely disguised hint of the expediency of "retaliation" for the blood of the unfortunate man Bradford, will meet with the reprobation that it deserves.

The man who is accused of stabbing will, of course, be put upon his trial for the offence. If proved guilty, all men will concur in the propriety of inflicting upon him severe chastisement for his offence; and one that shall have the effect of putting a stop to the dastardly, and thoroughly Yankee practice of carrying "bowie-knives" and other deadly weapons concealed about the person. We cannot indeed expect to escape altogether the demoralising and degrading influences of the model republic. Our Lower Canadian population, from differences of language and religion, have long and successfully withstood the contamination; but in Upper Canada we fear that it is but too evident that Yankee principles and Yankee morality are very prevalent amongst a great portion of the people, and bring forth fruit in rowdy ruffianism, and midnight stabbings. We trust therefore that, if found guilty, the stabber of Bradford may be treated with the utmost severity of the law; and that so the half Yankeeified population of Upper Canada may learn the salutary lesson, that "bowie-knifing, eye-gouging, stabbing, and shooting," and other amiable Yankee tricks, are very dangerous amusements to indulge in in Canada.

The *Boston Pilot* "requests distinct answers to his questions respecting the future of emigrants from the States to Canada." He asks:—

1. "Are not the Orangemen of Upper Canada quite as provoking and mischievous as are the 'Know-Nothings' here?"
2. "When Catholics are chosen to office, how many of them are Irishmen?—how many are Canadians, or of English and Scotch extraction?"

To the first question, we unhesitatingly reply, that the Orangemen of Upper Canada, though individually as malicious and as bitter enemies of Catholicity, are not so "provoking nor so mischievous," as are the "Know-Nothings" of the United States; and, for the simple reason, that, in Canada, there does not obtain the same disproportion betwixt the numbers of Catholics and Protestants, as obtains in the other country. Were the Protestants as superior in numbers to the Catholics, in this Province, as they are in the neighboring republic, religious liberty would, no doubt, soon be at an end here, as it is there. As it is, however, the Orangemen are not sufficiently numerous to be very provoking or very mischievous; and that they may never become so, is one reason why, as Canadian Catholics, we desire to see a large influx of Irish Catholic immigrants into Canada.

To the second question—as to the numbers of Irishmen appointed to government situations in Canada—we reply, that it is perfectly irrelevant to the present controversy. Our thesis is, that, for the Catholic, who desires to save his soil, and to transmit unimpaired to his children the heritage of the faith, Canada presents advantages which are not to be found in the United States; and that, in Canada, the Irish Catholic immigrant will be free from the persecution and corrupting influences to which he is exposed as an American citizen. In support of our assertion, we appeal to the numerous, and to the fearfully numerous, defections from their religion which occur in the States amongst the Irish Catholics settled in that

Why! it is the boast of our Protestant adversaries that, in the second generation, the descendants of Catholic parents are almost invariably infidels; and that an Irishman, when he becomes a Yankee, ceases to be a Papist. There is exaggeration, no doubt, in these boastings; but alas! there is too much truth.

If indeed the Irish Catholic had no higher aim, no nobler ambition, than to become a paltry "Jack-in-Office"—if indeed the great end of man was to be a "side-waiter, a clerk in a public office, a dish-washer, a bottle-scourer, or lick-spittle-general, in some government institution, we should understand the meaning of our cotemporary's question—as to the numbers of Irishmen appointed to government situations in Canada; and we still could meet it without fear of the results upon the merits of the controversy. We should say, and we should say truly, that, if no man is appointed to office, so no man is debarred from any office of trust or emolument, in Canada, merely because he is an Irishman. Long may it so continue; far distant be the day when important duties shall be entrusted to any man because of his nationality. We do not say that our government appointments in Canada are always irreproachable; or that snug little berths have never been disposed of to unworthy, or incompetent officials, as a reward for venal political services; but we do say, without fear of contradiction, that the being an Irishman is no bar to advancement in the public service of the Province; and that a native of the "Emerald Isle" has the same chance of promotion, as has the Englishman, or the Scotchman.

We are sorry to see our esteemed friend, the *Boston Pilot*, taking such low grounds on such an important question—a question of vital importance to Catholic interests in the New World. That he should, as an American, give the preference to his native land over all other countries in the world, is not only quite natural, but highly laudable. He is an American, and should therefore love America;—but he is also a Catholic, and should therefore love the Church more. No doubt, the United States would suffer morally and materially were the stream of Irish Catholic emigration to be suddenly checked, or diverted to some other country. But the question is, not, what is best—for the United States? but, for the Catholic Church? And it is because we sincerely believe that, in Canada, the Irish Catholic immigrant will find greater facilities for practising his religion, and educating his children as good Catholics—that he will be less exposed to persecution, ridicule, on account of his religion—and, worse than either persecution or ridicule, to the corrupting and demoralising influences of a Protestantised, Yankee, semi-heathen, and thoroughly depraved community—that we recommend him to select Canada, in preference to the United States, as his future home.

Nor will Canada alone profit by the adoption of this policy. We contend that, in the long run, it will be highly advantageous to the United States.—Humanly speaking, Canada is the stronghold of Catholicity in North America; and, if the United States are ever to be converted—if their moral filth is ever to be purged away—if their rapid downwards course is ever to be stayed—it is from Catholic Canada that the power to effect so great a work must proceed; therefore is it that we advocate the policy of strengthening, by every possible means, the cause of Catholicity in Canada. A wise general will not fritter away his forces in isolated detachments.—Rather will he seek to concentrate them on some one point where their numbers will ensure success.—Now, in the United States, so great is the numerical superiority of Protestantism, that the Catholic immigration produces, and can produce, no sensible effect whatever upon the relative numbers of Catholics and Protestants; the former are at once absorbed and lost in the latter. Not so however in Canada. Here the Catholic and Protestant portions of the population are at present nearly equal; but to preserve this equality, it is of the highest importance that the numbers of our Catholic population should be annually increased by the Irish Catholic immigration; for which purpose it is quite sufficient. Thus, that Catholic emigration, which is merely frittered away in the United States, would, if directed to Canada—become of the highest importance to the religious and moral advancement of the country; and thus by strengthening the cause of Catholicity here, would, in a few generations, be the means, under Divine Providence, of extending the blessings of light and Catholic civilisation to the corrupt, Protestantised populations of the United States.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, the Festival of the Ascension, the Decree of the Sovereign Pontiff defining the faith of the Catholic Church in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Mother of God, was formally promulgated in St. John's Church, Quebec. His Lordship the Bishop of Nova, administrator of the Diocese, assisted by a numerous body of clergy, officiated; and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. P. Beaudry.

We read in the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* that the Triduum in honor of the promulgation of the definition of the Immaculate Conception in that diocese terminated on Sunday last. There was a splendid procession during the day in honor of the great event, and at night the town was brilliantly illuminated.

The *Journal de Québec* gives a formal contradiction to the rumors that have of late been circulated to the effect that the present Ministry intend to dissolve Parliament.

The "Elective Legislative Council Bill" has been thrown out on the second reading in the Legislative Council by a majority of six.

**A NEW "SCHOOL LAW."**—We are happy to learn from Quebec that a ministerial measure has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly, with the intent of meeting the wants of, and relieving the grievances complained of by, the Catholic population of Upper Canada. We trust that it may be so drawn up as to fulfil these purposes; and that the Catholic voters of Canada will heartily support a Ministry which has thus shown itself willing to do them justice. In the words of the *Canadier*, "The time is come to put an end to the legal oppression inflicted upon the Catholics of Upper Canada by the elementary School Law."

**MILITARY DEFENCES.**—A very important document has been laid before the Provincial Legislature, explaining the intentions of the Imperial Government with respect to the Military Defences of the Canadas. From this we learn, that, as heretofore, the Imperial Government will remain charged with the supply and maintenance of a sufficient force to protect the Province against attacks from without; but for all beyond this, it relies upon the loyalty and military spirit of the Province itself. The Imperial Government will therefore keep in its own hands the ordnance lands at Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston; whilst a second class of lands, of importance in a military point of view in case of invasion, will be handed over to the Canadian Government for occupation and present use; with the stipulation however, that they shall be kept available for military purposes, as well as the buildings thereon situate. The remainder of the said lands are to be made over at once and unconditionally to the Provincial Government.

**CROWN LANDS.**—Dispatches from Lord Panmure to the Canadian authorities have been laid before the Legislature, recommending the setting apart of one million of acres of land in Canada, in order to enable Her Majesty's Government to offer a settlement to foreign legionaries enlisted under the Foreign Enlistment Act. This proposal does not seem to meet with much favor either from the Canadian press, or our Canadian Legislature.

We learn from the Quebec correspondent of the *Montreal Herald* that, Sir Allan McNab having been charged with corruption by the *Reform Banner* of Hamilton, has taken steps to bring the matter into Court on a criminal prosecution.

It appears from the Supplementary Estimates for 1855, that the sums of £500 and £400 have been granted, to Mechanics' Institutes, and certain Colleges, respectively, in different parts of the country. "By this method of going to work" exclaims the *Suzer*, "the government is lending but a luke warm encouragement to Science and Literature." What does our cotemporary mean? Are not Colleges, where a liberal and classical education is given to the youth of the country, to say the very least, as much "literary and scientific institutions," as Mechanics' Institutes?

**TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—We have received a copy of the "Report of an Investigation by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital," into certain charges made against the management of that Institution. The "Report," discloses a very disgraceful state of affairs; and there can be no doubt that many of the complaints were well founded. The patients seem to have been sadly neglected, and often very harshly treated. One witness, Dr. Ogden, mentioned the fact, that he had seen patients "covered from head to foot with lice; you would not have found a square inch upon their body that was not covered." The beds were filthy, the sheets, originally of white cotton, had become "brown by dirt." The same witness was of opinion that "there was sufficient evidence of immorality"—p. 34. The nurses, some of them at least, were evidently pupils of the celebrated Mrs. Gamp, and carried out the instructions of their great mistress: and the medical gentlemen seem to have been on anything but good terms with one another.

We learn from the *Hamilton Spectator* that a daring sacrilege was perpetrated in that city on the night of Friday last. St. Mary's Church was broken into, and the altar stripped of all its ornaments. It is lucky that it was not a Protestant place of worship that was thus treated; for in that case it would no doubt have been given to the world as a "Popish persecution of Protestants."

We have received a copy of a "Circular," addressed by Mr. Penny of the *Montreal Herald*, to the different members of the House of Assembly, in reply to certain strictures of Mr. J. M. Ferres. The writer makes out a strong case against his opponent, whom he convicts of the dirty trick of "cribbing" his reports, and forgetting to pay for them. This however is not surprising in one who scrupled not to make a "trifle of money" by inserting immoral and obscene advertisements in the columns of his journal.

A letter from our Kemptville subscribers complaining that, up to Tuesday, the 22nd, they had not received their papers of the 19th instant. We can assure our friends that their papers were posted here in Montreal on Friday forenoon, the 18th inst., and should have left by that day's mail; and that if they have not received them the fault is due entirely to the negligence or dishonesty of the Post Office officials; of whom, we have reasons to suspect, several are not very scrupulous as to what means they employ to injure the circulation of a Popish journal. We have no doubt that, if inquired into, it would turn out that the missing bundle of papers has been destroyed, or willfully detained at some of the intermediate Post Offices betwixt Montreal and Kemptville.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The splendid building just erected in Great St. James' Street as the new Mechanics' Institute was opened on Monday evening, and an inaugural address delivered by his Honor Judge Aylwin. The entrance to the building was brilliantly illuminated, and the decorations of the interior called forth general admiration. A "Fancy Fair" commenced on Tuesday with a handsome display of articles, followed by a concert in the evening.

The convict Gray has been pardoned by the Executive. As the "Report" of Mr. Monck has not yet been laid before the public, we shall for the present abstain from all remarks upon this extraordinary affair. We suppose however that the witness, J. Reilly, will now be put upon his trial for the perjury, of which he most assuredly has been guilty, if Gray did not murder his wife.

The *N. Y. Churchman* takes exception to the term "Protestant and Protestantism" as applied to his sect and religion.—"A mere negative religion—and Protestantism is a negative term—is little better than no religion whatever." It is a pity that this idea did not occur to Protestants some three hundred years ago.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—At half-past twelve o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in a house belonging to Thomas McGrath, Esq., situated in Leonard Street, Griffintown. The wind was blowing a stiff gale from the north, and in consequence, the fire quickly spread to the property adjoining, belonging to Mr. Kilgour. It then communicated to the space between Leonard and Murray Streets, sweeping before it a number of small wooden houses. The raging element was, happily, arrested without spreading much further—though from ten to fifteen houses were destroyed. The dwellings were all occupied by the poorer classes of the community, whom the accident has rendered homeless and houseless. Mr. McGrath, to whom several of the houses burned down belonged, will be a heavy loser by the fire, as he is only insured for £1,000 in the Beacon office.

**FATHER MATHEW FUND.**

We are happy to have it in our power to publish the following very handsome list of subscriptions to this fund, collected in the course of one week from amongst the settlers in Picton and Wellington, by the exertions of Jeremiah Scully, Esq. This sum, \$109, is the first remittance from Canada to the Irish Apostle of Temperance, and we trust will not be the last:

- Picton, C. W.—Rev. Mr. Lator, £1 10s; Mr. P. McMahon, £1 5s; Mrs. P. Law, 12s 6d; Miss C. Lator, 10s; Mr. Gray, 10s; William Kelly, 10s; R. J. Fitzgerald, Esq., 10s; Daniel Donnell, 5s; John Delany, 5s; Bridget Goodwin, 5s; Miss Eliza McDonald, 7s 6d; Daniel Foley, 5s; Daniel Hogan, 5s; Jas. McDonald, 5s; William Donnelly, 5s; Edward Jordan, 5s; George Gray, 5s; Wm. Gray, 5s; Mrs. P. Moore, 5s; Mrs. J. Moore, 5s; John Slattery, 5s; Peter Bird, 5s; Wm. Sinnott, 5s; Lawrence Kelly, 5s; Michael Doran, 5s; Timothy McGuire, 5s; Mrs. S. McMahon, 5s; Mrs. Furlong, 5s; Michael Bird, 5s; Patrick Monaghan, 5s; A. Friend, 5s; Miss Mary Cain, 5s; Jas. O'Donnell, 3s 9d; Samuel Thomson, 2s 6d; Widow Johnston, 2s 6d; Mrs. O'Connor, 2s 6d; James Hefery, 2s 6d; Benjamin Laronger, 2s 6d; Mrs. R. O'Brien, 2s 6d; Charles O'Hara, 2s 6d; Norry Crestin, 2s 6d; John Power, 2s 6d; James Goodwin, 2s 6d; Miss Margaret Doyle, 2s 6d; Miss Bridget O'Neil, 2s 6d; Daniel Sullivan, 2s 6d; Miss Ann Dwire, 2s 6d; Miss Ann Carroll, 2s 6d; Mrs. J. O'Donnell, 2s 6d; John Lamb, 2s 6d; Hugh McCormick, 2s 6d; Thomas M'Fadden, 2s 6d; Patrick Horigan, 2s 6d; Miss Mary Gleeson, 2s 6d; Miss Honora Gleeson, 2s 6d; Miss Margaret Murphy, 2s 6d; Mrs. R. Davern, 1s 3d; Widow Toole, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. Smith, 1s 3d; Widow Curran, 1s 3d; Pius Neff, 1s 3d; James O'Riely, 1s 3d; Mrs. Chapman, 1s 3d; Mrs. O'Hara, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. Power, 1s 3d; Miss Mary Cosgrove, 1s 3d; Miss Bridget Whelan, 1s 3d; A. Friend, 1s 3d; Patrick Sullivan, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. McDonald, 1s 3d; Thomas Jordan, 1s 3d; David M'Canly, 1s 3d; Miss Mary Quin, 1s 3d; Miss Catherine Goodwin, 1s 3d; Miss Bridget O'Riely, 1s 3d; Thomas Goodwin, 1s 3d; Mrs. T. Hughes, 1s 3d; George Goff, 1s 3d; Widow Regan, 1s 3d; Jeremiah Daly, 1s 3d; George Starks, 1s 3d; Patrick Doyle, 1s 3d; Peter Denvir, 1s 3d; William M'Kenny, 1s 3d; Patrick Cosgrove, 1s 3d; Miss Bridget Driscoll, 1s 3d; John Moore, 1s 3d; Miss Margaret Moore, 1s 3d.

WELLINGTON, C. W.—Temperance Society, per Mr. M'Paul, £1 10s; Mr. and Mrs. J. Scully, £1; Mr. and Mrs. A. M'Paul, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard M'Paul, 10s; Mr. Thomas M'Paul, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville, 10s; Miss Julia Mandeville, 2s 6d; Miss Mary Mandeville, 1s 3d; Mr. Anthony O'Reilly, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lennihan, 7s 6d; Miss Bridget Kinnivan, 5s; Michael Lennihan, 5s; James Slavic, 5s; Mr. and Mrs. M'Canna, 7s 6d; D. Murphy, 5s; Peter Relip, 5s; Patrick Murphy, 5s; John H. Kavanagh, 5s; John M'Mahon, 5s; John Redmond, 5s; Michael Redmond, sen., 2s 6d; Dan. Redmond, jun., 5s; Miss Young, 5s; John M'Connell, 5s; John Shea, 2s 6d; Charles Redmond, 2s 6d; Miss Betty Kennedy, 2s 6d; Miss Mary Kennedy, 2s 6d; Denis Donovan, 2s 6d; Wm. Dwyer, 2s 6d; John Kavanagh, 2s 6d; David Donovan, 2s 6d; Patrick Crook, 2s 6d.

The following sums have been received for the same Fund by the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: D. B. Heenan, Cornwall, 5s; Denis Coveney, 10s; R. Gamble, 5s, Michael Hawkins, 5s, Quebec.

An amusing article appears in the *N. Y. Citizen* showing how the Evangelical "get up" their obscene wares for the "No-Popery" market:—

"Early last week, an individual representing himself as the principal friend and adviser of Miss Bunckley, made his appearance in this city, and applied to two or three acquaintances of mine, to know if they were literary men—if they knew any thing about convents—if they had read many books of the 'Maria Monk's Confessions,' character—if they were anti-Catholics, no matter if they believed, or disbelieved, in the existence of a Supreme Being—if they had much leisure time—if they would like an engagement for two or three months, that would be most profitable to themselves;—and, finally, if they had any objection

to go to Virginia, there to manufacture a specified exposition of the 'vice and horrors' of convent life, and to engage in 'stumping' the State against 'the Jennit Wyse.' He was very urgent and zealous in his inquiries and remarks. He drew a 'terrible' picture of the 'conspiracies' of the Catholics; attempted to show how every one who was not a Catholic (particularly dwelling upon the significant fact that it was immaterial whether they were Protestant believers, or atheistical non-believers, giving a decided preference to the latter class of persons, as the most likely to be reckless and unscrupulous in their actions, and, therefore, the fittest instruments for his and his proteges' use) were in duty and in honor (?) bound to disfranchise and even, if necessary, to destroy all who had, in a worldly sense, the misfortune to be as he called them, 'stupid, superstitious and seditious' Catholics; spoke of the splendid opportunity he could afford to any one who would prostitute his or her literary talents, to further the 'noble cause' in which he had embarked; pressed the absolute necessity of whoever would undertake to assist him and his 'dear ex-nun' in their anti-Catholic crusade, being thoroughly familiar with the so-called writings of 'Maria Monk' and others of her stamp, as this would materially assist the imaginative labors of whoever they could get to manufacture a tale of 'astounding and horrible' interest, and concluded by promising to reward any such persons, if they succeeded, in their undertaking, with wealth and fame. He did all this, while under the impression that he was talking to American knaves—for even in this free land, such native characters are to be found; but when he had finished his inquiries, descriptions, and solicitations, he was horror-stricken, to learn from those whom he had been addressing, that they were Americans—Americans, too, who could point to an ancestry distinguished in revolutionary times—but that they were true Americans, who believed that all men were born free and equal; that no man could claim, on the score of birth or religious views, exclusive privileges in any land; that in every relation of life, they were bound to observe the Divine command, to love their neighbor as themselves; and that it would be a wrong and an outrage, to which they could not, consistently as loyal citizens, or practical Christians stoop, to aid either the so-called "ex-nun's" negotiation or the "dear ex-nun" herself, in their criminal and unnatural, and un-American proceedings, against a class of the most upright, most faithful, most patriotic, and most inoffensive of their fellow-citizens. Furthermore, they denounced the vile conduct of those who had attempted to subsidize them; and promised to use every means in their power, to expose and defeat their machinations, which were highly discreditible to the American character, and at variance with the most sacredly cherished opinions of all true Americans.

"Miss Bunckley's 'most confidential friend and adviser' was completely non-plussed by this reception of his offers and his views; and, unable any longer to look honest men in the face, left with the consciousness that he had placed himself, his 'dear ex-nun,' and the whole 'Know-Nothing' faction, in a position not a whit above that of the most profligate, degraded, and despised, criminals."

The same writer adds:—

"I have just heard that the individual, mentioned in the least enviable light in the foregoing remarks, has made similar applications with similar success in other quarters. I am also informed that he called at several 'old book' stalls in search of 'Maria Monk's Confessions,' 'Sister Agnes, or the Trials of Convent Life,' 'Six Months in a Convent, or Revelations of Conventual Crimes,' and other equally classical publications of the morbid type."

As we were going to press the telegraph announced the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool the 12th instant. No change had occurred of any consequence in the position of the Allies before Sebastopol, though they boasted of some slight successes. Austria is not likely to take up arms against Russia; and the general feeling at home is, that peace is a long way off. In the mercantile world heavy failures were spoken of, but no names given.

**REMITTANCES RECEIVED.**

- Hamilton, Rev. A. Carayon, 15; Nicolet, R. C. Caron, 10s; Arhabaska, J. O'Prince, £1; Lindsay, G. Kempt, £1 10s; Beauharnois, Rev. Mr. Charland, 12s 6d; St. Romuald d'Etcheman, Rev. Mr. Sax, £2 10s; Morrisburg, Rev. B. Coyle, 12s 6d; Hogansburgh, Rev. Mr. Keaveny, 5s; Plattsburgh, U.S., Rev. E. Kenny, 6s 3d; St. Rimouski, Rev. Mr. Tanguay, £2 10s; Asphodel, J. Doherty, 10s; Prescott, T. Buckley, 12s 6d; Frelighsburg, F. Monaghan, £1; Berthier, J. Morin, 12s 6d; Perce, Judge Debois, 6s 3d. Per. M. O'Leary, Agent, Quebec—Mr. M'Casin, 7s 6d; T. Fitzsimons, 7s 6d; P. Deegan, 7s 6d; T. D. Tims, 15s; P. O'Brien, 7s 6d; J. M'Mahon, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Campbell, (for self and brother) £2; Doctor Fitzpatrick, 15s; E. Quinn, 15s; P. Dorion, 15s; P. Shee, 15s; W. Falconbridge, 15s; L. A. Cannon, 15s; P. Boylan, 7s 6d; J. O'Farrell, Esq., M.P.P., £1 10s; J. Nolan, £1 2s 6d; Mrs. M'Glory, 7s 6d; J. Lilly, 15s; Hon. L. Massue, £1 2s 6d; J. Archer, £1 2s 6d; C. Peters, 15s; M. Plunket, 15s; K. Temple, 7s 6d; A. Merrill, 15s; S. Roy, 15s; J. B. Wood, £1 2s 6d; J. Sheridan, 7s 6d; Mrs. J. Murphy, 7s 6d; M. Battle, 7s 6d; Miss Rourke, 15s; Hon. Judge Duval, 15s; Hon. J. Chabot, 15s; P. Gangnon, 15s; O. M'Kenna, 15s; H. Martin, 7s 6d; C. Langevin, 15s; T. Miles, £1 2s 6d; Rev. Mr. Nelligan, 15s; W. Downes, 7s 6d; M. Mernagh, 15s; R. M'Case, 15s; T. J. Murphy, 15s; T. Quinn, £1 2s 6d; J. Ryan, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Hunt, £1 10s; J. Ellis, 15s; T. M'Intyre, 7s 6d; W. Johnson, 3s 9d; P. O'Connell, 7s 6d; W. Scanlon, £1 2s 6d; B. Mahony, 15s; L. Moore, 15s; Judge Power, £1 2s 6d; J. Giblin, 15s; P. Doherty, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Bolduc, 15s; J. O'Kane, 15s; M. Mulhern, 15s; C. McDonald, 7s 6d; J. Vejdun, 7s 6d; D. Murray, 12s 6d; Mr. O'Regan, St. Silvester, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. Pouliot, St. Gervais, £1 5s; J. Lannon, Valcartier, 6s 3d. Per Rev. O. Kelly, Brockville—Self, 12s 6d; Addison, W. Harvey, 12s 6d. Per J. Doran, Perth—N. Doyle, 6s 3d; Lanark, W. Mackay, 6s 3d. Per Rev. Mr. Lynch, Allumette Island—Self, 12s 6d; Pembroke, T. Bourke, 12s 6d. Per H. Bogue, Beauharnois—J. M'Cully, 12s 6d. Per Rev. N. Gingras, Perce—Self, 1s 3d; Grand Pabos, N. Walsh, 12s 6d; Capo Cove, J. O'Shea, 6s 3d. Per Rev. M. Lator, Picton—Self, 6s 3d; M. Wheel-er, 12s 6d; J. Power, 6s 3d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on Sunday evening, May 6, gives the following particulars of the recent attempt to assassinate Napoleon III.:

His Majesty was riding up the Champs Elysees last evening, at a slow walking pace, close to the foot pavement, when a well-dressed man advanced and fired two pistol shots in succession, and was about to discharge a third, when a police agent, happily standing near, stabbed the miscreant in the side, which made him drop the pistol. One of the balls is said to have passed close to his Majesty's head. The Emperor displayed the most perfect self-possession, taking off his hat in acknowledgment of the thrilling cheers with which a crowd, assembled as if by magic, testified their joy at his escape. His Majesty continued his ride at the same walking pace, and proceeded to join the Empress, who was at the moment taking an airing in the Bois de Boulogne. The assassin was conducted at once to the guardhouse at the Barrier de l'Etoile, only a few yards from the spot where the attempt was made. He, without hesitation, gave his name Liverandi, a Roman, declaring that since the suppression of the Roman republic by French bayonets, he in common with others, harbored the design of killing the Emperor. On his person were found 100*l.* in gold pieces, and he exhibited no appearance of want. It is more than suspected that his accomplices, if not himself, were watching the Emperor while in London; and while all voices are heard offering thanks to Heaven that the wretch is not a Frenchman, Englishmen will rejoice that their soil had not been stained by a like attempt.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on Monday evening, May 7th, says:—

"The real name of the assassin is not Liverani, but Pianori. He had produced a passport in a false name. Pianori is suspected of being the agent of influential parties in England; and he is known to be a disciple of the amiable Signor Gavazzi, having formally renounced Catholicism, and declaimed at Evangelical meetings in Exeter Hall. He is to be tried as an ordinary criminal in the courts of France."

The Emperor made the following remarkable reply to the congratulations presented by the Senate:—"I thank the Senate for the sentiments it has just expressed to me. I fear nothing from the attempts of assassins; there are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my mission I run no danger."

PARIS, MAY 8.—The Constitutionnel to-day contains the important announcement that the military convention between France and Austria had been signed; it is stated in well-informed quarters that the fact will be officially made known by to-morrow's *Moniteur*, and in that case Austria will probably take the field earlier than was expected—i.e., about the beginning of June.

The probability of General Canrobert being recalled and taking the office of Minister of War was currently reported in Paris on Wednesday, May 9. In London, a singular rumor prevails concerning the recall of Lord Raglan.

A decree in the *Moniteur* adjourns the opening of the Universal Exhibition from the 1st to the 15th of May.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris this year will take place, it is said, on St. Napoleon's day—the 15th of August. Superb fetes are in contemplation. *Galignani* says—"The Empress has benefited considerably in health by her recent visit to England."

GERMANY.

The *Daily News* of Thursday, May 10, says:—"We have advices from Vienna of yesterday by telegraph of propositions of a mediatory nature, which Austria has made with the support of Prussia, and which the belligerent powers, it is said, are expected to embrace. According to this plan Russia would be entitled to restore her Black Sea fleet to its former strength. Each of the allies to maintain half as many ships there as Russia."

An imperial decree is expected, calling out 80,000 men. This has already been talked of. An ordinance has been made public, recalling to their colors all soldiers absent on furlough.

The account given in some German papers of the signature of a military convention between Austria and the Allies had not been confirmed.

"A Caledonian Celt," resident of late in Prussia, assures us (*Nation*) that within the last few months a feeling of almost absolute hostility to England has gradually developed itself in that region. The paramount reason of antipathy is alleged to be, the fact that England, being a Protestant Power, instead of uniting herself with the neutral policy of Prussia and Protestant Germany, has been cultivating an unnatural and irreligious alliance with Catholic France and Catholic Austria.

ITALY.

CHURCH ROBBERY IN PIEMONTE.—Circumstances, indeed, but too well known, in the personal conduct of the King have alienated him from the Church and the Clergy; yet a man who yields to temptations which deprive him of the blessings which the Church dispenses, is not always willing to load himself with the gift of sacrilege; and the domestic afflictions which have lately been accumulated on the Royal house of Savoy might well stagger him. It is well known that the Queen Mother was deeply wounded at the assault committed, in the name of her son, upon the Religious Orders. Two convents, towards which she entertained an especial devotion, were seized by the Government, upon frivolous pretences, almost immediately before her last sudden illness; and

she is said to have spoken upon this subject to her son with deep emotion a little before her death. The sudden death of his Queen immediately followed; then that of his brother, the Duke of Genoa. It is not surprising if such repeated strokes made the King hesitate to proceed with the part of a Henry VIII. **ROME.**—The 21st Regiment left Rome on the 11th March for Civita Vecchia, where the vessels which were to transport them to the Crimea were waiting. We learn by subsequent accounts that this and the 14th Regiment, after having been desired to hold themselves in readiness to depart, remained for several weeks stationary, all the preparations for departure being suspended. The same thing occurred with several other detachments.

If these counter-orders are confirmed, it would seem that the reduction of the army of Italy to 3,500 men, agreed upon between the Pontifical Government and France, is postponed for the present. The uncertainty in which our soldiers are, and the prospect of sooner or later being sent to share the labors of the campaign in the Crimea and the dangers of the war, have produced a salutary impression on their spiritual state. As soon as the 21st received the order to depart, a great anxiety was expressed to have recourse to the Sacraments, not only amongst common soldiers, but also by many of the officers.—During the two or three days preceding their departure confessors could hardly be found to suffice for their wants. Every one was desirous of putting his conscience in order before he embarked.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 24.—At the Cortes to-day the report on the bill brought forward by the government relative to the creation of Protestant cemeteries was presented and read. It is favorable to the measure. The Minister of Finance has stated in the Cortes that the government had not received any protest from the Pope against the sale of the property belonging to the clergy.

Political affairs grow from bad to worse. The telegraph informs us that the project of a law has been presented by the Minister of the Interior, to prevent the national militia from interfering, as an armed force, in politics. This project, or rather discussion, has produced a violent agitation, and by the last despatches there seem to have been several attempts at insurrection. In the sitting of 4th April, the Congress rejected, by 168 voices against 50, a private vote of M. Vargas Alcade opposed to the plan of the Government. On Thursday the sitting was suspended; the deputies fearing a hostile manifestation amidst the four or five thousand persons surrounding the place of the Cortes, deserted their chamber.

Commerce is more and more depressed; persons of fortune leave the capital, which is likely to become a dangerous residence, and misery increases. There is nothing new from the provinces, only constant complaints of great distress.—*Univers.*

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN, AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The *Annales du Bien* relates the following trait, transmitted by the Sisters of St. Vincent at Constantinople to the Sisters of their Congregation at Paris:

"A Mussulman of the lower class had been condemned to death for a crime which to us would seem of little importance, but which the summary justice of Turkey visits with capital punishment. The unfortunate man was the father of eight children. The Sisters heard of his sentence. 'This man must not perish; he must be saved; we must save him,' cried they with one accord. But how? A direct application to the Sultan seemed the shortest and surest way. 'We must ask an audience,' said they; 'there is nothing else to be done;' and two Sisters went straight to the palace, where their presence might well be considered somewhat strange. The request for admission met with various difficulties, over which their perseverance at last triumphed. The Sisters were ushered into the presence of the Sultan, whom they found smoking after the Turkish fashion.

"Abdul Medjid is a man of elevated mind and graceful and dignified bearing. He received the Religious graciously; they explained their petition, to which he listened with an affable and kindly smile.

"I grant the petition," said he; "can I refuse anything to the sacred zeal which inspires such conduct? That religion, holy ladies, is beautiful which gives birth to devotion like yours. You make me love and bless your generous France. Be pleased to follow that officer; he will take you to the prison. You shall have the pleasure of delivering your protégé with your own hands, and restoring him to his family." And as they retired in deep emotion, trying to thank him, he added: "Do not forget the way to this palace. Whenever you have anything to ask of me, fear not to come; the doors shall be always open to you as the *Angels of Mercy.*"

THE LATEST ACQUISITION OF RUSSIA.

A late number of "Tait's Magazine," under this heading devotes an interesting article to the successful perseverance with which Russia has sought to obtain possession of the river Amoor, in Asia, and its tributary waters. We abridge from it the following leading facts:—

"A chain of posts have been gradually established on the islands, formerly belonging to Japan, which divide the Sea of Okotsk from the ocean. The harbor at the mouth of the Amoor or Sagalin River is already being fortified, and threatens to equal in strength either Cronstadt or Sebastopol, with incalculable superiority in position, soil, and climate, over each of those strongholds. A river, the name of which is scarcely ever heard in Europe is already navigated by steamboats, and fortifications are springing up at various points upon its banks, under a flag which is neither that of China nor Japan, while ships of war are gradually assembling in a noble harbor at its mouth, to which European geographers have not even vouchsafed a name!

"We have been accustomed to smile with pity and contempt at the costly but apparently useless and insignificant settlements of Russia in Kamtschatka and North America, and to most of us it had never occurred that by a single step in advance, taken at an opportune moment, these distant and puny possessions would be converted into a source of enormous strength to Russia, and of incalculable danger to England first, and afterwards to the United States. The reception of the English and French squadrons at Petropaulovski may serve to convince us that these settlements have been brought within easy reach of the arsenals of Russia, and may also suggest to us the difficulties to be encountered at the mouth of the Amoor, where, in addition to the fortifications, we shall find ships of war from the Baltic, which have been repaired and strengthened in the English dockyards, and large and well armed steamers built for Russia in the harbors of the United States.

"The time has at length arrived when the great States of Europe and America must either cripple the strength and annihilate the fleets of Russia, or suffer her to become a first-rate power on the ocean as well as on the continent; for her ships in the Sea of Okotsk are shut in by no portals which can be closed at the will of a hostile neighbor, and she has there a position which will secure for her the lion's share in any future spoliation of the Chinese and Japanese Empires, and will enable her to threaten not only the commerce of the East, but also the Indian and Australian possessions of Great Britain.

"It is evident that the present great rebellion in China owes much of its importance and success to some foreign agency, but it is not yet certain whether that agency is Russian or American, or both combined. One thing however is clear, namely—that Russia is the only power which has yet known how to profit by it; for since its commencement she has obtained, from the embarrassment of the Court of Peking, a treaty yielding to her the navigation of the Amoor, and she has already converted that permission into absolute possession of the whole course of the river and an enormous tract of country, above 1,000 miles in length and in some parts as much as 500 in breadth. But, in addition to the mere extension of territory, she has acquired the exclusive ownership of the Yablounoi Mountains, from which her subjects have already procured large quantities of gold and silver by the rudest methods, and which are said to surpass in mineral wealth anything that has yet been discovered in California or Australia. And, what is to her of far greater importance, she has gained access to the Pacific Ocean in a temperate climate.

"The Amoor, which has a course of 2,240 miles, is formed by the junction of two rivers, one of which rises in Mongolia and the other has its source in the Siberian province of Irkutsk, at no great distance from the Lake of Baikal, the waters of which flow by the Yenisei, into the Frozen Ocean. The most important of its tributaries in the Songari, which rises in the mountains to the north Corea and is almost as noble a river as itself. Cannon and stores are already carried down the Amoor by steamboats, and sent from its mouth to the Russian possession in America; and it may, at no distant day, be one of the great channels of European and Asiatic commerce, for the water communication between the Baltic and the Caspian has long been complete, and, according to Cottrelle, only 400 versis, or 260 miles of additional canal, will be required to connect the Pacific with the Caspian.

"It is a marvel even in the history of Russian diplomacy and Russian success, that at a moment when she is an object of jealousy and a cause of alarm to every European and Asiatic people, and is actually at war with three great empires, she should have been able to secure such an acquisition as the Amoor, and at the same time so nearly to complete a gigantic system of inland communication, 8000 miles in length, without more than a vague rumor of her design having reached the enlightened and farseeing nations of the West. Should they suffer her to consolidate this her latest conquest, they will soon discover that the course of commerce has been changed, the balance of power altered, and that the giant, whom they vainly imagined to be still fettered by the Sound and the Bosphorus, has shaken off his chains, and can defy with impunity the natives of England, France and the United States."

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The walls of our towns are thickly and repeatedly plastered with flaunting placards, eloquently inviting the natives of Ireland to enter the army of England. Now, the men thus addressed are, for the most part, Catholics; and how can they be expected to enter the British army when the swarming Catholics already in her Majesty's service, bearing arms at Sebastopol, have but one Catholic Chaplain among them all? When the terrible ball whisks off a precious limb, and hurls the Catholic warrior, writhing, howling, and weltering on the ground which he immediately crimsos with floods of gore, in that moment of agony and horror what satanic malevolence, what heathenish barbarity is it not to deprive this pale and tortured soldier of the religious consolation which the soothing accents of a Priest alone can impart? The condition of this mutilated sufferer is enough to wring tears from the blackest tyrant in Pagant Africa, but the stony-hearted bigotry of that Britain for which he perishes has no compassion for him—it sternly withholds the spiritual solace for which in his dying hour he longs and yearns with unspeakable anxiety. We have heard a great deal of the "cruelty of Nicholas;" but is Russian cruelty worse than this? This cruelty, this barbarity, explains the necessity of a foreign legion. It is this cruelty which causes our sergeant Kites to break American laws, in the vain hope of crippling the fugitive victims of Irish landlordism, of luring Irish valor with British gold out of its chosen and distant asylum. But those whom their justice might so easily have retained, all their proffered bribes cannot recover. The disgraceful failure of our crimps in America proves that man is better than money—a lesson which English avarice we fear is too late, as it is always reluctant, in learning. This impossible legion, which no amount of money can raise, is rendered necessary by the natural reluctance of the Catholic Clergy to encourage Irish youths to enter an army in which spiritual consolation is denied to Catholics, and which Catholics can only enter at the risk of their immortal souls. This reluctance of the Clergy every imaginable means is taken to augment. The Protestant press has often exaggerated the influence of the Catholic Clergy, but were that power a title of what is described the Priests would be the best recruiting agents in the empire. Englishmen disgust the Clergy with calumny and insult, and then

busily canvass for recruits among a Catholic people—a process very like blundering. The Irish soldier does not fear cold, hunger, danger, death itself. He is ready to brave them all, as he has done a thousand times at Sebastopol. He willingly risks his body, but naturally shudders at risking his immortal soul, as he must do when death approaches while spiritual succor is distant. Thousands of our brethren have died—a prey to that mental agony which harrows the mind of the Catholic who, looking round on his death-bed, sees himself bereaved of that spiritual aid which would make his departure peaceful and happy. While the opportunity of preparing himself to die is afforded to the French soldier, and while similar advantages are presented to the English Protestant, the Irish Catholic alone on the terrible eve of a great achievement is denied the privilege of preparing himself to face his Creator—not that he fights less bravely, but that his fellow-countrymen are apathetic to his eternal interests, and the empire he serves is brutally bigoted. He is obliged to enter the presence of the terrible Judge "unhouselled, unanointed, unannealed." A single Chaplain, though he were gifted with the wings and the energy of an Angel, could not visit every bloody fair on which a soldier lies gasping in a camp or leaguer, spreading over miles of rock and ravine, hill and vale. The English Protestants profess to have great commiseration for the physical misery of negro slaves, but they have none whatever—they profess to have none—for the mental agony, the distressing anxiety of the gallant Irish soldier who falls in a distant land fighting for British interests. Every village, every hamlet in Ireland has sent forth some tall and generous stripling to swell the ranks or man the vessels of Britain. The Protestant soldier is treated as an immortal being—the Catholic warrior experiences the indifference and neglect of the beast that perishes. Yet, if their valor be the same, why should not their privileges be similar? Who will say that a people so ungenerous as the Protestants of England do not richly deserve to have their crimps hurried, like common thieves, into American galls, or hounded from the soil of Germany with all the odium and the ignominy of African slave dealers? It would assuredly cost less to appoint Catholic Chaplains than to salary discreditable crimps, and it might be more—it could scarcely be less—profitable. What an amazing difference subsists between Catholics and Protestants. While they sternly and stingily refuse to salary a few Catholics Chaplains, we lavishly, unthinkingly contribute to salary Protestant Bishops, Protestant Deacons, Protestant Rectors, Protestant Curates, and Protestant sextons. Their name is legion. In every village you will see some towering edifice which Catholic funds have largely contributed to construct. The very pews and pulpit are lined at the expense of Catholics. But though Protestant Clergymen are supported in many parts of Ireland exclusively on Catholic money, we do not require that Catholic Chaplains abroad should be supported exclusively from Protestant resources. Catholics are visited by the taxman and mulcted to the excise, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no sectarian antipathy to the money of Catholics. The Treasury is a common fund, from which Catholic Chaplains have quite as good a right as Protestant Chaplains to be supported. But although we did not thus contribute to the subsistence of Protestant Chaplains at Sebastopol, we think that it would be only just, it would be a very small return for the swarm of Protestant dignitaries, Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries, whom we support in Ireland, if our Protestant Government should subsidize a few Catholic Chaplains in the Crimea.—*Tablet.*

(From the London Press.)

OUR MILITARY STATE.—The military position of England at this time is a subject for serious consideration. Our forces are manifestly inadequate to the struggle in which we have engaged. We have gone to war with Russia, the greatest military power in the world, in order to prevent her from becoming greater; because her further increase would be fatal to the liberties of Europe. She threatens to absorb Turkey, to encircle Austria, to reduce to vassalage Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, and to force the Continent to a league against England and France. In the East she menaces Persia, aims at the occupation of Asia Minor, and looks forward to the attack of our Indian Empire. It is necessary to check her encroachments and reduce her strength. We have undertaken her humiliation. We have pledged ourselves to destroy her fleets, to raze her fortresses, to diminish her resources, to render her harmless for the future. It was a fearful task at the commencement of war; it is more so now. The peace establishment of Russia was 600,000 men, while we had only 102,000 men. The disproportion has immensely increased. Levy after levy has been made until her army has almost doubled its numbers. Since the death of Nicholas she has called into existence a fresh force of 150,000 men. Every day she adds to her strength, expands her dimensions, and becomes more colossal. What have we done? Diminutive as our forces were, are they not less diminutive in comparison now? Have we made up for our previous apathy by our present exertions? Have we compensated for the smallness of our permanent establishment by the vastness of our additions? Have we raised fresh armies for the field, and organized an immense reserve at home? Have we held out inducements to procure an unlimited supply of recruits, and to attract the flower of the population to our ranks? We fear not. Our energy has been so small, our augmentations so ill-conceived and so miserably carried out that we almost seem to have stood still. We fixed our standard low, but even of it we have miserably fallen short. We asked last spring for an increase of 40,000 men, and this year we demanded 36,000 more. Together we ought to have had 76,000 additional British troops. We have obtained only 49,000. And these are not mature and hardy men, but boys who have not attained their full strength, and are quite unfit for the hardships of a campaign. Little as we have effected, we have already exhausted our resources. Nor is the militia in a better state. Instead of 122,000 rank and file, it scarcely numbers 50,000. Instead of well-disciplined men, ready to volunteers and capable of the duties of active service, it is composed of raw recruits. All the best men have been sent home, and the regiments are in a state of disorganization. We cannot maintain our expeditionary army at its full strength, and Lord Raglan is crippled by want of men. It is true that we have an ally whose resources have been developed with greater energy. But we are to rely for victory on him? Shall we not take our due share in the conflict?—How will it consort with the dignity of England to bear an insignificant part in the conduct of the war, attendants of triumphs not our own? Will

each an inferiority be, honourable? Will it be safe? Our weakness was not unavoidable. Due foresight and energy would have placed us in a far better position. In 1813 we had 750,000 men in arms, when our population was little more than half its present number. Why are we now so lamentably behind? The fault is not with the nation, but with the rulers. The want is a want of capacity. Incapacity neglected the warnings of 1853; incapacity presided over the plans of 1854; incapacity devised an expedition without a commissariat—a campaign without means of transport; incapacity despatched an inadequate force to attempt the capture of Sebastopol; incapacity provided no support at Malta, and prepared no army of reserve at home; incapacity forgot the winter clothing, furnished insufficient medical attendance, and made the hospitals charnel-houses of woe; incapacity caused the disbanding of the most valuable part of the militia at the moment when their services were of the most urgent importance; incapacity still presides over our councils, damps our energies, disorganizes our forces, and leaves us to drift on in increasing helplessness, while our enemy grows every day more formidable, and our position becomes more fraught with danger.

“THE PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS.” (From the Buffalo Conservative.)

This is a title bestowed generally upon a stout gentleman, with a pinguic complexion, a plethoric habit of body, a red face, and a loud laugh, whose chief business seem to be hanging about bar-rooms, drinking at other people's expense, and, in return, telling broad stories, enacting ludicrous pantomimes, and entertaining circles of companions with such gossip and trifling as seems appropriate to the places he frequents. He is always an amiable man, sometimes even a lovable one in many respects; but his convivial habits have long ago overcome all his better qualities, and now he devotes himself entirely to their gratification. The Prince of Good Fellows should never be seen before twelve o'clock in the day, as up to that time he is full of aches, sad, morose and nervous; talks vaguely of illness and death; contemplates his finger nails, sighs, rubs his eyes, and yawns, and frequently gives utterance to the sentiment that this is a hard world to live in, which it undoubtedly is for him. During this depression he resorts to alcoholic stimulants to bring up his nerves, and by dint of frequent repetitions of the remedial agent and a frugal repast, eaten standing from the counter of some bar, he succeeds in restoring a portion of the lost nervous energy, and begins to come out quite strong about the hour of meridian. At this time he presents the appearance of a jovial, pleasant, happy man, and so the superficial portion of his admirers deem him; some of them, indeed, going so far as to envy his lot and to wish they were as contented as he.

At dinner the Prince of Good Fellows is looked upon as the most desirable companion. He knows all the etiquette of the table, and never commits any breach of the unities of that place. He dresses a salad with exquisite taste, and cannot be deceived in wines. He tells you the history of the olive—which he has accidentally stumbled upon in Chambers' Miscellany, or Household Words—and has a pleasant anecdote to fill all the pauses of conversation. The ladies fancy him very much, for he is respectful, concedes everything to them, and defers to their judgment. He does not take much wine while they are at table, and opens the door for their exit with infinite grace. Once they are gone he devotes himself to the decanters, and the roars of laughter that follow the ladies up stairs are provoked by a smart joke of his, which would not bear repetition in the drawing-room. Still, he is not vulgar, and a really coarse witicism actually offends him; for he has delicate sensibilities, and his broad style of humor grows out of the wine rather than naturally from his taste. Later in the evening, when he joins the ladies above stairs, he is attentive and marked in his conduct towards them, tunes their music, adjusts the piano stool, and if he sees a middle-aged spinster, a plain or “slow” one, neglected and playing wall-flower, he is peculiarly attracted towards her, and bores himself perhaps in the effort to do her a kindness.

Sometimes the Prince of Good Fellows is a bachelor, but oftener he is a married man with several children. His wife is rarely seen in society, and her appearance is that of one out of health and much depressed in spirits. Her dresses are usually of a by-gone style, and, though neat, give evidence of a rigid economy and many artifices to make the two ends meet. She takes the back streets and the less frequented side of the way as she walks abroad, and takes special care to avoid passing public places where she may meet the gaze of her husband's friends. She walks rapidly, with her head down, and in winter draws her scanty shawl tightly about her shoulders; an ungloved hand showing through the opening in front. Occasionally she may be met coming from market with a little basket meagerly stocked; but her husband seldom dines at home, and she economise in her table expenses, for he requires clean linen and neat garments, and their purse will not afford sumptuous living.

To see him in his prime and glory you must meet the Prince of Good Fellows at an evening party of young men, when supper, and wine, and cards, and loud talk, and merriment are the elements of the entertainment. There he comes out strongest; there his good fellowship is most thoroughly developed; there he is in his element, and to see and hear him one would say, he was the happiest of men. The jokes, the repartees, the mirth-moving narrations, the wit and humor which abound, aided by brilliant lights, sparkling silver and glass, bright wines, cheerful countenances, and all the accessories of such a time, give an air of enjoyment and pleasure to the scene which may well fascinate the inexperienced and pass with them as real. But if they would know the solemn truth, if they would know how false and futile is all this mockery of happiness, let them tarry till the evening is spent, the lights out, the wine drunk up, the party dispersed. Let them follow the Prince of Good Fellows to his home. Let them listen to his half-drunken mutterings as he pursues his lonely way, and take heed of his self-accusations, his bitter reviling, his reproaches and vows of reformation. Let them enter with him the cheerless house, where wife and little ones are paying the penalty of his sin. Let them see the misery, those sins scanty; the bitter pinching want that stares out from scanty beds, from broken furniture, from broken cupboards, from worn and tattered garments, from cheerless grates and wickless broken lamps.—Let them watch the smile that plays about the wan face of the poor, neglected,

almost heart-broken wife as she kisses the lips that so lately joined in the ribald laugh, the drunken chorus. Let them watch the dejection that settles upon the face of the Prince of Good Fellows as the excitement wears off and the sad bitter truth takes possession of his mind, and dragging down a helpless woman and innocent little children to a depth from which they can hardly hope to rise. Let them see the good fellow in the morning, as with shaky, nervous feebleness he attempts to attire himself for another day of “happiness;” see the efforts of the wife to make him smart and neat; hear the whispered words of entreaty as he parts from her upon the threshold and pledges whispered back. Let them see and hear all this, and then say if the saddest, poorest, thinnest, most delusive of all shams is not that popular one, “the Prince of Good Fellows!”

COLD IN THE EAST.—It is bitterly cold—that clammy, deadly cold of these climates, against which no clothes seem able to protect you. It is a cold which is not felt in the chest, nor hands, nor feet, as our cold in Europe is; but it is sure to strike first at the stomach. You were well just now, and, trying with all the philosophy at your command to be jovial under difficulties, suddenly you are seized with agonising pains just below the chest. In vain you try to make light of it. You are obliged to lean for support against the first thing or person at hand. Your extremities have become chilled and useless—you sit and double yourself up, hoping something from warmth and quiet; at last you lie down and writhe in the intensity of your pain. If you are driven to take brandy, (hot brandy and water is best) you feel a peculiar sickness for some minutes, and then the pain slowly subsides; but it leaves you stupid and depressed for hours afterwards, and trembling and nervous. The only way to give yourself a chance of escape is by winding some twenty yards of silken or woollen sash tightly round your loins and abdomen. It is the custom of the country—the dress of the peasant and the prince, and you will soon understand that it has not been adopted without a reason. This was the commencement of that sickness which carried off numbers of our troops. The doctors called it cholera; it was only cold.—Dickens's Household World.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY CANNOT BE CONTROLLED.

One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull Co. Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving 20,000 Bushels WESTERN SPRING WHEAT, suitable for SEED. YOUNG, JANES & CO. May 19.

MONTREAL DIRECTORY, 1855-56.

THE Subscriber has now in course of preparation, a NEW and CORRECT EDITION of this Work. The price will remain, as heretofore, 7s. 6d. per copy; and every subscriber's name (but those only) will be classified with the business to which he belongs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

30s. per page, or 17s. 6d. per half page. No advertisement of less than half a page will be inserted. Orders should be addressed to Box 524 P. O., or at the Sun office, No. 42 St. Francois Xavier Street. MRS. R. W. STUART MACKAY. May 20.

MRS. C. COFFY

BEGS to announce to her Friends and Customers that she has

REMOVED To No. 289, Notre Dame Street, (Nearly opposite to Morrison, Cameron & Empey's.)

In soliciting a continuation of their kind patronage, she assures them that no pains shall be spared on her part to merit their support.

She has now limited her business to the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, in order to give her undivided attention to those branches; and, having engaged competent hands, doubts not but she will give perfect satisfaction to those Ladies who will favor her with an order.

She will keep a constant supply of the newest materials for BONNETS, CAPS, &c.; FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BLOWNES, LACES, &c., &c. Ladies wishing to supply their own materials, shall meet with punctual attention. Terms very moderate. May 19.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON would beg to inform his numerous friends, and the citizens of Montreal in general, that he has REMOVED his Classical and Commercial School to that central, spacious and airy Building—(fronting Lagache's and St. Charles Borromeo Streets)—known as “THE SERVANTS' HOME;” where, by strict attention to the literary and moral culture of the Pupils entrusted to his care, he hopes to merit a continuance of the extensive patronage hitherto so generously accorded him. Mr. A.'s Latin and Greek Classes for Medical and Law Students open, as usual, at 4 o'clock P.M. Montreal, April 23; 1855.

REMOVAL.

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



VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE REMOVED TO 65 COMMISSIONERS' STREET, 65 Facing Quebec Steamboat Landing. PAUL MONDOU, AGENT FOR MONTREAL.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, that the VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE is REMOVED to 65 Commissioners' Street,

Opposite Quebec Steamboat Landing, where Mr. MONDOU will give correct and reliable information as to RAILROAD ROUTES, TIME, &c., and furnish Tickets by the ONLY THROUGH RAILROAD ROUTE FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, SPRINGFIELD, WORCESTER, LOWELL, BELLOWS FALLS, MONTPELIER, BURLINGTON, OGDENSBURGH, and all INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Passengers will save time and money, and have Baggage labelled Through, by purchasing Through Tickets of PAUL MONDOU, Agent Vermont Central Railroad, 65 Commissioners Street.

P.S.—All Montreal papers will please give the above three insertions, and send one copy of their paper to the Vermont Central Railroad Office, 65 Commissioners Street, addressed to Paul Mondou, Agent. May 11.



H. BARNES, Agent Rutland and Burlington Railroad, NO. 10, PLACE D'ARMES, HAS REMOVED.

IN consequence of a joint representation of the principal Railroad and Steamboat interests from Montreal to New York and Boston, (as agreed to by the respective Superintendents and Managers,) ALL TICKETS heretofore furnished by the different Ticket Offices, will be sold at the

GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE,

(formerly occupied by the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad Company,) No. 69, COMMISSIONERS' STREET, Opposite to the Quebec Steamboat Landing.

H. BARNES, General Agent North and South Through Line.

P.S.—All the City Papers (French and English) will please give the above three insertions, and send bill to H. B. Montreal, May 7th, 1855.

RAILROAD ROUTE.

TROY, ALBANY, AND NEW YORK. THROUGH SAME DAY.

PASSENGERS leaving Montreal by Steamer IRON DUKE at 6.00 A.M., and 1.00 P.M., arrive at Rouse's Point, . . . 8.00 a.m. . . . 3.30 p.m. Burlington, . . . 10.30 a.m. . . . 6.00 p.m. Rutland, . . . 1.00 p.m. . . . Rutland Lodge, . . . 9.30 p.m. Troy, . . . 4.15 p.m. . . . Troy, . . . 9.30 a.m. New York, . . . 9.30 p.m. . . . New York, . . . 4.45 p.m.

Baggage checked and labelled Through. For Tickets, and further information, apply at the Office (lately occupied by H. Barnes) No. 10, Place d'Armes. J. W. CARPENTER, Agent.

May 16.

CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY,

OPEN IN ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET,

REDUCED PRICES OF PRINTING TYPES.

THE Proprietors of this New Establishment, beg leave to inform the Printers of British North America that they are now prepared to supply every order with which they may be favored, and that they have ready for use a large quantity of Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, &c., of their own manufacture, and which they will guarantee cannot be surpassed for durability and appearance.

—ALSO—Ornamental Type of every description, from the celebrated Foundry of CONNOR & SONS, NEW YORK.

In a few days a list of prices and other particulars will be published.

The object at the present moment being merely to announce the opening of the Foundry, the Proprietors confine themselves to saying that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to give the utmost satisfaction, and that every article required for the purposes of the trade will be supplied by the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY, at New York prices, which will be found an immense reduction upon existing charges in other places.

THOS. GUERIN & CO. Type Founders.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, one month before the 1st of September, 1855, and forward one of their papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of any manufactures. Montreal, May 9.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER

Has Removed from Notre Dame Street,

TO 189, ST. MARY STREET,

QUEBEC SUBURBS.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to No. 47, M'GILL STREET,

Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.

EDWARD FEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

WORKS ON IRELAND,

Just Received from Dublin, by the Subscribers,

Annals of the Four Masters, Edited by J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 7 vols. royal 4to. £15 0 0 Petrie's Round Towers and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, 35 0 Doyle's Handbook of the Antiquities and Scenery in a Tour in Ulster, 12 6 The Book of Rights, with Translations and Notes. By J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 25 0 An Autumn in Sicily, with splendid Plates, 25 0 Personal Recollections of the Life of Lord Cloncurry, The Boyne and the Blackwater, beautifully illustrated, by R. Wilde, 7 6 Handbook of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian. By William Wakeman, 7

THE ORATORS OF IRELAND.

Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., edited by his Son, John O'Connell. Second edition; 2 vols. 8vo., 12 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, edited by Dr. Madden, two volumes, 6 3 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Henry Philpot Curran, edited by Thomas Davis, Esq., 1 vol. 8vo., 6 3 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, edited by James Burke, Esq., 1 vol., 6 3 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, edited by Thomas M'Nevin, Esq., 1 vol., 6 3 The Life of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, by James Burke, Esq., with plates, 1 vol., 5 0 The Life of Thomas Moore, with selections from his Poetry, 12mo., 3 3 The life of Robert Emmet. By Dr. Madden, 4 4 Gerald Griffin's Poems, with Portrait, 4 4 Military History of the Irish Nation, comprising a Memoir of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. By Mathew O'Connor, Esq., 7 6 Carleton's Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. London edition, 2 vols. 8vo. Plates, 15 0

LIBRARY OF IRELAND.

Barry's Songs of Ireland—Davis's Poems—Ballad Poetry of Ireland—M'Carthy's Irish Ballads—Irish Writers. By T. M'Ghee—Art McMurrough. By T. D. M'Ghee—The Confederation of Ulster—Confiscation of Ulster—Geraldines—Hugh O'Neill—Davis's Essays—Curran and Grattan—Bleeding Ephemera—Unkind Deserter—Paddy Go-Easy—Casket of Pearls, 18 104d each. Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar, 2 vols., 10 0 Barrington's Personal Sketches, 6 3 Do Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, with 29 Portraits on Steel, 5 0 MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland, 4 steel plates, 10 0 Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with plates 15 0 Lover's Songs and Ballads, 2 6 Songs from the Dublin Nation, (two parts in one) 1 3 M'Gee's Sketches of O'Connell, 2 6 Do History of the Attempt to Establish the Reformation in Ireland, 3 9 Do History of the Irish Settlers in America, 2 6 Valentine McFlutchy, the Irish Agent, by Carlton, 2 6 The Poor Scholar, and other Tales, by do 2 6 Tubber Beg, and other Tales, by do 2 6 Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge, by do 1 10 New Lights; or Life in Galway, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 2 6 Moore's Melodies, arranged for the pianoforte, 10 0

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS, JUST RECEIVED.

PRINCIPALLY FROM LONDON AND DUBLIN.

JUST PUBLISHED, A New and Complete MISSAL, in Latin and English, with all the New Offices and the Proper of Ireland, Scotland, and the Jesuits, with Engravings, bound in a variety of handsome bindings in morocco, from \$2 to \$10.

The Pocket Douay Bible, 8vo., 5s. The Catholic Family Bible, with 25 Steel Engravings, at from 25s to 45s.

The Holy Way of the Cross, by St. Ligouri, with 14 plates, 4d The Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, with a Sketch of his Life. 12mo., 400 pages, muslin, price only 3s 9d.

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