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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

NO. 39.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

Although our operations by land have not yet had all the success we had at one time anticipated, the opened upon the place can be ascertained, and the longer it can be continued the more reason we have to expect that the guns of the enemy will be overpowered. In any case this bombardment must bring to a crisis, and probably to a close, the siege operathe place cannot be taken now in this manner, it is in bayonets would not exceed 15,000 men .- Times. high time to vary the plan of attack. The allied army is numerous and in high efficiency, partly from those gallant troops who have survived the rigor of the winter, and partly from the reinforcements it has received. The use to be made of this powerful force is, therefore, one of the most important subjects which can engage the allied Governments, and it is probably for the purpose of taking part in this discussion that the Emperor is accompanied by that able and experienced officer Marshal Vaillant. But in the execution of these plans, whatever they may be, we have no doubt that the Emperor reserves to himself a more active part. It is generally believed that the visit to England will be followed by his departure for the seat of war immediately after the opening of the Paris Exhibition; and, although we were at first opposed to the adventurous character of mch an expedition, the want of authority has since become so manifest in the allied armies, that we shall a more active and decisive effect to the operations of the ensuing campaign .- Times.

Heights before Sebastopol, April 2nd .- The French, who have hitherto enjoyed comparative rehighls out of seven in the trenches, and take twentybatteries and guns, the Russians will always be able Our approaches almost lead us to the advanced Rusma trench within 150 yards of the Garden Battery. French works on the right, which they shell inces- of fever .- Morning Herald Cor. santly. Our allies do not care to return the fire. They are busied in making their approaches and preparing their batteries. The Russians sometimes use very heavy charges of powder, and propel their shot with extraordinary force. As an instance of this I may mention that the day before yesterday a 68pound shot from the Redan passed right through the Parapet of our battery, where it was from eighteen to twenty feet thick, and struck down, but did not kill, a gunner inside the work. They have some excellent artillerymen, and their practice with different charges of nowder is very good; but their shell firing is indifferent, principally owing to their bad fuzes. It might be supposed that, with all our advanced mechanical skill, we should have the best fuzes in the world; but the fact is that great complaints have been made respecting some of the articles of that kind supplied to our gunners. We have, I am told, fuzes made in 1798 and 1804; but, old as these are, they are better than the fuzes of 1853 and 1854. There was another alarm of fire in Baiaklava last night. About eleven o'clock the engineers' storehouse at the entrance to the town was found to be on fire. The alarm bells rang in all the ships in harbor. The crews hastened on shore. The Guards, who were on duty, hastened down to the spot, and were speedily followed by a fatigue party of the 71st Regiment; but the seamen and people on shore had already begun to pull down the slied. Boats from the Vesivius, with powder to blow up the building, under Lientenant Sullivan, from the Caradoc, under Mr. Skead, and from several merchant vessels, at once put off and landed their crews. Admiral Boxer, Major Mackenzie, &c., repaired to the place without delay. The men worked with a will, and the fire was quantity of stores. It was observable that this fire The railroad is nearly complete to head-quarters, and condition and sick roll of the hospitals in the Bospho- foreign element in the country—and they tried the

broke out to windward, and that had it spread the already does great service in the carriage of ammu- rus. There is a decrease of the total number, a could scarcely have escaped. How it originated no last intelligence from the Crimea strengthens our one knows, but three fires in so short a time are, to hopes that from the 9th of April operations of a more say the least, "suspicious." A large sum of money selive nature have recommenced. Some days must had just been stored in a house hard by for the comclapse before the full effect of the fire which has missariat chest. As there have been many conflicting statements respecting the strength of the army, I have procured the following returns, which, on a certain day now past, were accurate, and which show the total strength of the British army at 22,600 men. Of these about 6.000 would be only available in extions as they have hitherto been carried on; for, if tremis, and the ordinary strength of the whole army

APRIL 3 .- Last night we had some heavy firing between the Allied and Russian batteries - the French advanced work against the Flagstaff, and our right attack against the Mamelon batteries. No particular results followed, except that each day it becomes more and more apparent that the Mamelon will prove a thorn in our side unless speedily stormed. Two new guns have lately been placed in it, but are not opened. From the advanced work in the middle ravine continued skirmishing went forward between our men, the French, and the Russian rifle-pits.-The Russians maintained their ground; and, indeed, beyond sharp-shooting, there was no attempt to drive them from it. The enemy are evidently on the qui vive, as large numbers of troops crowd their batteries now each night, so as to be ready on the instant. The Zouaves, it is said, with a party of Tirailleurs d'-Afrique and Chasseurs de Vincennes, are to storm the Malakoff the night after opening fire; and the Engries with satisfaction any measure calculated to give lish have been allotted the Mamelon. These may be mere rumors, but they are universally believed here, and will very shortly prove true. The plan of the assault is, no doubt, to concentrate the fire of our batteries upon the Malakoff works and Mamelon, and pose, are now very hardly worked. They have three storm directly; a sufficient number of their guns are disabled to enable us to do it with smallest loss .four hours at a time, as our men do. In proportion From the Mamelon the town can be commanded at as they are employed our overwork diminishes. It is every point; and with the Malakoff towers in our evident that with unlimited means of renewing their own possession, the Redan would be untenable to the enemy, and the dockyard at our mercy. Yet from to maintain the present relative position with respect | the specimen of their ships' fire, which the French to the allied armies unless our artillerymen are able battery got yesterday, it will evidently not at all be on every occasion to establish a superiority of fire. couleur de rose—a mere walk over the course.— Last night the Russian piquets were observed in the ion works. On Sunday the English engineers threw plain of Balaklava much advanced from their usual position, apparently regarding our lines, which now The sentries posted along in the front entered into by the full moon can be seen at night as clearly as in that kind of rough joking with the Russians which is the day time. The camp of the enemy still contipopularly called "chaffing," and the pickets were nues all out of the Woronzow road. Both parties not more than sixty yards from each other. Although are evidently anxious to bring the affair to as quick a the Russians had a line of double sentries in front of termination as possible, and both seem confident of this work, numbering at least 200 men, they did not success. Nous verrons. The weather still continues attempt to disturb our operations. This indifference splendid, that is to say, clear hard frosty nights, with and the Quarantine Fort. Omer Pasha has landed arose either from confidence in their own strength hot days; just like November nights and June days and contempt of the enemy, or from negligence and in England. The men are in splendid spirit, but and contempt of the enemy, or from negligence and in England. The men are in splendid spirit, but want of military enterprise. Their principal efforts never make great progress. In the 79th Highlandfor the last two days have been directed to the ers there are upwards of one hundred and fifty cases

Stankovitch, who is governor of Sebastopol; and who commands the batteries, is represented as a man of energy and ability; he is young and active. Novossilsky is also young, not only as an admiral but as a man. He has just been "made" on account of his services. General Osten-Sacken commands the army in the field outside Sebastopol, and it is understood that he has expressed a confident belief his position is impregnable to assault. From the town itself we hear that the men are not on full rations, and that they get no pay. The soldiers are exceedingly discontented at the non-fulfilment of the promises held out to them that their arrears of pay should be made up to them. Much more do they grumble at not receiving their current pay. Provisions are "abundant," but the men receive only three quarter rations. The surplus quarter rations is stored up in magazines for future occasion.

AN IRISH SOLDIER'S LETTER .- The following is ready for an attack. letter from "An Irishman" before Sebastopol bears out the remarks we made upon a former occasion as to the heroic spirit which actuates our countrymen in the East:-

" To the Edilor of the Dublin Telegraph.

"Before Sebastopol, April 6, 1855.

"Sir-As yet the Allied Batteries have not opened fire on the town, though many shot and shell have been exchanged. For the last two days and nights the Russians have fired much from the town. On last night they made an attempt to take our six gunbattery, which commands their shipping so well, but were repulsed with a considerable loss. Our loss was trifling. We expect every day that the combined batteries will simultaneously re-open and lead extinguished within the building in the space of half to glory, to victory, to the fall of this matchless foran hour, after destroying or damaging a considerable tification, though, I fear, at a great sacrifice of life. weeks I am able to report a marked change in the land are amongst the Presbyterians of the North-a.

to do or die! "An Irishman."

APRIL 7 .- The Russians made a sortie on the 6th, and were repulsed with great loss by the English .-Lieutenant Jones, 7th Regiment, and two other officers, were wounded, and 30 men put hors de combut. Captain Cambridge was killed, and Captain Armit wounded in the trenches on the 3rd. The d'Acre, and she has been placed in quarantine. The Russians received an immense quantity of provisions on the 5th. They are constructing works near Kamara. The Himalaya has sailed with important despatches from Lord Ragian for Omar Pasha. The weather is fine.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.-VIENNA.-On the evening of the 9th of April the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced. The cannonade had lasted for twelve hours when the courier left, and the advantage appeared to be with the allies, but no signal success had been obtained.

" PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 17TH, 8 A.M .- The Monituer contains a despatch in which General Conrobert announces, under date of the 10th of April, that the fire of all the French and English batteries was opened on the 9th against Sebastopol. During the first day the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the besieged, and the general impression in the allied armies was most favorable.'

The Morning Herald states that when the accounts left Sebastopol on the 10th the French left hatteries had made a breach in the indented wall .-The two fronts of the last battery were much injured; one of the works of counter approach near the Careening Harbor had been silenced. The English were equally satisfied with the result.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 16TH .- Gen. Prince Gortschikoff reports from Sebastopol the following: lic" for itself.

"On the morning of the 9th, at five o'clock, the enemy opened a cannonade from all the batteries, which lasted till evening. The bombardment conti-nued during the night. On the 10th the enemy reneated the same operation, which we answered with success, the enemy having suffered a severe loss.— Our losses in killed and wounded amounted to 833."

The following report from the Vienna Presse of Wednesday morning must, says the Times, be received with caution:-

"The allies on the 9th of April made a breach in the bastion between the centre of the Russian works at Kamiesch with 15,000 men, who will assist in the assault. Admiral Bruat has anchored in Strelitzka Bay, and waits for fine weather to commence. It is said that three Russian batteries have been dismounted. The allies say that their loss has been inconsiderable."

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA. -EUPATORIA, March 28th.-The advanced works, begun on the 20th inst., are now all but completed; but they form only a part of the detached works which are projected for the fortification of Eupatoria. It seems as if the Turks intended to make a med à terre for themselves in the Crimea, as the works are on too grand a scale for temporary entrenchments. This second line of works is to serve as an entrenched camp, and as such it will be of no small advantage, for if the large army, which is now at Eupatoria, had to remain in the already overcrowded town a great deal of sickness would be inevitable as soon as the warm weather sets in. In all these works the Turks have worked as I never thought they would. The redoubts seem to arise as if by magic. As soon as the embrasures are made the guns are brought up, so that every one of them

The Militarische Zeitung learns from the Crimea that Omer Pasha's army was increased by 9.000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and eight batteries, from the 20th of March to the 4th of April. It is now said that Omer Pasha will not attempt to reach the north of Sebastopol, from thence to aid in the reduction of the city, but will operate against Simplieropol. "A march over the Alma and the Belbec into the Inkermann Valley is rendered impossible by the strength of the Russians at these points."

EUPATORIA, APRIL 5.—The Allies have de-manded 20,000 men to be sent down to Sebastopol; it is imagined for the assault. The embarkation began to-day. Omer Pacha goes to-morrow.

STATE OF THE SICK.

whole town might have been burnt, and the shipping nition, torage, &c. The telegraph is laid from head- diminution in the rate of deaths, a larger band of quarters to Balaklava, and to the different divisions. convalescents draughted off to their regiments. For Weather as fine as a July day in Ireland. The the present these hopeful signs are not unlikely to troops are in excellent health and spirits; they want have a certain permanence. The types of disease only the order from their prudent, gallant commander are modified, and its virulence abated, not suddenly, but by a gradual and necessary process, due to a variety of causes all working together. The largest proportion of new cases are men with fevers, intermittent, remittent, typhoid, or simple, whose condition varies from time to time as one of these forms passes into the other—an every-day occurrence—or as relapses seize the reputed convalescent. But fevers small-pox has broken out on board the St. Jean essentially climatic and only taking by accident exaggerated forms are not, when duly tended, very destructive of life. So long as the more putrid and infectious characters stand aloof or exist in but moderate number, the substitution of fever for dysenteric diseases is not any ground for regret. As a rule, the sick sent down from camp arrive here in no state of exhaustion or suffering comparable with what might be witnessed even six weeks ago. Few have to be carried to their beds, few or none die on the voyage down, few are beyond the chance of recovery. Of 120 who came down in the Ottawa last week, and whose condition I had the opportunity of observing, not more than six were in a highly critical or moribund state. There are now in the Bosphorus establishments altogether about 3,300 men upon the sick list, and the average mortality has dropped to less than a half per cent. per diem. There have been lately carried out, or are now in actual progress, a variety of measures tending to convert this more favorable state of the register from an exception into

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

We are informed by the Citizen of New York, and other American papers that the lucky moment has at last arrived when Ireland can establish its own independence—if it likes—in the form of "a Repub-

The Citizen wants to know what the Irish people are about. We cannot refrain from putting its interrogatories in its own words. Are there, it asks,

" Preparations for a coming struggle? The peoole beating their plough-shares into pikes, or sharpening the pikes already forged, or selling their coats to buy guns ?"

The plain truth must be bluntly told. The Irish people are not only not doing anything of the sort, but they are not even thinking of it.

Before a nation goes to war-before a people risc in insurrection, there are two or three preliminary questions to be disposed of. First, what should they go to war far ?- and then, having convinced themselves a war is justifible: have they the means to carry it out to a successful issue-are they stronger than their adversaries?

To plunge into a war without the prospect of gaining some great advantage-so great as to compensate for all its horrors-would be the act of an idiot; to commence a war, with the assurance it could only end in one's own defeat, would be the act of a mad-

The Irish are neither fools nor madmen, and therefore they are not, because England has lost some thirty or forty thousand soldiers in the Crimea, either making preparations for a civil war, nor hammering out pike heads, nor sharpening them, nor "selling their coats to buy guns."

The Irish people have many valid and substantial reasons for being dissatisfied with their present position: but there remains to be ascertained this very important question-would a Republic improve their condition?-could "an independent Republic" make them one whit better than they are at the present mo-

There have been several experiments in the way of revolutions and of republics; but in none of the latter that we have ever heard of, in ancient or in modern times, was the great mass of the people any thing better than slaves.

You cannot in any place have a Republic without Republican manners, habits, and institutions; and you cannot make any one of these things, as you make a steam-engine—they are integral portions of the mode of thinking and of acting of a people. They grow up with time—they belong to the soil and the climate. they cannot be imported and planted full-grown in the midst of a people; and, if they are, they only sicken and die, and never can be upheld but by violent artificial means.

As Ireland never was a Republic, so do we believe she never can be man-made into a Republic. In fact, SCUTARI, April 2.- After an absence of three the only materials for a Republic to be found in Iretheir religious prejudices to their political predilections and tendencies. And, as it was before, so it would be again.

The last attempt at revolution and a Republic was in the year 1848, and that was so poor, so weak, so unsustained by nonular feeling, that the sole records of it are to be found, in a few, proclamations of the Dublin Gazette, and some parchments in the Clerk of the Crown's office for the County of Tipperary. If the Government of the day had not noticed it, no | tholic Spain." one would have believed in it; and it would have had far less hold on the memory of mankind than the trial of Daniel Ryan (Puck) or the Carden abduc-

Little of Republicanism as there was in Ireland in 1848, there is still less now. We are not aware that there is a single Republican left in the country. The leaders; of 1848 have vanished, and so has Republicanism. The ablest, the bravest, the greatest, and the truest Republican of them all-by education, and by religion-John Mitchell-is now in Tennesse. Another of them is, as we have heard, a thriving merchant in San Francisco; a third, Mr. Meagher, has turned out a very accomplished lecturer, and a great admirer of Mazzini; a fourth has devoted himself to his profession, and is accumulating a fortune at the United States bar; a fifth has proved himself to be possessed of Protean abilities-for he is at the same time a Colonel, a Counsellor, and a newspaper Editor; a sixth has wen honor for himself by repudiating many of the notions with which he left Ireland; and the seventh is so little of a Republican now, that to guide public opinion, and, at the same time, perhe has taken the Oath of Allegiance, to qualify him- | sonally to represent it-are sure gainers by agitation, self to be a Member of Parliament.

If, then, this be "Ireland, sopportunity" for becoming a Republic, it is an opportunity of which she

leaders in the country.

As to the Irish people themselves, they really want something more substantial and more beneficial to them, as a working and industrious nation, than a Republic. The Irish have had two bitter experiences of a Republic-in their own country, as subjects of an English Republican Government-in the United States, as subjects of the Great American Republic. In both, they have suffered a remorseless, ruthless, pitiless persecution-here, from the Cromwelliansthere, from the "Know-Nothings." The Irish are Its hope is, that it may aid the English people in aware that under a Republican form of Government there may and can be no safety for bishops, priests, monks, or nuns. This is the Irish experience of a Republican form of Government. Why should they oligarchy," be that "plebian oligarchy" composed of expose themselves to all the horrors of a civil war to bring such a calamity upon their country?

They not only know what they themselves have suffered from Republics, but they see what those who profess the same faith with themselves have suffered

from Revolutionists and Republicans.

They have heard, for instance, of the doings of French Republicans, of Hungarian Republicans, of Roman Republicans. They know that the French decapitated a good and generous King-a reforming King-that they established a Republic, and massacred archbishops, and bishops, and priests, not to say one word of women, and of the poorer classes, whom those "liberty-loving" Republicans hung at lampposts, shot down with grape-shot, or guillotined by hundreds, or drowned by thousands. The Irish people have also heard of the Hungarian Republicans, and Desolation securely seated on her throne and who rebelled against the mildest, kindest, tenderest, proclaiming all this-as well, at least, as the triumgentlest, and best of human beings that ever held a phal car that of yore climbed the Capitol, dragging sceptre, and that the use these-self-same Hungarians made of their power was to crush to the earth another nation-a nation of Catholics-the Croations; even from the region of the Round Room of the Roundo forbidding them the use of their own language, and the victorious shouts of the champions of the Estabjustifying all their deeds of tyranny by the example lished Church-at the gatherings of the "Irish Soof England—declaring they were acting as England ciety," the "Irish Church Missions Society," and had, as they maintained, rightfully acted towards Ire-the "Church Education Society?" Really, after land! The Irish, too, have heard of the Roman Re- all these shows, and shouts, and exhibitions, if Ponery publicans, who shook off, for a time, the temporal sovereignty of the Supreme Pontiff-the most paternal form of Government ever established on the earth truth, however, if one could help being overawed by -and substituted, in its place, a Republic, the an- the majesty and dignity of the proceedings in the nals of which are written in the blood of priests, and whose days of mal-administration were counted by the groans and sighs of an afflicted and misused people.

With such examples of "the Republican form of Government" before them, why should the Irish wish for much less fight for, "a Republic?"

extricably interwoven with, its Catholicity. You cannot separate the one from the other. It is within of nationality has been preserved unquenched and inextinguishable. Ireland feels this knows this - is

bave been set aside to place usurpers, the crowned ill-disguised scramble for money. The Irish Society, shives of revolutionists, on the throne. Saidinia is says it is older; that it carries on the work of pro-fast travelling the same road; and as it goes along it selytism in the native Irish tongue; and that it can

experiment once, and it failed, because they preferred | perience of the evils that may becaused by the denunciations of Bishops and the vilifying of Priests, without enduring or desiring to endure the additional affliction of a blood-stained revolution, or the curse of an infidel Republic. It is bad enough for us to witness the victure ration of those who are the most loved, and most justly venerated of our Hierarchy and our Clergy; but Catholic Ireland cannot—we trust in Heaven—never will witness what is now passing in that country, which was once justly known as Ca-

> There is no such scene as this, as-yet, enacted Ireland; but who could guarantee us against such a scandal if theref were revolvitionists amongstaus, and a people weak and wicked enough to co-operate with

We know well there are certain parties, to whom revolutions and the establishment of republic are a gain. These are ambitious young mentivith some talent, and no fortune; persons who can write paragraphs, make speeches, and have no property to lose. To such persons all revolutions, and every description of a Republic are a certain gain. They made in their time Dr. Marat, a newspaper editor, the absolute ruler of France; they made Thiers, a newspaper editor, and Guizot, a newspaper writer, Prime Ministers; they made Mazzini - a pamphleteer, schoolmaster, and writer in magazines-a triumvir they made Kossuth, an obscure lawyer and journalist, a governor-and they have made Azeglio, a writer of unreadable novels, Ambassador from Sardinia to the Court of St. James's. Those persons who seek and cannot be losers—because they are in for a double profit to themselves, increased political influence, and probably an increased sale of their writings. It cannot avail herself; for there are no Republican is not so with those who live by their industry; they are sure to lose by every convulsion—sometimes the means whereby they live-oftentimes existence itself

> We have said so much for the purpose of showing the transatlantic journals, who take an interest in Trish affairs, that "Ireland's opportunity" will not be devoted to pike making, nor pike sharpening, nor the nurchase of guns.

Ireland, because it is Catholic, owes its fealty to the Sovereign that Providence has placed over it:but it owes no allegiance to the English oligarchy. overthrowing that oligarchy; but it certainly does not contemplate changing from the aristocratic oligarchy of England to that which Burke called "a plebian the Orangemen of the North, or "a plebian oligarchy" of bishop-denouncers in Beresford-place.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN IRELAND. (From the Tablet.)

During the last fortnight our metropolis has been unusually gay. We have had much to break up the dull monotony of our lives, and to impart a festive and a joyous air to a city which the penitential exercises of Lent had rendered uncomfortably grave and sober. Dublin has witnessed, in the short space of two weeks, triumphs, and ovations enough to cheer her for a twelvemonth to come. There was the grand cattle-show-in itself quite a triumph-telling of vanquished enemies, wasted fields, houses levelled after it the barbarian foes of Pagan Rome. Then again, and in appropriate connection, heard we not, be not at length driven from the field, and utterly stitious county of Meath, the county in which he extirpated, it is a marvel and a mystery. To speak Rotundo, if the feelings arising in the mind from the overpowering character of assemblages, which comprised the representatives of almost all orders and professions—which was graced by the presence of what are called the Bishops of Cashel and of Meath, of a Lord Roden and a Lord Mayo, a Judge Crampton, a Whiteside, and a Napier, and numbers of The nationality of Ireland consists in, for it is in- needy Scripture-readers—the mitre, the pulpit, the and the Catholic people of Meath; this sainted earl aristocracy, the bench, the bar, and the rabble-if of refined liberality and of lofty sentiment, actually one could resist the feeling of reverence called up by went down in his own august person some two years the Sanctuary, and nowhere else, that the sacred fire such a goodly show as this if one could bear to look ago, as he told the meeting, to ascertain why nobody with a quiet and a scrutinising eye upon the details of heard news from Kingscourt, and what did he find? of a maiden session for that district. the proceedings he could see enough to cause in his convinced of this. What temptation, therefore, can mind serious misgivings on the subject of the defeat this world present to it, to induce it to put at risk the and discomfiture of Popery. The most striking of sacred deposit of the faith, when it perceives that these significant circumstances was the demand for wherever a Republic is established, or that revolumore money. The cry for reinforcements, for our tionists succeed in their rebellions, there Catholicity shattered and half despairing army at the Crimea was suffers, and there the Church is despoiled, and there ino whit louder or more earnest than that which rose the religious orders persecuted; that the closer revo- from the devoted and disinterested adherents of each lutionists advance towards "a Republic," the more of the societies afore-mentioned; you would say that stringent becomes the persecution of the Episcopacy, each society was in the market, acting as its own Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia have had their sort of feeling between these exemplary associations. In the two first, the legitimate Kings. There is going on between them a restriction bave been set aside to place weighted. and the Clergy, and the more urgent as well as more salesmaster or auctioneer, and trying to get the most eloquence we think the goodly Bishop of Cashel bore fast travelling the same road; and as it goes along it selytism in the native Trish tongue; and that it can what? Our readers would never guess with a combat with a combat with a combat with selytism in the native Trish tongue; and that it can what? Our readers would never guess with a commodating 300, cleared out with only 56 passenting the same road; and spoliating the same road; and spoliat nd? Priests, and spoliating the Church. "peculiarly suited to the circumstances of the times. Ireland has had a foretaste of what is the success and to the national feelings of the country.", It apof a revolution an agreement and nose, which the said Michael Markes had given what the result; of a Cromwellian Republic, in the with that of the Church Missions, in virtue of which to said great big turnip. The story came to his

Society rather lugubriously laments in the following tures of encouragement." These are the very words passage from the report of the committee:-

"The deputation visits of the agents of the Irish Church Missions throughout the country could not expressed in your last report, that the assurances, Scripture-reader, and we believe so given your committee beg that if the Irish Church Missions, that no efforts should be made to collect funds in Ireland which might injure your pecuniary interests has thus been defeated. But still your committee are induced to indulge the expectation that the urgent appeals of the Irish Church Missions Society in Ireland will cease and leave, according to agreement, that field of collection to the Irish Society without rival pressing applications."

This is really a hard enough case by the poor old ish Society. The field of collection in Ireland is

not left to it by its rival—the Church Missions So-

ciety-though it had scrupulously avoided, for the small consideration of three thousand a year, going in on the English field. However, as the English field it still the field of the Lord, the President, Earl of Mayo, who has a reason of his own for knowing to work for from 8d. to 1s. a day, the price ranges now the value of fields of this sort, advises the Irish Society to throw up the £3,000 a year which it receives shows both how the country is thinned of its populafrom the Church Mission Society, and to go back to the English field of collection as it did in the good old times. "I would like, I confess," observed the-Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, "to see the Irish Society and the Irish Church Missions disentangled from one another, and I would like to see the Irish was treated with kindness in America we never Society going to England as they did before, and taking nothing from the Irish Church Missions. (Hear, hear.)" All through the case for the old Irish Society was as well worked up as possible. The grounds of the appeals, however, were none of the very strongest. The Bishop of Cashel put it on ground that, like himself and the Earl of Roden, the society was growing old, and the report hints that this fine old society is entitled to credit and support for what it has done in trying to be alive at all, and to keep its emissaries in existence. "Your committee (it says) are enabled to give an encouraging report of the success which has attended your society's labors during the past year. It is true that open conversions from Romanism have not been as numerous as in some preceeding years, and that in some districts the success which has attended the labors of your agents is not, as yet, so apparent as might have been expected; but when your committee survey their missionary field as a whole" (not the "field of collection"-the Church Mission fellows are despoiling that), "and consider how much progress has been made in many places, and that in all your districts a persevering testimony has been borne to the truth, notwithstanding the determined opposition which has been given by the agents of the Church of Rome, your committee feel that you have abundant reasons to be encouraged." It then quotes a letter from one of the superintendents of a district not named. It states-"That we are in existence at all is no small matter to have to report, after the fierce and continuous onslaught made upon us by the titular Roman Catholic Bishop in person, with four Missionary Priests, aided by all his Clergy." Subsequently the report complains that owing to the financial position of the society some of the Scripturereaders and teachers had to be discontinued, and declares that no extension of the sphere of operations can take place without " generous and liberal aid," and "a considerable increase of funds." This, to say the least of it, is a broken-hearted sort of appeal. Nor was its despairing character in any respect relieved by the statement of the Earl of Mayo, and his revival of the recollections of bygone and better days. He recollected the time when the Irish Society made its first converts in Kingscourt, and, indeed, it was a truly interesting thing to see these first converts of the society coming out of the superresided. The question had often been put to him-"You have worked well in Kingscourt for a long time, but why do we hear nothing now about that locality?" This Earl of Mayo, who, with such cool insolence talks of what he calls the "superstitious county of Meath," because the wretched arts have utterly failed by which his lordship has long striven | ral of the Durham epistle government. On the result to destroy the heavenly religion of that noble county; we have no opinion to offer, either in the way of regret this great Earl of Mayo, whose dull bigotry we commend to the notice of the Catholic aristocracy Why he found not even one of these interesting converts; he found fewer Scripture-renders, but these lew animated with the same spirit as of old.

Well, as we were saying, to do them justice, the old adherents of the Old Irish Society did laboriously and quite in an old fashion, work up the case for this venerable society. The speaking was altogether in character. The garrulity of old age -its feebleness, its drivelling passion for fabulous anecdote—pervaded the puling rhetoric of the orators. In this style of off the first lionors. Nearly half a column of Saunders is filled by the report of a story told by his Lordship of the lieroic valor, and incredible intrepidity, and perfectly superhuman resolution displayed by one light streamed through the great big mouth, and eyes,

of the Bishop of Cashel! The encounter was a very protracted one, and far more interesting than that of Don Quixote, when he engaged in deadly fight against Church wissions throughout the country is a fail to affect the sources from which the income of the windmill. It was gravely affirmed that the Devil your society was mainly to be derived. The hope himself would not frighten the same Pat Brien, the

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The illustrious Father Mathew is returning from Madeira, in, we regret to state, but partially improved health .- Limerick Reporter.

The Archbishop of Tuam has addressed a pastoral to his flock, in which he strongly deprecates the fur-ther progress of emigration. His grace speaks as follows:—"The progress of exhaustion was so rapid 'and so intense during the last seven years as to leave the old country a wilderness; but, even of the few who have remained, a great many are yet intent upon emigration. Of the extent of the depopulation which has taken place, some estimate may be formed by the present high wages farmers are compelled to pay for labourers during the present spring. In this town and the vicinity, where before now men could be got from 1s. to 1s. 6d. This, in itself, is a fact which tion and to what an extreme the system of eviction was carried on. No matter, however; we wish wo could arrest the progress of emigration, which though diminished in extent in proportion to the awful exhaustion which has taken place during the famine, is still going on in the West. While the Irish Catholic race uttered a word of remonstrance or warning; but, now that all parties agree in complaining of the dreadful persecutions which await them from all the powers of Know-Nothingism' in the hitherto boasted land of liberty, we feel it our imperative duty to raise our voice in protest and reclamation. Bad as home is, and cold as is the prospect that awaits our people under a system of laws that obstinately refuse security for tenant industry, it is better to remain and battle with the ills they know than fly to others of a more revolting kind. A quiet death in the old land of the saints, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than contact with the awful demoralisation and almost total absence of religious comforts which await the emigrant beyond the Atlan-

THE REV. MR. HUGHES .- Our readers will be gratified to learn that this rev. gentleman will soon be re-engaged on his mission, and no longer a victim of "the law's delay." We trust that good will result from the peculiar trial of the rev. gentleman, and that bigotry will ere long encounter an efficient legislative rebuke. As the French proverb has it-" Il rit bica qui rit le dernier.— Newry Examiner.

A PRIEST'S HOUSE DEMOLISHED .- Mr. Malone, the sub-inspector of constabulary at Borrisoleigh, Tipperary, has offered, by orders of Government, a reward of £20 for the discovery of a party who a few nights ago proceeded to the lands of Coolderry, in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and levelled an unoccupied house, the property of the Rev. Wm. Morris, P.P.—Saunders.

The Cork Reporter gives an account of a suicide by Protestant clergyman, the Rev. W. Hamilton, of New Ross, county Wexford. The act was committed with circumstances of peculiarly horrid deliberation. He appears to have got out of bed, placed his washing-basin upon the dressing table, elevated the glass to such an angle as would give him a perfect view of his throat, and enable him to make the fatal incisión which put a period to his existence. His surgical knowledge, unfortunately, enabled him more surely to commit the fatal deed. With his razor he cut exactly the carotid artery, and then held the wound over the basin, until he had lost so much arterial blood as rendered the destruction of life certain, and he fell back exhausted, with a loud and terrible groan. The gentleman who first discovered him, Mr. Hymes, called out his name through the door, but the only reply was this death groun; ond he declares such was its effect upon him, that he shall never forget it. Upon the alarm being given, it was found that the deceased, with too fatal precaution, had looked the door; and when they burst it open he was discovered stretched upon the ground, his neck and hand covered with the blood which was still slowly exuding from the wound. Upon the table was the basin nearly filled with blood, and at the right hand-side of it lay the razor, which bore abundant evidence of the deadly purpose to which it had been applied.

CAVAN ELECTION. - The Conservative candidate has been returned in Cavan by a majority of upwards of 300 over the Liberal and Catholic ex-Solicitor-Geneor of congratulation. The sympathies of the Liberal electors were with Mr. Hughes, who, we are told, is a very good lawyer and a most respectable private citizen. - Tuam, Herald.

Queen's County. - At the Graigue Sessions, Mr. Turpin presented a pair of white gloves to James Gibson, Esq., assistant-barrister, it being the first instance

DEMAND FOR LABOURERS. - In the Queen's County the demand for labourers has been so great, that some are receiving 2s. per day. In fact, the few men capable of doing a day's work in each town are so much sought for, farming operations will have to remain a stand still until hands can be secured. The Queen's County Militia have taken all the able-hodied, and few, except invalids can be had to do out-door, labour. - Carlow Post.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 16th ult. annouces a great falling off in the number of emigrants:-"The tide of emigrants from this port has at length been stayed. The vessels atmounted to sail this month for Quebec, were, for want of the enormous numbers of passengers who were won to secure berths in the spring ships, from our quays, each delayed a week behind the time mentioned for their departure, but withand this afternoon, the Triumph left with 78 adult passengers-all for Quebecity of and worse.

- Lord Cloneurry in one of his letters to Dr. Gray (published in Mr. Fitzpatrick's Memoir of the Patriot Peer) says: -- "What bave, not these men to answer apoliation of its own Church, and the transference of the former was to ask no subscriptions from England, Lordship in a letter from America, where all the parties as a letter from Lie latter from Ireland. This compact has not, the happen to be. Swither story as it had for who made the cry of Repeal the latter from Ireland, too, has at this instant bitter ext however, been very strictly adhered to, as the Irish come to him, and it toubtless presented many fear place-builting and selfish display."

FERMANAGE MILITIA DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF TWO PROTESTANT OFFICERS TOWARDS A CATHOLIC orening, of the 2Ath March, the Rev. James Hughes, C.C. was waiting for the ferry-boat on the shore opposite to the poorhouse, on the Cemetery side, for the juriose of going across to the fever hospital on duty. Before the ferry-boat arrived a boat, in which were the officer (Barton and Bayley) of the Fermanagh, and Scott, of the Tyrone Regiment; along with whom was a son of Mr. Keys), was rowed past the spot where was a son other, keys), was rowed past the spot where Mr. Hughes was standing. Seeing the clergyman on the shore, their ultraloyalty manifested itself in such pointedly offersive language as "To hall with the Pope;" The Pope in the pillory and the devil pelting priests at him," &c. The rev. gentleman comported himself as became his clerical character, while the officers gave him this salute as they sailed past to the mooring. Mr. Hughes, however, represented the facts to the Horse Guards, whence they were communicated to the Commander of the Forces in this country-Lord Seaton; and after a good deal of negociation, an investigation was ordered, which came off in the mess room here, on Saturday last. The court of inquiry consisted of Colonel Campbell, 2d Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Colonel Disney, Royal Artillery; and Major Grierson, of the 15th Regiment. The Rev. Mr. Hughes stated his complaint, and brought forward two persons to prove the same. Lieutenant Scott, of the Tyrone Militia, was brought forward by the accused, and stated that he was in the boat with the officers on the evening in question, and that no such expres-sions were used. During the course of the inquiry, which occupied from eleven, a.m., to four, p.m., the majority of the militia officers were present, and a few respectable civilians. The court was open at one. During the proceedings, some person pencilled the words "No Popery" in large letters, on the margin of the Daily Express of the 14th, and handed it round for the inspection of Mr. Hughes and his two fellow curates, but he had no allusion to the matter at the time. -Fermanagh Mail.

There was a great muster of the city of Dublin regiment on Saturday, in order to ascertain which of them were willing to volunteer for foreign service, either at Gibraltar, Malta, or the Ionian Isles. Colonel Latouche, Lieutenant-Colonel Routhe, and the other officers were at the Linen-hall Barracks at halfpast 12, The men were formed in hollow square, when the colonel addressed them in explanation of the course before them. The officers, on being asked if they would volunteer, walked into the centre of the square, with the exception of the doctor, Surgeon Leech. The men were then told off in companies, and individually asked, when it appeared that the great majority had volunteered to accompany their colonel wherever he was going. There was loud cheering on this being announced. It appears that not more than three-fourths of any militia regiment will be required; the remainder is to stay at home and act as a depot.

The Antrim rifles having given upwards of 75 volunteers to the line, Ensign Goddard has been recommended to the proper authorities for a commission in the regular army.

The Monaghan Militia has given 52 volunteers to the regular army.

The Galway Militia having been called on to volunteer for the Ordinance and line during this Week, their colonel, the Marquis of Clanricarde, addressed his regiment on parade on Friday morning, stating that an officer from the Royal Artillery, and another from the 39th Regiment, were there in attendance, by authority from the War-office, to receive the volunteers. On noticing a slight hesitation, in consequence of some misunderstanding respecting the amount of bounty each volunteer would receive in cash, Captain Eyre, of the Galways, sprang forward, and said, that he and his brother officers volunteered, with their men, in a body for the army of the Crimea. This met with a hearty response by a cheer from this gallant corps.

The Linen Hall at Loughrea is being converted into a Militia barrack!

On Sunday a party of 26 wounded soldiers arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, from Plymouth, in the one colour-sergeant, two sergeants, two corporals, and 21 privates, and were from various regiments of horse and foot. Some of these brave fellows have been enraged in the principal battles fought in the Crimea, and all were more or less severely wounded. They soon became objects of interest to a large number of persons on the quays, and every accommadation was provided for them by the police on duty. One man, a private from the 11th Hussars, excited special notice by wearing around him the cloak of a Russian officer.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PIECE OF ORDNANCE .-On Thursday the labourers engaged in levelling the ground surrounding the Kilkenny National Model School, whilst excavating a portion of the inner embankment of the old town wall, under the bastion anciently known as 'Talbot's Castle,' discovered a very curious piece of ordnance, probably a relic of Cromwell's siego, at the distance of several feet from the surface. It is the species of gun termed a Saker, with a moveable chamber for loading; and measures seven feet six inches in length, with a bore of two inches. A fragment of a 24 b. cannon shot was found a few days previously in the same locality. Both these interesting remains have been deposited in the Mu-Henry P. Clarke, Esq., Local Inspector of National Schools. We presume the public will be further enlightened as to their history at the May meeting of the Archmological Society.-Kilkenny Moderator.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. - There is at present in the County Infirmary in this town, a man of the extrodinary age of one hundred and twenty-seven years. We have personally visited him, and can have no countrof the certainty of the fact, which he states can be allested by various documents. He is still a hale looking old man, and states he never had any sickness previous to that of which he at present complains, a dizziness? in his head. Although his hand trembles on his staff, his form is perfectly straight, and his step

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—From a report, lately published by the "Church Education Society" it would Two transparent the necessity which makes seem that a great decrease has taken place in the record, her following disgraceful facts:—On the average attendance of children at the schools in connection with the above named society; amounting to tended for operating on the forts in the Baltic, and children; and this again is justly attributed to the extheir flocks free from all taint of heretical communica-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament assembled on the 16th ult. The estimate of the expenses for the year are stated at £86,339,300 sterling.

LONDON, APRIL 15th.-The semi-official character the Observer, "gives increased importance to the following statement:-" We believe," says the Observer, "that we shall be found quite correct in stating that the ministers will be prepared on the reassembling of parliament to-morrow not only to emmence a most rigorous prosecution of the war, but also a thorough reform in the departments connected with the army: The first great reform will embrace the aboliton of the ordinance department and its consolidation with the war department. The other boards connected with military management will be consilidated under a single head. Within the last two months ten full companies of artillery have sailed to the Crimea. In the course of last week 5,000 infantry have sailed for the same destination. Early in May there will be fully 6,000 British cavalry at the Seat of war. The Turkish contingent and the Sardinian army will by that time be ready. The very first week in May will see in the Crimea a force perfectly capable of sweeping our enemies from the field, as well as to maintain our position before Sebastopol, which we are by no means disposed to permit to escape from our grasp. As to the negotiations at Vienna, the sooner the delusion respecting them is dissipated the better. It was necessary for the sake of Europe, for, Austria, and for Germany, that the last attempt should be made. But we shall all be glad when it is over, and we can lend our enemies to acquire that secure and honorable peace by arms which entreaty or diplomacy could not ob-

THE VERDICT QUASHED.—The verdict against the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is set aside. On the 16th of April, a Rule Nisi was granted for this purpose by the Court of Exchequer. Stripped of the technicalities of legal language, this means, that the Judges, considering the arguments and affidavits submitted to them by the counsel for the Cardinal, set aside the verdict, unless the other party shall produce arguments and affidavits so strong as to cause them to change their judgement. It is a decision as positive as could possibly be made (according to the principles of English law) upon the hearing of one side only. We may consider it absolute; for the point upon which it was granted, was mainly, that the Judge ought not to have received the evidence of Mr. Ivers as to the contents of the Cardinal's letter shown him by the Abbé Cognat, the original letter itself being tendered by the Cardinal's counsel. Upon this point the Judges were clear; and we are assured, by legal authorities, that the rule must be absolute; so that virtually, the Kingston trial is wholly set aside. - Catholic Standard.

EASTER IN GLASGOW. - A correspondent of the Glasnow Free Press writes: "How consoling to witness the silent, but rapid strides which are being made by our holy religion in this populous city, where, not many centuries since, the lamp of faith was well nigh extinguished by the fanaticism of Knox and his misguided followers. At no very remote period Glasgow and many of its surrounding villages, had only one or two zealous priests to attend to the spiritual requirements of their Catholic inhabitants. Glasgow now counts its seven stately churches. It has its sixteen priests, its convents, and many excellent schools. And what Catholic, aware of these facts, could be present on last Easter Sunday in St. Andrew's Church, Great Clyde Street, gaze on the noble edifice with its crowded congregration, contemplate the solemn and magnificent scene displayed within the sanctuary, and not rejoice, thank God, and feel a flame of hope enkindled in his bosom, that old Caledonia may, as yet, return to the faith of our fathers, and that her people may be again as of old, numbered in the true fold of Christ.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment in Dundee of the Marist Brothers, a society of religious teachers founded in France about the beginning of the present century, and whose success as instructors of youth has been amply demonstrated in the three hundred schools now under their charge in that country. The Catholic population of Dundee is estimated at about 20,000 souls .- Scotch Paper.

INSTALLATION OF THE EMPEROR AS A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER .- April 15th, her Majesty conferred upon the Emperor of the French the hignest mark of distinction it is in the power of the Crown to bestow. The Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Windsor Castle. The Queen and the Knights received his imperial Majesty standing. The Queen assisted by Prince Albert buckled the Garter on the left leg of the Emperor, and then put the ribbon of the order on the left shoulder of the Emperor.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS .- It is inderstood that our imperial visitors will return to France, via Dover, this day (Saturday). They English and French Royal Mail Steampacket Company have announced that two of their steamers not engaged as part of the imperial squadron will take on board excursion parties, and afford them the opportunity of witnessing the embarkation at Dover and landing in France.—Daily News.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE EMPEROR. very unpleasant feeling was caused in the minds of the British public by the report, generally circulated, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Napoleon III. We are happy to state however, that there is no toundation for the rumour; although it is certainly true that a French refugee had attempted to throw a letter into the Empress's carriage while returning from Guildhall to Buckingham Palace. As the man appeared comparatively! firm. He is a man of about 5 feet 3 to be violent in his behaviour he was taken into cus-inches in height. He was born in this country in the tody by the police, and conveyed to the station at Gardneighbourhood of Ballygawley, has twice visited Am - ner's lane, to await an examination before the magiserica, and on each return to this country has employ - trates. It seems the individual seized is a doctor of medied himself in various occupations in his native village. | cine, who gave his name as John Pellet. The Emperor, From his present appearance, we can have little doubt on arriving at the Palace, said the document was per-

LAUNCH OF TWO FLOATING BATTERIES, -Tuesday afternoon two of the five floating batteries which are building by the river were launched from the yard of Messrs. Mare and Co., at Blackwell. They are inno less than 3,784. Of this decrease the greater part were designed by a French engineer. They are behas been occasioned by the withdrawal of Catholic tween 2,000 and 3,000 tons burthen, flat bottomed, and round stem and stern; bombproof deck 12 inches ertions of the Catholic-Romanist-clergy to keep thick, and entirely encased in plates of wrought iron of four inches thickness the whole weight of which exceeds 800 tons, It is considered that they will be impregnable to any attack from the heaviest metal. Their length is 175 feet; width 45 feet; and 17 feet depth of hold. They are fitted with a screw propeller, and worked by two locomotive horizontal engines of 75 horse power each. The fighting deck is protected or covered by the top or shot proof deck. They were pierced to carry 32 guns, but their armament will only consist of 16.

> THE WIGAN STRIKE .- Nearly 2,000 colliers are on strike at Wigan in consequence of a reduction of wages. The authorities have given notice that in consequence of the riots which took place at the last strike they will not permit large and tumultuous assemblages of the inhabitants in the borough. . .

A Liturgical Revision Society has been formed at Liverpool for the purpose of procuring alterations in the Church of England Prayer Book. Hereupon, a firece controversy has arisen; Rev. Dr. Baylee (of No-Popery celebrity) has published & Solemn Thoughts for Evangelical Churches who are associating to procure Alterations in the Liturgy" in a series of tracts. The Rev. J. B. Lowe has replied, and committees have been formed on both sides. Dr. Baylee's papers come forth to the world from "A Committee of Laymen warmly attached to the Evangelical Doctrine and Apostolical Order of the Church of England;" and Mr. Lowe's from "a Committee of Laymen in Liverpool, who are sincerely attached to the Principles of the Church of England."—Record.

The Record is already alarmed at the want of faith in the Establishment. Speaking of the publications of several clergymen who have lately denied the truth of different parts of the Old Testament, it says:— "These are searful things—far more fearful than all the Romanising of Pusey and Keble. They strike directly at the foundation. If the Bible is not truth without any mixture of error,? then have we no distinguishable Word of God. But if we have no word of God, then are we on the ocean, in darkest night, with neither rudder or compass! The whole of this school, from the plausible Maurice down to the reckless and unscruplons Donaldson and Powell, are striving at one point—to take away from us the Divine message to man, holy Scripture. And when this is done, hope is gone; hope, either for this world or the next."

PROTESTANT RIOTS AT GREENOCK .- There has been no attempt since our last to renew the riotings of the early part of last week. Six of the rioters, some of whom admit their participation, and others are idenified, were yesterday fully committed for trial, and were at once removed to the county prison at Paisley. They will probably be indicted for trial at the Circuit Court of Justicary, which meets at the end of this month at Glasgow.—Free Press, April 14.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER BECOME A CA-HOLIC .- The Rev. W. B. Whitcher, a graduate of the Protestant Episcopal General Seminary in this city, and since then a clergyman in their diocese of Western New York, has become a Catholic. For some time past he had ceased to officiate in the community he has now left for the Catholic Church.—N. Y. Free-

KNOW-NOTHINGS DISMISSED. - It is rumored in Brooklin, that all the Know-Nothing employees have been dismissed from the Navy Yard, by orders received from Washington. In view of the possibility of a war about Cuba, this is rather a politic measure. The "brave Irish" will be wanted bye and bye, as food for powder .- American Celt.

Working of the Maine Law.-In Boston, Massachusetts, there is hardly a show of restraint in the sale of liquor; in Portland, Me., four hundred and forty drunkards were arrested during the past year in Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, liquor may be bought by the penny's worth; in Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut, it is sold openly, and the Carson League wink at it; in Cincinnati, in Ohio, the groggeries are in full blust, and in Saudusky City and Cleveland the Germans xuaff their lager bier on the stoops in front of the saloons. - N. Y. Herald.

A WARNING TO IRISH EMIGRANTS .- A few days since a Rev. gentleman of this city informed us, that a poor trish woman called on him for relief, with two young and beautiful children beside her, for whom she was in more trouble than herself. Her story was lamentable, but one of common occurrence in America. Obliged to enter the charitable prison for poor people at syracuse, (a place not worse than any other part, it may be,) she was in a few days deprived of all the objects of her love, and all her ties on earth; her children were sent away, she knew not where. As soon as it was made known to her, she was ready to die; she cried, prayed, hesought the "lords to the manor born," to give her lost ones back to her, and they should never see her face again; - perhaps, she may become a "nuisance" by her cries and lamentations, for she was a mother; and what will not a mother do, when robbed of those who are bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh, of the fledgelings of her once warm home of those whom she brought to life with pain whom she nursed for years, whom she trusted to the open-mouthed ocean, in order that they may become happy in the "green fields of America." However, she was imprisoned for her consolations!imprisoned, we believe, for eight days; imprisoned, in this free land, for having a mother's affection Determined to find them again or die, she took the earliest opportunity to leave this "House of Charity," and travelled enquiring about them. Not far away she met a laborer, who informed her that he slept a a farmers house lately on his travels, and heard them talk of a new purchase from Popery, in the person of a nice young child. It was just as he said. There was the child before the mother's eyes. There also was the mother to whom it flew at once. But the fugitives from justice and law had not travelled many miles, when the "fond father" came up on horseback! that he will soon be able to feturn there, and it is post feetly harmless, and expressed a wish for his release, demanding the child, and sending the mother to prisible may yet live to double the usual three-score and which considerate request was at once complied with.

Standard.

-no, not her child—the child of the State. Still,

there are plenty of good Americans, who remember that they themselves had mothers ouge; and who are not borne along the inuddy torrent of prejudice, that is sweeping, over the land; and the poor mother is once more, by their means, enabled to have her children beside her. God assist her to live long with them and bring them up laithful Catholics, Readers, remember how many Catholic children would be kidnapped by the charitable efforts of the bigots, if we had no asylumns of our own. Forget not that the person who contributs to the support of those, keeps so many souls from the darkness of Heresy and Infidelity. Buffalo Catholic Sentinet.

WOMAN RIGHT.—The Boston Journal states that Lucy Stone, the great exposer of woman's wrongs, has sobered down, and become a quiet domesticated wife. She has surrendered to the foe of woman-kind, and been subdued by the bewithing shafts of Cupid. Who the fortunate winner of such a prize is, we have yet to learn.

HEAVY SETZURE. - Four quarts of Lager beer were seized in Portland, under the Maine Law, on the 21

THE EBENEZER SOCIETY. - A society existing under this name, in the vicinity of Buffalo. N. Y., has attracted the attention of the State Legislature, and a resolution of inquiry in regard to it has been introduced by one of the nembers of the Assembly. It appears upon investigation, that the Legislature in 1846 granted certain previliges to an association of persons, giving them power to hold real estate, and to have charge of the personal effects of any who might join the organization. The name which the association has adopted, and by which they are known, is the "Ebenezer Society," and it numbers at the present time some five hundred persons, all foreigners of the German Swiss order. They have three villages, where they carry on woolen and cotton manufactures. They also raise their own provisions, helding sufficient land, for that purpose. The properly of the community is now estimated to be worth from five to six millions of dollars, but taxes are assessed upon three hundred thousand dollars only. They are beginning to mix in politics, and they vote for their own interests, without respect for party considerations. The society is governed in religion by a prophet who claims to be spiritanlly equal with Jesus Christ, and who speaks by inspiration. Marriage is respected among them at least so far as ascertained. In temporal matters the government of the society is vested in fourteen trustees, who transact all business, but who are not compelled to labor. All adults are obliged to labor, and receive thirty-seven and a half cents per day for their services, while in return they are charged for their food and clothing, and, if, at the end of the year a balance be found in their favor, it is placed in the treasury for the benefit of the society! The condition of the laborers is but little removed from that of slavery, while that of the trustees is one of independence and ease. One of the late revelations to their prophet is, that the region is no favorable to their prosperity, that it is becoming too corrupt, and that they must seek a new home in the West beyond the reach of the corrupting influences of outside society. The organization is a species of socialism, with a religion quite so corrupt as Mormonism, but in which temporal benefits are far worse. As the society exists by a law of the State, the State has a right to investigate its affairs. The present inquiry arises from the holding back of the society of its returns of property for taxation, and the results will be detrimental to the well-being of the organization, in that it publishes to the world its repulsive features, and also increases its tax list. It is presumed that the society will heed the recent inspiration of the prophet and remove to the West.

N. Y. LEGISLATIVE DEGRADATION .- A general legislative demoralisation is already upon us, and the acts of the Know-Nothings which have caused so much opprobrium to the country, East and West, are, not the gangreme that devours the nation, but only the putrid matter that is sloughed off from the social ulcer,—the wound that needs healing is beneath. This legislative demoralisation is a fact, not a vague charge. It is a fact acknowledged by all parties even those who are our staunch opponents. Need we refer to Massachusetts, where members of the Legislature having committed misdemeanors not only sufficient to expel the participators from all decent society, but "enough to consign them to the penitentiary," are nevertheless whitewashed, because, as avowed by some of the body, there were one hundred and eighty members of that Legislature who were so implicated as to be in the power of the chief oflenders-accomplices in their deeds of shame! Shall we turn to Pennsylvania?

Let the Richmond Enquirer speak:

"Speaking Out in Meeting.—The corruption and proffigacy of the present Know-Nothing Legislature of Pennsylvania is becoming apparent to every man in the State; but still we did not think the editors of that pure new party were so willing to acknowledge it. Yet such is the fact, as is evinced by the following clipped from the Harrisburg Item, one of "Sam's"

"'The fact is, legislation has fallen into bad hands. A set of political scoundrels took advantage of the late revolution in political sentiment, and, where they did not honestly succeed, fraud was resorted to in order to accomplish the object. The Legislation of this session, its glaring absurdities and villany, to make use of the mildest terms, will be execrated by every honest man in the Commonwealth. The honor of the State is bartered and sold by a secret conclave, as if they had no masters nor were in any way responsible to public opinion. Banks are chartered amid boisterous merriment, and foreign railroad capitalists are the lions? who are worshipped at the shirne of Marninon. When will Moses descend from the mount and cast down the golden calf?"

When the Legislature of Massachuetts, with its seventy or eighty sectarian preachers as members of it, presents so hideons an aspect of hypocrisy and pollution as recent developments have unveiled. - When the Know-Nothing organ at the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, speaks of that:Legislature, controlled by its own party, in the terms we have cited.—When the Legislature of New York, went up reeling, donk the Legislature of New York, went up reeling, drink-er and debauched, from one of the most disgusting orgies in and around this city which ever disgraced its purlieus, or was reported in its newspapers,—to pass acts prohibitive of the inalienable rights of men; acts which would cost Russia, Austria, Naples, of France a bloody revolution, were the absolute monarchalof those countries to attempt depriving their subjects thus lemanding the child, and sending the mother to pri- of the power of drinking what they pleased, in an orion, for daring to take away from his house her child derly and peaceable manner,—it is time for the whole
—no, not her child—the child of the State. Still, country to take it to heart.—N. Y. Freeman.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, TRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALLES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at The Bank of Ireland,
The National Bank of Scotland,

Edinburgh HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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

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THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

Subscribers changing their places of residence are requested to give the necessary information at this office.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

It is with great reluctance that we find ourselves compelled to address ourselves once again to our delinquent subscribers: and to make this last application to them, for an immediate settlement of their accounts with this office. If after this notice, persons indebted for more than the current six months, shall still delay in handing over to our agents in their respective districts, the balance by them due, we are determined, in every instance, to institute legal proceedings against the said delinquents. To many of our subscribers our thanks are tendered for the punctuality with which they have always paid up their subscriptions as they became due. But there are many, who seem to think that they may take a paper for two, or three, years, without paying a copper; and that it is very hard upon them, at the end of that time, to be asked for the money. We beg it clearly to be understood that we want the names of no such subscribers on our list; and that if this appeal will not induce them to discharge their debts, we must try the effects of an appeal to the Courts of Law.

We intend also to publish in a few days a list of "delinquent subscribers." But, in the mean timefor the sake of avoiding legal proceedings, and for the last time-we again take this method of endeavouring to obtain payment of the large sums due to this office. Our subscribers in the Quebec district, of whom we regret to say that great numbers are in arrears, and to a very large amount-several hundreds of pounds-are particularly requested to pay attention to this notice.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the British mail of the 28th ult. puts us in possession of reliable intelligence from the Crimea, down to the 19th ult.; the accounts are not very flattering. At 5 a.m. on the morning of the of April, during a violent storm, the Allies open-course we do not allude to the old exploded joke ed fire from 500 guns, on the Russian stronghold.— about the "Nag's Head." We merely say—that, Since then, day and night, has the storm of shot and admitting Dr. Lingard's premises, they do not con-"An outward and visible sign of an inward and 9th of April, during a violent storm, the Allies openshell continued falling upon the city, without, as yet, producing any very decided effects; the Russians repairing in the night the injuries inflicted during the day. "It would seein"-says the Times correspondent-" as if our fire was almost thrown away on the enormous mounds of earth cast up at the Redan, and before the Round Tower and Western Batteries. . . The real strength of the place is unimpaired; and, as long as the Russians can find new gans, fresh supplies of ammunition, and men to fight the batteries, we are not one inch nearer to the town than we were in last October." The Russians have made several unsuccessful sorties.

The Vienna Conference is adjourned sine die; all hopes of peace are at an end, and "war to the knife" is now the cry. Prussia scarce makes a secret of her Russian predilections, and Austria is wavering. A summer campaign beyond the Rhine, to be headed by the Emperor in person, is now spoken of; whilst the rumor, that he is about to start for the Crimea has also its supporters. All accounts represent Europe as on the eve of a long and general war.

The English journals are occupied with the details of Louis Napoleon's ovation in London; on the 21st, he returned to Paris. In Parliament, the proceedings had been of little interest. Mr. Spooner's attack upon Maynooth had been deferred until the 1st inst., when a great Protestant fire was, it was expected, to be opened upon that Popish fortress. It will be seen that the Judges have, without hesitation, granted a rule for a new trial in the case of Mr. Boyle against the Archbishop of Westminster, upon several grounds; especially those of the reception improper evidence, and excessive damages. A petition for the total repeal of the sentence against Smith O'Brien is being signed by members of both Houses of. Parliament; and it is expected that the gallant क्षा के अपने किया है। अर्थित क्षा प्रवास की है। जिल्ला क्षा कुमार के लिए तक राज्य करते हैं। of Cork.

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ANGLICAN "ORDERS."

The following communication has been addressed to us, over the signature of "One of Pius the Ninth's obscure, but loyal Spiritual subjects, i.e., a Papist?: To the Editor of the True Witness.

"DEAR SIR-For the sake of an Anglican friend of mine, with whom I have been conversing lately on the subject of Episcopal Succession, I should be much obliged to you if you would answer me the following question through the medium of your columns: "For what reasons does the Catholic Church reject the 'Orders' of the Anglicans, as invalid; when, concerning their validity, history is so conflicting and obscure, even in the hands of the late eminent Dr. Lingard; who, in his 5th volume, makes some statements relative to the supposed consecration of Dr. Parker, which, it seems to me, are hardly reconcileable with his orthodoxy as a Catholic priest? Since neither Baptism,' nor 'Holy Orders' can be administered twice to the same person without sacrilege—the Church must have sufficient grounds for rejecting Anglican 'Orders,' seeing that she hesitates not to confer inconditional' Ordination upon converted Anglican clergymen, when, as in the case of Dr. Newman and others, they join the Catholic Church and desire to be admitted to the office of the Priesthood; whilst, in the case of the same converts from the Anglican heresy, she is so careful as to give them only 'conditional' Baptism- 'Si non baptizatus es.' Can you explain the reason of this difference, for the satisfaction of your reader, and of

"ONE OF PIUS THE NINTH'S OBSCURE, BUT LOYAL SPIRITUAL SUBJECTS."

The question here propounded by our correspondent involves several very important and intricate questions—but may perhaps be resolved into the fol-

"How can we reconcile the apparent discrepancy betwixt the language of the eminent Catholic historian, Dr. Lingard-who seems to admit the fact of Dr. Parker's consecration as Archbishop of Canterbury—and the discipline of the Catholic Church towards Anglican ministers converted to Catholicity, whose ordination she treats as invalid?"

We reply-by paying particular attention to the language of Dr. Lingard, and to the amount of his admissions. Dr. Lingard admits the fact of the consecration of Dr. Parker—but adds in explanation of that admission :-

"Whether it"-the said consecration-" was valid or invalid, according to the Catholic doctrine, is a theological question, with which, as a mere writer of history, I had no concern."—Letter to the Editor of Catholic Diary.

Thus, with Dr. Lingard, our correspondent may, f the weight of historical evidence so determines him, admit the fact, that on a certain day of December, 1559, a certain *quasi-*religious ceremony was performed upon the person of Dr. Parker; but it does not thence follow, that he will be logically compelled to admit that, by, and in virtue of, the said ceremony, any particular spiritual character was stamped upon him over, or upon, whom it was performed.— And so, the Catholic Church, which does not care to pronounce any opinion upon the historical question, of which alone Dr. Lingard treats, decides upon purely theological grounds—grounds upon which, as a mere writer of history, Dr. Lingard did not venture to trespass—that the religious ceremony performed upon Anglican ministers does not confer the Holy Order of Priesthood. Dr. Lingard may have been hasty in his admissions—his reasons for making them may not be conclusive—but, as they do not affect the "theological" question—the validity of Anglican Orders -his orthodoxy, as a Catholic Priest and theologian. is safe, even though his credit as an accurate historian be impaired.

For, with all due respect to the memory of Dr. Lingard-even the historical fact of Dr. Parker's consecration is not satisfactorily established. Of clusively establish the fact that any form of consecration, valid or invalid, was ever performed upon Dr. Parker-and that there still remain several facts, admitted by all Protestant historians, incompatible with Dr. Lingard's conclusions. That historian's reasons for admitting the historical fact of the consecration, may be thus summed up :--

I. There was nothing to prevent it.

· II. Elizabeth desired it, and Dr. Parker was willing to accept it.

III. The commissioners named in the Queen's Writ were ready, and bound by law-25th Henry VIII-to perform it.

IV. That on the 18th of December, Royal Writs were addressed to Dr. Parker, as Archbishop of Can-

V. That before the 17th of the same month, he had never been so addressed.

VI. That, as Archbishop of Canterbury, he obtained the restoration of the temporalities of the Diocese; took his scat in Parliament, and presided in that the early Protestants, who piqued themselves Convocation.

Wherefore, concludes the historian, it must be supposed that, on the 17th of December, Dr. Parker was consecrated according to the Ordinal, established by Law in the reign of Edward VI., and as is attested by the "Lambeth Records."

On the other hand, it is argued that :---

Though, during the lifetime of Elizabeth, the consecration of Dr. Parker was openly and constantly denied by the Catholies of England-and thoughif such an event had ever taken place, it would have been the easiest thing in the world to silence them, by producing the "Records" and witnesses of the ever made; and the "Lambeth Record" itself, upon which so much stress has subsequently been laid as conclusive proof of Parker's consecration on the 17th is strictly a theological, and not a historical quesgentleman will soon be at home again. Mr. Deasy December, 1559, was never produced in evidence tion; and may be easily solved by a definition of the has been returned, by a large majority, for the County till long after the death of Elizabeth; thus leaving it word Priest.

forgery. For if genuine, why was it not produced, why was it never appealed to, in the lifetime of cotemporaries, and during the controversies of the XVI. century?

How easy would it not have been, by appealing to such evidence, to have silenced Bonner, the obnoxious Catholic Bishon of London, who had been forcibly expelled from his See for his adherence to the Catholic faith, and for refusing to acknowledge in the English Messalina, the Supreme Head and Governor of Christ's Church upon earth? We give the story in the words of the Protestant historian, Hallam.-In 1562-three years after the pretended consecration of Parker, and upon the fact of whose consecration depended that of the new Protestant Hierarchy established by Elizabeth—an Act was passed:—

"Entitled, 'For the assurance of the Queen's royal power over all estates and subjects within her dominions'—enacting with an iniquitous and sanguinary re-trospect, that all persons who had ever taken holy orders, &c., should be bound to take the 'oath of su-premacy' when tendered to them by a Bishop, &c.— The penalty for the first refusal of this oath was that of a premunire; but any person who, after the space of three months from the first tender, should again refuse it when in like manner tendered, incurred the pains of high treason. Upon the occasion of this new statute, Horn, Bishop of Winchester, — one of Dr. Parker's batch of Bishops-" proceeded to tender him"-Bonner-"the oath of supremacy, with an evident intention of driving him to high treason. Bonner, however, instead of evading this attack, intrepidly denied the other to be a lawful Bishop"-and therefore not qualified to tender the oath ;- " and strange as it may seem, not only escaped all further molestation, but had the pleasure of seeing his adversaries reduced to pass an 'Act of Parliament.-81/4 Eliz., c. i.—declaring the present Bishops to have been legally consecrated."—Hallam Const. Hist.,c. iii.

Bonner, it must be remembered, was the most obnoxious of all the old Catholic Bishops; and the design of the new Protestant Ilierarchy was, as is admitted by Protestants, to take his life. Yet were these champions of civil and religious liberty foiled by the firmness of their intended victim. For so notorious was it in 1563, that the Protestant Bishops had not been legally consecrated-even according to the new-fangled Protestant form-that even the corrupt judges of the days of Elizabeth were obliged to admit the validity of Bonner's plea-that Horn was no Bishop. If, afterwards, he, or his brethren in the Anglican church ever did become so, it was wholly in virtue of the Act, 8th Eliz., c. i., which the unexpected firmness of Bonner, and the unusual regard for justice displayed by a Protestant tribunal, compelled the English Parliament to pass. Had the Government, however, had it in its power to prove that Horn was a Bishop, when he tendered Bonner the oath—and this assuredly would have been in its nower, if Horn had been legally consecrated - which again would have been the case had his consecrator, Parker, been legally consecrated-not Parliament, but the executioner would have been called upon to vindicate the Apostolic Succession of the new Protestant Bishops. This one fact would therefore seem to be conclusive against the consecration of Parker; and destroys the whole force of Dr. Lingard's argument in support of its historical credibility. But there are other reasons, not conclusive indeed, but still of great weight.

Amongst these we must include the little regard that Anglican Protestants of the XVI. century attached to "Holy Orders," as may be deduced—from but his gentlemanty conduct and his love of doing that the language of Cranmer-the numerous falsifications justice to which he was bound, were no longer to be in the first Protestant translation of the Bible, which Protestants themselves have admitted by their subsequent alterations-and by their excluding "Holy Orders" from amongst the number of the Sacraments; A Rev. Mr. Drummond, a Scotch minister, steps into office in his stead. It is likely that the sound of his thus denying to the ceremony of Ordination all ob-

spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself as a means whereby we receive the same."-Anglican Catechism.

Now, as Anglicans deny Holy Orders to be a Sacrament, it must be because, according to them, it is deficient—in an outward and visible sign—or in an inward and spiritual grace thereby given-or as not having been appointed by Christ Himself. They can not assert, in defiance of their senses, that in Holy Orders there is no outward and visible sign; they must therefore deny-either that any grace is thereby, and therein, given; or that it is a rite ordained by Christ Himself. And therefore it is impossible to see how the Anglican, who denies the Sacrament of "Holy Orders," can attach any importance whatsoever to the act of consecration, or of conferring Ordination upon candidates for admission into the ministry. Seeing then, that diverted of its Sacramental character, Consecration, or Ordination, is but an idle superstitious ceremony, we think it highly improbable upon throwing off all useless coremonies, as superstitious and idolatrous, should have taken the pains to perform what they must have believed to have been a vain and idle ceremony upon Dr. Parker; the more so, as they well knew that it was not in virtue of any act of consecration by them performed, but in virtue of the Queen's "letters patent" and Act of Parliament, that he could pretend to bear rule as a Bishop in the Lord's Vineyard. Thus, whilst we do not deny, we see no conclusive evidence for, and therefore are strongly inclined to doubt, the historical fact even of Parker's consecration. This however is of the less consequence; as it does not in the slightest devalidity of Anglican Orders at the present day. This

authorized to consecrate the Body, and Blood of our Lord, and to "offer Sacrifice for the living and the dead." Priest, Altar and Sacrifice are co-relatives and where we have the first, we must inevitably have the last. Now, an Anglican minister is not, and does not even pretend to be; authorised to "offer sacrifice." The Anglican ordination service, now in use, does not so much as profess to confer any such power; and the Anglican formularies formally disclaim it. Now, as no one can be a Priest in the Catholie Church, who is not duly authorised to "offer sacrifice"-and as an Anglican minister, not only is not so authorised, but as the Anglican church has no sacrifice to offer, it follows that Anglican ministers are not Priests; and that therefore their Orders are utterly worthless in the eyes of the Catholic Churchin which the distinctive and essential character of a Priest consists in his power to "offer sacrifice"_ as may be seen in the writings of St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, and all the early Doctors of the Christian Church. Our correspondent will now understand why an Anglican minister, a convert to Catholicity, must receive ordination before he can officiate as a Catholie Priest, at a Catholic Altar, whereon a true and reritable sacrifice is offered for the living and the dead.

THE REV. DR. RYERSON AND SEPA. RATE SCHOOLS.

We have been requested by the writer, to give insertion to the following communication:

Mr. Entron,-The numerous readers of your very interesting and much esteemed journal, will easily perceive by the following communication, that Dr. Ryerson wishes either to physic his step-child, the Separate School of Brantford to death, or to annihilate t utterly out of sight. How he has harassed the gentlemen who compose the Board of Trustees for the Common Schools of Brantford, and more particularly William Johnstone, Esq., the Local Superintendent, for meting any justice at all, to his step-child, the aforesaid Separate School, can be also gathered from the same communication:

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 10th April, 1855. Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of your Board of School Trustees for last year, and regret to have to return it again. This return again was the third and fourth one for more statistical information relative to the Separate School. The Trustees of Separate School being under the same general regulations in regard to Reports, &c., as are the Trustees of Rura! sections, it is their duty by the 19th clause of the 12th section of the Act of 1850 to transmit an annual Report to the Local Superintendent of the Municipality within which such Separate School is situmed; and the provisos of the 2nd clause of the 31st section of the same Act, together with the 2nd provise of the 4th section of the Supplementary Act, prescribe the general conditions upon which Separate, as well as Common, Schools are entitled to share in the School Fund. You will also please report the school population of your town, required by the 26th

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, E. RYERSON. To William Johnstone, Esq., Superintendent, Town of

This after-clap dose, Mr. Editor, prescribed by the Doctor on the 10th April, for all who had anything to do with the Separate School, shows off his skill for compounding. Its first effect was to oblige William Johnstone Esq., to resign his office. Mr. Johnstone is a gentleman, who wished to do justice to all parties; tolerated between the step-father and his step-child; therefore, he must be harassed and obliged to give up his office, or sacrifice his honor and his conscience. drum will be heard sweetly on the other side of Lake Ontario. His first visit, as I have been told was to the female division of the Separate School on the 2 "An outward and visible sign of an inward and of April. It was a Paul-Pry visit, and without anylnotice. The female children being in their every day dress, and some even in their bare-feet, were scared to appear before the Reve gentleman, who introduced himself as the new Local Superintendent. They observed that if they had been informed of the visit, as they had been accustomed to be by Mr. Johnstone, they would come in their Sunday dress, and appear before his Reverence to hear the first sweet words from Mr. Drumhead, - for so the children styled him, - not being able to remember the gentleman's name to be Drummond.

1 have always known it to be customary, that a gentleman about to make an official visit of the kind. should previously inform the Trustees or Teacher. It is not surprising, therefore that the children should call the Rev. gentleman, Drumhead. He also beat his time so skillfully, as to visit the male school on one day out of two, during which the male Teacher lay in bed from a severe cold, that there scarcely remains * doubt, but he will by a few more sounds of his drum, be likely to cheer up the step-father to a hope of victory over his step-child at Brantford. The gentleman who presides as Chairman over the Common Schools of Brantford, being a lover of justice, I fear he will feel much annoyance from the Doctor if he continues as he has hitherto done, to do justice to the Separate School. The Doctor appears so entirely engaged seeking a loophole whereby he may cheat his step-child, that he seems almost to forget himself in asking "for more statistical information relative to the Separate School? of Brantford. He states that the Trustees of the Se-parate Schools have not sent an annual report; and quotes the 19th clause of the 12th section as obliging them, and also the 2nd proviso of the 4th section supplementary. The Doctor ought to know that the Act of 1850, which requires Trustees to transmit an anmual report is repealed by the Act Supplementary, which requires them to transmit two semi-annual teports, one before the 30th of June, and the other besaid pretended consecration—no attempt to do so was gree affect the theological value of the character fore the 31st December of the same year. Now I thereby conferred upon Parker, or the question of the wish to know if the Doctor wants another annual teport before fifteen days could clapse from the 31st December to the 15th of January following according the 19th clause of the 12th section, or dues he so soon furget his own works of the 26th; section of the Act. Supplementary—" And be it enacted, that such of the very doubtful whether the said "Record" be not a A. Priest, in the Catholic Church, is one who is duly provisions of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, as

stacontrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be and are hereby repealed. The Local Superintendent has re-hereby repealed. The Local Superintendent has re-hered not only two semi-annual reports from the Trusestof the Separate School for 1854, but even four; we filled up belore the close of each half year, and before the blank reports came to hand, and then the bank reports filled up after. The reason of retarding the blank reports until after the day fixed by law, befor which they should be sent to the Local Superinfore willen they should no kent to the Local Superingat loophole to cheat the step-child. But the Docor in quoting the 2nd clause of the 31st section, which has respect to Rural School Sections, Rural Superinandenie, and County Treasurers, appears to assume all his might, and hopes to crumble in an instant all dependents to dust. Does the Doctor mean that a Rural Superintendent can give a qualified Teacher, engaged by Town Trustees, a cheque on a County Treasurer fur his pay; or if he did, would the County fressurer be obliged to pay him one cent? Why then hould the Trustees of a Town Separate School be bound to send such a Superintendent an annual report, after sending two semi-annual reports to their Town Superintendent? The fact is Mr. Editor, the implacide hatred which the Dootor bears to his step-childen, the Separate Schools, will, I fear, ultimately set him mad; and were it not for the justice and honor of the thing, the Trustees of the Separate School would carrely look after the pillance of the Government Grant; for I am quite certain that what they receive would not pay for the trouble and labor of filling up all these reports, and far, very far indeed, from paying in the same ratio that the Doctor is paid for putting Trus-1888 of Separate Schools to so much unnecessary labor. And as a proof of my assertions, for the Winter half-year, the Trustees of the Separate School receivclout of the immense Government grant-having an aterage of 79 scholars -- the round sum of £8 2s 5d!!! a rery liberal aid indeed towards paying two Teach-

in conclusion, Mr. Editor, I entertain a well grounded hope, that if the Doctor continue to compand his medicine for his step-children, the Separate Schools, a little longer, with the same want of skill and disregard for justice, that either the Honorable members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province will have to grant the same justice to Catholics, respening the education of their children, as to other British subjects; or all lovers of humanity and justice will on one day or other rise up against Dr. Ryerson, and insist that he ought not to be a father over Common Schools, or a step-father over Separate ones. The current half-year will end the 30th of June next, after which I will inform you of the effects of the sweet sound of our new drum on the other side of Lake Onlario. Until then,

I remain, Mr. Editor. Mr. Educi, Sincerely yours, HIBERNICUS.

Brantford, May 1st, 1855.

The above is illustrative of the tactics by which the Methodist Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, hopes to abate the nuisance—as he considers it of Separate Schools for Catholics ;and afford a striking confirmation of the correctness of the opinion long ago enunciated by the TRUE Wirness—that no modification of the School Laws of Upper Canada will ever suffice to remedy the injustice of which the Catholies of that section of the Province complain, so long as the duty of interpreting, and applying, those laws is entrusted to one so notoriously hostile to separate schools, as is the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Methodist Superintendent. Of that gentleman's private character, we have no desire to say anything disrespectful. He may be, in his domestic relations most exemplary; he is, no doubt, a very clever man, though somewhat crotchety; but the active part he has always taken against separate shools, and his well known antipathy to Popery, render him eminently unqualified to discharge with justice and impartiality the functions of the important office with which he has been entrusted. We are very certain that a Catholic ecclesiastic would not be How then can it be supposed that Catholics can see, without indignation, the appointment of a Methodist minister to the same office?

Dr. Ryerson does not even seek to conceal his hostility to separate schools. He looks upon them as, at best, an evil, which, for the moment, may be tolerated; but which it is the duty of the Government to soppress at the earliest opportunity. It was in this spirit, that the existing provisions of the law—as he bimself admits-were conceived; and it is by means of these "existing provisions," as interpreted and administered by himself, that he hopes to bring about the discontinuance and abandonment of senarate schools. Not by direct legislation does he seek to effect this; but by exposing the supporters of the said schools, to nany legal quibbles and harassing annoyances, that, at last, they themselves shall be glad to get rid of the law which affords them such a very troublesome privilege.

It is now two years since the passing of the " Act Supplementary" by the "Hincks" Ministry; and we may refer to the columns of the TRUE WITNESS of that epoch, to show how correctly we then estimated the value of that pretended concession to the demands of Catholics, and how accurately we had calculated 118 results. The Canadien—the then ministerial organ-was very severe upon us at the time for our "oworthy suspicions; and accused as of making a factious opposition to the Government of the day. Well then; we have waited for two years, patiently - and what is the result? In the language of the Catholics of Upper Canada—from the highest dignitaries of the Church, to the humblest Catholic layman-it is now declared that the MAct Supplementary" is but "A SNARE AND A DELUSION;" whilst Dr. Ryerson

tampering with it, because, in his opinion—and he is no mean judge:

"The most and only effectual method of causing the ultimate discontinuance and abandonment of sematte schools, is, to retain the existing provisions of

chuckles over it with great glee, and deprecates all

the law on the subject."-Vide School Report. Here, in these words, we have the best possible ar- Matthew Fund.

gument for the immediate alteration of the "existing provisions of the law"-IF it be the intention of our Government not to denrive the Catholic minority of Upper Canada of the right to have separate schools. Here, too, we have an incontestible proof of the impropriety, the injustice, and the gross inconsistency, of retaining Dr. Ryerson in his present situation.

The law recognises the right of Catholics to separate schools, by making provision for their support. Now we will not suppose that the law deliberately recognises that which it holds to be wrong. The law therefore must recognise that any statute, clause of a statute, or interpretation thereof, which tends directly or indirectly, to cause the discontinuance of separate schools, perpetrates a torong upon their supporters. But the "existing provisions of the School Law"and the interpretation put upon them by Dr. Ryerson -do inevitably tend, by the admissions of the latter, to cause that discontinuance; and therefore, the " existing provisions" and the retention of Dr. Ryerson in office as Chief Superintendent, are a gross outrage" upon the admitted right of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada to have separate schools. Again we argue-Ir it is the intention of our Government to continue and perpetuate the separate school systemand, as Dr. Ryerson openly admits that, the effect of the "existing provisions," as by him interpreted and administered, is to cause its discontinuance and abandonment-it follows, as a logical consequence, that the said "existing provisions" should be immediately repealed-and the hostile policy of Dr. Ryerson defeated, by his dismissal from an office in which he behaves himself, not as an impartial magistrate, but as an active partisan, and as an opponent of the designs of the Government.

The Catholics of Upper Canada have, we repeat it, long waited patiently. But patience has its limits; and carried too far, ceases to be a virtue. It is now time that they should remember the "Resolution" passed in May of last year by the "Catholic Institute of Toronto-the Bishop of the Diocese presidingand adopted by the other "Institutes" of Upper Ca-

"That the Catholic Institute of Toronto pledges itself to oppose, by all constitutional means, the reelection of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters, ir, at the NEXT Session of the Provincial Parliament, full justice is not done to the Catholics of Western Canada with regard to the free working of their Separate Schools; and that this Institute invokes the sympathy and assistance of their fellow-Catholics in Eastern Canada, to promote this object."- Toronto

The Catholics of Canada then-il they are still of the same mind as they were when they adopted the above "Resolution" in May, 1854-will, at the close of the present Session of Parliament, have to ask themselves one or two important questions:-

I. What has been done towards securing "full justice to the Catholics of Western Canada with regard to the free working of their separate schools?" And, if nothing has been done:-

II. What is the duty of the Catholic electors of Canada towards the Ministry and their supporters, as laid down by the "Resolution" of the Catholic Institute of May, 1854?

We still hope and pray, that the conduct of the Ministry, even at this the eleventh hour, may be such as to enable the Catholics of Canada to answer both these questions in a satisfactory manner; and that they may not be reduced to the painful alternativeeither of opposing the Ministry-or of violating their most solemn engagements, and neglecting their most imperative duties.

We subjoin a nortion of an able article on the same subject from our excellent colemporary, the tolerated for one day, by the Protestant population of Catholic Citizen of Toronto; with whose opinions, Upper Canada, as Chief Superintendent of Educa- as to the duties of Catholics at the next election, we entirely coincide:

> "It is useless for Mr. Drummond, Mr. Cauchon, or Sir Allan N'Nab, or Mr. M'Donald of Kingston, or Mr. Cayley of Toronto, to calculate on further Catholic support, if they neglect the present opportunity of deserving it. If those who have climbed into Parliament, and into political power by Catholic votes, imagine that Catholics can overlook what involves the future moral and physical interests of their children, they will have reckoned without their host. Catholics, and more than others. Irish Catholics, while they scorn to purchase education at the expense of faith or morals, will still endure many and severe privations in order that the intellectual progress of their children may at least keep pace with those around them. We warn the party in power, our friends we would fain call them, that if they calculate on stultifying or stupifying or evading, the Irishman's love of justice, or keen preception of its violation, or if they hope be will lorget or forgive it, they will to their cost, in the day of need, learn that if the Irishman will resent an injury to his dog, the ungrateful fawning candidate for political confidence, who would use the power so obtained in order to degrade his patron's child below the level of the brute, dare not hope for a renewal of the confidence so ungratefully betrayed. A word to that portion of the Lower Canada representatives, of whose head we so lately rejoiced to find Mr. Cauchon. To them we say: Gentlemen, interests are at stake-to which we cannot be indifferent; for the Catholics of Western Canada, though anxious, as in justice bound, to protect the rights and properties of all, yet look up-on the spiritual and temporal we fare of their children as more imperatively demanding their protection, at any hazard, than even the most valuable or time-ho-nored institutions of theirne ighbors."—Catholic Citi-

Subscriptions to the Father Matthew Fund will be received at the Book Store of D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame Street, Montreal; at the Office of the TRUE WITNESS; at Mr. John O'Meara's; at the lava, Omar, Pashasis entrenched at Eupatoria, Odessa is menaged by our fleats. What can Russia do? Franklin House; and at the Office of B. Devlin, Could she suffer for any length of time without detri-Franklin House ; and at the Office of B. Devlin, Esq., Little St. James Street.

inst., at the Convent of the Hotel Dieu, in this city, Miss Bridget King and Miss Kennedy, made their solemn profession and took the perpetual vow in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Billaudel, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.—On the 22nd march, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal administered the Sacrament of Baptism, to a Turkish officer. Gemschid Raschid Bey-in the Chapel of the Roman College. The convert had been wounded and made prisoner by the Russians, during the Siege of Silistria. On his restoration to liberty, he went to Vienna and thence to Rome, where he had the happiness of being admitted into the Catholic Church.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we announce the death, this morning (May 1st) about five o'clock, of the Rev. J. F. Cannon, of the Catholic Church of this town. The highly esteemed and deeply lamented deceased has suffered, severely, for several months, from a disease of the lungs; so much so, that his Medical adviser, Dr. Bergin, for many weeks back, entertained no hopes of his recovery.-We believe it was the Rev. Gentleman's intention, had he been spared and had sufficient strength, to have proceeded to Europe in hope of restoration to health. But the Almighty decreed otherwise; and his large congregation, together with the community generally, now mourn the loss of a devoted Pastor, and a most warm hearted friend and amiable member of society. He breathed his last in a most tranquil state of mind-being attended, for some days back, by the Revs. G. A. Hay (of St. Andrews), and Marcoux (of St. Regis); his brother L. A. Cannon, Esq., of Quebec, Dr. Bergin, and several other devoted friends also surrounding his bed at the severance of of the "golden thread" which linked his existence with eternity .-He was 35 years of age-and had officiated in the Parish with (for his strength) by far the great assiduity-in fact to the total destruction of his constitution for the past twelve years. - Cornwall Frecholder May 1st.—R.I.P.

MAYNOOTH. - We read in the English Protestant press, that the appearance of the "Report" on Maynooth " has produced its natural effect—disgust and alarm;" with an increased determination to deprive Maynooth of the paltry pittance that it receives from the Government. A great Aggregate Protesting Meeting of the leading knaves and lanatics of the Empire is about to be held in London, to raise the cry against the Papists' College-" down with it, even to the ground."

This "natural effect"-as Protestants call itupon the Protestant public, of an official document which completely exonerates Maynooth from all the accusations of its enemies, reminds us of the "natural effect" wrought upon the Jewish rabble, during the trial of Jesus, when Pilot declared to the people -" I, having examined Him before you, have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof you accuse him; no nor yet Herod."-St. Luke xxiii., 14, 15. This judgment, wrung as it was by the force of truth from an unjust judge, immediately produced its natural effect—disgust and alarm" upon the Jews; who at once held a great Aggregate Meeting in Jerusalem; and becoming the more fierce, as their victim's innocence became more clearly manifest, cried out still more vehemently-" Away with him, away with him. Crucify him; Crucify him." Such has always been the "natural effect" of the publication of truth upon fools and knaves. It produces-

The Monitcur has given to the world what may be received as an official exposition of the policy of the Allies, and of the motives which led them to adopt the expedition of last autumn against Sebastopol. The writer-who is said to be the Emperor himself-thus explains the meaning of the "Third Point;" the non-acceptance of which by the Russians has led to the failure of the Peace Negotiations at the Vienna Conference. The object of the Allies being to secure Constantinople against an attack from

hatred, disgust, and alarm.

the Russian fleet; the writer contends that:-"France and England, in demanding Russia to limit her power in the Black Sea, or to neutralize that sea, are completely in their right. If that result was not obtained by peace or by war, such a peace would be ephemeral and such a war useless. And, let it be well observed, this demand for the limitation of Russian power, or for the neutralization of the Black Sea, does not respond only to Anglo-French interests; it responds also to the interests of Austria, for which the Danube, a commercial and military river, is a magnificent highway, open to her activity towards the Euxine and Asia. An argument is brought against this pretension which we do not think serious. It is said to the Allied Powers, 'You ask a concession from Russia, which at most might be the price of the surrender of Sebastopol; and that place is still held by the Russian army.' Our reply is this:— The law of nations grants that a portion of what is obtained by war may be kept by peace. We have not yet taken Sebastopol, that is true; but what is Sebastopol at the present moment to Russia? It is no longer a naval port—as her fleet sunk at the mouth of the harbor, or shut up behind that unpassable barrier, is withdrawn from the struggle. The Black Sea is the battlefield which we have won-or, if they like it, which has been abandoned to us by the enemy. The Russian flag could not show itself there. Our ships, and those of England and Turkey, navigate it in every sense. Its domination has changed hands. It has gone from Sebastopol to Constantinople.

"Who compels us to give up this pledge? Is not such a situation the very best we could have? And not only do we occupy the Black Sea, but we besiege Sebastopol, we are fortified at Kamiesch and at Balak-Java, Omar, Pasha; is entrenched at Eupatoria, Odessa is menaged by our fleets. What can Russia do? could she suffer for any length of time without detriment to her moral strength and without ruin to her moral strength and without ruin to her commerce, the blockade which will shut her up in every part of the Black Sea and in the Baltic? Could she live in that paralysis which in her strikes the vite Flahvin.

INFORMATE TOW WANTED,

OF ROBERT FLAHVIN; a boy of about six or seven years old, who landed at Quebec in August 1864; and since then, then, it is supposed, come to Montreal. The said Robert Ireland, and was sent for by his parents, who are living at Delaware, Obio, U.S. Any information given at this office will be thankfully received by the father of the said Robert she live in that paralysis which in her strikes the vite. We acknowledge the receipt of five shillings from commerce; the blockade which will shut her up in D. B. Heenan, Esq., Cornwall, in aid of the Father every part of the Black Sea and in the Baltic? Could

Religious Reception.—On Thursday, the 3rd | al principle of nations—that is to say, movement, action, the right of exporting and exchanging her produce, and which would condemn her to isolation, sterility, impotency, in the immensity of the empire? To ask Russia to limit her naval forces, or to neutralize the Black Sea-that is to say, to exclude therefrom all vessels of war of any nation whatsoever, is therefore to exact from her much less than what we have acquired by war, and which we could maintain without an effort. In fact, what does it require to prevent Russia from ever entering the Black Sea again? Four men-of-war of each of the maritime Powers, France, England, and Turkey. Such a cruising squadron would suffice to occupy the Black Sea, and to transplant its domination from the shores of the Crimea to the entrance of the Bosphorus.

"What Russia has lost, what she cannot recover by war, no matter how long, is her preponderance over the East. What she may legitimately ask, is a share of influence in the affairs of the world. She may find, if needs be, a coalition of all States to restrain her ambition; but no one wishes to humilate her. What is asked from her, Europe has the right, and it is its duty, to exact. If she grants it, the peace of the world is assured, the objects of the Allied Powers attained. If she refuses, war will continue and decide it.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE FAITH." Translated from the Italian of St. Alphonsus Maria De Liguori. Ed. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This volume contains a series of Meditations by St. Liguori on the Incarnation and Infancy of our Lord; and its perusal is well calculated to awaken in the heart of the reader profound sentiments of love and adoration towards Him, Who, for our sakes, was made man. It is neatly printed by Messrs. Dunigan of New York, and bears the "Imprimatur" of His Grace the Archbishop.

"BLIND AGRESE; OR, THE LITTLE SPOUSE OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT." By Cecilia Caddell. Messrs. Dunigan, New York.

An interesting little tale, offered by the authoress as a tribute of her homage to the Sacred Heart of

REVUE CRITIQUE DE L'HISTORIE DU CANADA DE M. GARNEAU." By M. Bibaud, jun., Professor of Law at St. Mary's College, Montreal. The Reviewer is very severe upon M. Garneau, whose inaccuracies he pitilessly exposes, and whose style he condemns as unsufted to the gravity of the historian. Without presuming to offer any opinion as to the merits of the controversy, we must say that M. Bibaud makes out apparently a very strong case

against M. Garneau,

CANADA Type Foundry .- It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's issue, that the Canada Type Foundry is now in full operation and being under the management of Mr. Thomas Guerin, who is an old and experienced type-founder, we entertain no doubt of its success, and beleive that it will fully realise its promises and be of advantage to the trade. To the enterprising proprietors of this new establishment we wish every success .- Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Johns, Sergt. M'Ginness, 2s 6d; Sandwich, H. Morin, £2; Prospect, M. Byrne, 6s 3d; W. Frampton, T. Fitzgerald, 3s 11d; M. Fitzgerald, 6s 1011; Vankleek Hill, T. Curran, 6s 3d; Cornwall, D. Heenan, 15s; Duffins Creek, L. Long, 10s; Farnham, Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, 10s; Sault aux Recollet, Rev. Mr. Vinet, £1 58.

Per. J. McDonald, Williamstown—Self, 12s 6d; A. McLellan, 12s 6d; R. McDonald 12s 6d; J. Mc-Donald, 15s; Summerville, R. Grant, 12s 6d. Per. D. P. McDonald, St. Raphaels—A. McDone!!, 6s 3d; N. Lancaster, J. McDonell, 6s 3d.

Per. C. Lawn, Compton—J. Farley, £1 5s.
Per. Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews, C. W.—M. O'.
Neill, 6s 3d; D. McDonell, S. H., 6s 3d; R. McDonell, L. M., 12s 6d.

Birth.

At Lundy Cottage, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Angus C. M. Macdonell, Esq., M. D., of a daughter. On Thursday, the 10th instant, the wife of J. M. Anderson, Esq., Clasical Teacher, of a son.

REMOVAL.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REMOVED TO No. 25, Notre Dame Street,

NEAR DONEGANI'S HOTEL.



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 hertofore 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 insertion; and send bill to H. R. Montreal, May 7th, 1865.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ear of FOREIGNOLINTE LibigENDElpain in ters and alors of ter FRANCE duby doing line, eoul

Parts, Monday, April 16. The Mondeur publishes the following as the words addressed yester-day by the Emperor to the deputies. Messrs. les Députés - I wished to bid you adieur don. before leaving, and to thank you for the support which you have given me in all the important laws

which I have presented to you during this session. "My absence will be of short duration. I think I shall be your interpreter, by assuring the government, of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain that you appreciate, as I do, all the advantages of the alliance with England ... (Yes, yes 2) 9 100

"We all desire peace, but on honorable conditions, and only in such case. If we are to continue the war I count upon your loyal support. ('Yes, yes.' ")

The Emperor's departure for the Crimea is now considered quite as certain as his journey to London. Everything is in the same state of preparation, and all ready to start at three hours notice. A letter from Marseilles announces that everything has been prepared in that port to receive his Majesty, and the letter speaks of the Emperor's departure as beyond all doubt.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Moniteur announces the opening of the universal exhibition on the 1st May.

GERMAN POWERS.

Writing from Vienna, the correspondent of the Times says :-

"The Imperial Government is said to have stated exactly how far it will go with the Western Powers, and hints which have been dropped induce me to believe that if the latter will be satisfied to leave the Russian fleet at its present strength, and to keep consuls in all the war ports in the Black Sea, the active assistance of Austria may be secured! Now, France, England, and Turkey have no want of supple statesmen, but it is difficult to suppose that one could be found who would be willing to patch up peace on such an unsatisfactory basis. My attention has been called to the fact that if the allies distrust Russia, they could keep a fleet of steamers at Gallipoli or Constantinople; but 'sase bind sase find,' is an excellent adage, and those States which are effectually deprived of the power of doing miselief are the only ones which deserve implicit confidence. If the Western Powers are resolved to insist on the neutrality of the Black Sea-and they can do no less-they must be fully prepared to continue the war without the assistance of Austria. To dissipate self-delusions is always a most unpleasant task, but my duties are imperative, and it must therefore be stated that Austria displays considerable inclination ' to back out,' and to leave England and France to settle the matter with Russia as they best can."

ALLEGED RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.—Despatches received at Vienna of the 17th of April, from Berlin, state that Russia proposed a renewal of the treaty with Turkey, limiting the ships of war in the Black Sea-each nation to have an equal number, the European Powers guaranteeing this engagement.

The Times thus defines the object of the "third

"The form to which the Third Point has at last been reduced is simply a demand upon Russia either to limit her own naval forces in the Black Sea or to consent to the exclusion of all naval forces from those waters; and, if such a condition as this be rejected, we must hold it to be an infallible proof of the insincerity of the Russian Government in the whole transaction. Whatever be the result of our land operations, it is certain that three or four ships. of each of the allied Powers are more than sufficient to colony of the Savoy railway, made his abjuration in deprive Russia, not only of her preponderance in the the Metropolitan Church of Chambory, and was re-Black Sea, but of the power of showing her slag ceived into the bosom of the Catholic Church by the there at all. Practically, we are able, without any Rev. Father Delvigne in the presence of a large serious effort of war, to annihilate her maritime power and her commercial marine altogether, both in the Black Sea and in the Baltic. That weapon with which she threatened the Bosphorus has already been almost destroyed. We may consent, by peace, to give back to Russia the right of navigating the Black Sea, which she has de facto lost; but this concession is made on an assurance that she will not use that right again to the detriment of Turkey or of other States. By land Russia may perhaps boast that her defence of Sebastopol has as yet equalled the vigor of our attack, although she has been signally beaten in two pitched battles and many severe engagements; but the Third Point concerns exclusively the Black and it is not amiss to remember that we are talking of a sea which is entirely at this time in our own pos-

PRUSSIA.

Our (Times) Prussian correspondent writes on the 14th: - "Travellers just returned from Riga state that 2,000 men, partly convicts and partly troops and additional troops are to arrive very shortly. A again, and their cargoes in process of being conveyed 45,000 bales of flax, each weighing four cwt., lying Courland and Esthland growth. There are still

yesterday as Itulasted four hours and a half: It concluded by the adjournment of the Conference sine Drouyn de: Lhuys bave takén leave of the Emperor: Lord John Russell leaves this on Monday for Lon-

THE SOME PARTIES STATE OF THE S

.It is rumored generally throughout Germany that! the Russians have been laying in stores of provisions for a period of 18 months in the fortresses of Sweaborg, Helsingfors, Cronstadt, Revel, Wiborg, and other places of defence along their sea coasts, and sinking, besides, vessels and other objects to prevent any hostile ships approaching them. Much apprehension is entertained of the allies effecting a landing. and laying siege to some of these places; for, otherwise, they would hardly have found it necessary to impose on the already oppressed Baltic provinces an army of 140,000 men.

Military letters from Vienna warn us that Russia is putting forth her utmost strength in the Crimea, and express doubts whether the real force of the Czar's army in that peninsula, and of the corps marching daily into it, is properly estimated in England either by the government or by the public. Much astonishment is expressed that the English can expect to obtain success by negociation, when their diplomacy is so ill-supported by military actirity at home as well as in the Crimea:

BERLIN, April 16 .- The state of health of the Dowager Empress of Russia, which, always delicate, was expected to give way entirely on the death of her consort, is now satisfactory. - The Polish paper Czas states that all the bridges on the Lower Neva, which are built of granite, have been thrown down, and their materials cast into the stream, so as to make it impassable for vessels of any depth. The Russian fleet is armed ready for battle, and well stocked with provisions: two divisions are in Cronstadt, and one at Sweaborg and Revel.

A Russian lady has been captured making drawings of the French trenches. She will be sent to Malta. She said her husband, named Boninoff, was killed at Alma, and she has since acted as a volunteer spy.

HAMBURG, April 20 .- Admiral Saunders Dundas, with twelve sail of the line, four frigates, and six corvettes, (all steamers,) has entered the port of Kiel. ľťaly.

ACCIDENT TO THE POPE .- The following is an account of a narrow escape of his Holiness:

"ROME, APRIL 13 .- The floor of the great half great hall of the Convent of St. Agnes, near Rome, gave way last evening while the Holy Father and several persons were there, all of whom went down with it. His Holiness escaped unhurt; but Cardinal Antonelli and General Montreal, the commandant of the French division, received some slight contusions."

The Moniteur mentions the name of Cardinal Patrizi as having received a contusion. The Univers, which has received a private account of the accident by telegraph, says that several pupils of the Propaganda were also hurt, but not seriously.

On Sunday, 25th ult., in the Basilica of the Twelve Apostles, His Eminence Cardinal Cosimo Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, assisted by the Archbishop of Nicomedia and the Bishop of Montreal, in Lower Canada, conferred the episcopal consecration on Mgr. Rosati, Bishop Elect of Todi, and on Mgr. Rodilossi, Bishop Elect of Alatri. - L'Univers.

Conversion.—The Courrier des Alpes has the following under the date of Chamberg, April 10th: -"This morning the Rev. John Pynder Wright, an Anglican minister, and chaplain to the English concourse of the faithful attracted by the interesting ceremony. At the baptismal font Mr. Wright took the name of William Augustin Mary, the Marquis Costa de Beauregard and the Marchioness de la Serraz standing as sponsors.

THE SARDINIAN CONTINGENT.—The Sardinian steam frigate Costituzione lest Genoa on the 11th for Constantinople, with part of the staff of the engineer corps of the Piedmontese expedition, and a number of medical officers.

TURKEY.

Here is an unwilling testimony to the success of Catholic zeal in the East—the correspondent of a London Conservative journal :-

Constantinople, March 29.—It has on several occasions been pointed out to you that the Catholic missionaries are doing wonders in this country. Their success is great, but it is not a matter of surprise to impartial observers. The Catholic priests are numerous in the Levant; they penetrate into every house in which one of their flock is to be found, and are working most assiduously at the fortifications of by the aid of subterfuge obtain access in those of the the harbor; new works are being added to those natives belonging to other communities. Their conalready in existence. Guns of heavy calibre are duct is wily and Jesuitical; they circulate books and arriving every day for the armament of these works, tracts, together with profane publications. In the execution of their duty their conduct is admirable. number of vessels that had been freighted during the They disguise their manœuvres under charity, on winter at Dunamunde and Riga, in the hopes of their every occasion of joy or sorrow they are present, to could give utterance to it in the terms that should be getting off early in the spring, are now being unloaded; heighten the one or alleviate the other. They have most fittingly applied to both. at a vast expense established schools where youths, to the land frontier; nevertheless, there are at least high and low, are educated with care; whilst others for girls are open where the daughter of the richest there waiting for conveyance, for the most part of pay only, £15 a year, for the middle class only £6, and the girls of the poor nothing, for board, lodging larger quantities of goods lying at St. Petersburg, and education, hundreds of day scholars being inand in places further removed, the conveyance of structed gratis. Nor is this all; they have at the which to the frontier has been made all but impos- Convent of St. Benoit a dispensary, where the poor sible by the high prices of carriage; it is intended, receive medical treatment, and medicines, money however, in the spring, to cause their to be conveyed and clothes, at the expense of the society. Last

rejected; and even splenetic persons; who have not in daughter's guest the religion of the last made, thingithe matter with them, receive bread pills and the most fill the most fill as he is certainly the die in consequence of Russia shaving absolutely re- are turned away in glee. Their Sisters of Mercy most illustrious living member of the Order of the jected oury demands; Dord John Russell and Mercy numerous; and not only attend the hospitals. butiseek fout the poor and needy to administer to their earthly and spiritual wants. Now, what can Protestant missionaries do in competition with such ample of the Queen, the anti-Celibacy-clergy Prince, pains-taking people? The American Society has a the Duchess of Kent, &c.; are now in enthusiastic raptures of delight at seeing one who is such a stringent unholder of what is considered to be made and unholder of what is considered. gentlemen; of great acquirements, and who have donewonders with the Armenians. But England has done? nothing at all all hereafter any missionaries should be sent out, let them, line additions to the distribution of Bibles, fix their eyes upon the Catholic clergy and Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church be, as we "idoilikewise " he was to have a second of the

Accounts from Bucharest give details of gross atrocities on the part of the Austrian soldiers in the Principalities, ill-treating and even murdering the inhabitants who oppose their licentious doing A collision had taken place, which resulted in 300 Austrians and 50 Roumans being left dead on the field. A postcript says, "The number of victims of the brutality of the Austrians hitherto known is 247."

The French Emperor landed at Dover on the 16th ult., and was most enthusiastically received. The Dublin Telegraph has some pertinent remarks on this adulation of a Catholic Sovereign by the Anti-Catholic people of England:-

"Upon no occasion, in all the annals of royal fetes of magnificence, and of public exhibitions of popular enthusiasm, has there ever been witnessed any scenes of gorgeous display and universal jubilee to equal those which met and greeted the Emperor Napoleon III., and Empress Eugenie, upon their arrival and progress through England. Protestant England' has been in ecstacies. Its rapture has known no moderation—its lavors of delight has been exuberant. It sees a Roman Catholic Emperor in the British Court, and its symbol of homage is Prince Albert-the anticelibacy-clergy Prince Albert-bending on his knees to arrange the Order of the Garter upon the Roman Catholic French Emperor!

Is Protestant England' sincere in such an exhibition? Is its joy real? Is its delight a fact, or is it

plauded in the streets, and so feted in the Court, and the earth they tread is warm and dry, and the atmos at the same time that the mere mention in the Law phere they are exposed to pure and mild. It is im-Courts of England that a man is a Roman Catholic should be tantamount to a devial to him of justice?

"If it be enough to say of one man that he is a Roman Catholic-a Prince of the Roman Catholic tholics are shocked. Owing to the freezing nature of Church-a Cardinal, or an Archbishop, or a Bishop, our climate, which forces the shivering mendicant to or a Priest: if it is sufficient to put him beyond the pale of the law—that he is sure, being so known as a Roman Catholic, to receive no justice from the Bench and no mercy from 'a Protestant Jury!' how comes it that when another man, who has made himself known as a Roman Catholic, comes to England— Protestant England'-from the jurymen who condemned a Cardinal, and the Judge who tried the Rev. Dr. Newman, up to the German Protestant Prince Consort-should show themselves ready to idolise a Roman Catholic, as if the Roman Catholic were a species of divinity.

"How can there be at the same time with consistency and in sincerity the same desire to persecute and to worship a Roman Catholic?

"There must be hypocrisy and villainy somewhere. On which side is it? Either the bigotry is simulated, that is, men for some base, personal, selfish purposes of their own must pretend to hate Catholicity, as Prince Albert made a speech against the celibacy of Priests to conciliate Protestant England, when he became unpopular; or, really hating it-unable to endure and to tolerate it-will yet, for the purpose of thirds of the inhabitants, who amount in all to 53,584, cajoling a political ally, assume a love they do not feel, and pretend an affection which, though expressed in words, and works, and deeds, is not in their hearts.

"Which of these two parts are we to assign to Protestant England? "On either side, we maintain, there is hypocrisy

and villainy. On which side is it?

"Let us see if we can test it by a simple incident, which has occurred at one of the many anti-Catholic meetings that have taken place in Dublin during the past week, and at which there have acted as chairmen Lord Roden, of Dolly's Brae; Mr. Justice Jackson, of the Common Pleas; Mr. G. A. Hamilton; Lord Mayor Boyce, who has gone to London to worship the Roman Catholic Emperor; Mr. Vance, of Leeds, M. P. for Dublin; and other notabilities.

"At one of those meetings a man named Fleury made a speech, and from that speech, as reported in Saunders (April 16), we take the following extract.-It will be seen that it refers to the religion, not only of the people of Ireland, but also to the religion of the Emperor and Empress of the French, now the guests of Queen Victoria and of the people of England:-

""Sometimes we have a Tory Government; they give away situations to parties of opposite persuasions and politics. I have none of that sort of principle.-I will never give a situation to a Roman Catholic as long as I live; it is contrary to principle; we want to destroy Romanism as best we can. The gentleman who preceded me said that Romanism is only the religion of nature. He will not be annoyed with me out of a hear of ordine and broiled on the coals. This for saying that that is not true. It is the master piece of Satin, invented in Hell. It is the grand craft of the Devil, and by virtue of it the archfiend keeps Roman Catholies in his power, and under the dominion of his to purchase food, and terrified the alarmed donor by chains.

"We will make no comment on such language asthis. We shall not characterise it nor, the man who

notice to the fact that the man who spoke this language is not merely a Boyce-Lord-Mayor chaplain, but permanent chaplain to the Molyneux Asylum—that the mother of the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, is the patroness of the same institution!!! So that these words the words spoken by Mr. Fleury, the Duchess of Kent's chaplain for the Molyneux Asylum, have in them a sort of semi-royal authority, that is, as long as Mr. Fleury is permitted to hold a position in connection with the name of her Royal Highness, or that her others, catechised by Mr. Vanderkiste, and persuaded

enr Castle as being the truth-how comes it that all England-all Protestant England-incited by the exupholder of what is considered 'the master piece of Salan; that he replaced on the throne the head of the Catholic religion, from which Minto, Protestant England, and their Italian infidel minions, had plotted to deprive his Holiness; or, if this description of the Most trust it is, considered by the Ducliess of Kent (once instly respected for her liberality), as being utterly false, then, we Catholics, Roman Catholics, may venture to ask, shall not the man who made use of such language be publicly discarded either by compelling him to resign his present office, or by her Royal High ness withdrawing her hitherto honoured name from all

ness withdrawing per ninerto nonoured name from all connexion with promulgator of such sentiments?

The test of hypocrisy—if there be hypocrisy—will be to see the most abject homage paid to the Roman Catholic Emperor, and yet the vilifier of the religion of the Roman Catholic Emperor patronised by those who pay their homage to his Majesty.

SAVAGES OF CIVILISATION.

Some of the hideous mysteries underlying London ife, are thus revealed by a writer in the Tablet :-

It seems that London, which sends out missioners to every land, stands itself in need of missioners. Pagans and savages are the objects of missionary zeal, and London, like missionary lands, swarms with Pagans and savages. The savages of Protestant London live, like the savages of Pagan Africa, in dens, a term which describes a robber's cave, a wild beast's lair. and a London gin-shop.

Considered externally, the squalid and hideous anpearance of the savages of civilization grieves the eye and harrows the feelings. Mendicancy equally exists in Catholic and Protestant countries. Society seems incapable of getting rid of mendicants, but it is impossible to compare these moving masses of rags, so melancholy and so hideous, with the mendicants of mere simulation?—a scandalous piece of slavish my poerisy, apparently worshipping what it loathes, and bowing down with the body before that which in its those classic lands of mendicancy—Spain, Italy, and the South of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the aspect of beggary is never the south of France—the so disgusting and revolting. If their feet are barn phere they are exposed to pure and mild. It is impossible for the Englishman, however, to be reconciled to the mendicant of his native country, and he accordingly treats him with a brotality at which Cahuddle himself up in tatters, the British beggar is not merely shocking but absurd, and the English populace is accordingly the most repulsive in Christendom. Twas this hideous pupulace, however, which M. Vanderkiste was selected to catechise and preach to. If the success of Protestant missions in foreign lands may be judged by that of M. Vanderkiste at home, Protestant missions cannot be very successful. Though a few meagre anecdotes are thinly scattered through the book of converted robbers, virtuous beggars, and repentant Magdalens, these are only exceptions. The heart of the populace is stony and shut up, they are blind and deaf to spiritual things. "The minsionaries," says Mr. Vanderkiste, "were too few in number." Those who read his book will, nevertheless, feel inclined to ask whether it would not be better to increase the Protestant constables rather than the Protestant missionaries in London?

Clerkenwell was the scene of Mr., Vanderkiste's labors, perhaps the vilest district in London, swarming with thieves and trampers, and crowded with gin shops, and haunted by dealers in stolen goods. Twoare plunged into the most abject destitution. When pestilence sweeps through this district nothing can be more appalling than the loss of life. The cholera in 1849 slew a hundred a day, and raged for twelve months in Clerkenwell. Its fifty thousand souls to whom Mr. Vanderkiste confine his attention are only, however, a diminutive fraction of the mass of misery which welters in the great metropolis. If the experience of all his brethren were published, what a dreadful picture of London should we possess. Their is perpetrated by children scarcely weaned from the breast; they are busy in nocturnal expeditions, and lend a helping hand in homicide. The more peaceably disposed bury themselves in public-houses, where they stifle the agonies of hunger with the bacchana-lian maxim, 'a drop of gin will make you gay." Children are beaten by their drunken mothers if they do not repeat obscene words and horrible blasphemies. As warm of light-fingered vagabonds, adopting the Spartan principle which legalised theft when unattended by detection, pester the shopkeepers to such a degree as to render business very difficult in Clerkenwell. All the rapscallions with which Clerkenwell crawls, whether honest baggars or arrant thieves, have only straw for a bed, rags for clothing, and are ever termented by the knawings of hunger. Visiting a family in Fryingpan-alley, Vanderkiste found the husband eagerly engaged in gnawing some black object. He hesitated when asked what it was, but at last stammered out that it was a bone ne had rooted family was literally in the agonies of starvation; they had eaten nothing for two days, When a little money was given them by their visitor they flew in mad haste the eager voracity with which they convulsively duvored the viands.

The physical sensations of a man who has eaten nothing for three days were described to Mr. Vanderkiste by a gypsy-"It is easy to sustain the first day's "We point attention to the words themselves for a hunger provided you have a quid of tobacco; the se-somewhat different purpose. We desire to attract could day is awful? On the third day the pain is less intense; but your weakness, augments to such a degree that you seem at every step ready to swoon away

and vanish." The author reductantly confesses that the poor Irish. are the most religious of the London poor. To the astonishment of Mr. Vanderkiste, men of a very different rank manifested this touching veneration for the Church viz., the refugees from Poland, Italy, and Hungary ... A young Popish dieutenantiwas, amongst inland for the benefit of canal navigation. The Anglican Credo. "But this conversation Vienna, April 22:—The 12th Conference was held is string of Turks, Jews, Armenians, &c. No one is with the use of such language as regard the religion was not profound," says Mr. Vanderkiste, "it was

only a flickering lamp-a dying flame." While lying on his deathbed, and muttering the Protestant prayers, scollections of the Catholic worship came wildering over the brain of the exile, and he touchingly implored Mr. Vanderkiste, to the no small (mortification of the latter to give him a crucifix to kiss.

mal farce with this title was brought out at one of the the last evening, in which characters bearing the names of legislators which have recently become tamillar, figure in broadly amusing positions. The laughter with which the coarse humor of the piece was received, shows how universal in the community is the sentiment of disapprobation at the behaviour which forms the basis of the fun:

SET THEE TO A NUNNERY !- A FRANKENT OF A PARCE.

Mears HYSOP, SNAVE, RULLSPIRY, Members of the "Rump Parlin-NEATSFOOT, ORANGEPIP, Rev. Mr. WHELPLEY, A SISTER "LADY SUPERIOR." A SMALL GIRL. Dining Room in the Boarding House of Mrs. Spitchkock. Several of the "Rump" at Table.

Neatsfoot-Hyssop, 'tis near the hour, and duty calls ! What's pumpkin-pie to patriots full feasted? Reserve the knife, sharp whetted on thy teeth, For bigots' blood, for raging papal bulls !

II.—Neutshoot, I've fit ere now, but never fasting. To home, on muster-days, I learned to victors, Nor in Death's jaws forgot the staff of life.

Therefore, with your fuir leave, Pll pie again;
Then I'm your man, with peanuts in my pouch. Where's Bullspry?

Where's Buispry i

N.—He watcheth at the door,
Will one of those ill-weeks that do not grow apace,
A rank long-nine, within his eloquent lips;
And Snave is chatting with the charioteer,
Who guides the four horse buss; a man of mark.
I know him well, and great on table turning.
I've seen him, when the fit was on him, shake
One all toe shivers. Gods, llow he did shake!
Again, I've seen him, in an earnest mood,
Go forth and fly a table like a kite,
It rose, it soured, it ducked and dived, until
Cloud-wet, it fluttered home at his command.
On Wednesday next this marvel-medium will
Perform his master-feat 'At midnight, on the hill,
Where you tall shaft stands eloquently mate, Where you tall shaft stands cloquently mute, He'll meet a few choice spirits; then and there, (It it so be the night shall be obscure enow,) He doth engage to urge his ponderous buss, Drawn by six horse-hair solas, (made by Blake,) Right up the monument's smooth granite side, And down the other. The tickets are live dollars. I'll give you one to vote my little bill. Here, take it, but keep dark—wilt swear?

Hys.—Being a member of the church, I can't. But count upon me.

(Enter Orangepip)—Ho, within, I say, Is this a time for men to set and guzzle? Rise up, forget your money's worth and let Dame Spitchcock make a trifle on this meal! They wait without, impatient of delay, And tarry but for you. We are all here, And with us seven are seventeen outsiders— Rare chaps and ripe for frolic. Just enow To fill two busses; one of which will be Surrendered up to smokers; but the other is for the Reverend Mr. Whelpley's use. And brethren of his kidney who are weak Of eye and stomach for such fumes.

Neats .- We come! but come! but tell me, are ye armed Are ye prepared to battle in the right?

Consider, that once within the walls

That grimly guard the precincts from without,
The drawbridge down and the portcullis up,
Who knows what hideous perils may await
Our venturous friends, rushing they know not where? We are 'know-nothings'—and we nothing know What snares and pitalls there may be contrived By Jesuit craft and priestly fell device To haffle us. These females may o'ermatch us lly multitude and Amazonian force; Bite, scratch, tear hair, rend from our backs Our very shirts, and with their bloody shreds Compile base bandages to bind our hands l-Then, at the word these shricking Furies yell, Forth bursts some raving Irish Culiban To wreak the rage by recking whisky fired.
Then we, supine, are one by one in turn,
Borne in this monster's arms to enverus underground,
To dungeous very dark and horrible, Wherein to vent our groans, until the doom of each shall be awarded by the Pope. Meantime they'd screw our thumbs, Prick us with pins, make faces at us, Take our tobacco and our jack-knives, And make us wreiched, even to'tha That we should crave the Pope to kill us Right off or let us join his church !-Say, have ye mused these things, O Orangepip!
O.—Well, horse, I have, I rather guss. And so
Ye see, since there be nineteen gals,
All told, while we are only seven, I've gone and raised a stal wart set of men To back us up; and as twelve gals
Are less than filteen years of age (1'm told), I quess we'll put the matter through as easy. As easy as the fellow knew his father.

Neats .- Oh, Mr. Orangepip, you do beat all. I guess You'd lick the Grand Inquisitor himself, And learn him how to burn folks !

Come on ! .. (Exeunt omnes.)

SCENE II. Acorn street, Roxville, Turnpike. Small house. Members of "the Rump" and outsiders leave the 'busses, enveloped in grey shawls with steel plus. Boys gather like flies.

Mr. Bullspry.—My friends, you see the horner's nest afore

you,
And there are several hornets looking out.
I don't deny but what this here is serious; Of course it is a pesky business, and perhaps.

We'none of us may live to draw our pay and mileage.

But, if it be so, I myself am ready—
Yes, Bullspiry will die a blessed martyr, Your stakes, your racks, your red hot pincers.
Alarm him not. He'll die like William Poole,
A true American? Them is my sentiments.
Pli thank you, Mr. Whelpley, for a quid.
Here goes! (Rings the bill.)
(Little girl opens, the crowd enter over her body.)

A Sister-What seek ye, sirs? who are ye? Bull.—Marm, we're the state of Massachusetts.

We are a jint committee of inspection
Come to inspect you, innem, and overhaul
Your Popish premises inside and out,
Up stairs and down. The people' want to know
What you're adoin! of had what's your names,
How old you be and where you come from.

They've sent me; I am Mr. Bullspiry,
And all these gentlemen to look you up.

We're bound to see if you're good looking.
What kind of clothes you wear, and what you've got
For dimier, your worship and your washing.
Your rosnres, your hair brushes, and all your stuff
Is got to be looked into acd reported on
I take if, marm, that you're the Lindy Abbosss,
Lady Superior, or what d'ye call it;
Now where's the wictims !—where's them gals t Bull.-Marmi we're the state of Massachusetts. La spose you've got the creatures stowed away; and surject this tollow, while and was a stowed away; and surject this tollow, while to the creatures stowed away; and surject this tollow, while tollow, while to the creatures stowed away; and surject the

We'll leave no crook nor cranny unexplored-No jutty, frieze or coigne o'vantage, But we will find this nest of fledgelings.

Sister-Sirs, we are feeble women, not of this world; Poor, penitent, recluse, we worship God, And seek to do no wrong. For your errand, , We are at a loss.

Hyssop—Lead the way, marm;
Don't stop to bandy words with Massachusetts!

Snave.—What a queer smell comes up1, Perchance.
Upon the spit some heretic revolves!

Whelp—Walk this way, gentlemen; here is their chapel, Don't dost your wide-awakes in such a den. This is Dagon's temple, here his shibboleth Goes on. Here is the holy water jug, and here The pictures and the idols decked with gauds. The pictures and the idois decked with gauds.
God frowns, marm, on all this, he does!
He doesn't like it. 'Taint agreeable to him.
No, not a mite. He'd rather not be worshipped,
Than worshipped so. Be you a spinster, marm?
For, it you be, marm, you are throwed away
In this here convent. Pray, don't go, marm.

Hyssop—I've been up stairs and poked round everywhere, I looked into the closets, underneath the beds, Behind the doors, where clothes bags hung, Ransacked the bureaux, read all papers. And tasted something in a bottle. 'Twas sour.

Bull.-I hope you ain't got pisened. Hyssop-I guess not. Hysop—I guess not.

I found the gals all huddled in a room.

Come, Brother Whelpley, let's go stir 'em up.

Some on 'em ain't bad looking, now, I tell ye—

Come, gentlemen, advance, I'll show the way.

I patted the old woman on the back

And catechised her some—

(Exeunt omnes.) Shrieks from within. Curtain falls.

PROTESTANT CIVILIZATION.—The Free Press observs, in an article on Know-Nothingism, as developed in Massachusetts, "Protestantism spreads with the spread of civilization, and advances with the advance of freedom." We should be curious to learn from our esteemed cotemporary, what is the prevailing religion in Massachusetts, and what evidences of this Protestant civilization does its history supply? That history tells us that Quakers and Baptists had their heretical opinions choked out by hanging, which is, we suppose, an institution of Protestant civilization. We read that Roger Williams had to flee to save himself from a like fate. We know that under the shadow of Bunker-Hill stand the blackened tuins of Charleston Convent, fired in 1834, by a Protestant population, excited to the outrage by the impossioned harangues of Protestant ministers, and the inflammatory appeals of a Protestant press. These persecutions were perpetrated in the past times by Protestant puritans, "Pilgrim Fathers" as they are termed by their admiring descendants, who came to this wilderness land to avoid persecution for religion's sake, and scarcely a week elapses, without furnishing evidence that the same spirit of Protestant civilization still animates We regard Know-Nothingism as a development of Protestantism; we see it represented in the Legislature of that State by some forty Protestant ministers, and we look upon the Roxbury affair as andther illustration of that peculiar spirit of civilization introduced by the Pilgrim Fathers, of which the history of Massachusetts abounds in evidences, from that cold 22nd day of December, 1662, when, at Dover, Anne Coleman, Mary Tomkins, and Alice Ambrose, were tied to a cart tail, stripped naked from their waists upwards, and whipped upon their naked backs, through eleven towns, a distance of 80 miles, while, as Sewell tells us, the parson at Dover looked on and laughed-down to March, 1855, when a profligate party of their legislative ruffians entered the peaceful abode of a few unprotected pious ladies, and avail themselves of their defenceless position to outrage and insult them. Either Know-Nothingism is an older institution than is generally supposed; or the persecuting spirit of "Protestant civilization" has undergone no change-still as always consistent with itself fi erce, bitter, unrelenting.

A grand expose of American licentiousness has just been made through the agency of the police. A few days ago the moyor received information that a dwelling in Greene street, occupied by a family reputed to be 'respectable' was in fact an assignation house .-The hint came from a young lady, who stated that an attempt had been made to inveigle her into the place for improper purposes. The mayor at once instructed a trusty officer to investigate the matter, and the result was some particularly "awful disclosures." Twenty five ladies, of the Fifth Avenue grade, are said to be implicated in the immoral doings at the Greene-street establishment: of thirteen of these the names and residences have been ascertained by the police. Penniless frailty cannot traverse the streets at night without the peril of arrests and the Penitentiary, but rich Mrs. Potiphars, closely veiled, meet un-Joseph-like gentle--Greene street, in broad daylight with perfect impunity. Such is life. - N. Y. Dutch-

Who are the Enemies of Catholics?—The Mis. Patterson, (the disreputable female who figured in Lowell with Hiss,) was formerly Priscilla Blood, and was married to Mr. Patterson shortly after the trial of Albert J. Turrell for the murder of Maria Bickford. Mr. Patterson and Miss Blood were both in the house where the murder was committed, on the night that it took place, and the lady figured somewhat conspicu-ously at the trial. The gentleman in question was a flutist, a member of the National Orchestra, and also of the Musical Fund Society, but was expelled shortly after his marriage; he having been sent to the House of Correction for being guilty of indecent conduct upon the Common. - Boston Times.

ACHILLI.—This unfortunate man has recently been in New Orleans. The Creole says :- " True, his lectures were thinly attended-while immense crowds attended Dr. Brownson's."-This is creditable to New Orleans, and the stage of the s

And American Hebrew Society? for the conversion of the Jews, has been formed by a few of our weak-minited citizens, who need conversion themsolves almost, as much, as the Israelites .- American Cell strapeg of as a transporter of the first of the

Tus Kon-Thook -There is a strange and gloomy superstition, in India respecting the possession of the Koh-i-noor-that famous diamond which all England went mad to see the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park, and which the Hindoos say entails ruin and destriction on every dynasty that possesses it. This is the history, so far as it can be traced. Badd that as in worms. He is you

As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermituge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been sleadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

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Montreal, May 9.

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MISS E. J. WILSON wishes to inform parents and guardians, that she intends OPENING a SCHOOL for young LADIES, on the 15th instant; and will be prepared to Teach the common and higher branches of an English Education. Also, Lessons given on the Piano.

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May, 1855.

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Students open, as usual, at 4 o'clock P.M. Montreal, April 23, 1855.

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48, Bonsecours Market.

Montreal, April 19, 1855.

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Montreal, March, 15, 1855.

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WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE. ONE large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with ONE large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with blinds and double windlows, grates, &c., Also, a good Well of spring water, a. Tank in the cellar for rain water, a. Garden, Stables, Sheds, &c., It is pleasantly situated near ther new Victoria Bridge, now in the course of erection, and near the public works on the Canal.

Also, TWO good substantial new BRICK, HOUSES, contiguous to the above the near the property to the inconsistency of the property of t

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

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Mr. HARREST STRAND FOR SALE, monther 1507 & Several BUILDING LOTS in the neighborhood. Teb. 22, 1855.

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