## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serree peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.

Additional comments /

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

$\square$
Coloured pages / Pages de couleur

Pages damaged / Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurees et/ou pelliculees
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquees
Pages detached / Pages détachées

## Showthrough / Transparence

Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

$\square$
Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas eté numérisées.

#  

# GATHOLIC CHRONIGLE 

OL. $\mathbf{V}$.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855

NO. 39

## dIARY OF THE SIEGE.

Athough our operations by land have not yet had oll the success ve had at one lime anticipated, the last intelligence from the Crimea strengthens our
tones that from the 9 th of April operations of a more fiples that from the. 9th of April operations of a more
alive nature hare reconmenced. Some days must astive nature hare reconmenced. Some days must
alapse before the full effect of the fire which lias oppoed upon the place can be ascertained, and the longer it can be continued the more reason we bave
to expect that the guns of the enemy will be overto expect Inat he gans of the enemy will be over porered. In any ease this bombarument must bring
to a crisis, and probably to a close, the siege operato a crisis, and prodably to a close, the siege opera-
tions as they hape liitierto beell carried on; for, if bhe place cannot be taken now in this manner, it is high time to vary the plan of attack. The allied army is namant troopse who hare survired the rigor of the winter, and partly from the reiuforcements it has received. The use to be made of this powerful force is, therefore, one of the most important subject
which can engage the allied Governments, and it is probably for the purnose of laking part in this discussion that the Emperor is accompanied by that able and experienced officer Marshal Vaillant. But in the execution of lhese plans, whatever they may
be, we have no doubt thit the Imperor reserves to be, we have no doubt thit the Temperor reserves to
inself a more active part. It is generally beliered bat the visit to Englaud will be followell by his de patture for the seat of war immedialely after the
opening of the Paris Explibition; and, althnuglo we ere at lirst opposed to the adventurous character of soclian expedition, the want of authority has since become so manifest in the allied armies, that we sliall tiem. with satisfacticn any measure calculated to give
in wore active and decisive effect to the operations of wore active and decisive effect
the onsuing campaign. - Times.
Heights before Sebastopol, April 2nd.-The French, who have hitherto enjoyed comparative repose, are now very hardly worked. They have three dights out of se ven in the trenches, and talge twentybur hours at a time, as our men do. In proportion sthey are employed our overworls diminishes. It is
erident that with unlimited means of renewing their dident that with unlimited means of renewing their
batteries and guns, the Russians will always be able batteries and guns, the Russians will always be able in the allied armies unless our artillerymen are able $\infty$ erery occasion to establish a superiority of fre. Our approaches almost lead us to the adranced Rusnun worls. On Sunday the English engineers threw on a trench within 150 yards of the Garden Battery, The sentries posted along in the front entered into that kind of rough joking with the Russians which is popularly called "chaffing," and the pickets were
not more than sixty yards from each other. Although the Russians had a line of double sentries in front of he Russians liad a line of louble sentries in ront of
thembering at least 200 men, they did not this work; pumbering a least 200 men, they did not
attempt to disturb our operations. This indifference arose either from confidence in their own strenglh aod contempt of the enemy, or from negligence and
mant of military enternrise. Their principal efforts for the last two days have been directed to the Freach sorits on the right, which they shell incessally. Our allies do not care to return the fire.
They are busied in making their approaches and preThey are busied in making their approaches and pre-
pring their batteries. The Russians sometimes use paring their batteries. The Russians sonetimes use
rerr heavy charges of powder, and propel their shot rery heavy charges of powder, and propel their shot
milh extraordinary force. As an instance of this I may mention thiat the day before yesterday a 68 poind shot from the Redan passed right through the parapet of our battery, where it was from eighteen to weaty feet thick, and struck down, but did not kill, ${ }^{1}$ gunner inside the wark. They have some excellent artillerymen, and their practice with different charges of powder 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 bave the best fuzes in the morld i but the fact is that great complaints hare been made respecting some of the articles of that kind supplied to our gunners, We have, I am told, kiad supphied to our gunners,
fuzes made in 1798 and 1804 ; but, old as thesc are, they are better than the fuzes of 1853 and 1854 .
There tras another alarm of fire in Baiaklava last night. A wout 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 harWho were on cuty, hastened down to the spot, and were speedily followed by a fatigue party of the 71st Regimemt; but the scamen and people on store had already hegun'to pulf doivn the shed. Boats from
the Yesivius, with joivder to blow up the building, under Lieutenant Sullivan; from the Caradoc, under Mr. Sikeat, and from several merchant vessels, at Move put off and landed their crevs. - Admiral Boxer, Major Mackenzie, \&cc., repaired to the place without delap. The men worked with a will; and the fire was axtinguished within the building in the space of half quanlity or stores. It ivas obserrable const this fire
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { broke out to windward, and hat had it spread the } \\ & \text { whole town mighady does great service in the carriage of ammu- }\end{aligned}\right.$ whole town might hare been burnt, and the shipping
could scarcely bave escaped. How it originated no could scarcely have escaped. How it originated no
one knows, but three fires in so short a time are, say the least, "suspicious." A large sum of mone had just been stored in a house hard by for the coming stat chest. As there have been many contlict have nrocured the following returns, which army, tain day now past, were accurate, and which show the tolal strength of the British army at $22,600 \mathrm{men}$ Of these about 6,000 would be only a a ailable in cx. tremis, and the ordinary strength of the whole army in bayonets would not exceen 15,000 men.- 7 Times.
Apric 3.-Last night we had some heary firing between the Allied and Russian batteries - the
French advanced work against the Flagstaff, and our rench attack against the Mamelon batteries. No par ricular results followed, except that each day it beomes more and more apparent that the Mamelon will prove a thorn in our side unless speedily stormed, Two new guns hare lately been placed in it, but are not opened. From the adranced work in the middle our mene continued skirmishing went forivard benits The Russians maintained their ground; and, indeed beyond sharp-shooting, there was no attempt to drive them irom it. The enemy are eridently on the qui vive, as large numbers of troops crowd their batte ries now each uight, so as to be ready on the instant
The Zounses, it is said, with a party of 'Tis ailleurs d' A frique andlChasseurs de Vincennes, are to storm the Malakofi the niglt after opening fire; and the Eng lish lare been allotted the Mamelon. 'These may be mere rumors, but they are universally believed here, and will very shortly prove lrue. The plan of the assault is, no doubt, to concentrate the fire of our
batteries upon the Mialabofi works and Mamelon, and batteries upon the Malalofi works and Mamelon, and storm directly; a sufficient number of their guns are disabled lo enable us to do it with smallest toss. From the Mamelon the town can be commanded a every point; and with the Malakoft towers in our
own possession, the Redan would be untenable to the own possessinn, the Redan would be untenable to the
enemy, and the dockyard at our mercy. Yet from he specimen of their slaps' battery got yesterday, it will evidently not at all be Last night the Ruscion piquets were observed in the plain of Balaklava much advanced from their usual position, apparently regarding our lines, which now by the full can be seen at night as clearly as in nues all out of the Woronzour road. Both parties are evidently anxious to bring the affair to as quick a termination as possible, and both seem confilent of success. Nous verrons. The weather still continue splendid, that is to say, clear hard frosty nights, with in England. The men are in splendid spirit, but never make great progress. In the 79th Highlianders there are upwards of one hundred and fifty cases of fever.-Morning Herald Cor.
Stankoritch, who is governor of Sebastopol; and wo commands the batteries, is represented as a man energy and ability; he is young and active. Novossisky is also young, not only as an admiral but as
man. He has just been " made" on account of his sersices. General Osten-Sacken commands the army in the field oulside Sebastopol, and it is understood that he has expressed a confident belief his position is inpregnable to assault. From the town itself we hey hat the men are not on full rations, and that they get no mas. The soldiers are exceedingly discontented at the non-fulfilment of the promises held
out to them that their arrears of paiy should be made up to them. Much arrears or prumble at not receiving their current pay. Provisions are "abundant," but the men receire only three quarter rations.
The surphus quarter rations is stored up in magnzines The surplus quarter
for future occasion.
An Trish Soxdier's Letter.-The following etter from "An Irishman" before Sebastopol bears out the remarks we made upon a former ocoasion as oo the heroic spirit which actuates our countrymen in the East:-

To the Eailor of the Dublin Telegrapt. "Before Sebastopol, April 6, 1855. " Sir -As yet the Allied Batteries have not open dire on the town, thouph many shol and shell have the Russians hare fired much from the town. On last night they made an attempt to take our six gunbattery, which commands their slipping so well, but were repulsed with a consuderable loss. Our los. vas trifing. We expect every day that the combined batteries will stinultaneously re-open and lead to glory, to victory to the fall of this matchless for tification, though, I fear, at a great sacrifice of life.
The railroad is mearly complete to head-quartere, and
nition, torage, \&c. The telegraph is hidl from beadWeatier as fine as a July day in Ireland. The roops are in excellent health and spirits; they. wan only the order from their prudent, gallant commande
to do or dic!
Apric 7.-The Russians made a sortie on the 6 th and were repulsed with great loss by the English.Lieutenant Jones, 7 rh regment, and two othe保位. Armit wounded in the trenches on the 3rd. The Ammit wounded in the trenches on the 3rd. The 'Acre, atd she has been placed in quarantine. The Russians received an immense quantity of prorision mara. The Himalaya constructing works near Ka spatches from Iord Raglan for Omar Pasha. The patches from
reather is ine.
Bombardment of Sebastopol.-Vienna. On the erening of the 9 ih of April the bombard asted for twelve hours when the courier leit and the dvantage appeared to be with the allies, but no sif nal success had been obtained.
"Paris, 'Tuesday, April $17 \mathrm{Th}, 8$ a.m.-The Monituer, contains a despatch in which General Con-
 was opened on the 9th against Sebaslish batterie he first day the fire of tile besiegers was superior to that of the besieged, and the general impression the allied armies was most favorable."
The Morning Herald states that when the ac batteries had made a breach in the indented wall. The two fronts of the last battery were much in ured; one of the works of counter approach nea hie Careeping. Harbor had been silenced. The Engequaty satisfled with the resul
St. Pétersbdorg, April 16th.-Gen. Prince ortschitooff reports from Sebastopol the following nemy opened a cannonade from all the batteries which lasted till evening. The bombardment continued during the night. On the 10th the enemg ro peated 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 fol Wednesday morning must, says the Times, be roeived with caution :-
The allies on the 9th of April made a breach in the bastion between the cente of the Russian work and the Quarantine Fort. Omer Pastia has lande Kamiesch with 15,000 men, who will assist in the assault. Admiral Bruat has anchored m Strelitzka
Bay, and waits for fine weather to commence. It is Bay, and waits for fine weather to commence. It i
said that three Russian batteries have been dismount said that three Russian batteries have been dismount
ed. The allies sny that their loss has been inconsied. The
derable."

The Turiish Expedition to the Crimea -Eupatoria, March 28тh.-The advanced works begun on the 20th inst., are now all but completed but they form only a part of the detacled works
which are projected for the fortification of Eupatoria. It seems as if the Turbs intended to make a pied a terre for themselses in the Crimea; as the works are on too grand a scale for temporary enas an entrenched camp, and as such it will be of small advantage, for if the large armp, which is now at Eupatoria, had to remain in the already over crowded town a great deal of sictoness would be inevitable as soon as the warm weather sets in. In all these works the Turks lave 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
The Militarische Zeitung learns from the Cr mea that Oiner Pasha's army vas 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 reaci the nort of Sebastopol, from thence to ad in the reduction of the city, but will operate against Simpheropol. mann Valley is rendered impossible by the strength of the Russians at these points."
Eupatoria, Aprif 5.-The Allies have de manded 20,000 men to be sent down to Sebastopol gan to-day. Omer Pacha goes to-morrors. stite of the sick.
Scutasi, April 2-After an absence of three condition and sick roll of the mospitals in the Borpho
us. There is a decrease of the total number, conration in the rate of deaths, a larger band of he presents draughed of to their regiments. Eo have a certaine hopeful signs are not unik distas are modified, and its virulence abated, not suddenly. but by a gradual and necessary process, tue to a variety of causes all working together. The larges proportion of new cases are men with fevers, inter taries from time to time os one of these forms passe are the other-an every-day of these forms passe lapses seize the repured convalescent. But fever essentially climatic and only taking by accident ex asgerated forms are not, when duly tended, ver destructive of life. So long as the inore putrid and ufections characters stand aloof or exist in but moderate number, the substitution of fever for dysen teric diseases is uot any ground for regrel, As rule, the sick sent down from camp arrive here in no state of exliaustion or suffering comparable with what might be witnessed even six weeks ngo. Few hare to be carried to their beds, few or none die on the eryge down, selv are beyond the chance of reco condition I had the opportunity o bserving, not more than six were in a highly critical or moribund state. There are now in the Bospboru stablislments altogether about 3,300 men upon the sick list, and the average mortality has dropped to ess than a half per cent. per diem. There hase been lately carried out, or are now in actual progress, varicty of measures tending to convert this more avorable state of the register from an exception int

IRELAND'S OPPOR'TUNITY
(Fiom the Dublin Telegraph.)
We are informed by the Citizenz of New York and other American mapers that the lucky momen las at last arried when reland can establish its on ndependence-if it likes-in the form of "a Repub lor iself.
The Citizen wants to know what the Irish people are about. We cannot refrain from putting its in-
terrogatories in its own words. Are there, it asks,
"Preparations for a coming strugole? The people beating their plough-shares into pikes, or sharpening the pikes already forged, or sellieg their coats to ing the pikes
buy guns ${ }^{\text {? }}$
The plain truth must be bluntly told. The lrisi but they are not even thinking of it.
Before a nation goes to war-before a people ris no to tions to be disposed of. First, what should the go to war far i-and hen, having conrinced them
selves a war is justifible: hare they the means carry it out to a succesful issue-are they stronger than their adversaries?
To plunge into a war without the prospect of gain ing some great advantage-so great as to compen sate for all its horrors-would be the act of an idiot to commence a war, with the assurance it could only end ia
man.

The Jrish are neither fools nor madmen, and thereore they are not, because England has lost some making prepa thousand soldiers in the Crimea, either out pike heads, nor sharpening them, nor "selling Their coats to buy guns.

The Jrish people have many valid and substantia easons for being dissatisfied with their presen.t position; but there remains to be ascertained this rery mportant question-would a Repubic improve their them one whit belter than they are at the present mothem 0
ment?
There have been sereral experiments in the way of revolutions and of republics; but in none of the latter that we liave 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 withous Republican manners; habits, and institutions; and you cannot make any one of these things, as you malse a steam-engine-they are integral portions of the made 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 ful-grown in the midst of a people; and, if they are, they only
sicken and die, and never cas be uniteld but by riosicken and die, and
lent artificial means.
As Ireland never was: R Republic, 50 do we helieve she never can be man-made, into a Republic. In fact, the only materials for a Republic, to be found in Ire, land are amongsi the Qresbyterians of the North-a

## THE TRUE WITAESS ANBEEATHOLLC CHRONICLE

experiment once, and it failed, because they preferre
their religious prejudices to their political predilec their religious prejudices to their political predilec
tions ond tendencies. And, as it was before, so tions ond tenden
would be again.
ould be again.
The last attenpt at recolution and a Republic was

 of the Crown's ofice for the County or cipperary. one less hold on the memory of minkind than the trial of Daniel Ryan (Puck) or the Carden abduc-
${ }_{\text {tion. }}^{\text {Litle }}$ of Republicanism as there was in Ireland in 1 S 4 S , there is still less nom. We are not aware that theare is a of 18848 hare ranishled, and so has Repul bicanism. The ablest, the bravest, the greatest, an the truest Republican of them all-by education, and Another of them is, as we lave lieard, a liniving iner chant in San Trancisco ; a third, Mr. Meagher, tha turned out a very accomplished lecturer, and a grea adinirer of Mazzini ; a fourth las devoted bimself to his.profession, and is a ecumulating a fortune at the
United Staies bar ; a fifth has proved himself to be usid Pry bill ber tine a Colonel. a Counsellor, and a ne wspaper Eud tor; a sixth has won honor for himself by repudial and the, seventh is so hitte of a Republican now, that lee luas talken the Oath of Allegiance, to qualify lumIT He, lis be "Trelods on , then, , enublie it is on opportunity of "for be canot a avail herself;
As to the Irish people themselves, they really wan something more substantial and more beneficial to public. The Irish hare had two bitter experiences of a Republic-in their own country, as subjects of
in Esglish Republican Government-in the United States, as subjects of the Great American Republic, pitiless persecution-here, from the Cromivellians-
there, from the "K Kow-Nothings." The Irish are aware that under a Riepubican form of Governmen there may and can be no safety for bishops, priests,
moiks, or nuns. This is the Irish experience of Republican form of Gorernment. Why should the expose themeflues to all the horrors of a civil war to bring suich a calamity "upon their country?
Tuffered from Republics, but they see what those who profess the same faith with themsel res
from Rerolutionists and Republicans.
They hare hieard, for instance, of the doings French Republicans, of Hungarian Republicans, of
Roman Republicans. They trow that the Roman Republicans. They trow that the Frenc
decapitated a good and generous Kiag $-a$ relorning decapitated a good and generous Kiag-a relorming
Kinditliat they estabished a Repubic, and massaone word of women, and of the poorer classes, whom those "Siberty-loving" Repubilicans sung at lamp-
posts, slot down with grape-stion, or guillotined by hundreds, or drowned bot thousands. The Irish peo ple have also heard of the Hungarian Repubilicans,
who rebelled against the mildest, kindest, tenderest
 toade of their power was. ta coruslı to the eartl another nation-a nation of Catholics-the Croations; eren
forbiddiur them the use of their own language, and justifying all their deeds of tyranny by the example
of England-declaring they were acting as England had; as they mainained, rightfulty acted towards Ire land.!. The Jrish, too, have heard of the RomanRe- Re
publicans, whio shook of, for a time, the temporal. so vereignty of the Supreme Pontiffif-the most paternal form of Gopernment erer: establisted on the eart -and substituted, in its place, a Republic, the an nais of whicli are written in the blood:of priests, and
whose iags of nnal-adminisistration were counted by the groans and sighs of an afticted and : misuse Wropl. With such examples of "the Repubblican forn of
Governen"? before then, why should the Irish wis Gorernment", before then, why should
for muchless fight for, "a Republic?"
Tlie nationality of Ireland consists in, for it is in extricably interworen with; is Catholicity. You
canot separate the one fiom the other. It is ivithin the Sanctuary, and nolbhere else, that the sacred fire of nationality las been preserved unquenched and in-
extinguistiable. Ireland feels this - - Lnows this- - is consinced of lhis. What temptation, thereforee, can sacred deposit:of the faith,'ivilien it perceives that whererer a Repubic is established, or that rection suifier's, and 'there' the Clurcth is despoiled, and there lutionists ndvance torsards se se Republice: the mor stringent becomes the persecution of the Episici apacy,

Spain, Porlugal, and Sardinia lare liad theil
 ffotrytravelling the same road's and as' it goes along it inititates" them by persecutin's :Arcthbishopis, Bishopis and P Preststs, and spoliating "the" Church:

## 


 its property to the Laiv-Estabitshed Chured of to
risigners:' Ireland, too; has at this inslant bitter: es
perience of the evils that may bega sed bjthed without enduring or desiring to endure the additional
affliction of a blood-stained revolution, or the curse of an infidel Republic. It is badenough witness zhequitiperation of those whio are thé most
 thatic country Spain."
There is no such srene as this, as-yet, enacted in candal if therefyerefirevolitionists a mongst such a
pethle hem in establishing a" Republic?"
Herolut well here are certain.parties... who gain. 'These are ambitious yoing mentwith som no To such persons all revolutions, and every, descrip
ion of a lienublic are a certain gain. They mad ion of a Republic are a certain gain. They made solute ruler of France; : they, made Thiers, a newspaper editor, and Guizot, a newspaper writer, Prime
Ninisters; they made Mazzini-a a pamphleteer cloolm, hey made Kossuth, an obscure lawyer and journalis, governor-and they have made $\Lambda$ zeglio, a writer of unreadable norels; Ambassador from Sardinia to the Court of St: Jaines's. Those persons who see to guide public opinion, and, at the same cime, per
sonally to represent it-are sure gainers by agitation be prolit to themselres, increased nolitical influence and probably an increased sale of their writings. It is not so with those who live by their industry; the are sure to lose' by every conrulsion-sometimes the We bave said so much for the nurposec of showin he transatlantic journals, who tolic an interest in rish affairs, that "Ireland's opportunity" will not be devoted to pike making, nor pike sharpening, nor the
Ireland, because it is Catholic, owes its fealty We Sovereign that Providence habs placed orer it:-
but it owes to allegiance to the English oligarch Its hope is that it may aid the English people in
overthrowing that oligarchy; but it certainly does no verthrowing that oligarchy; but it certainly does no on England to that which Burke called" "a pledian oligarcly,", be that "plebian oligarclig" composed a
the Orangemen of the Nortii, or "a plebian oliga chy" of biskop-denouncers in Beresford-place.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS JN IRELAND.
During the last fortnight our metropolis has been nusually gay. We have had much to break up the and a jogous air to a city which the penitential exerises of Lent had rendered, uncomfortally grave and ber. Dublin lias witnessed, in the short space wo weeks, triumpls and ovations enough to chee grand cattle-show - in itself quite' a triumph-telling and Desolation securely seated on: her throne and proclaiming all this-as well, at least, as the triumphal car that of yore climbed the Capitol, dragging again the barbarian foes of Pagn Ron we from the region of the Round Room of the Rotundo ished Church shouts of the champions of the Estab ciety" the "Irish Church Missions Societs," and all these shows, and shouts, and exhibitions, if Poper be not at length dripen from the field; and utterly uth, fowerer, it one could help being overawed bla the majesty and dignity of the proceedings in the
Rotundo, if the feelings arising in the mind from the overpowering character of assemblages, which com-
prised the representatives of almost all orders and professions-which was graced by the presence of what are called the Bistops of Cashel and of Meath,
of a Lord Roden and a Lord Mayo, a Judge Crampof a Lord Roden and a Lord Mayo, a Judge Crampneedy Scripturereaders-the mitre, the pulpit, the ristocracy, the benche bar, and the rabblesuch a goodis slow as, this-if one could bear to lool ith a quiet and a scrutinising eye upon the details. the proceedings he could see enougli to cause in hi ind serious misgivings on the subject of he., dere these significant circumstances was the demand for nore money. The cry for reinforcements, for on no whit louder or more carnest than that which rose om the deroted and disinterested adherents, of, each each society was in the mariset a acting as its own money for itself. There is eridenily a rery jealous ort of feeling between these exemplary association here is going on betreen them a regular and, a says it is older; that it carries on tle work, of proput facts in place of arguments to show, that it is - peculiarly syited to the circumstances of the whe wars that this society has entered into an agreemen he former was to ask no subscriptions from' England, owerver, been rery strictly' adbered to, as' the Iris

## Societyratlier lugubriously laments in the following

 passage Irom Ihe report of the committee :Cluif to ${ }^{2}$, throug of your society was mainly to be deriped. Tine bop Missions, that no efforts shouta be made co collcct jntereststhas thus been defented. 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, accopicling bo
agreement, that field of collecion to the Fish soThis is really a hard enough case by the poor old Trish Society. The field of collection in Ireland is not left to it by its rival-the Churcls Missions So-ciely-though it had scrupulously avoided, for the in on the English field. However, as the English field it:still the field of the Lord, the President, Earl of Mayo, wio has a reason of his own for knowing
the ralue offields of this sort, advises the Irisis Society to throw up the $£ 3,000$ a year which it receives rom the Church Massion Society, and 10 go back to the Eaglish 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 Right Fon. Lhe Lari of Mayo, to see the Trish
Society and the Trish Church Missions disentangled Society going to Epgland as they o see :the Mish taking nothing from the Irish Church Missions. Hear, hear.)" All through the case for the old The grounds of the appenls, howerer, were none of lie very strongest. The Bisbop of Casle! put it on gociety was growing old, and the report bints that this
sol rhat it has done in trying to be alive at all, and to keep its emissaries in existence. "Your cominittee (it says) are enabled to give an encouraging report
of the success which lias attended your society's labors during the past year. It is true that open conrersions from Romanism have not been as numerous districts the success which has attended the labors of your agents is not, as yet, so apprarent as might surrey their missionary field as a whole" (not the
"field of collection"-the Church Mission fellows are despoiling that), "and consider how muchiprogress has been made in many phacts, and that in
all your districts a perserering testimony las been borne to the truth, notwithstanding the determined
opposition which has been given by the agents of the Chosition which bas been given by the agents of thome, your committee feel that you have bundant reasons to be encouraged.
a letter from one of the superintendents of a district
not named: It.states-" That ve are in existence Gerce and continuous onslaught made upon us by the hiss Roman Catho b har Missionary Priests, aided by all his Clergy." Sub sequenty the report complams that owing to the
financial position of the society some of the Scriplureclares that no extension of the sphere of operations an taka place withou: "generous and liberal aid, say the least of it, is a broken-hearted sort ot appeal. Nor was its despairing character in any respect rebis revival of the recillections of bygone and better days. He recollected the time when the Irish Sodeed, made its first converts in Kingscourt, and, infirst converts of the society coming out of the superstitious county of Meath, the county in which he You have worked well in Kingscourt for a long time, but why do we hear nothing now about that
ocality?", This Earl of Mayo, who, with such ccol ocalty!? This Earl of Mayo, who, with such cool county of Meath," becaise the wretched arts have utterly failed by which his lordship thas long striven
to destroy the heavenly religion of that noble county; his; great Earl of ni mo, whose durl bigotry we commend to the notice of the Catholic aristocracy and the Catholic people of Meath; this sainted eart
of refined liberality and of lofty sentiment, actually vent down in his own august persoln some two years hend news fromKingscourt, and shat: idid lie find? Why he found not even one of these interesting contew animated with the same spirit as of old.
Well, as we a were saying, to do them justice, the and quite in an old fashion- work up the case for this cierable society. The speakine was altorether in claracter The garrulity of old ago- its leebleness, suriveling passion for fabulous anecuote-pervaded loquence we think the goodly Bistop of Cashiel bore ders is hirst honors. Nearly hall a column of Saznship of tlie lieroic ralor, and incredible intrepidity, phe Brien a superliuman resolution displayed by one rhat Our reader's would never guess- with a cooped out; and"in thich he inserted a candle, whose




Lures of encouragement." These are the very words
of the Bishop of Cashel! The encounter was a ver protracted one, and far more interesting than that Don Quixote, when he engaged in deadly fight ngainot the windmill. It was grapely affirmed hal the, Derii Scrimpelferealdeat frighten and we same Fat Bifien, the

## IRISH INTELIIGENCE.

The illustrious Father Mathew is returning from heaith.- Iimerick Reportel. The Archbishop of Tuam has addressed a pastora ther progress of emigration. His grace spenks and so intense during the last seven years as to ropil the old country a wilderness; but, even, of the fenve emigration of ed, a great many are yet intembupuin has taken place, some estimate may be form which ho preseres diring ithe prefent spring. In this town
for labour
and the vicinity, where before now men condd te to work for from 815 . to 1 se . a day, the price ranges now shows both how the country is thimned of fact whitia
tion and to what an exreme the system of oviction could arrest the progress of emigration, which whough
 was treated with bininess in America we never
nuterel a word of remonstrance or warding; but, now parsect partiens agree in complaining of the dreat them
perm all the powers of libnow-Nothingism in the hitherto boasted land on roice in protest and reclamnition. Bad as home and cold as is the prospect that awats our people nn
der a system of haws that obstinately refinse securit with the ills they know than fly to outhers and a mo: revolting kind. A quiet death in. the old land of the
sains, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than contact with the awfol d comforts which await the emigrant beyond the Allat Ther Rev. Mr. Hughes.-Our readers will be gra-
jfied to learn that this rev. gentlenan will soun be e-engaged on his mission, and no longer a victim of
"he law's fielay." We trust that grod will result
rom the peruliar trial of the rev. gentem, from the peruiar trial of the rev. gentleman, and that
bigory will ere longe encounter a e efficient legislatue
rebuke. As the French provers has it-" If fill fira A Priest's House Demolisurd.-Mr. Malone, the sub-inspector of constabulary at Borrisoleigh, Tipper-
ary, las uflered, by orders of Government, a reward of
£20 for the discovery of a party who a few proceetled to the Jands of Coolderry, in the baiony if The Core Reporter giv Protestant clergyman, the Rev. W. Hamiloia, of
Vew Ross, county Wexford. Jhe act was commit ted with circumstances of peculiarly horiul delibera-
tion. He appears to have got out of bed, placed bis washing-basin upon the dressing'table, elevaled the view of this throat, and able him to make the fatal surgical which nut a period to his existence. His
surely to commil the fortunately, enabied him more cut exactly the carotid artery, With then hazeld the
vound over the basin, unia he lind wound over the basin, , whil he had lost so much artegroan. The gentleman who first discovered Hymes, called out his name through the doir, but the
only reply was this death groan; ond he declares such was its effect upor him, that he shall never for-
get it. Upon the alarm being given, it was found
that the deceased, with too fatal prection ed the door, ; and when they burst it open he was discovered whed upon we round, his neck and hat from the wound. Upon the table was hie basin nearly y purpose to which it had been applied.
been returned in Cavan by a majority of upwards of
300 over the Liberal and Catholic ex-Solicitor-General of the Dorham-epistle government. On the or of congratulation. The sympathies of the Liberal very goot lawyer and a most respectable private ciilzen. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{I}}$ am Herald.
Quern's. County. - At the Graigue Sessions, MM.
Turpin presented a pair of vlite gloves IoJames GibQon, Esp, assistant barrister, it being the first instancu
of a maiden session for that district. DEmand Fon Ladourers. - In the Quen's County are cemand or labourers has been so great, that sume
are per day. In fact, the fow men capsought for, farming operations will have' o reman County Militia have tanken all athe able-bolied, and Sew, except inva
Cajlow Post.

## The Limerich Chrnicle of the 161 h clt. annouces in lide of emigranis from this port has at leagth heen stayed: The vessels arimounced to snill this:Inonth for Quebee, were, for want of the enom mous' numbers paisengers who were won tol senute spring ships, from ourquays, each delayed a,weak be- hind ibe ime mentioned for their deper out, success on Saturday, the Jessycapable of acers. Last evening, the Jine Bladd, with accomme sengers-all for: Quebec:? <br> - Linrdi Cloncurry in one of his letlers to Dr. Gray <br>  form who made the ry, ot Repeal th placo-huating and selfish display.

 Tworfinger-We regret the necessily which mades



 and Scolt, of (he Tyrone Regiment; along with whom iras a anh of Mr; Keys), was wo satanding si: Seeing the clergyman on poine dily offersive language as "To h- 11 with the
pong :" "The Pope in the pillory and the devil pelting priesty nt him," ste. The rev. qentleman comportud the ulicars gave. Mr. Hughes, however, represented the the mopthe Horse Guards, whence they, were com-
facts to


 narars, Major Grierson, of the 15tin Regiment.. The Rev. Mf. Hughes stated his complaint, and brought lorward two parsons to prove the same. Lieutenant Scott, of
ilie Tyrore Militia, was broughin forward by die accusail and slated that he was in the boat with the officers
ot the evening it question, and that no such expres-
sions were used. During the course of the inquiry, sions were usedt. During the course of the inquiry,
winch occupied from eleven, a.m., to four, pim., the
miority of the militia oficers were present, and a few majority of the militia officers were present, ami a few
respectable civilians. The court was open at one. Rspiug the proceedings, some person pencilled the
words "No Popery" in large letters, on the margin of words
the Daity Experes of the 14h, and handed it ronid for
the ingpection of Mr. Hughies and hus two fellow cuthe ingpection of Mr. Hughies and his two fellow cu-
rates, but he had no allusion to the matler at the time. -fermanagh a great muster of the cily of Dublin re-
There was a
giment on Saturlay, int order to aseertain which of fiment on Saturlay, in order to aseertain which of
hem were willing to volnuteer for foreign service,
either at Girhatar, Malta, or the lonian Ifses. Col-
mel Latouche, Lieutenant-Colonel Routhe, and the either al Grichatar, Malta, or the lonian .lsles. Col-
onel Latouche, Lieutenant-Colonel Routhe, and the
other officers were at ine Linen-hall Barracks at talf other officers were at the Linen-hall Barracks at half.
past 12 , The men were formed in liollow square,
when the colonel adduressed them in explanation of the courge befure them. The officers, on being ask-
ed if they would volunteer, walked inio the centre of
隹 the square, with the exception of the doctor, Surgeon
Leech. The men weet then told of in companies,
and ialividually asked, when it appeared that the and imtividually asked, when it appeared that ihe
great majority had volunteered to accompany theit
colonel wherever he was going. There was loud colone wherever he was gong. There was loud
cluering on his being annuunced. It appears that
nol more than three-fuurths of any militia regiment nol more than three-fuurths of any militia regiment
will be required; the remainder is to Elay at home and act as a depot
The dntrim rifles having given upwards of 75 vol-
unters to the line, Ensign Goddard has been recom-
mended to the proper authorities for a commission in mended to the pi
tie regular army.
The Monaghan Militia has given 52 volunteers to
the regular army. Thy regular army.
Tlie Galway Militia having been called on in vol-
unteer for the Ordinance and line during this Week, their colonel, the Marquis of Clanricarie, addressed
his regiment oll parade on FFiday morning, stating his regiment out parade on Friday morning, slating
ilhat an officer from he Royal Artillery, and another
from the 39 it Reciment, were there in attendance, by from the 39ith Regiment, were there in attendance, by
tumbority from the War-ofice, to reeeive the volun-
teeis. On noticing a slight hesitation, in conseques.
quence of some misunderstanding tespecting the
amount of bounty each volunteer would receive in
cash, Captain Eyre, of he Galway, sprang forward,
and said, that he and his brother officers voluntecred, 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 This met with
gallant corps.
The Linen Hall at Loughrea is being converted into

- Militia barrack Qin Sunday a party of 26 wounded soldiers arrived
at the North Wall, Dublin, from Plymouth, in the
an Screw company's steamer Sylph. They consisted of
one colour-sergeant, wo sergeants, wo corporals, and one colour-sergeant, wo sergeints, two corporals, and
21 privates, and were from various regiments of horse
and foot. Some of these brave feliows have been en-
anded in the principal batules fought in the Crimes and
zaged in the principal batules fought in the Crimea;
and all were more or less severely wounded. They and all were more or less severely wounded. They
sonn 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 1lith Hussars, excied special notice by wearing around him the eloak of a Russian officer. Ditcovery of an Ancient Pirce of Ondnance:-
On Thursday the labourers engaged in levelling the around surrounding the Killienny National Model
School, whilst excavating a portion of the inner emSchool, whils excavating a portion of the inner em-
bankment of the old lown wall, under the bastion an-
ciently
 well's siego, at the distance of several feet from the
turface. Th it ithe species' of gun termed a Saker,
with a movestle will a muveabe cnamber or loading; and measures
serven feet sixs inches in! length; with a bore of two
incher
 interesting, remains have been deposited in the Mu:
Regm of . he Killikenny Archoblogicil Society, By
Henry P. Clarke, Esq.; Local Inspettor of National
Henry P. Clarke, Esq., Local Inspector of National
Schools. We presume he public will be farther ent
lightened as to: heir history at the May meeting of the lightened as to presumer history at the May meeting of the
Archnoological Society.- Killsenny Moderaloi.:
Extranomany-Longeviry.-There is at presentin
mais County lifirmary in this, towin, a man of the extro-
dinary
 doubt:of the certainy of the that, which he states can
be allemer by various incumenis: He is still a hale








EdOcATIon in Inelis wi- From a reportauely pub-
lished by the Churchi Educaifon Society" it would seem that a great tecrense hat taken place it the nection with the above named society; amounting to has, been occasioned by the withdrawal of Catholic colididren; and this again is justly attributed to the ex-
entions of the Calluclic-Romanis - clergy to keep their flocks tree from all tainit of lierelical conmunica-
tion.

## great britain

The British Parliament assembled on the 16 th ult at $£ 86,339,300$ sterling.
London, Arar: 15 th:-The semi-official character
of the Observer, "gives increased importance to the following statement:-" We believe," says the Ob server, "that we sltall be found quite correct in stauing
that the ministers will be prepared on the reassembling of parliament to-norrow not only to cmmence a must vigorous prosecution of the war, but alvo a thorough
reform in the departments connected wih the army:
The first greal reform wilt embrace the aboliton of the The first greal reform will embrace the aboliton of the war department. The other boards connected witl
military management will be consilidated under a
single head. Within the last two months ten full single head. Writhin he last two months ten
companies of arther have eailed othe Crimea. In
the course of last week 5 , 000 initantry 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 The Crimea a force perfectly capable of sweeping our sition before Sebastopol, which we are by no meana
disposed to permit to escape from our grasp. As to disposed to permit to escape from our grasp. As to
the negotiations at Vienna, the sooner the delusion re sary for the sake of Europe, for, Austria, and for Ger
many, that the last attempt should be made. But we shall all be grad when it is over, and we can lend ou
enemies to acquire that sechre and bonorable peace The Verdict Quashed.-The verdict against the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is set aside. On purpose by the Court of Exchequer. Stripped of the Judges, considering the arguments and affidavit
submitted to them by the counsel for the Cardinal, se arguments and affidavits so stong as to caulse produr to hange their judgement. It is a decision as positiv
5 could possibly be made (according to the principle On English lawd upor the hearing of one side only which it was granted, was mainly, that the Judge
ought not o have receivel the evidence of Mr. Ivers
as to the comtems of the Cardinal's letter siown him by the Abbe Cognal, the original lelter jisell being the Judges were clear; and we are assured, by legat
authorities, that the rule must be absolute so so that
and virtnally, the Ki
tholic Siandard.
Easter in Glasgow.-A correspondent of the Glas-
gow Free Press writes: "How consoling to witness the silent, but raprd strides which are being made by
our holy religian in this our holy religion in this populous ctly, where, no extinguished by the fanalicism of K nox and his mis
guided follo:vers. At no very remote perind Glasgow and many of its surrounding villages, had ouly one o
two zealous priests to attend to the spiritual requirements of their. Catholic inhabitants. Glasgow now
counts its seven stately churches. It has ins sixteen priests, its convents, and many excellent schools. sent on last Easter Sunday in St. Andrew's Chureh 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 enkind led in his basom, 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 Chist.
Arrangements have been made for the establish menl in Dundee of the Marist Brothers, a sne:ely of
religious tenchers founded in France about tie be-
ginuing of the present century, and whose siccess as ginuing of the present century, and whose siuccess as
instructurs of youih has been amply demonstiated in the three hundred schools now under their clarge in
that country. The Catholic population of Dundee is that.country. The Catholic population or Dun
estimated at about 20,000 souls.-Scolch Paper.
Insta lation of the Emperoor as a Kngut of the
Garter-A atil 15ih, 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 Chap-
ter of the Order of the Garter was held at Windsor
Castle. The Queen and" the Knights, received his imperial Majesty slandigg. 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. Rayinn of tue Enperon and Earprass.-It is
undersiood that our imperial visitors will return to France, , via Dover, this day Salurday). They Euggaged as' part of the imperial squadron will take on buard excursion paties' ,and afford"them the oppor-
thanty of withessing the tembarkation at Dover and landing in France:- Daily Neus.
Rerqured Attempt to Shour the Emperor.-A the British pablic by he report, generally circulated,
 is no toundation 'To the rumour 'although it is cettainletter into:the Empress's carriage while returning from
Guild hall io Buckiugham Palace As the manappeared


 on arriving atithe palaces'said the documen was'per
fectly harmless, and expressed a wish for his rolease - Siandard.

Lavsch of Two FLontive batrenies, - Tuesday hiniding by the river were launched from the yand of Messre. Marei and Co., at Blackwell: They are intended for operatigg ou the fotts.in the Ballic, ard
were designed by arench engineer. They are be-
tween 2,000 and $3 ; 000$ tons buithen. Dat botiomed
 thick, and entirely enca sed in plates of qrought iron
of four inches thickness the whole weight of whict is cul hat will b impregnable to any altack lrom the heaviest metal
Their lengh is 175 feet $;$ widh 45 feet; and 17 fee depit of hold. They are fitted with a screw propeller
and worked by two locomintive horizontal engines of
75 horse power each 75 harse power each. The fighting deck is protected pierced
only cons
are plenty of pood Americans, who remomber
they themselyes had roolhers ougs ; and who ase nut borne along the in middy torent of prejudice, that is sweeping over the, land, and the poor mother is
once more, by their meang, enabled to have ter chit once more, by their, meang, enabled to have her chil-
dren beside her. God, assink her to five lorg with them
and bring and bring'them up laithful Catholics; Readers, remernby the charitable efforts'nf the bigots, if we had no asylum ns of out own. Forget not that ihe person who from the darkness of Heresy and Infidelity.- Buffale Calfolič Sentinct

## Lucy Sion Right.-The Boston Journal states tha 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 Cupill. Who the fortunate winner of such a prize is, we have yet to learn

## Heavy Smetzure:-Four quats of Lager beer wer

 instaut. Tue Esenser Sociert.-A bociety exisling undethis name, in the vicinity of Buffalo. N. Y., has at
tracted the attention of the State Legisiature, and a ic solution of inquiry in regard to it has been introdused
by one of the nembers of the Assembly. It appenas upan 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 efects of any who might join the organization. The name which the assyciation
has adopted, and by which they are knowh, is the
is "Ebenezer Society"" and it numbers at the present Germart Swiss oider. They have three villageg,
where they carry on woolen and cotton manufactures. They also raise their own provisions, halding sulib-
cient land, for that purpose. The properly of the six millions of dollars, but tuxes are assessed upot three hundred thousand dollars only. They are be interesis, wihou The society is governed in religion by a prophet who
claims to be spiritaully equal with Jesus Christ, and who speaks by inspiration an as liem at least so far as ascertined in tern poral matters he government af the society is vested
in fourteen trustees, who transact all business, but whin are not compelled to labor. All adnlsts are obliged :
labor, and teceive thirty-seven and a half labor, and receive thirty-seven and a hall cents pee
day for their services, while in recturn they are charged for their food and clothing, and, if, at the enid
of the year a balance be found in their favor, it
is is placed in the treasury for the benefit of ine
socity! The condition of the laborers is but lithe removed from that of slavery, while that of the trustee
is one of independence and ease. One of the late re velations to their prophet is, that the region is no tavorable to their prosperity, liat it is becoming tqo cor
rupt, and that they must seek a new home in the West beyond the reach of the corrupting indluences of out-
side society. The organization is a species of sorialista, with a religion quite so corrupt as Mormonism,
but in which temporal benefiss are far worse. As tho
society society exists by a law of the Siate, the State bas a
right to investigate its afairs. The present inguiry
arises from the holding back of the sociely of its re-
 celrimental to the well-being of the organization, in
that it pablishies to the woild its repulsive features,
and also increaces is tur the society will heed the recent inspiration of the pro-
phet and remove to the West.
N. Y. Legislative Degradation.-A genemal le-
gislative demoralisation is already unon us, and the
acts of the kiso acts of the Know-ivothingz which have cansed so
much opprobrium to the country, East and West, are, not the gangrenie that devours the nation, but only
the puitrid matter that is sloughed off from the social he plitrid matter that is sloughed of from the sociai
ulecr, the poound that needs healing is benealh. This
legislative demoralistion is a fact, not a vague charye. legis lative demoralisation is a fact, not a vague charge.
It is a fact acknowledged by all parties even those whin are our staunch opponents: Need we refer to Masea-
chusetts, where members of the Legislature havias committed misdemennors not only sufficient to expel the participators frum all decent society, hat "enough
to consign thern to the penitentiarc") are nevertheles to consign thern to the penitentiary, are nevertheles
whitewashed, because, as avowed by some of tho
body, there were one bundred and eighty menbers of body, there were one hundred and eighty members on
that Legislature who were so implicated as to be in the power of the chief oftenders-accomplices in thei
deeds of shame! Shall we turn to Pennsylvana Let the Richmond Enquirer speats:
©speaking Oil inl Mqeiting- The corruption and promgacy of he present king. Nothing tegits ature of Pennsylvania is becoming apparent to every man'in
the slate; but sill we did not think the editors of hat pure new party were so willing to ackrowledge it.
Yet such, is the fact, as is evinced by the following
clipped from the Harrisburg. Jlem, pue of "Sam's" organs:
A sel of pultitical scooundriols has fallen into bad bands revolition in political sentiment, and, where they lat not honesily succeed, fraud was resorted to in orders10
actomplish the object. The Degislation of this हes sion, its glaring absurdities and villany, to make ust
of the mildest cerms, will. be execrated by every, ho-
nest mati in the Commonwealih.' The honor of the State is bartered and sold by a secret conclavie, as if
they liad no naikters noi were in any way responsible to public opinion: Banks are chartereit amid boisterchions? whe are worshipped al the shirue of Mammen.
When will Moses descend from the mount and cant Whe the Legislature of Massandielts, with its
seventy or eighty sectarian, preachers as members of
 the Know-Nothing organ at the seat of Government of
Penneylvania, speaks of, ithatiLegislatureju continlled

 which would cosi Rassia;'Austia, Naples; bi Fraitice ofose.countries to attempt depiving their subjeets itur
of ihe power of drinkirig what they pleased, in an orderly nad peaceable manner, -it is time for
country to lake it to heart.-N. Y. Freeman.


Al the Ofice, No: 4, Place d'Armes.


## THE TRUE WITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.
Subscribers changing their places of residence are reque

TO OUR DELINQUEN'T SUBSCRIBERS. It is with great reluctance that we find ourselves compelled to address ourselses onee 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, percos indebted for more than the current sir months, shall still delay in landing over to our agents in their espective districts, the balance by them due, we are delermined, in every instance, to institute legal proceedings against the said delinguents. To many of our subscribers our thanks.are tendered for the punctuality with which they have almags paid up their ubscriptions as they hecame 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 hat it is very lard 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 nanes of no such oscriers on our ist, anarge their debts, we must try the effects of an appeal to the Courts of Lav. We intend also to publist "delinquent subscribers." But, in the mean timefor the sake of avoiding legal proceedings, and for the last time-we again take this metliod of endeavouring to obtain payment of the large sums due to this office. Our subscribers in the Quebece district, of whom we regret to say that great numbers are in rrears, and to a very large anount-several huneltention to this notice.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The arriral of the British mail of the 28th ult. puts us in possession of reliable intelligence from the
Crimea, down to the 191h ult. ; the accounts are not Fery flattering. At 5 a.m. on the morning of the 9th of April, during a violent storn, the Allies opened fire from 500 guns, on the Rassian stronghold. Since then, lay and night, has the storm of shot and shell continued falling upon the citf, willout, as yet, producing any rery decided effects; the Russians relay. "Is would seen""-says the Times correspon-dent-"as if our fire was almost throirn away on the
 ries. . . . The real strength of the place is un: impaircd; and, as long as the P.ussians can find ner Eons, freshl supplies of ammunition, and men to fight han we were in last October." "Tlie Russians have made sereral unsuceessiul sortie
The Yienna Conference is adjourned sine die ; all hopes of peace are atan end, and "war to the knif" her Russian predilections; and A ustria is warering. A summer campaign begond the Phine, to be headed br the Eianeror in person, is now spoken of; whilist the rumor, that he is is aboit o start ior the Crimea
bas its supporers. All acconits, represent Euope as on the eve of a long and general war
The Englisth journals are occupied with the de${ }_{21} 1 \mathrm{st}$. he retiurned to Paris, ' Til Parliament, the proatlack upon Maynooth had been deferred until the mected, to he a great prothat ine wha, it wasexbected, to the opened that the Judges hare, without hesitation, Bople against the Archbishop of Westminster ur. several grounds ; especially those of the reception improper evideñce; and ercessive damages.- A petiOBrien is being signed by meinbers of both Houses of Parliament; and it is expected that the gallant genueman will soon be at home again. Mr. Deasy of Colk.

ANGLICAN "ORDERS."
The following communcation las been adresse to us, orer the signatire of " One of Pius the Ninth To the Editor of ihe True' Witness.
"DriA. SIR-F For the ale of an Anslifan, frimil of mine, with whom l have bein conversing, latell on The aubiect of much nbliged to you if you would answer me the folthe Orders' of he inglicans, as invalit ; wren con cerning their validity, hisinry is so confliciting and ob scure, even in the hands of the late eminent Dr. hin relative to the supposed consecration of Dr. Yarke Which, it seems to me, are hatdy reconcileable with
his orthodnxy as a Catholic priest ? Sinee neither
'Baptism,' nor 'Hols Orlers' can be administered Wice to the same person without sacrilege-the
Church must have sufficient grounds for rejecting Anghican ' Orders,' reeing that she hesitates not to confe clergymen, when, as in the casd of Dr. Newman and admilled to the office of the Priesthood; whilst, in the case of the same converts from the Anglican heresy She is so care non bapizatus es.' Can you esplain
Baptism- $S i$ your reader, and of

One of Pius the Ninth's Obscurr, but
Loyal Sphatual, Subsects."
The question here propounded by our correspon dent involves several very important and intricat questions-but may perhaps be resolred into the fol
lowing:"Hing: betwixt the language of the emineart Catholic histo rian, Dr. Lingard-sho seems to admit the fact of bury-and the discipline of the Catholic Church to wards. Anglican ministers converted to Catholicity hose ordination she treats as inralid ?"
We reply-by paying particular attention to th language of Dr. Lingard, and to the amount of his
admissions. Dr. Lingard admits the fact of the con secration of Dr. Parber-but adds in explanation o that admission:-
"Whether it"-the said consecration-" was valid or invalid, according to the Catholic doctrine, is a theogry, I had no concer $\%$-Leller to the Editor of
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 pot thence follow; that he will be logically compelled to admit that, by, and in rirtue of, the said ceremony, any particular spiritual character, was stamped upon And so, the Catholic Cuurch, which does not care to pronounce any opinion upon'the historical question of which alone Dr. Lingard treats, decides upon purel theological grounds-grounds upon which, as a mere writer of listory; Dr . Lingard did not venture to trespass-that the religious ceremony performed upon
Andlican ministers does not confer the Moly Order of Anglican ministers does not confer the Holy Order of
Priesthood. Dr. Lingard may have boen hasty his admissions-his reasons for make been hastr in be conclusive-but, as they do not aftect the " theo logical" question-the validity of Anglican Orders -his orthodoxy, as a Catholic Priest and theologian, is safe, even tho
rian be impaired
Fian be impaired. with all due respect to the memory of $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{r}}$
For Lingard-eren the historical fact of Dr. Pa:ker's consecration ive do not allude to the old exploded: joke about the "Nag's Head." We merely say-lhat admitting Dr. Lingard's premises, they do not con clusively establish the fact that any form of consecration, valid or invalid, was erer performed upon Dr. Parker-and hat there still remain severnl facts, adDr. Jingard's conclusions. That historian's reasons for adnitting the historical fact of tie consecration may be thus summed up:
II. There was nothing to prevent it
II. Elizabeth desired it, and Dr. Parker was wil III. The commissioners named in the Qucen's Writ were ready, and bound by law-25th Henry VIII-to perform it.
IV. That on the 18th of December, Royal Writs vere adr.
V. That before the 17 th of the same month, he
VI. That, as Arclbishop or Canterbury, he ob tained the restoration of the temporalities of the
Diocese; took his seat in Parliament, and presided in Conrocation.
osed that, on conclides he historian, it must be supposed that, on the 17th of. December; Dr. Parker bas Lave in the reign of Tupard Oramal, estabisheu Law w. and as is attestOa the otlier hand it
Though, during the lifetione of Eliz:
Though, during lhe denied by the Catholies of Ensland and constantly $f$ such an event had ever taken place, it would bare been the easiest thing in the world to silence them by producing the "Records" and witnesses of the sid pretended consecration-no attempt to do 50 was ever made; and tie "Lambeth Record" itself, upon which so much stress has subsequently been laid as conclusive proof of Parker's consecration on the 17th December, 1559, was never produced in evidence very doubttul mhelser the said "Record" be not.
forgery. For if genuine, why was it not produced temporaries anid during the controversies of th XVI, century?
How easy would it not haye been, by appealing to Catholic Bishon: of Liondon, who thad been forcibly expelled from his See for this adtrerence to the Catholic faith, and "for refusing to acknowledge in the Chisist's Church upon earth? We give the story in the words of the Protestant historian, Hallasn.In 1562 -three jears after the pretended consecration depended that of the new Protestant Hierarchy establisiled by Elizabeth -an Act was passed:-

- Entitied, 'For the assurance of the Queen's roya poiver over alt estates and subjects within her domi defs, \&ec, shonld be bound to take the ' oath of su The penally for the first retusal of this bath was that a pramunire; but any person who, after the space of
hree months from the first tender, should again refise is when in like manner tendered, inearred the pains inis new statute, Horn, Bishop of Wincheste""-on
of Dr. Parker's batch of Hishops-" proceeded to ten der him"-Bonner-" "the oath of supremacy, with an
evident intertion of driving him to high treason. Bonner, however, instead of evadiug this attach, Botr-
pidly deaied the otlier to be a lawful Bishop", and pidly deaied the other to be a lawful Bishop"-and strange as it may seem, not ondy escapeat all further
molestation, but had the pleasare of seeing his at ver saries redoced to pass an ' Act of Parliament,-8 $8 / /$ Eliz., c. i.-declaring the present Bishops
bean legally cousecrated.
$?$-Hallan Const. His

Bonner, it must be remembered, was the inost oboxious of all the old Catholic Bishops; and tie design of the new Protestant llierarchy was, as is adthese champions of civil and relipious liberty foile by the firmness of their intended rictim. For so no torious was it in 1563, that the Protestant Bishops had not been legally consecrated-even accord-
ing to the new-fangled Protestant form-llat even the corrupt judges of the days of Elizabeth wer obliged to admit the validity of Bonner's plea-tha Horn was no Bishop. If, afterwards, he, or his bre thren in the Anglican church ever did become so,
was wholly in virtue of the Act, Bih Eliz., $c$. i., whic he unexpected firmness of Bonner, and the unusua gard for justice displayed by a Protestant rribunal Government, however, had it in its power to prove that Horn was a Bishop, when be tendered Bonner the oath-and this assuredly would hare been in it power, if Horn had been legally consecrated-which
again would have becn the case had lifis consecrator, Parker, been legally consecrated-not Parliament vindicate the Apostolic Succession of called upon t testant Bislops.' 'I'his one fact would therefore seetn to be conclosive against the consecration of Parker and destroys the whole force of Dr. Lingard's argu-
ment in support of its hiscorical' credibility. But here are other reasons, not conclusire indeed, but till of great weight.
Amongst these we must include the litlle regard ached to "Holy Orders," as may be deduced-from the language of Cranmer-the numerous falsifications
in the first Protestant translation of the Bible, which Protestants themselres have admitted by their subse quent alterations-and by admitted by heir subseOrders" from amongst the number of the Sacraments thus denying to the ceremony of Ordination all ob-
jective value. For, by their own definitiou, a Sacrament is:-
An outward and risible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Chirist Him-
self as a means whereby we receive the same."Now as Ancim.
Now, as Anglicans deny Holy Orders to be a Sa deficient-in an outward and visible sign-or, it is inward and spiritual grace thereby given-or as no having been appointed by Christ Himself. They can Orders there is no outward and risible sign; they must therefore deny-iither that any grace is thereby and therein, given; or that it is a rite ordianed by
Christ Himself. And therefore it is impossible see how the Anglican, who denies the Sacrament o "Holy Orders," can atlachany importance mhatsoever to the act of consecration, or of conferring Ordi-

Seeing then, that diverted of its Sacramenta character; Consecration, or Ordination, is but an idle superstitious ceremony, we think it highly improbable Lhat the early Protestants, who piqued themselves
upon throwing off alt usetess ceremonies, as superstiupon throwing off alt usetess ceremonies, as supersti-
tious and idolatrous, should have taken the pains to tious and idolatrous, should have taten the pains
perform what they must have believed to hare been perlorm what chey mast have believed to have been a
vain and idle ceremony upon Dr. Parker ; the more vain and ille ceremony upon Dr. Parker ; the mone
so, as they well knew that it was not in virtue of any of consecration by them performed, brit in pirtme of the Queen's "letters patent" and Act of Parliain the Lord's Vinegard. Thus, whilst ure do not deny, see no conclusive evidence for, and, therefore are of $\Gamma$ arker's inged to doubt, the historical fact ere less conseguence; as it does not in the slightest dethereby coniferred upion Parkir, or the question of the validity of Anglican Orders at the present day. This is stricthy a theotogical, ant not a historical que tion: and may be easily solred by a definition ol the Word Priest

Iuthorised to eonsecrate the Bods and alood of otin dead," Priest, Altariand Sacrifice are liriag and thiif andiwhere we have the first, we must co-relatives dees last, Nows an Anglican miniter ineritably hat crifice" The Ane Anglican ordination service "ofer as. use, does not so much as profess to serrice, now is power ; and the Anglicay formulares confer any such t. Now, as no one can be a Priest in the Catholit Church, who is not duly authorised 10 " offer sacri fice"-and as an Anglican minister, not only is not so fice to ofer, it as the Anglica not Priests; and that therefore their Orders on an terly worlihess in the eyes of the Catholic Churel Priest consists in his poiver to " of character of as may be seen in the writings of St. Ctrescrifice" Augustine, anu all the early Doctors of the Chiristia in Anglican mirister nation before le can officiate us. 3 Catho lie Priest, at a Catholic Altar, whereon a true and re

THE REF DR RY
LRTE RYERSON AND SEPA
SCHOOLS. We have been requested by the writer, to gire in
sertion to the following communication:-
Mr. Hotron,-The numeroun readers of your ver Rerceive by the following communicalion, haa ily Ryerson wishes either to physic his step-ctild, tiot
Separale School of Bramford to death, or to lemerly out of sight. How he has harassed the gent Common Schools of Brantford of Truslees for the William Johnstune, Esq., Itie Local Superintendent for meting any justice at all, to his step-child, the
aforesaid Separate School, can be also gahered from Education Office
 of tha Report of your Board of School Trustees fore las ear, and regret to have to return it again. This relurn uformation relative to the Separate Sechool. The Trustees of Separate School being under the same geTrastees of Rurat sections, it is their sec., as are the latse of the 12 ih section of the Act of 1850 to transhe Municipality within which such Separate Schont situated; and he provisos of the 2nd clause of the proviso of the 4 th section of the Supplememary Act, as well as Commun, Schools are entilied to share in sehooi popalation of your town, requited by the obith colume. I have the honor to be, Sir
onnor to be, Sir,
Your obedient 8
To Willian Johnstune, Esq., Superin. E. Ryersos
This after-clap dose, Mr. Edior, prescribed by tho with the Separate Schoul, shows of his skill for compounding. Ils first effect was to oblige Willism gentleman, who wished to do justice to all parties ostice tentlemanly condact and his love of doing that olerated between the step. father and his step-whild herefnre, he must be harassed and obliged to give op his office, or sacrifice his honor and his conscienote.
R Rev. Mr. Drummond, a Scoteh minister, Eteps int office in his stead. If is likely that the sound of hi dium will be heard sweetly on the other side of Lake
Ontario. His first visit, as in have been told was to he female division of he Separate School on the 30 th
of A pril. It was a Paul.-Pry visit, and withont anylnoof A pril. It was a Paul-Pry visit, and withon anylno-
lice. The female children being in their every day
dress, to appear before the Rev; genticman, who introducal himself as the new Lacal Superintenden. They observed that if they had been informed of the visit, as
they had been accustomed to be by M. Johnstone hey would come in their Sunday dress, and appeat Mr. Drumhead,-for so the children styled him, - nu
being able to remember the gentleman's name to be being abla
Drummond.
I have always known it to be customary, that hould previously inform the Trustees or Teather not surpising, therefore that the children shouk time so skillfally, as to visit the male school oal oa dy out of two, Juring which the male Teachor lay in bea fom a severe cold, that there scarcely remains a
doub, but he will by a few mere scunds of his drimp be fikely to cheer up the step-father to a hope of vio
ory over his step-child at Brantford. The gentleman who presides as Chairman uver the Common Schools of Brantiorl, being a lover of justice, I fear he will feel
much annoyance from the Doctor if he continues as he nuch annoyance rom the Dictor if he continues as the TheDotio done, lo do jukce to the Separie Schoo tiole whereby le may cleat lifi step-child, that he seems almost to forget himselr in asking "for more statistical information relaite to the Separate Schoul?
of Branford. He states that the Trustees of the Separate Schouls have not sent an annual report; and hem, anil also the elanse of the 12 th section as obligitig plementary. The Doctornoght to krow that ine del nual teport 's' requires by the Act Supplementary, Which requires them to traismit Itwo semi-annual ry ports, on hetore the, 30th of June, and the other be-
lore the 31 st December of the same year. Now wish to know if the Doctor wants another annual poit before fifteen days could elapse from. the 3iot the 19 th clause of the 12 th section, or dues he so soon


Rofitryjo hhe provisions of hin Act, glall be and are







 bpeaniliants to dust. Daes the Doctar imean that
 freasurer tur his pistat io pay him one cent?. Why then



 pinm thit, the Trusiees of the separate Sctioo woult rarely' fook antier the piltance of the Government Giant; for I I am quite centain that what hey receive
roald wot pay for hite trouble and labor of filling up all thases tepatit, atid far, very far indeed, front paying in
tion same ratio that the Doclor is paid for puting Trusims of Separate Schools to so much unneeessiry la100. And as a proof of my assertions, for the Winter
hil- -yar, ihe Trustees of the Separate Scliool receivdout of the immense (foverument graut- having an

ati. In conolusiai, Mr. Editor, I entertain a crell
maindeld hope, that if the Doctor continue to com-

 mendiers of the Legistative Assembly of this Province
vill have to grant the eame justice io Catholics, res-
 nill on ine thay br ollter rise up against D. Ryerson,
nitisit hat he ough not to be a father over Common Schoole, ora stepp faherover Separate over. The
cerrant half -ear will end the 30 h of June nexi, afier
 hen,

Mr. Editor,
Sincerely
Braniford, May 1st, 1855.
The above is illustrative of the tactics by which the Melthoulist Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, hopes to abate the muisance-as he
coniders it-of Separate Schools for Catholics ;considers it-oi Separate Schoois for Cathoics ;--
mid afforde a striking confirmation of the correctness ot be pinininn long ago enunciated by the True oi Upper Canada will ever suffice to remedy the inProrince complain, so long as the duty of interpreting, anitiafiplying, those lays is entrusted to one so no-
 Df: Ryersin, the Methoulist Superintendent. Of to sy anything disrespectful. He may be in lis slo-
mestic relations inost exemplary; he is, no doubt, a rety cleser man, though somevllat crotchety; but
the actire part he bas always falsen against separate shools, and his well known ant ipathy to Topery, render himn enninently unqualified to disclarge with jus-
tice and impartiality the functions of the important ofice : mith which lie has been entrusted. We are
rerg certain that a Catholic ecclesiastic would not be rery certain that a Catholic ecclesiastic would not be
tolerated for one day, by the Protestant population of Upper Canada, as Clinef Superintendent of Educa-
tisu. Hoir then wou. How then can it be surposed that Catholics can see , without indignation, the app
Mellodisist minister to the same office?
dilis to separatate scliools. He looks upon then hoswire to separate scluools. He looks apon them as, athest, an evil, which, for the moment, may be tole-
roled : lumt which it is the duty of she Government to ssppress at the earliest opportunity. It was in this
opirit, that the existing provisions of the law-as he himself admits-were conceived; and it is by means of these "existing provisionss," as interpreteed and ad-
minixteres by himself, lisal te liopes to bring aboul the discootinuance auld abandoument of serarate schoots. Not by direet legistation does he seets to effect this; so by exposing the supporters of the said selionis, that, at last, they themselves shall be glad to get rid
of the law which affords them such a very troubleIome privilege.

## Sup noir tivo years since the passing of the "Act Spplementary" by the "Hincks" Ministry; mad we

 nag refer to the columns of the True Witness of hat epoclh, to show how correctly we then estimated he ralue of tlat pretendeu concession to the demands Cactolics, and how sacurately we had calculated worthy suspicions; and accused no of making a fac-
 that is the resulit? Ti The language of the Catholics
 Now declired that the "Act Supplernentary" is buit chuckles over it with great glee, and deprecates all aripering with it, because, in his opiniou-and be is The moal and
 harate sciacolas, isy, to retain the exiving provisions. of
Here, in : these wort ds, we have the best posssble
gument for the immediate alteration of the "esisting Goverinment rot to deprive the Catholic minority:0 Upper Canada of the right to have separate schools. Here, too, we have an ineontestibie proof of the im
propriety, the injustice, and the gross inconsistenc of retaining Dr. Ryerson in this present situation. The law recogoises the right of Catholics to seppaNowe schools, by making provision for their support. cognises 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 zorong upon tieir supporiers.
But the "existiar provisions of the School Laiv"and the interpretation put upon them by Dr. Ryerson -do inevitably tend, by tie adnissions of the latter to cause tiat distontinuance ; and therefore, lie "exin office as Clise? Superine relention of Dr. Ryerson upon the admitted right of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada to hare separate schools. Agnin we argue-IF it is the intention of our Government to and, is D. Rerpetuate the seplarate school spstemthe "existing Ryson openiy aumits that, the effect on administered provisions," as by tim interpreted and donment-it follows, as a logical consequence, that the said "existing provisions") should be inmediately repealed-and the hostile policy of Dr. Ryerson deleated, by lis dismissal from an onice in which ie beliaves himself, not as an inpartial magistrate, but as
an active partisan, and as an opponent of the designs the Government.
The Catholics of Upper Canada have, we reneat it, long waited patiently. But patience has its limits; ant carried tho far, ceases to be a irtue. Ihesis now,
time that they should remember the " Resolution"
 and adopred by the other "Institutes" of Upper Ca-
"That the Catholice Institute of Tornnto pledges
Itself to oppose, by all constiutional means, he reItself to oppose, by all constitutional means, the re-
election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supprorters, IF, at the NEXT Session of the Provincia
Parliament, fuil justice is not done to the Calhanics o Wemern Canala with regard to the free working of
their Separate Schools; and that this Instutute invokes Wheir Separate Schools, and that his fisuive invokes
the sympatly and assistance of their fellowv Canholics
in Easter Canada, to promoe this object."一Toronlo Mirror.
The Catholics of Canada then-il thay are still the abore " mind as they were when they adopted close of the present Session of Parliament, hare to ansel one or two important questions:1. What lias been done towards securing "iul gard to the free working of their separate scliools ?" And, if nothing has been done:-
II. What is the duty of the Catholic electors of Canada toraris the Nininstry and their supporters, a
naid doorn by the "Resolution" of tlie Catholic. nstitute of May, 1854?
We still hope aud prap, that the condnct of the
Ministry, even at hhis he eleerentl hour, nay be such as to enable the Catholics of Canald to answer both these questions in a satisfactory, manner; and that hither of oppnsing the Ministry --or of violating their most solemn engagennents, and neglecting their most
inperative duties. inperative duties
We subjoin a portion of an able article on the
same subject from our excellent colemporary, the same subject from our exsellent colemporary, the
Catholic Citizan of TToronto ; with whose opinions as to the duties of Catholics at the pext election, we ensirely coincide:-
" Ll is useless for Mr. Drummond, Mr. Cauchon, or
Sir Allan N Nab, or Mr. M'Donald of Kingston, or Sir Ailan N‘Nab, or Mr. M'Donald of Kingston, or
Mr. Cayley of Toronto, to calcuiate on forther Catho-
 ment, and into political power by Catholic voles, ima-
gine thal Collolics a gine thal Catholics can overlouk what involves the
future moral ant physical interests of their children, they will have reckoned without heirir hos. Cattoliics,
hald more than others, Irish Catholics, while they senrn to purchase edncation at the expense of faith or moralis, will still endure many and serere privations in order that the intellectual progress of their children
may at teast keep pace with thuse around them.





 that portiur of the Lower Canada representanives, of
whoso head we so lately rejiced to fudd Mr. Cauchon. Whose head we so lately rejoiced to fund Mr. Cauchonwhich we cannol be indifferent; jof the Catholics of to protect the rights and anxious, as in jusice bound on the spiritual and tomporal we fare of their chillten as more imperatively demanding their prolection, an
any hazard, than even the most valuable or time ho nored

## Subscriptions to the Fatlier Mattiber. Fund will be

 tre Da she Book Siore of D. SU. Sadier, No Tnue Witness ; at Mr. Jolm O'Mcara's; at the Franklin House ; and at Ulic. Offee of B. Derlio, Essq. Little St. Jimess Sireet.D. B. Hennorn, Esq, the receentipt of Give stillinge from

Religious Recrppion, -On Thirsday, the 3r
at.; at the Coivent of the: Hotel Dieu, in this city Miss Bridget King ond Miss Kennedy, made thei solemn proiession and took the perpetual voir in the
hands of the Riev. Mr. Biltaudet, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Rebsarisabe Converbion.-On the 22ni march, His Lordslip the Bishop of Monireal adminficer. 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 lis restoration to liberty he went to Vienna and thence to Rome, where he had the happiness of being admitted into the Catholic Cburch.
It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we nn-
nounce the o'cluck, of the Rev. J. F. Cannon, of the Catholic
Church of this town. The highly esteemed and Church of this town. The highly esteemed and
deeppy lamented deceased tas suffered, severely, for Reveral monhts, from a digease of the lungs ; so muet
so, Luat hai his Medical adviser, Dr. Bergin, for many weeks back, entertained no hopes of his recovery.-
We believe it was the Rev. Gentleman's intention, We believe it was the Rev. Gentleman's intention,
had he been spared and had gufficient strengih, io
have proceeded to Europe in hope of reatoration to healith. But the Almighty decreed otherwise ; and his lirge corgregation, together with the community gen-
erally, now mourn the loss of a devoted Pasior, and a mnst warm hearted friend and a deviabled Pastor, and ciety. He breathed his last in a most tranquil state of Revs. Geillg Allended, Hay (or s. Anme days back, by the
St. Adrews), and Marcoux (of St. Regis) ; his brother I. A. Cannon, Esq., of Quebec
Dr. Bergin, and several other devoted friends also sur rounding 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
Harish with (for his strengh) by far the great assidu ity-ia fact to the :otal destruction of his consititution
-fur the past twelve years.-Cornwall Precholder

Maynooth. - We read in the English Protestan press, that the appearance of the "Report" on May-
nooth " las produced its natural effect-Disgust and alarm;"" with an increased determination 10 deprise Maynooth of the paltry pittance that it receires from Meeting of the leading knaves and lanatics of the Empire is about to be held in London, to raise the to the ground."
This "natural effect"-as Protestants call itpon the Protestaut public, of an official document ccusations of its enemies, reminds us of tha "t matural efféct" wrought upon the Jewish rabble, during the trial of Jesus, when Bilot declared to the people -"I, having examined Iiin before you, have found no fuutl in this man touching those things where-
of you accusc him ; no nor yet, Herod."一ST. Lure xxiii., 14, 15. This judgment, "rrung as it was by the force of truth from an unjust judge, inmediately
"produced its: natural effect-disoust and alarm" upon the Jews; who at once held a great Aggregate Meet ing in Jerusalenn; and becoming the inore fierce, as
their victim'sinnocence became more clearly manifest cried out still more rehenently-"Away with him cried out still more rehenenty- "Away with him
awny with him. Crucify him ; Crucify him." Sucl has always been the "natural effect" of hie publicahatred, disgust, and alarn.

The Monitcur has giren to the world what may be received as an official exposition of the policy oi
the Allies, and of the motives which led them to adopl the expedition of last autumn against Sebastopol. The writer-who is said to be the Emperor
hiniself-thus explains the meaning of the "Third Point;" the non-acceplance of which by the Russian the Vienna Conference. The object of the Allies being to secure Constantinople against an altack
"France and England, in demanding Russia Hait her power in the Black Sea, or to neutralize tha
sea, are completely in their right. It that result was
not oblained by peace or by war, such a peace would not oblained by peace or by war, such a peace would sian power, or for the nemtralization of he Black Sea does not respond unly to Anglo-French interests ; it
responds also to the interests of Austria, for which the
Danubu, a commercial Danube, a commercial and military river, is a mar.
nifiemt highway; open to lier activity towarda the Euxine and Asia. An argument is brought arains
this prefension which we do not think seriuss to the Allied Yowers, 'You aak a concession from
Rusia, which nt most might be the price of the an render 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 nations grants that a portion of what is obtained by
war may be kept by peace. We have not yet taker Sebastopol, that is irve; ;but what is Sebastopol at the port-as her fleet suak at the mouth of the harbor, or shut up behind that unpassable bairier, is with-
drawn from the struggle. The Black Sea is the bathas beau abandonod to ws by or, if they like it, which sian flag could not show itself there- Our ahips, und
those of England, and Turkey, navigate it in every those of England and Turkey, navigate it in every
sense. Its domination has changed hands. It has
gone fram Sebastopal to Contantinotle "Who compels us to give up this pledge? Is not
such a situation the very best we could lave? And not only to we occupy the Black Sea, but we besiege is va, Omar, Pashatis entrenched at Eupatoria, Odessa
 ment to her moral strength and without suin to
commerce the blockade. which will shit her up in every pert of the Black Sea and in the Baluc? Conl
she live in that paralysis whioh in her gtrike tho
at principle of nalions-inat is to say, movement, ac-
tion, the right of exporting and exchanging her produce, and which would condemn her to isolation, grerinty, impotepcy, in the immensity of the empire? To
aik Russia to limit her itaval forcos, or to neutralaz the Black Sea-that is to eay, to exclude therefroin all vessels of war of any nation whatsoever; is therefore quact from her much less than what we have acquired by war, and which we could maintain withou an effort. In fact, what dness it require to prevent Rus.
sia frum ever entering the Black Sea again? Fuur
men-of-war of each of the maritim Pows, England, and Tarkey. Sueh a cruising squadron
would suffice io occupy the Black Sea, and to rrans plant its domination from the slores of the Crimea to "What Russia has lastorus.

## war, no matter how long is tier prepondernuce rever by

 East. Whut she may legilimalepyank, is, a share ofinfluence in the affairs of the world. She may find, if needs be, a coalition of all Stales to restrain her ambid from her, Europe has the right, and it is its duis, to ured, the grank it, the pence of the world is as he refuses, war will cominue and decide it
The Mysteries of the Faith." Transiated from the Italian of St. Alplionsus Maria De Liguori. Ed. Dunigan \& Brother, New York.
This rolume contains a series of Neditations bp ord; and its perusal is well calculated to a waken in and adoration tousards prolound sentiments of lov nade man. It is neatly printed by Messis:. Dunigan race the Arebbishop

Blind Agrese; or, the Little Sjouse ó The Blessed Sacrament." By
dell. Messrs. Duigan, Neis York.
An interesting litte tale, offered by the authores a tribute of her homage to the Sacred Heart of

Revee Chitique De L'Historie Du Cinada De M. Garneau." By M. Bibaud, jun., Pio fessor of Lair at St. Mary's College, Montreal The Revieurer is very severe upon M. Garneau, style he condemas as unsufted to the gravity of the historian. Without presuming to offer any opinion a to the merils of the controversy, we must sny that M. Bibaud makes out auparently a very strong case gainst M. Garneau.
Camada Type Foundry.-It will be seea by ar ad ertisentent in this day's issue, nat the Canada 'Cypa management of Mr. Thonas Guerin, who is an old It is success, and beleive that it will fully realise it promises and be of advantage to the trable. To the
onterprisung ploprietors of this now establishment we

REMITTANCES RECEIVED Si. Juhns, Sergt. MGinness, $2 s$ 6d ; Sandwich, H.
Moria, $£ 2$; Prospect, M. Byrne, 63 Bl ; W. Framp-
 Vinet, fi 5 s. Per. J. McDonald, William,town-Self, 12.61 ;
A. McLellan; 12s $6 \mathrm{~d} ;$ R. McDonald $12 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} ; \mathrm{J}$. Mc-
 3d; N. Lancaster, J. McDunell, 6s 3s.
Per. C. Lawn, Comphon- Faries, $£ 1$ bs.
Per. Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews, C. W.-M. O' Neill, 6s 3d; D. M.
nell, L. M., 12s 6d.

## Birth, At Luady Cotiage, no the 2 ind ngus $C . M$, the wife o  <br> REMOVAL. <br> aunaean meman mana <br> No: 25, Notre Dame Strect

## 

H. BARNES

Agent Rutlaind and Burlington Railrone, HAS REMOVED
IN ennequence of a joint represcintntion of the prinoipal Ruil
 GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, erly oceupied by tho Champlain nad Saint Lawrenco
Rairrad Coppainy,
Io. 69, COMMISSIONERS' STREET,

 INFORMATION WANTED,


## FFDBEUGNTHTELEGGENGEWM

 PRANEETEW
 before leaving; and to thank iove for: the suipport whici you have givenmee ini all the imimortant lates Which Thare.presented to you during this session, I shall be four inferfreter, by assuring the gorernmient, of ber, Majesty the Queen of, Great. brit the; alliance nvitly:England:/ ( $(\mathrm{Yes}$, yes. 2 )

 onsideréd:quite as certain as lis journey to London. Eiery thiug: is in the same state of preparation, and all ready 00 start at three hours? notice.: A. letter from Marseilles: announces that erery thing, las :been prepared in that port to receive lis Majesty, and the all. doubt.
Tre Parss Exhibition.-The Moniteur announces the
the 1st May.

## german powers.

Timesting says
The Imperial Government is said to hare stated xactly how far it will go with the Western Powers, and hints which hare been dropped induce me to be-
Iiere that if the latter will be satisfied to leare . he 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 1 Now, France, England, and Turkey lave no want of supple states men, but it is dificult to suppose that one could be lound who would be willing to patch up peace on
such an unsatifactory basis. My attention las been called to the fact that if the allies distriust Russia they could keep a flet of steamers at Gallipoli o Constantinople; but sase bind safe ina, is an excellent adage, and tiose states miselief are the onls
deprised of the power of doing mish ones which deserve inplicit confidence. If the West the Black Sea-and they can do no less-they must be fully prepared to continue the war without he lways a most unplesant task, but my duties are in peralive, and it: must therefore be stated that Austria displays considerable inclination ' to back out,' and to leare England and France to settle the inatter with Russia as they best can.
Alleged Russian Proposal.-Despatches restate that Russia proposed a renewal of the treat with Turkey, limiting the ships of war in the Black pean Powers guaranteeing this engagement.
The Times thus defines the object of the "third point:$n$ reduced is simply a demand upon Russia cithe to limit leer own naval forees in the Black Sea or to consent to the exclusion of all naval forces from thase waters; and, if such a a condition as this be rejected,
we must told it to be an infallible proof of the insincerity of the Russian Government in the whole transaction. Whatever be the resilt of our land each of the atlied Powiers are more tliaus sufficient deprive Russia, not only of her preponderance in the there at all. Practically, we are alle, without any serious effort of war, to annihiate her maritine power Hlack Sea and in the Baltic: That weapon with wlich slie tireatined the Bosphorus has already been almost destroyed. We may consent, by peace, to
fire back to Russia the riglit of uarigating the Black Sea, which she has de facto lost; Lut this concession is thade on an assurance that she will not use that States. By land Russia may. perlaps boast that her defence of Sebastopol has as yet equalled the vigor
of our attack, allthough she has beeu signally beaten in two pitched battles and many severe engagements but the Third Point concerns exclusively the Black and it is not amiss to renember that ive are taking
of a sea which is entifely at this time in our own possestsion.

PRUSSEK.
Our (Times) Prissian coirrespondent writes on the 14 th :-" T 'ravellets' just returned from Riga state
that 2,000 men, partly convicts and: partly. troops. are working most assiduously. at the fortifications of
the harbor; new works are beigy added to those lie harbor; new works are beig added the those arriviug every day; for the armanent of these works, number of vessels what haid been freighted during the gelting of carly in the spring, are-now being unloaded to the land froittri's neverthieless', there are at least 40 to the land rontier, severtheless, here are theast there waitingsfor conveyance, for the most part:of
Coorland and Esthand growth: There are 'stif
 and in places further semoved, thie conreyance, oo
which:to the fromier las.been tnade all but: impossible by the higli prices of carrigge ift isiontended, howerer, in the sping, to colites tien to be converyd at tear no lest tian 115,000 patients, were treated, con.



 theiceart thrand spiritual rants Now whit con Protestantimissionaries do: ins compeitition with: such pains-taking people ?e: The American Society has a gentlemen; of great acguirements, and who have done wonders sivitb:the:Armenians:" But England has done nothing at alle Th hereafter any missionaries shiould be' sent out, ;let them, !in addition to the:'distribution "do:likervise?"
A"ccounts from Bucharest give details of gross atrocities on' the part of the Austrian soldiers in: the Principalitics, ith-treating and even $\cdot$ murdering the collision laad talien place, which resulted in 300 Auscolision har taken place, whic resuited in the dus-
trians and 50 Roumans being Ieft dead on the A postcript sars, "The number of victins of the
bruality of the Austrians hitherto known is 24.7 ?"
The French Emperor landed at Dover on the I6ih
whit. and was most enthusiastically received. Thie ult,, and was most enthusiasticilly received. The adulation of a atholic sovereign by the Anti-Callolic

## "Upon no occasion

of magnificencee, and of putblic exlibitions of popular entlusiasm, lias there ever been winessed any pecenes of gorgeous display and uni yersal iubilee to equal
 been in ecstacies. Ils rapture bas known no modera-lion-iis Ia fors of delight has been exuberaut. It sees
Roman Calholic Emperoi
in the British Courts and it symbol of homage is Prince Albert-the anti-
elibacy-clergy Prince Albert-bending on his lunees celibacy-clergy Prince Albert-bending on his lyizes
0 arrange the Order of the Garter upon the Roman Cathalici, French Emperor:
Is: ‘Protestant England' sincere in such an exhimere simulation? ${ }^{\text {? }}$-a scandalo is its delight p piece of sact, or is is in pocrisy, apparently worshipging what it loahes, and
bowing down with the body before that wlich in is
secist "How comes it that the Roman Catholici is so applauded in the streets, and so fted in the Court, and
at the same time that the mere mention in the Law Courts of Englend chat a man is a Roman Catholic should be tantamount to a cterial to him of justice?
RIt bi beoug to say one man that he is a
Roman Catholic-a Priuce of the Roman Calliolic
Church-a Cardinal, or an Archabishop, or a Bishop
Or a. Priest: if it it sufficient to put him beyond the
pale of the law - shat be is sure male of the law- that he is sure, beitg so known as a
Ronian Calholic, 10 receive no justice from the Bench Ronan Caholic, 10 receive no justice from the Bench
and no mercy from: a Protestant Jury? how comes nd no mercy from 'a Protestant furs thate himself
it that when annther man, who has mate Protestant England'-.from the jurymen who eon-
demned a Cardinal, and the Judge who tried the Rev. demned a Cardinal, and the Judge who tried the Rev.
Or. Newman, up to the German Piotestant Prince Consort-should show themselves ready to idolise a
Roman Catholic, as if the Roman Calholic were a spenaes of divinitity.
" How cin thiere be at the same time with consistency and in sincerity the same desire to persecte
and 10 worslip a Roman Catholic? "Thera mpst a man cathonc?
"There must be hypoct isy. and villainy somewhere.
On which side is it? Either the bigury is simulated, hat is, men for some base, persoial, selfist purposes of their own must pretend to hate Catholiicity, as Prince Albert made a s peeech against the celibacy of
Priests to conciliate Proleslant England, when te became unpupular', or, really hating ih-unable to
endure and to tolerate it-will yet, for the purpose of
 in words, and works, and deeis, is not in their hearts.
"Which of these two paris are we to assign to Prolestant Eugland?
"On either side, we maintain, there is hypocrisy "Let is see if we can teest it by a simple incident, which has occurred at one of the mauys anti-Catholizc meetiugs 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. Jusice JJackon. Lord Roden, of © Dolly's Brae; ' Mr. Justice Jacksont
of the Com mon Pieas ; Mr. G . A. Hamillon; Lord
Mat Mayor Boyce, who has gons to London 10 worship the
Roman Catholic, Emperor ; Mr: Vance, of Leetls, M. P: For Doblin , and other notabilihies. mat one ot lhose, meetings a man named Fleury Saunders (Apiil 16), we take the following extract.-
It will be seent that 1 refers to the religion, not only of the people of Ireland, but alss to the religion of the
 give Somelimes we have a Tory Government ; they and potitics is I have rone of that sort of principle.-
I will never give a situation to a Roman Catholic as long as 11 ive; it is contrary to praciple; we want
to destroy Romanism as best we can. The gentleman whio proceded me meaid that Romanism is onyt the
religion of nature. He will not be annoged with me religion of nature, He will not be anoyed with me
or saying that ihal is nol true. It is the master piece for saying that ihat is nol true, It is the master piece
of Satin, invented in Hell. It is the grasideraft of the Devil, and ty yirliue ot th the archfiend keeps Roman
Catholics in his power, and under the deminion of his chains.
c.
c.
athon
.
e will mike no comment on such language as We shill not characterise it nor the man who itingly applied to bolh
C. WV pont intention to the word themselves for a
somewhat cifferent purpose. We desire to atract
notice to the fact that the.man who spoke this langu-

 patroness of the same institution! !! So that these
vords $\rightarrow$ the sords spokenty Mr . Fleury; the Dicheies of Kent's. chialaintoritie a Moly yneix. Akylum, have in Them a sorl of semi-royal authoriyy, that is, as loing as:





 turee of delight at tseeing one who is such a atringent


 Holy Roman Cathosie'and Apositol ic ic Church of the Most Irasi it is, consideried by the Docliess of Kent (Conce
 ary to askt, shallt not the man who male use of rinath hininage vesign his present office, erit by ber her compelling
ness withdrawing
 The test of hypocrisy-if there be hymperisy-will
be to see the most abjeel homage paill to the Romil be to see the most abjeut homage, paid to the Roman
Catholic Emperor, and yet the vilifier of tho retigiou
of the Roman Catbolic Emperor pit of the Roman Catbolic Emperoror pintruised by thiose
who pay their humare to his Majesty.
savages of civilisation.
Some of the hideous mysteries underlying Londan
iffe, are thus revealed hy a writer in the Tabbed:It seems that London, which, sends oun missionets
every land, standis itself in nieed of missioners.
 gans and savages: The savages of Protestant Londo-
Iive, like the saviges of Pagan Arrica in w'ich describes a robber's cave, a wild densi'd a firm and a Lonton gin-shop.
Considered externally,
pearance of the savaraces of civilization thidenus apand harrows the feelfings. Mendicancy cy cqually exists in Catholic and Proteslant eopuntries. Society ceenns
inca pable of cetting rid of mendies incapable of geting rid of mendieantz, but it is immelancholy atd so hideous, with the mendicants of
Cathulic cuuntries withont an involunt that the advantage is on an thvoluntary confession those classic lands of mendicaney-Spain, later. In
the South of France- tle aspect of so disgusting and re volling. If their feet are bart phere they are exposed to pore and ind and the atmos possible for the Englishmatl; however, to be reconaccordingly treats him with a brutality at which Caonr climate, which forces the shivering mendicant to huddle himself up in tatters, he British beggar is not
merely shocking but absud, arid the English popu lase is accordingly the most repulsive in Chrislendom.
'Twas this hideovs pupulace, however, wlich M. Ir the success of Protected to catechise and preach to. may be jndged by that of M. Vanderkiste at home,
Protestant missions caninot be very successful. Thoumh a few meagre anecdoles are thinily scattered throug the book of converted robbers, virtuous beggars, au repentant Magdalens, these are only exceptions.
The theart of the popalace is slony and shat up, they are bliud and deaf to spiritual things. "The mis-
sionaries," says Mr. Vanderkiste, "were too jew in number." Those who read his book will, nevertholess, feel incined to asts whether it would not be be:-
ter to increase the Protestant consiables zather than ter to increase the Protestant conslab
the protestant missionaries in London
elan scene of Mr., Vanderkiste'd labors, perhaps the vilest distritt in London, swarm-
ing with thieves and trampers, and crowded with gin shops, and haunted by dealers in stolen goods. Two-
thirds of the inhabitants, who amiutut in all to 53,584, are planged into the most abject destitution. When more appalling than the loss of life. The cholera in months in Cierkenwell. Is filiy thousand souls to whom Mr. Vanderkiste confine his attention are only, whever, 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
dreadfui picture of. Londoii should we possess. Thelt is perpetrated by ehildren scarcely weaned from the
breast'; they are busy in nocturnal expeditions, and lend a lielping hand in homicide. The more peaceathey stifle the agonies of hunger with the bacchanalian maxim, "a irop of gin will make you gay:"
Childen 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 leralised theft when unat-
 degree as to renter business very difficalt in Clet-
kenwell.: All the rapscallions with which Clerkenhave only straw for a bed, rags for clothing, and are a family inted by the knawings of hunger. Visiting hosband eagerly engarged in guawing some black
object. Ho hesitated when asked what it war, but at last stammered out that it was a bone he had ronted
oul of a heap of ordure and broiled on the coals. This liad eaten nothing for two days; When a little money was given them by heir visitor. they llew in mad haste to purchase food, and terrified the alarmed donor sp.
the eager voracity with which they convalsively doThe physicall
The physical sensatinns of a man, who -has enten kiste by a gypsy crit is easjito susain the first day's hunger provided yot have a quid of tobacco; the se
cond day is awfute on the third day the pain is less intense ; but, your, weakness, augments sto such a de-
gree ibat you sem, at every, step ready to swoonaway
The nithor teluctany confesses that the nor riph, astonishment of Mr. Vanderk iste, men of a very different rank manifested this' touchindiventeration for
the Chirch viz.; the refugeesfrom Poland; Italy und


whls Alickering lamp a idyting flame." While eying






 Huid iée iviveld, shows how universal the he, commuity


## 


MSISTER "LADY



If Neilifiot, ${ }^{\text {Po }}$, fit ere nuw, haut never fassing.




And Snave is chantin with the eflarioniteri









Buts.-Being a mermber of the church, 1 call't.
(Enter Orangerip)-Ho, within, I say,






- Neass.-We comé! but cornet bui Aese.jereared to Lanlle in the right







 To dungeons very dark and horrible,
Wherein to veut our groonns, until the d








 Yourd dick hhe Grand Inguistor hit

 And thee are severall hionets looking out;
 Yutir if be so, I my yelr rim reedy-

 Heres. goses (Rings she vill)
(Litle girl opellis ihe crowden









W No juty, frieze or coigne ornaniage
But wh will ind his nest of deading
Sisti-isire, we are feble women, not of ibis world ;

Dlizusop-Lead he way, marm; Uponath-Whata quieer amell omenes pit i, Perchipges. Dontt





 Bull,-I, hope you aint got pisened.

## 



And catechisech ber sonne-
Shriets from within. Curtain fall
Photestant Civinization.-The Free Press ob servs, in an article nin Know-Nothitngism, as deve!oped
in Massachusetus, "Prutestantism spreads with the spread of civilization, and advances with the advance of freedom." We should be curions to learn from onr
esteemed cotemporary, what is the prevailing religion esteemed colemporary, what is the prevailing religion
in Massachusetus, and what evidences of this Protestant civilization dines its history supply? That history tells us that Qualkers and Baptists had their heretical
opinions choked out by hanging, which is, we suppose, an inslitution of Protestint civilization. We
read that Roger Williams had to fee to sare himsel read that Roger Williams had to flee to save himsel
from a like fate. We know that unider the shadow o Bunker-Hill st:nd the blackened zuins of Clarleston Convent, fired in 1834, by a Protestant population, of Protestant ministers, and the inflammatory appeals of a Protestant press. These persecutions were per
petrated in the past limes by Protestant puritans petrated in the past limes by Protestant puritans
"Pilgrim Faihers" as they are termell by their admiring descendants, who came to this wilderness land
to avoid persecution for religion's sake, and scarcel a week elapses, without furnishing evidence that the
same spirit of Protestant civilization still animate same spirit of Yrotestant civilization snow-Nothitgism as a developLegislature of that State by some forty Protestant mi nisless, and we look unon the Roxbury affair as ano ther illustration of that peculiar spirit of civilization tory of Massachuseligrim Fakhers, of which fie his cold 22 nul day of December, 1662 , when, at Dover, were tied to a cart-tail, strippedi 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 as Sewell tells us, the parson at Dover looked on and
laughed-down to March, 1855, when a profigate party of their legislative rumians entered ine peacerai themselves of their defenceless position to ourage and insult them. Either Know-Nohhingism is an older institution than is generally supposed ; or the nerse-
cuting spirit of "Protestant civilization:" has undergone uo change-still as always consistent with itself fi erce, bitter, unrelenting
$A$ grand expose of American licentiousness has. just
becn made through the agency of the police. $A$ few day's ago the moyor received information that a dwe. ling in Greene street, occupied by a family reputed to be 'respectabie? was in fact an assignalion house.
The hint came from a youlig lady, who staled that an atlempt had been made to inveigle her into the place
for improper purposes. The mayor at once instructe a trusty oficer to investigale the matter, and the result was some particularly "awful disclosures," Twentyflve ladiee, of the Fifth Avenue grade, are said to be
impliented in the immoral doings at the Greene-stree
 idences have been ascertaiued by the police. Penniless frailty cannot traverse the streets at night withou
the peril of arrests and the Penitentiary; but rich Mrs Potiphars, closely veiled, meet un-Joseph-like, gentle men at No. - Greene street, in broad dayligh
with perfect impunity. Such is life.-N. Y. Duif with
man.
Who are the Engires of Cathonigs 1-The Mrs Patlerson, (the disreputable female who figured it
Lowell with Hiss,) was formerly, Priscilla; Blood, and was married to MF. Patterson shortly after the trial of
Albert J . Turrell for the murder of Maria Bickford Abert J. Turrell for the murder of Maria Bickford
Mr. Patterson and Miss Blood were both in the hous where the murder was committed, on the night that it took place, and the lady: figured somewhat:conspicuously at the trial. The gentleman in question was a
futist, a member of the National Orchesita; and also of the Musical Funt Snciey, but was expelled shortly after kir marriage; he haying been sent in the
of Courection for being guilty of indecent conduct upon the Common.-Boston Times.

## in New Ochin-This unfortunate man has recently been

 tures were thuly atendede, while immense crowd Orleans.Anv "American Hebrew Sociely", for the conver-wenk-minited citizens, who need conversion themCali.
 Koh i-noor -ithat famous diamond whichalliEnglino Wentrpad to seathe:Crístalidialace in:Hyde-park, 'and
 so far as it can be unced.
or As this is the season of
0. As this is the season of the year when worms of MTane's Vermifuge beg leave to callilue attention of parenis to its viftives for the expellinity ot these annoying, andl ofles. fátal eiiemies of childrèn. It was
invented by a physician of great experience in Virgiinvented by.a.physician of great experience in virgi-
nia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success Fo universal, was nduced at last to offer it to the public. as a a hea, justly popular thioughiout the Uinited States, as the
mosi efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand nus beentsleadily, on, he increase since its first intro luction fo the public
G. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for
DRMMLAESSELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and lake nine else. All other Vermifuges in comparison, bis" "Celebrated Liver Pills, cannow belhad at all res-
pectable Drug Stores in the Uniled States and Canacla WM. LYMAN \& Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesa

CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY, OPEN IN ST. JEAN bAPTISTE STREET, REDUCED PRICES OF PRINTING TYPES. THE Propiciory of this New Establishment, beg fenve to
intorm the Printers of British North America that they are
 Long Primer, Becurgcois, Brevier, s.e., on their own manu-
facture, mind which hicy will guramtee cannut be surpassed
for durability and appearance-
Ornamental Type of every desecription
Foundry of CONNOR \& SONS, NEW YORK.
In a fow days a list of prices and other particulars will be The object at the present moment being mercly to announce selves to will enable them to sive have nimact satishation, and ilint
 THOS. GUERIN \& Co. T3- Printers or newspanpers who chonse to publish this nd
 mount of nuy mu
Montreal, May

## EDUCATION.


 He common and higher branches of
Also, Lessuns given ut the Piano.

No. $35, \mathrm{G}$ GBRIELSTREET,
May, 1855.
Near the Gas Offee.

## EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON would beat inform his numerous fiends,

 tulture of where, , thy strict attention to the literary and morai



DOCTOR MTUCKER
Hus Removed from Notre Dame Strect,
189, ST, MARYSTREET,

BELLS! BELLS!!
THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their lon5, estnblished and enKeep constantly on liand, a large assorment of their superior Churiones, Academlids, Factories, Steam-boats, Plan-


A. MENEELY'S SONS,

Eriwister \& Mulholland, Agents, Montrea
HAMS! HAMS!! ITAMS!!!
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Publice that he has
on hand a large quantity of Hume, which he will dispose of
THOMAS wholesale or retail.
MOORE.
Montreal, April 19, 18555 48, Bonsecours Mariet.
IRON BEDSTEADS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform bis friends nand the Wrogtht-Iron BEDSTEADS, neall
All orders punctully allended
to. JOHN GRAC
Montreal, March ${ }_{4} 15,1855$ :
60, Grear St. James Sireet.

## HOUSES TO LET

WEST OFTHEWELLINGTON BRIDGE.


he Victoria Briate now in he caurse of erecilon, anid ne


A A AND GOR SALE, , M,

WORES ON IRELAND,
Just Received from Dublin, by the Subscribers,



 hoyne and the Black water, benutifully illustrated,
Handobk of frimh Antiquitics, Pagan and ctrigtian.
By Wulliam Wikeman
tre orators of ireland





 Militiary History of tue Irish Natrion, comprising a Me:
noin of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. Barde Mathew O'Connor, Esq.





 Do History of the Altempll, to Establish the Re:


 NEW CATHOLIC WORKS, SUST RECEIVED

> princirally from london and dubinn.

JUST PUBLISUED, A New and Completc MISSAL; in
Latin and English, with all he Nevo Orfces and he
 The Proncke $\$ 2$ Lowny Bible, roan, 5 s .
The Canholic Family Bible, with 25 Steel Engravings, at The Holy Wry of the Cross, by St. Lismuri, with 14 plater, sd



 Report of he Achilli us. Dr. Newman (Secondedition). 2 gdd .
The Life of the Blested Virgin Mary, Mother of God; with
 Able Eduand Barlhe. Transloted from the French hy
Mrs. J. Sadier. This
It




 Appleton's Analysis $;$ or Fainiliar Explanations of
the Gospel, Gether's Insiructions of the Epistles and Guspels, Religious Monitor; or. Insitructions and Mediantions
preparatory to the Reception of Auns, 2 vols (just

 Singers Complame to God.
Life and Denith of R. Kev. Dr. Plunkett, Primate of

 Holy Water Fonls.
D. \&J. SADLIER \& CO.,
Corner of Nure Dame

February 7,1 S55. and St. Francois Navier Streut, Moniscil.

## MRS. UNSWORTH,

##  ENGLISH, FRENGH, AND ITALIAN. <br> , WH PANORRE ACCOMPANLMENT.  St insmaion


A.CARD.

MR. J. D. DRESSER, having retired from the inct Firun of
 Mis D. Wo what take this opporenity of returning thanks to his friend and the public, or the yery nattering eneourage
ment received he pasi yerar, whle a member of the abov
Firm ; and would, mosi respectully, solicit a continuance o


No. 72, MGILL STREET,
At prisemt occupied by Mexsrs. Moss \& Co.
March 22, 1855.
J. D. DRESSER.

## NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take grent pleasure in announcing to
the Catholic Pubic, hat hev have made arrangements with


## THE POPULAR LIBRARY

 Or History, Biography, Fiction, and Miscellaneous Litera-Aure, $s$ serics of worts, by same of the most eminent writers ture, "serics of works by some of the most eminent writer
of the day; edited Ly Messrs. Capes, Northcote, and Thomp
son. son. The Papular Library is intended io supply a degideratum
which hastong heen feth, ly providing au a cheap rate a series which hastons hen fet, by providing at acheap rate a series
of istructive ande nteraining pubbications, suited for general
wise, written expresty for the purpose, and adapted in all re. vse written expresty for the purpose, and adapted in anl re-
spectit the cremstances or he present duy. In in intended shectithe style of tine works shall he such as in engagee the al.
teution of young and old, and of all classes of readers while zention of young and old, and of all classes of readers while
the suljects will be so varied as 10 render the series equally
acceptable for Home use, Elucational purposes, or railway aceceptible for Home use, Elucational purposes, or railway
reading
Che fullowing are sonc of the suljects which it is proposed The cullowing are some of the suljects which it is proposed noi necessarily be issued in lhe order here. given. A large
portion of the series will also be devoted to works of Fiction portion of the series will also be devoted to works of Fiction
 Life of St. Frauces of Rome; by Lady Georgina Fullarton, Heroinis' of Charily; with preface by Aubrey de Vere, 2 s 6 d .
Catiolie Legencls and Stories, 2 s 6 d . The Witcth of Melton Hitl
St. Laurence, 2s 6 .

## The following works are in imneliate preparation, and witl

 nic and the Dominicans.- St. Francis and the Franciectans.-
SL. Alphonsius and he Redemptrists; by J. M. Capes.-
Mlessed Palof trie Cross and the Passioniss.-St. Francis of
Sales by R. Ormsty.-St. Ignatius and the Jesuits.-Emi-

 ated frue the French by Mrs. J. Sadlis:- Picure of ChrisThe Eriserest wint of the presenn day is books combining
nstruction and amusement, which Catholic Parents can anfely
 We inlend to issue the frst volume of the Popular Library on
he 5 Ith of FFbrraury, and will continue to issue a volume
very month, for ony, wa cery month, for one year at least, and if we are only senme. Sut it depends entirely on the encouragement we
eceive. One thing is cerrain, that it is the duty of Catholics ou encourage a project like this; by doing so they will enable
prise.
fanuary $30,1865$.
D. \&E J. SADLIER 58 Co.,
Cornerof Notre Dame and Sk. Francis
Xavier Streels, Montreal.


EMIGRATION.
PARTIES Resironsain bringing out their friends from Europe,
are teerehy notitud, that the Chief Agent for Enigration has reeived the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan mpiapplication of the Money
Upon nayment of no
Upon payment of roy sum of moiey to the Chief Agent, a
Certicale will be issaed at the rate of Five Dollars for the otind Sterling, which Certificata ein transmission whll secure These Cerlificnaes may be oblained on application to the
Cher Agential Quebeci A. B . Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant gent, wrento ; orito HENRY CHAPMA Doc., 1854.
M. DOWERTY, advocate;
No. 59 , Litete St. James Street, Montread.
W. T. SMYTH,

Offe, 2 st. Jincent Street, Montreat.
DR. MACKEON,
23, St. Lawrence MTain Stroat

NOW IS THETTME TO SUBSCRIBE
FLYNN'S CIRCULATINGTIBRARY Onaly Five Shilunas a year, iniadrance.) No. 55 , ALEXANDERISTREET,

JAMES FLYNN, in retarung taants io io hit Subseribers, ha


THIRTEEN HUNDRED YOLUMES.
FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN \& Co.: THIS NEW AND MAGNFCICENT HOUSE, ia itumed on
 to the dififerent Ra
for Men of Busines , as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE
ls entirely new, and of superior qualiuy. Will be at all times supplied with the Choi
 same, free of charge.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES


EVERY one nust adnit hiat the atove indurgnsible aritice,
WELL MADE


superior and sptiendid stock
the to select fuom.


## R E MOVA

THE Subseriber begs 10 return his most sincera thanks 10 his
numerous rifend and customers for the very herat suppor

 No. 47, M:GILL STREET,

## Near St. Ann's Market, where be will keep, as heretofore,

BOOTSAND SHOES, wholesale dind retall, cheap for cash.
A guantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale. EDWARD FEGAN,
No. 47, M' Mill Street.

## Montreal, 9th May, 1855

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE: wilmington, del.
THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic ; ihe Sudents are all care.

 itsrotired and elevaled position, it enioys all the benefit of thr


## time of class.

The Scholastic vear commen ees on the 16th of Augivi and TERMS:
The anuual pension fro Board, Tuition, Wrashing,
Mendin Linen and Stockings and use of bed.
ding haltyearl
 $: \$ 1250$ tion, will be charged extra, per unnulu, . Masc, per annum,
Use of Piano, per



WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLEFACTORY, bleury street, (near hanover terrace.)


PATETCK DOYLE;
WRROWNSONS REVEW,
"THE METROPOLITAN,"
WSLL fon iob Supuribers shith tiose wo yaluable Periodi
 Toronio, March 26, 1854:

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscrizers.
cardinal lambruschints celebrated work THE TMMAGULATE CONCEPTON. A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE
CoNGEPTON of the Blosed Virgin. By Cardinal LamA HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE,

 We have also anpanded to the work-
TION. Ry St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguari


vOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.
Life of S. Frances of Rome, , \&e. By Lady Georgina
Fullaron. 12 mo. musin,

 CThis is a mosi valuabe addition to Catholic Literature)




SOMETHING NEW PATTON \& BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICA CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"
No. 42, Mr Gill Street. nearly opposite St. Anzs Market
WOULD moan respectưtly announce to their friends and the
Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP in magnificent style; the above Establishment ; and are nu Grcater Bar
Grater Bargains than any House in Canaid. Their Purchases being made tor CASH, they have deternin-
de lo dopt hie plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL
PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enble hem PROFITS, therelys securing a Business that wind enable them
to Sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment. ready-made clothing.
This Depiniment is fully supplied with every aricle oi
READTVMADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Furnishing
and Oufuing Goods.

## CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

This Department will be always suppiied with the most
fashionauleas well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinelts,
©e., of every syle and fhbic, and will be under ihe super
intendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman io Mr. GEMMmL, of the Bosion Clothing Siare.) MIT. D. will give hus
undividel attention to the Orders of those favoring this Estab-
 as wive us a call. E Montreal $\quad$ an object for Purchasers Io buy.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAI,
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, o. 84, bt. bonaventure btriet. Mr. DANIEL DAVIS RESPECTFULLY begs leave 10 inform the inhabitants of number of PUPILS both at is he DAY pe and EVENING
SCHOOLS, where they will be taugh (on moderate terme SCHooLs, Where they will be taught (on moderate ternus)
Reading Writin, English Grammar, Geoggraphy, Arithme
tic, Book Keenn, by Double and Single. Entry, Algebra, in-
 with appropriatc exereises in each Book, Conic Sectiong The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclu-
Bively devoted to the teaohing of Mercantie and Mathematical braches.
N.B. In order the more effectively to advance his Com-
mercial nnd Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intend beep ing bun few in his Junior Class
Montreal, March 15, 1855 .
MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORFS: JOHN M'CLOSKY;
Sllk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

$$
(\text { (ROM BEITAST, }
$$

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public or Montreal, and
the
has beenounding country, for the tiberal manner in which he
 that he hiss made estensive improvements in his Establishmen
to meet the want or his numerous customers; ant ne his
placeis fitted up. Vy. Steam; on the leat American Plan, he





MEDICAL DISE GREATEST
On O THE AGE
MR KENNEDY,OF ROXBURY



One to three botlles will cure the a norst tinind of pimpmben
the face.
TWo or three boilles will clear the sys em of bile
Two botles are warranied to cure the worol can
moush and stomach.
Three to five botlle
of erysipelas.
eyes.
Two botles are varran
blothes among
blotches among the hair.
ing ulcers
One boulc will cure sealy eruptions of the skin.
Two or thre bolles are
of ringworm.
Terave to three bottles are warranted to cure the mou deane
Three to four bonles are warranted to cure enti rheurn.
Five to eigh botles will cure the worst case of sorut
 Noming looks so improtathe to to these quantity is tatand a
tried allthe wonderful medicines of the dny os have in vala mon weed growing on the pastures, and any, as that a coma




 Some who. have takenin it have been costive for rearits, nind
have been regulated hy it. Where the body is suund it worle
quite eesy; bua where hure is tions of niniure, it will cause very singuiar feemings, the formo
 new person. I heard sone ot the so
ums of it that ever man tistened to.
 perceive that 1 expeti ience great venefit nose and upper lip. but heing obliged wreturn to this piace in a hurry use of in, 1 could $n$,
procure any more of the Medine. I made diligent conquiry
for it in this section of the country.
 Answer-lt is now fur Sale by the prinalipal Drugsias
Canada-lrom Quelec to Turunio. "If orders come forwars as frequent as they have lacely,
" Sa . Jorl want jurge quantities of of
"GEO. PRENCH."
"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand frem it increaises every day.
"Send 12 dozen Miedical Discovery, and 12 dozen Puitaon
nie Syrup. "D. MCMILLAN,"
"I got some of your Medicine braveliane April and yon will not ast seventeen yenrs troubled with the Ashava followed by
severee Cough. I Iad counsel from many Physiciann, and

 al peoples in Glengary andione Io ever tionk. There are seve-
Teeing the woo "ANGUS MCDONALD." "Mr. Hennedy,-Dear Sir-I have been afliciced for ur ingide of which hass with a scaly eruptono on my handa, the
and annoyance to me in my businasg- 1 Itre or great great anguish Physicians could prescribe, also allt kinds of Pnitent Medicineat "I can assure vou when I bought the botle, I I said to self, his will be like all the rest of quackery; butid have the
satisfaction and gratification to intiom yon satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one butity
it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflamation, and
my hands have become as sof and smooth as they ever were "1 do agsure you 1 feel prateful for being relieved of the
roublesome complaini; and if it cost. 50 dollars a botle


## "L. J. Lloyd"

"The frst dozen I hid from Mr. J. Birks, Moniren, did ao "A. C. SUTHERLAND."
"Montreal, Jny 12, 1854.
"I sold aeveral dozen of the last ongo to Canada Weat.
I have not a single botite lefi; for see the Medenind apparat
very popular, as I have Thave not a single bottle lef; for see the Medecinie appeario
be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parta of be
colony. "JOHN BIRKS \& Co."

 Warrea street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

Qurebec-John Masson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Andouid, O.
Girnu.
Toronto-Lyman \&e Brothers ; Francis Richardoon

## JOHN O'FARRELL,

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

## L. P. Boivin,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Dincent Straets opposite the old Court-House,
HAS constantly on hand L LARGE ASSORTMERT a
Printed and Published by Joun Gining, for Gzoene
E. CaEnK, Zditor and Proprielot.

