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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855. NO. 48.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Papers.)

April 30.—Our new battery, which is only 700 yards from the enemy's guns, is nearly completed, and, as its armament is very heavy, great results are expected from its fire. Of course, the effect of the enemy's fire against it will be increased, and we must expect a larger proportion of casualties as the advances are pushed on. To my mind, however, the superiority in guns and gunners must be very decided both in number and position before we can hope to silence artillery in earthworks by artillery similarly placed. To a certain extent the damage done to our batteries by the Russians is a test of the effects we have produced on their batteries. If it were an accurate test, we might very reasonably conclude that our fire had done but little harm, and had not caused any very great loss of life; but, as our fire converges on batteries behind which are houses, walls and heaps of stones, where a certain portion of the garrison, of the reliefs and working parties, must be placed, in addition to the positive loss of life in the Russian batteries, we must reckon frequent casualties from the shot and shell flying beyond and behind them, and from fragments of stones struck by the shot. That consideration is, however, of very little consequence so long as the enemy can feed their garrison from the army without the city, and adds only the useless but inevitable slaughter of a siege. In fact, we do these enormous earthworks of twenty and thirty feet in thickness very little injury of an irreparable nature by any amount of shot we may direct against them, and the enemy appears able to remount guns and place new pieces in position as fast as we can dismount or destroy them. It is, however, tolerably evident that the Russian gunners do not stand to their guns in heavy fire as well as our own. As long as they are left alone they make splendid practice, but as soon as they are exposed to the storm of shot and shell flying through the embrasures they fire somewhat wildly, and lose precision and range. Notwithstanding this, I cannot think (judging by what I have seen) that we shall ever be able to silence a larger proportion of the Russian ordnance than we did between the 17th and 20th of last October, and it is not, I suppose, contemplated by any person that we can ever make a breach in any part of their entrenchments or batteries. Our object, then, must be to reduce the fire of those batteries which command the points selected for assault. In order to estimate our chance of doing this, we have only to look at what has been already done.—We have at first always succeeded in reducing the Russian fire, but as we go on and wear out our guns, and exhaust our ammunition to such an extent that we must reduce our number of rounds and charges of powder, our superiority is gradually diminished, and continues decreasing till it reaches zero, and the enemy begin to recover themselves and their position.—The observation of this siege ought to produce an immense effect on fortifications, for it has been demonstrated, one would think, that earthworks are far better fortresses than any masonry. The solid mass of stone of which the Malakoff Tower consisted was smashed, rent up, and split from top to bottom at our very first day's fire. It is now a heap of ruins. The earthwork beneath it is as firm as it was the very first day we fired at it. The maximum penetration of a 13-inch shell into a compact earthwork is about 3 feet; of a 24-pounder, at 700 yards, the shot penetrates about 6 feet; of a 56-pounder, at the same distance, about 8 feet. The penetration of a 68-pounder is somewhat more. But granting that every shot we fire has such an effect, and attains the maximum of penetration, what result can we hope to achieve against earthworks thirty feet thick, capable of being banked up from behind, and defended by an enemy with endless supplies of laborers, of earth and sand, of gabions and timber? Our artillery has done as much as could have been expected of it, both last year and the last time we opened fire. It remains now to be seen what will be done when the artillery has accomplished its mission once more. But, meantime, the siege ought to be going on, and as far as our cannon and mortars are concerned, it is suspended. What is the principal reason? Simply, because Woolwich is not next door to us, and shell and fuses are not forthcoming. There are no fuses of such shells as we have, and we have plenty of fuses for shells which we have not. There are plenty of 13-inch shells and no fuses for them, and there are lots of 10-inch fuses and no shells for them. Where are the shells that belonged to the fuses, and where are the fuses that belonged to the shells? It may be only just to remark, that it is only in shells of a particular kind, and in fuses of a certain description, that we are short, but that very kind of shell and that very sort of fuse have both most useful in the siege. (We cannot be deficient in supplies of shot, for I am glad to be able to mention that we have

within the last few days lent the French two thousand shot, with which they are now prosecuting their attack against the town. It is about six months since it was first known that our army would have to re-open fire (when the spring came) against Sebastopol. We have the largest, the most powerful, the most numerous fleet of steamers in the world—we have Malta as a half-way house—a great fortress in which to accumulate all the engines and matériel of war—we have Woolwich, the admiration of foreign potentates, and the special wonder of the late Czar himself, when he visited England, all he saw there—and here are our mortars, short of shells, and our shells short of fuses, after a week's practice! We have railways and steamers, a secure haven, a transport corps, horses, mules, ponies, buffaloes, camels, oxen, drivers of all kinds of beasts of burden, collected from all parts of the habitable globe within 3000 miles of us, and yet the supply of matériel has run out, and our military Oliver Twists are asking for 'more' to the great astonishment, no doubt, of our overseers at home. In reference to the actual work done by the railway, it appears that so far from its services having been less than they were estimated, they have been considerably greater. The supply of ammunition which our authorities relied upon from the railway has been far exceeded, and it has not only carried up more than the estimated quantity of shot and shell, &c., but a very great amount of stores and cargoes of all kinds, in addition, moreover, to throwing obligations broadcast all over the army, from the generosity, kindness, and zeal of Mr. Beatty, to promote the comfort of every officer who had any baggage to be sent to the front. Up to the week ending the 28th of April the average amount of tonnage sent up from Balaklava to the terminus, was 240 tons per diem; and on that day 180 tons of ammunition alone were forwarded by rail towards the batteries, and deposited at the terminus. Twenty more laborers have been handed over to the warehouse department, fifty having recently arrived. The warm clothing (furs, &c.) is being collected and packed up, to be sent to Constantinople to be cleaned, &c., and made fit for reuse. A large number of sheepskin coats have been destroyed, which, it is believed, had competent persons been consulted, might have been saved. Captain Gordon has consulted Mr. Pratt, who has advised that a staff to re-dress and clean the furs should be sent from England, and a communication to the Home Government has been made for this purpose. A saving, it is hoped, will thus be effected of at least £40,000, in addition to the great advantage of having the warm clothing ready to re-ship to any part. The Imperial Guard were marched down to the trenches on the right of our right attack this evening. It is now 12 o'clock at night, and there is no firing on the right, but a very severe cannonade and incessant musketry have been going on the left, opposite the Flagstaff Battery. It is now affirmed that our fire will not re-open for 10 days at least! Not only is our supply of shell and fuses insufficient, but we cannot mount the new guns and complete our new batteries in time.

May 1.—May-day in the Crimea! Worthy of the sweetest May Queen in merry England! It is enough to make one credulous of peace, and to listen to the pleasant whispers of home, notwithstanding the rude interruption of the cannon before Sebastopol. This bright sun, however, develops fever and malaria. The reeking earth, saturated with dew and rain, pours forth poisonous vapors, and the sad rows of mounds covered with long rank grass which rise in all directions above the soil impregnate the air with disease. As the atmosphere is purged of clouds and vapor, the reports of the cannon and of the rifles become more distinct. The white houses, green roofs, and the domes and cupolas of Sebastopol stand out with tantalizing distinctness against the sky, and the ruined suburbs and masses of rubbish inside the Russian batteries seem almost incorporated with the French entrenchments. The French on the left are indeed exposed to constant annoyance and loss by frequent volleys of hand grenades and coehorns, and their works are interrupted by little sorties of a few yards—out and back again. On the extreme right, however, the English works towards the round tower are in advance of the French works toward the Mamelon. On our proper left we can make no considerable approaches in advance of our actual works up to the Redan, in consequence of the deep ravine before our batteries. The French are now within a few hundred yards of the Mamelon; and our advanced parallel, which is connected with theirs, inclines forward of their line towards the Round Tower. Although the Mamelon is pierced for eleven guns, there are not apparently more than five mounted, but all the embrasures are screened. The Russians have been checked in their attempts to advance upon our right towards Inkermann, and the French on the left towards the sea have pushed their lines

inside the old Russian outworks, but the centre, protected by the Garden Battery, Road Battery, Barrack Battery, and the Redan, still offers some difficulty to an approach, and presents a very strong position. Not only must we have ample guns and ammunition to fight the Russian batteries again, but we must be prepared with a siege train and matériel to move up to the heights inside the town, commanding the fleet and the northern forts and batteries, as soon as we get into the south side, which must be entered by hook or by crook—by window if not by the door, to use the idiom of General Conrobert. At present there is an interregnum—nothing to report. There is, however, one melancholy item of intelligence.—Poor Captain Christie, lately in charge of the transport service, who has been the mark of so much well-meant but unjust vituperation, is lying sick on board ship, without the smallest chance of recovery. An expedition from the British and French fleets, consisting of the smaller heavy armed steamers and gunboats, is to sail this evening for Kertch, to test the strength of the fortifications there and at Yenikale. It is stated that Sir Edmund Lyon will accompany and direct the British expedition, and that Admiral Brunt will take command of the French ships.

May 2.—We are progressing fast with our batteries on both attacks, and hope, when we open fire next time, we shall in a few hours silence the Russians' fire, although they have made a battery within 140 yards of the trenches; but as we have now 8 and 10 mortars and 68-pounder guns, we hope to be able to do wonders. We have about 140 guns and mortars ready, and all of them heavy. The Buffs have arrived; their ship had caught fire, but it was got under, and they are all right.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War-Department, May 18.

Lord Panmure has this day received the following despatch from Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.: "Before Sebastopol, May 5.

"My Lord—Since I wrote to your lordship on the 1st inst. nothing of importance has arisen. The enemy still appear to be collecting troops upon the high ground on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, and convoys are constantly seen moving in that direction.

"The fire from the place upon our trenches has not been heavy, but notwithstanding I have some casualties to report to you as known in the accompanying return; and I have to lament the death of three promising young officers—Lieutenant Carter, of the Royal Engineers, Curtis, of the 46th, and White, of the 62nd regiments.

"On the night of the 1st instant the French attacked a kind of counter-guard which the Russians had established in front of the central bastion. The operation was quite successful, and the enemy were driven out with great loss, leaving behind them nine small mortars.

"Our allies have remained in the work notwithstanding the heavy fire to which they have been exposed, and have established themselves therein, frustrating the efforts made by their adversaries to dispossess them of it on the following day, when a vigorous sortie was repulsed, and the Russians were again great sufferers. The conduct of the French troops was very brilliant.—I have, &c.,

"The Lord Panmure."

"RAGLAN."

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

One of the surgeons attached to the British Expedition gives this graphic description of life (and death) in the trenches:—

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, APRIL 15.—In my last letter I told you that I was going to the trenches; well, I went, and I had enough of it. But I suppose you would like to hear the whole story, so I shall begin at the beginning. We paraded at a quarter past six p.m. I had a bandsman attached to me, to carry the pack containing lint, &c. As we are not allowed to take down our servants with our breakfasts now, I had to take everything I wanted myself. I accordingly took in my haversack a tin canister to boil water in; and in it some tea, sugar, butter, and a hot mug; also in the haversack some red herrings, biscuits, rum, and a plate and knife and fork, a little firewood, a candle, and some matches. I also had my wooden barrel, with water in it, slung on the other side, my telescope, cloak, and mackintosh; altogether, I was in heavy marching order.—My orders were, to stay in the surgeons' hut, and to do the best I could with the wounded. There are four assistant-surgeons in the trenches—one, an artillery man, who goes wherever he is most wanted; a naval man, and two line assistant-surgeons, who stay in the first parallel. The firing stopped for the night shortly after I went down, so I walked over the trenches, to see what had been done. I did not think there was much harm, except to the battery in

the advanced trench (No. 7), which had been a good deal knocked about—in fact, smashed almost entirely. The artillery surgeon told me he had to go there the next day, and I must say I did not envy him. I came back to the hut, and seeing a nice soft board, I took possession and was soon sound asleep. I got up about six o'clock, when the firing commenced. About seven o'clock in walked the artillery surgeon, with his face bandaged up. He had gone to the advanced battery at daybreak, where he had a number of men wounded, and he had got hit himself. He also said that some one must go there, as the men were being hit every minute. Well, I was rather in a fix. Being senior medical officer, I was of course asked to send some one. Now, I had been told that we were to stay in the hut, and not to leave it, and if I sent any one forward and he got hit, the authorities would have come down on me for doing so, and if any man got hit and no help at hand they would equally be down on me; so I thought the best thing I could do was to go myself. I accordingly went forward and found that during the short time the other surgeon had been away five new men had been wounded.

There are two batteries there, Nos. 7 and 8.—No. 7 battery is much the most dangerous. So, after doing what was wanted there, I went to No. 8. The ground of it is composed of gravel and large stones, and, of course, the battery is constructed of the same material. The consequence was, that every shot fired by the enemy threw up a perfect shower of stones, some of them very large; and as they fired at us all day, every one was hit more or less, some very severely; fortunately, although this morning I am black and blue, and my back aches from a large stone that fell on it, I was not hurt. They kept me running between the two batteries all day, and most disagreeable work it was, as in one place there was no cover at all, and in getting into No. 7 there was a sort of channel which we had to run through that was always getting balls through it.

The escape we had were most wonderful. One time it was almost miraculous. I was leaning on the carriage of a gun that was loaded and run out, speaking to the artillery officer who was pointing it. He had his face on the gun looking through the sight, a shot came from the Russians, hit our gun in the bore, and knocked off two feet of the muzzle, wounding by the splinter every man of the gun's crew except two and the artillery officer and myself, four out of nine—the men literary fell all round me. Most of them were slightly wounded; but how any escaped, particularly the officer who had his face on the gun, I cannot tell.

Of course we have to dress the men, or the worst cases, where they lie, and, the Russians having got your range, most likely send another shot nearly in the same place as the first. This is so well known that the rule is, in such cases, to run behind a traverse or any shelter. So does every one except the non-combatant, the doctor, who must go to his men; no matter where. To give you an instance of this: A man got his hand blown off in No. 7. They sent for me at once, as the man was bleeding. At this time there was a perfect storm of shot coming on the unfortunate battery. I had to dart into it the best way I could. When I got there the wounded man was lying where he was hit, with another beside him, and all the rest were snugly placed behind traverses and parapets. I had to go to the unfortunate, and it took me nearly a quarter of an hour to dress the wound, it was such a bad one, and I am sure, if one shot came past me, twenty did.

This nice work lasted till about half-past six, when, as they had nearly stopped firing, I thought I might go back to the first parallel, and when I got there I found my relief had come, so I started home, precious glad to get away, and very hungry, as I had nothing but some rum and biscuit for 24 hours, cooking being quite out of the question in such a target as the advanced battery. It would be quite impossible to tell all the narrow escapes we had. A shell fell into the middle of us, but fortunately did not burst; we screwed out the fuse and found it was an English one, probably a shell of ours that had not burst, and was returned by the enemy. The noise all day was terrific. The shells from our batteries and the shot from theirs, about 300 yards distant never ceased. We were in a capital position for hearing everything. Their practice was much better than ours. I used to climb up in an embrasure and watch our shot, which always went over their battery. This was quite safe, as they had withdrawn their riflemen, and one could always jump into the battery after they fired a gun before the shot came. You saw the flash. Our shot went too high, because the embrasures were too high, and the guns consequently could not be sufficiently depressed. And now you have the experience of a non-combatant of the trenches under fire. I suppose you would like to know how I felt yesterday. Of

course no one can see men knocked down all around him, and getting wounds of which he best knows the full danger, and take it quite coolly at first; but you very soon get accustomed to it. After a bit the four of us (officers) collected in a corner that was well covered, and made ourselves quite jolly. It seems to be all habit, and perhaps if you could get over it once or twice you would soon get quite accustomed to being killed.

I see the *Times* talks about "chaffing." They began to chaff me in the batteries the other day, and talked of the luxury of getting legs and arms for nothing, after the manner of Ben Allen and Bob Sawyer; so I gave them Christopher Tadpole, and offered to draw any of their teeth considerably under cost price, or cut off a leg at a great sacrifice, in consideration of the late fire. This shut them up, though they could not shut up the Russian batteries.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—In a gratifying report by Dr. Andrew Smith on the health of the army before Sebastopol, it is stated that fever, though still numerous, are much milder in character; and in the 41st, 79th, and 95th Regiments, which were suffering most, there had been a decrease of mortality of more than one-third in the week, April 23rd, as compared with the last, when the deaths in these regiments from fever were eighteen; that week they were only eleven. At the close of the last week the number of sick that remained under treatment was 3,599; at the close of the next they were 3,499, and of these 356 were cases of wounds. The number of deaths in hospital at the same period were one hundred, reduced to sixty, and of these seven were from gunshot injuries. At present the army is as well fed, clad, and cared for as any army can possibly expect to be in the field, and the men exhibit in their healthy, cheerful countenances a happy contrast to what it was three or four months ago.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *American Celt*.)

If the elder Mr. Caxton still journeys along in this mortal pilgrimage, and has not yet committed to the press his great work, entitled "The History of Human Error," he might find in the United States, at the present moment, materials for a very important addition to it. Nor is it at all improbable, that before 1860, he would be enabled to record the moral, as well as the progress, of the Mormon colonization in Salt Lake Valley.

Gathered by ones and twos in 1830, and onwards, these "Latter Day Saints" failed, in 1840, to found a colony in Missouri; were mobbed out of Illinois in 1845; and thereupon resolved to emigrate to some distant and unoccupied region. Disposing of such property as they had at Nauvoo, and turning the proceeds into waggons, cattle, and breadstuffs, they journeyed overland, by slow and painful stages, to their promised land—where, in 1847, they began their present colony. In 1850, being 30,000 strong, they were admitted as a Territory of the United States, and at this moment their numbers cannot be far short of 50,000. Last week, 878 members of the sect arrived in an English ship at this port, all bound for Salt Lake. "The passengers by this ship," says the *Herald's* reporter, "are English and Scotch; a few Welsh, but no Irish." This week 300 more have arrived, of whom the same story can be told.

Judged as a sect, nothing can be more abominable than their system; considered as a colony of outlawed men, their energy, unity, and fortitude, are really worthy of admiration. We will yet a little while leave their moral perversities to Mr. Caxton, while we proceed to narrate the sudden development of their strength and consequence, as a self-governed community.

Captain Stansbury, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who surveyed their territory in 1849 and '50, in his report accompanying the survey, gives, in a few sentences, this summary of the rise of Utah, from '47, until his time. (We should premise that the settlement began with one hundred and forty-three men, seventy-two waggons, and one hundred and seventy-five head of horses and cattle.) Stansbury says:—

"In October following, (1847), an addition of between three and four thousand was made to their number, by the emigration of such as had been left behind, and the fort was necessarily enlarged for their accommodation. Agricultural labors were now resumed with renewed spirit; ploughing and planting continued throughout the whole winter and until the July following, by which time a line of fence had been constructed, enclosing upward of six thousand acres of land, laid down in crops, besides a large tract of pasture land. During the winter and spring, the inhabitants were much straitened for food; and game being very scarce in the country, they were reduced to the necessity of digging roots from the ground, and living upon the hides of animals which they had previously made use of for roofing their cabins, but which were now torn off for food. But this distress only continued until the harvest, since which time provisions of all kinds have been abundant.

"This year, (1848), a small grist-mill was erected, and two saw-mills nearly completed. The following winter and spring, a settlement was commenced on the banks of the Weber River, a bold, clear stream which breaks through the Wahsatch Mountains, forty miles north of the city, and discharges its waters into the Salt Lake.

"Upon Ogden Creek, an affluent of the Weber, a city has since (1850) been laid out, and called Ogden City, and is already surrounded by a flourishing agricultural population.

"In the autumn, another large immigration arrived under the president, Brigham Young, which materially added to the strength of the colony. Building and

agriculture were prosecuted with renewed vigor. Numerous settlements continued to be made wherever water could be found for irrigation. A handsome council-house was commenced, to be built of red sandstone procured from the neighboring mountain and two grist-mills and three saw-mills, added to those already in operation. The winter of this year was much more severe than the preceding one, and snow fell on the plain to the depth of ten inches.

"In the following spring (1849) a settlement was commenced, and a small fort built near the mouth of the Timpanogas or Provox, an affluent of Lake Utah, about fifty miles south of the city. During this summer, large crops of grain, melons, potatoes and corn were raised, and two more saw-mills erected.

"The colony had now become firmly established, and all fear of its ability to sustain itself were, from the overflowing abundance of the harvest, set at rest."

The territory itself embraces some 200,000 square miles—a large segment of which is a mountain range, and a salt desert. The shore line of the great Lake, without the indentions, is 291 miles about; the average depth, toward the centre, is 20 fathoms; at the shores very shallow, not exceeding 3 or 4 feet. The chief river—"the Jordan"—runs out of the much smaller Utah Lake into Salt Lake, and upon this river the Capital (now containing some 12,000 whites) stands:—

"The site for the city," says Captain Stansbury, "is most beautiful: it lies at the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains, in a curve formed by the projection westward from the main range, of a lofty spur which forms its southern boundary. On the west it is washed by the waters of the Jordan, while to the southward for twenty-five miles extends a broad level plain, watered by several little streams, which, flowing down from the eastern hills, form the great element of fertility and wealth to the community. Through the city itself flows an unfailling stream of pure, sweet water, which, by an ingenious mode of irrigation, is made to traverse each side of every street, whence it is led into every garden-spot, spreading life, verdure, and beauty over what was heretofore a barren waste. On the east and north the mountain descends to the plain by steps, which form broad and elevated terraces, commanding an extended view of the whole valley of the Jordan, which is bounded on the west by a range of rugged mountains, stretching far to the southward, and enclosing with their embrace the lovely little Lake of Utah."

In 1850, Congress recognized the new territory, whose delegate, Mr. Bernheisel, sits in its popular branch, and whose spiritual agent, Orson Pratt, publishes his *Seer* weekly, in the Federal capital. Under the territorial arrangement, Brigham Young, the prophet and guide of the remnant left at Nauvoo, was, until last year, commissioned as Governor, by Presidents Fillmore and Pierce. Some months ago Colonel Steptoe, of the United States Army, was appointed to supersede Young, whose discontent, and that of his followers, has again risen against the United States authorities. The recent cruel and unpunished murder of Captain Gunnison, Stansbury's assistant and successor, and the author of an *exposé* of the Mormon morals, has been attributed to the machinations of Young, who with all his "Saints," has sworn never to submit in Utah to a repetition of the wrong they suffered in Missouri and Illinois.

Those among us who have always been denouncing the Catholic Princes of the 13th and 16th centuries, for warring on the industrious and reclude Albigensis and Waldensis, will probably soon have an opportunity of seeing how our modern doctrine of indifferentism is to combat with Mormonism. Here is a people as industrious, as unintrusive as were "the Protestant martyrs" of Piedmont or Languedoc; a people who, removing into the wilderness, surrounded by deserts of salt, and snow-clad mountain ranges, ask but to enjoy their anti-Christian comforts, and to carry out in practice, their anti-Christian polity. This is all they ask; what reply is the dogmatic *liberal* to make to this application of his own principle?

Necessary as we consider it must become, we cannot, without regret, see this people driven by force out of their present abiding place. But for their odious polygamy, their daily lives would compare favorably enough with their next neighbors in California. They have aided their needy fellow-believers to reach a city of refuge in a valley of rest. Their "Perpetual Emigration Fund" has drawn out of English mines and factories those whom they profess to feel for as brethren, and has secured to them a field of labor and a granary in which to store whatsoever they can reap. Their mills, their schools, their journals, their popular assemblies, ought to be redeeming evidences in the eyes of those who test all societies by the absence of poverty. While we do not overrate material achievements of any kind, we certainly cannot agree in treating these as inconsiderable actions. A people of a few thousands, who, in seven years, could build up a country like Utah, with cities like those of Salt Lake, Ogden, and Cedar, with canals, factories, banks, and schools, are very likely to make a tough wrestle for the possession of the land, which, before their advent, was a howling wilderness, populated only by "root-digging aborigines."

With the true Faith, how happy and how powerful might the 50,000 be, in the land they have chosen to live in, and to die in?

(From the *Journal de Bruzelle*.)

Whoever has watched the course of Protestantism in Germany must be struck with the symptoms of decay which are everywhere manifesting themselves. It has, for a long time, been conscious of its own weakness, of its internal discords, and of the

dangers which threaten it. It tries to rouse itself from time to time, to throw off its torpor, to smother the elements of dissolution and of ruin which are struggling in its bosom; but it very soon perceives its own helplessness, and falls back into its old state of torpidity.

This is what has been going on for some years beyond the Rhine. Protestantism is disturbed; we guess it, from its mad hatred to Catholicity, from the tone of its papers, from its frequent meetings; but it moves in a void, powerless either to found anything or reform anything. It aims at shaking off the yoke of the State, and it has not the strength to emancipate itself from a guardianship of the danger and usurpation of which it complains. It would like to merge all sects in one large Church, and to have one common and universal creed for all; and it runs aground in this attempt, at restoration, against the inflexible orthodoxy of certain disciples of Luther. It feels the need of a strongly constituted Hierarchy; and it confesses itself, that the establishment of this Hierarchy would simply be a general defection in favor of Catholicity.

It is not we who tender them this advice. The Protestants who are most alive to the interests of their Church, do not conceal from themselves the danger to which Reformation is a prey; and they loudly proclaim it, to stimulate the zeal of the indifferent and to prevent fresh faults. Open the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, of Berlin, the official organ of German Protestantism, for the year 1854; and there you will find the following interesting communications.

We read, at page 1164, these significant words:—"Must I speak again about the Evangelical Church in Silesia? I cannot do so without sorrow and a certain feeling of embarrassment. She does not live; she only vegetates."

Elsewhere, on the subject of Wurtemberg, pp. 815 and 714:—

"We cannot conceal from ourselves," we there read, "that Atheism has made the deepest ravages among the young, and in all classes of the inhabitants. The sectarians, a prey to divisions, bring before us the compact phalanx of the Catholic Church as a formidable power. And yet the constitution of a Protestant Hierarchy would be nothing more than an immense defection in favor of Catholicism. Already sympathy with the Catholic Church is showing itself among Protestants generally, and also among the dignitaries."

And further on:—"The Evangelical Church has to fight with two enemies—Catholicism without, and the spirit of irreligion within. I know as well as you [alluding to the party of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*], that our Church is divided, that the ecclesiastical life is dead within it, and that, if we yet have partisans in the large cities, we can scarcely number any communities."

At page 1242, the impotence of the reform in Austria is acknowledged in terms which we wish to transcribe:—

"If Protestantism has had little success among us, the fault is with Protestants themselves. We rarely meet with attachment to their Church, or zeal for its interests, among them. The position of Protestantism in Germany must be bad, else the Catholic Church would not be so proud as she is at this moment."

The Bishops in the Grand Duchy of Baden showed a desire to see the Church freed from the guardianship, or rather the domination, of the State. We find the following in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* on this point, page 843:—

"The Bishops have proclaimed their right and their duty, the realisation of an idea as ancient as Christianity is—that is to say, the enfranchisement of the Church. This seems to us a legitimate desire. If the Church be a Divine institution, its liberty and its laws are superior to all human power. The domination of the State is both fatal and contrary to nature, is more clearly evident in the bosom of the Protestant Church than of Catholicity. The idea of the German Parliament (of a free Church) has stirred up the Evangelical Church; but the Reformation has been wrecked by its divisions. She is not in a state to maintain a struggle for emancipation like that of the Catholic Church—a proof of its state of destitution, not to say, of despair. The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* does not confine itself to proving these divisions, to laying bare the impotence of Protestantism. It studies it in its action, in its moral life. It probes all the wounds."

At page 1068, we read as follows:—"At Berlin, in 1854, the number of divorces amounted to 856—that is to say, they had increased one-third in four years.

"In the Circle of Mecklenburg, the Evangelical service was not performed 228 times, in 1853, because no one attended it.

"In 469 villages of Mecklenburg, the number of illegitimate births has increased one-third, and sometimes one-half. 'We are rapidly going to destruction,' exclaims the *Volksblatt de Hulle*, from whom we have copied these notices."

At page 886, the condition of the Canton of Berne is thus described:—

"Drunkenness, unhappy marriages, crimes against property, and pauperism are daily increasing. In some places, one illegitimate birth is reckoned for four legitimate ones. Last year, the number of prisoners was about 6,706, and of criminals 1,156, among a population of 450,000 souls. One fifth part of the inhabitants only attend the church."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. N. FORAN, BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.—Seldom has the adage that "in the midst of life we are in death," been more truly verified than in the sudden and unexpected death of his lordship, who departed this life at ten o'clock on Friday night week, at the residence of the Very Rev. J. Hall, Dungarvan. His lordship, during his professorship, curacy, and pastorship, proved that his zeal for religion was in consonance with his divine mission. During his long episcopacy his urbanity to all who visited him on business was proverbial—his benevolence and charity to the poor, struggling house and shopkeepers, knew no bounds; and from his slender revenue he gave much, whilst only a little could be expected. As he lived, so he died—

holily. Up to his last moments he possessed his judgment vigorous and clear. He is gone to render an account of his stewardship. Let us submit to the stroke with resignation and reverence, and as the most acceptable proof of respect for his memory, let us, in our prayers, recommend his soul to God, and practise the lessons of virtue which he taught. His lordship was consecrated bishop of this Diocese on the 24th August, 1847; ordained in 1808; aged 72 years.—R. I. P.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

MEETING AT NAVAN.—A numerous and influential meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Navan, acting on the suggestion of the Bishop of Meath, was held on Sunday in the vicinity of the Catholic Church. On the motion of James Kealy, Esq., seconded by Nicholas Kelly, Esq., the chair was taken by the Rev. P. Callary. Resolutions were unanimously passed, and a petition adopted in favor of Tenant-right, and demanding as an act of justice and sound policy the abolition of the Protestant Church Establishment, and an equitable distribution of the public funds to provide for the spiritual consolation of the Catholics in the army, navy, prisons, workhouses and other public establishments. The petition will be presented by one of our tried and faithful representatives.—*Correspondent of Dublin Freeman*.

Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, editor of the *Southern Reporter*, is spoken of as a candidate for Mallow, in the event of a vacancy caused by the elevation to the peerage of Sir Denham Norreys. As a speaker and a litterateur, Mr. Barry enjoys a high reputation. He is a nephew of the late distinguished Bishop of Charleston, Right Rev. Dr. England.

SERGEANT SPEER'S BILL.—From an attentive perusal of the debate which took place on the second reading of the tenant measure, introduced by the member for Kilkenny, it is clear that the Palmerston government have no notion of making even that stunted instalment of the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill a cabinet question.

On Friday night, the 18th, a tolerable exposure was made in the House of Commons of Mr. Spooner and his methods of controversy. It will be remembered that that gentleman, totally unable to extract from the two volumes of the report of the Maynooth Commission the slightest materials for an attack upon Maynooth, had recourse, in the debate of the 1st of May, to the most alarming assertions for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the Commissioners, the Secretaries, and the witnesses. His statements were these:—First, he said that in the Catalogue of Bishops and Priests educated in Maynooth, which appears in the appendix to the report, the territorial titles forbidden by Lord John Russell's notorious law were inserted without the knowledge or sanction of the Commissioners. This statement was proved to be a simple untruth. The original catalogue selected by the Commissioners and sent by them to the President of the College to be marked, was produced in the House of Commons by Mr. Horsmar, containing the titles precisely as they appeared in the appendix of the report. Secondly, he asserted that although in the published evidence of Dr. O'Hanlon, the territorial titles of the Bishops appear, these titles were an interpolation in the evidence effected behind the backs of the Commissioners, and that they were not mentioned in the original transcript of the shorthand writer's notes. This assertion was also proved to be wholly untrue. The original transcript of Dr. O'Hanlon's Evidence, was produced with the customary titles, precisely as they appear in the published minutes. Thirdly, he made the intrepid allegation that the Evidence had undergone alteration at Rome. Though almost too absurd for refutation, this fiction was torn to pieces by Mr. Thom, the printer, who certified that the Evidence in its present form was in type in the month of February, 1854, and as to the portions of the Evidence particularly referred to that of Drs. Flanagan and O'Hanlon, the types were at that time actually broken up and distributed. Again, he stated that the contentions in the evidence of these witnesses had been made without the sanction of the Commissioners. Lord Harrowby, the Chairman of the Commissioners, has put an end to that story by stating that whatever changes were made were made with his full sanction and that of the Commissioners. But the worst feature of Mr. Spooner's case was the fact that it rested upon what Lord Harrowby described as the "strange accident" by which some of the original transcripts of the evidence had fallen into his hands. This strange accident means that some of the documents of the Commissioners were abstracted from the office at which they were printed. Nor did the "honest" operative by whom this was done want a witness to his character. His friend, and Mr. Spooner's judicious informant was that respected and revered Clergyman of the Established Church—the Rev. Tresham Gregg. As to Mr. Spooner, the measure of his candour and common sense may, in one way, be gauged. The only answer he ventured to make to the overwhelming case against him was by feebly impugning the authenticity of the original documents which were flung in his face in that House of Commons.—*Nation*.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT.—The State of Shambally-duff, in Tipperary, was purchased a few days ago by private contract in the Incumbered Estates' Court for £17,500 by Mr. Millar, Estate Agent, for Charles Thibault, of Dundee, and the purchase-money, within half an hour after the Chief Commissioner had approved of the offer.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—It is with much regret we (*Waterford Mtd*) learn of the failure of a firm largely engaged in the commission grain trade. The amount of the engagements is stated at £37,000 to £38,000 and is principally owing to speculation in American provisions, and to the failure of some American houses in the provision trade.

THE WEDDING OF BALLYFOREN OUTDORE.—A correspondent (says the *Armagh Guardian*) writes that a marriage was celebrated last week in Corraghrih Chapel, County Monaghan, by the Rev. Mr. P. Moynagh, between a Mr. Thomas Brady and a Miss Mackage. After the ceremony, the bridal party, consisting of forty-four couples, started off on horse back to Tydarinet in the most primitive fashion imaginable, each man having a female sitting behind him. The "race for the bottle" was well contested, and the lovers of the ridiculous were satisfied to repletion, while they gaped at the softer sex firmly seated, without either pillow or saddle, and instead of cruppers, having each a handkerchief fastened to the horse's tail. One yoked was heard to declare that the girls were the best horsemasters of the party.

THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—The Protestant religion—if we may believe the Protestants themselves, as well as the godless herd of Voltairian Socialists, who diffuse and adopt their anti-Catholic virulence—is a most tolerant creed. The upas tree of persecution never flourishes in the mild and genial air of Protestantism. Persecution would wither and die in such gentle and balmy climates, and it is only in Catholic countries that persecution exists. This erroneous notion, which is industriously diffused by Protestants, is reluctantly adopted by too many Catholics. Wearied by its loud and incessant reiteration, the ultimately and silently assent to it. But nothing can be more at variance with reality. In Ireland we have only to look around us to see its absurdity and fallacy. To be sure we have heard a great deal of persecution in Italy; but we see a great deal of persecution in Ireland. Is it no persecution, is it not, indeed, the most shameful persecution, to plunder millions who are labouring for a bare subsistence, and this in order to maintain the most richly-endowed Church in the world? Did persecution ever take a more cruel and insulting appearance than when it insults the myriads who are wasting in misery in Ireland by compelling them to feed rich and plethoric Parsons, numerous as rooks and corpulent as prize cattle? As no people are poorer than the Irish, so no class is more opulent than the heretical Clergy. Were there in Europe an exhibition of fat Parsons, as there has been in America an exhibition of fat babies, the hungry Irish might win the prize from the world. Unfortunately the only prize we receive—our sole reward for feeding them—is malignant vituperation and brazen Billingsgate from the lips of the Parsons themselves. Here is the broad fact staring us in the face—the Irish Catholics are every day in the week subjected to imprisonment if they do not pay Ministers' money and rentcharge, in order to subsidise the Parsons in idleness and obesity; and yet it is said we are not persecuted, forsooth. We maintain that this is not only persecution, but a persecution shameful for us to endure. In the civilised world there is no enormity so great, so scandalous, or so unjustifiable as the Anglican Establishment, as it exists in Ireland, and the compulsory subsistence of this anomalous Church is the most grievous persecution that ever was inflicted upon man in an age professing to be tolerant. The history of the Establishment is written in blood, and its consequences are conspicuous in poverty and proscription. The British nation, which saddles us with this Establishment, must be entirely destitute of a tolerant mind—must be ruthlessly bigoted. There is one quality without which this imposition upon the nation could never have been successfully carried on—a quality with which the heretical Church, in its corporate capacity, seems bountifully endowed—we mean cool and intrepid assurance, both in assertion and demand. Owing to this quality, it is able, while fleecing the Irish Catholics, to carry favour with English Protestants. As things exist we owe the alienation which prevents a cordial union of Ireland and England to the Anglican Establishment—to it we owe the lamentable fact that every enemy of British power turns his eyes to Ireland as the point where English interests may be most easily and effectively assailed. Ireland is regarded by foreign malice as the well-spring of that weakness which silently saps and undermines the foundations of the British empire, and prepares its ultimate and ruinous fall. In short, the weakness of Britain is the persecution of Ireland. Religious intolerance, harassing the Irish people and producing dissatisfaction, renders the foundations of British power perilously insecure. For the sake of the Protestant Establishment—to compel the people to submit to it—the Legislature armed the landed proprietors with powers which would not be tolerated in any other nation on earth. And this again was rendered necessary by the very origin of the Establishment which was transferred to Ireland by the conqueror, and propagated there solely by the sword and the penal laws. At present this gigantic Establishment is imposed upon our burthened shoulders chiefly owing to our own apathy and slavish submission to the load. But the evil does not end here. By our patient endurance of this grievous injustice—the Protestant Establishment—we invite oppression and injustice in every form of fiscal imposition.—*Tablet*.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Mr. Maguire M.P., of the *Cork Examiner*, thus describes the present condition of Irish farm laborers:—"The return of the last year's expenditure for the relief of the poor in each union in Ireland, shews the total amount so expended was £757,712 8s 2d; of which sum £463,858 was expended in 'Maintenance,' £127,417 in 'Salaries and Rations of officers,' and £162,721 under the head of all other expenses making a total of £290,138 in the two latter terms. The entire cost of out door relief was only £3,715 6s 2d, and for this sum the number so relieved was 9,008. The total number of persons relieved in the 163 unions, or maintained at a cost, as I have stated, £463,858, was 310,600 or at an average of somewhat about £1 10s per head. I may also mention, but from other sources of information, that the present workhouse accommodation is more than double the demand now made upon it; that the number of inmates of the workhouse in the April of this year, in which month the greatest severity has been of late years experienced by the poor, was some 16,000 less than in the same month of the preceding year; and that the total number of males classed (rather arbitrarily, and not accurately) under the head of 'able bodied,' little exceeded 5,000. Strictly speaking 500, really able bodied would be far nearer the mark. I may also inform you that the average minimum wages now paid for continuous work throughout Ireland, even including the poorest districts of Connaught, is stated on the best authority, to be 6s. per week. In many districts it is 7s. and in some it is 8s; but in the latter case, the place of employment is in the neighborhood of towns. The advance in the wages of farm servants both male and female, is astonishing. It is much more than doubled—it is in many instances quadrupled, boys now being in the receipt of £3 a year and their keep."

The Mars left Waterford, via Liverpool, for New York, on 11th inst., with 150 passengers.—*Chronicle*.
RESTRICTION.—Towards the end of March last the dwelling house of George Marshall, Esq., at Springfield, near Rathangan, was robbed while that gentleman was attending Divine Service at Thomastown Church. The greater part of the plate, jewelry, &c., was restored a few days ago through the medium of a Catholic Clergyman, who derived his knowledge of the persons implicated through the medium of the confessional, and then used every influence in his power to obtain the restoration of the stolen valuables.—*Leinster Express*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.—A circumstance has occurred which is exciting very great attention in political circles. One of the late Lords of the Treasury, and a recent convert to Popery, having had occasion the other day to take the oath which is administered to those who have been chosen Privy Councillors, objected to that part of it which recognises the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign, stating that he could not take it without doing violence to his conscience as a Catholic. Will it be believed, making this representation he was told to omit my part of which he disapproved? Incredible as this may seem, it will be found to be true; and if we are not misinformed, the circumstance will be brought before Parliament.—*Morning Advertiser*.

The War Office appears to have at last set to work in earnest for the embodiment of the Foreign Legion. Depots are forming at Shorncliffe and Heligoland for the embodiment of 5,000 men, and General Stutterheim has been appointed commander of the force, Colonel Kinlock inspector, and Colonel Woodbridge commander of brigade. In a very short time there will be collected at Dover a force of 5,000 men, well officered, well organised, and ready to take the field.

An order has been received at Woolwich Arsenal to send out immediately to the Crimea 20,000 shells—10,000 13 inch shells, and 10,000 10 inch. The order was received at Woolwich within twenty-four hours from leaving Sebastopol.

THE MILITIA.—Mr. Peel states that at the present time the number of men under arms in the embodied regiments of England and Wales, exclusive of the regiments which have sailed for the Mediterranean, is 25,000 rank and file. The regiments which have gone abroad are four in number, and muster in all 3,000 bayonets. It follows that the total embodied force of the two kingdoms is 28,000 rank and file, and that since the 29th of March there has been a diminution of no less than 16,000 men.—*Press*.

AN "HONOURABLE PEACE."—In the House of Lords Lord Grey gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Crown on the 21st May, deploring the failure of the Vienna negotiations, and expressing an opinion that the proposals of Russia were of a nature to afford a fair prospect of peace. Mr. M. Gibson is to propose a similar resolution in the House of Commons.

"Peace with Honour, or War with Victory," are England's terms and the watchword of Palmerston. Peace with Honour! War with Victory! As well talk of burning snow or black sunlight. Neither is possible. Russia, it has been proved, will only make Peace upon her own terms, which are not honorable to England. War with Victory is even more unlikely. There is not a chance of taking Sebastopol. The Allies lie there as if caught in a trap. They can neither penetrate the town nor the inland. They dare not storm nor take the field. They can only harass the Russians with stenchpots! Meantime, the three Cabinets of Russia, France, and England present aspects that promise still more desperate and determined war. Last week all Europe heard with astonishment that M. Douyn de Lhuys, the only French statesman who has made an independent character for himself under the French Empire had been obliged to retire, because he had ventured to make proposals too tame at Vienna. It is just announced that Nesselrode, the veteran Premier of Russia, and from the commencement, always believed opposed to this war, has also resigned to the utter triumph of the orthodox high Moscovites. It is of hardly less importance, that the *Times* has discovered and announced a split in the British Cabinet on the same question. It appears that Lord John Russell, who seems destined to be the ruin of England, heads a section of the Cabinet who are for peace at any price. "Our own Plenipotentiary," says the *Times*, has returned to us, but remains in our Cabinet to exert that influence which a year and a half ago was put forth to urge us into the war, in order to bring about a dishonourable peace. What change the air of Vienna or the contact with Russian and Austrian Plenipotentiaries has wrought upon Lord John Russell we do not pretend to know, but it is now said that, with that versatility peculiar to minds not of the highest order, nor sustained by lofty and consistent principle, Lord John Russell is now seeking to undo the work of last year—to renounce the career on which we have entered, to throw away the task we have undertaken, and to abandon the discretion of Russia the ally whom last year we promised to defend with all the weight and power and all the prestige of our influence. In this ignoble task he is, we fear, seconded by no inconsiderable number of his colleagues. The division in the Cabinet is, we are told, clearly and distinctly marked, and would long ago probably have resulted in open discord and disruption, had the smallest encouragement been afforded from without to the craven desire of peace at any cost.—*Nation*.

A parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Locke King gives some particulars regarding the killed and wounded in the Crimea since the commencement of the campaign. In the cavalry there were killed 11 officers, 14 non-commissioned officers, and 146 men; in the artillery 6 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 35 men; in the Sappers and Miners (Royal Engineers), 1 officer and 1 man; in the infantry 64 officers, 62 sergeants, and 1,000 men, and 9 officers of the staff—making a total of killed of all ranks, 1,360. The total number of wounded was 4,546, 181 men in the cavalry, 21 officers, 21 sergeants, and 151 men; in the artillery, 9 officers, 10 sergeants, and 149 men; in the engineers, 3 officers, 1 sergeant, and 9 men; in the infantry, 186 officers, 236 sergeants, and 3,698 men, together with 22 officers of the staff. Of the 241 officers of all arms of the service thus wounded, 20 died in consequence of the injuries received. The number of horses killed during the campaign was 381, while those who died from other causes amounted to 1,466.

The London correspondent of the *Evening Post* in treating of the new movement in England in reference to "Administrative Reform," says—"You must not suppose that this movement is connected with any particular party; although the Derbyites are endeavouring to appropriate it for their own purposes; and Lord Ellenborough has already broached his 'want of confidence' motion. The Tories may possibly gain some temporary advantage; but it is much more to be apprehended that the movement may lead to an ultra-democratic combination, especially as the *Times* since the failure of its remonstrance against the Newspaper Stamp Bill, has been very democratic in its tendencies."

THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.—Mr. Mackinnon has given notice that, on the 11th of June, he would move for a select committee to take into consideration the claims of Captain M'Clure, his officers and men, to receive a reward from the nation in consequence of their discovery of the North West passage.

ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH.—A meeting of Protestants was held on Monday at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, Dr. McNeill in the chair, to discuss the propriety of continuing the endowment of the College of Maynooth. The Chairman earnestly opposed the grant, quoted the opinions of several bishops against it, and denied the statement recently made by Mr. Horsman in the House of Commons, that it was understood that one of the objects of the Act of Union was the establishment and support of an endowment of Maynooth. The rev. gentleman produced the Act of Union, and, after reading it, said that the word "Maynooth" was not in the act. The Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, after denouncing the insidious efforts made in behalf of Popery, moved a resolution to the effect, "That, as a matter of history, the pecuniary assistance originally rendered by Great Britain to the College of Maynooth was not an annual grant, but merely a donation in aid of the funds of an institute established by Roman Catholics themselves; and that as a question of policy the continued and increased support to the College of Maynooth has proved an utter failure." The resolution was carried, and another to the following effect was also adopted:—"That, as matter of principle, the national endowment of the College of Maynooth is at variance with the spirit of the British constitution and opposed to the laws of Almighty God, and therefore dangerous to the best interests of the State. A petition to both Houses, founded on the resolution was then agreed to.

CRIME IN THIS COUNTRY.—The other day, on the Maynooth debate, a Mr. Horsfall said, that in Protestant England there were only four capital crimes in a million per annum. The *Times* of Thursday mentions those instances; and we venture to say that if an account were kept of those thus reported (which are not one-tenth part of those which occur), there would be at least a hundred times as many as this gentleman stated. The first of the three instances we mentioned, as reported on Thursday, was a case of a brutal fight in Cumberland, in which a bystander kicked one of the combatants so as to cause his death. Of the other two instances, one was a "shocking murder of a young woman by her lover," and the other was a deadly and determined attempt to commit the same crime. A fourth case may be added, reported as occurring at Littlebourne, Kent, where a woman murdered her children and then killed herself; quite a common kind of case. Such are the murders, or attempted murders, reported for one day, in one newspaper.—*Catholic Standard*.

THE MILLENIUM.—On Monday, a "World's Convention" was held at St Martin's Hall, under the auspices of Mr. Robert Owen, to inaugurate the millennium. Mr. Owen once more explained the principles which, in his new world, were to secure, "without money and without price, to every man everything the heart could desire in superfluity." At the close of his address, the machine called "The Deviator"—or rather, a pictorial representation of it, was exhibited, making terrible havoc among the Russians at Sebastopol. A petition to both houses of parliament, praying that steps might be taken to carry out Mr. Owen's scheme, was adopted and the meeting separated. Mr. Owen on Monday completed his 56th year, and, in the course of his address, pained his audience with the prophecy that he should die before another birthday, his mission being nearly fulfilled."

UNITED STATES.

THE GROWING CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The fine weather gives every one encouragement relative to the growing crops, and gives confidence in the future. Everything regarding the approaching harvest is seized upon with the greatest interest, and everything connected with finances and trade hinges upon that event. From the South we receive more satisfactory accounts of the weather. As the season advances, the public mind will be more intensely absorbed in this matter.

Two agents of the English governments, who have been endeavouring to enlist recruits in New Orleans, for the army in the Crimea, were arrested in that city recently.

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—The *Mobile Register* gives the following details of an atrocious outrage committed in that vicinity by the Protestants. It appears that the proprietors of the Dog River Factory had given a piece of ground on which has been erected a building for school and religious purposes. The services have been occasionally supplied for some time past by Catholic Priests from the Spring Hill College. The Rev. Father Nachon (S.J.) has, for the last eighteen months, being in the habit of officiating at this chapel. On Sunday morning last, while in his buggy on the road to the factory, and about a mile from it, he was stopped by four men. They inquired if he was a Catholic Priest; being answered in the affirmative, they desire him to get out of his buggy. The Rev. Father, thinking their manner suspicious, hesitated a moment; but, on reflecting that some person might be sick and in need of his services, he complied. Upon reaching the ground, he was seized and dragged of the road into the woods, where he was held by two of the villains, while the other two beat him severely, the one with his fist about his head and face, and the other with a large stick on other parts of his person. Having brutally beaten him in this manner, one of them drew out a dirk or bowie knife, and holding it towards their victim, told him that if he ever attempted to go to the factory for the purpose of preaching, he would feel that weapon; that the punishment now inflicted was nothing to what he would suffer if he persisted in coming down. They then left him to pursue his way as best he could. Bleeding and faint, he managed to reach the factory, and it was some time before he was sufficiently recovered to return home with an escort which was provided for him. We heard, last evening, that the Rev. Father is in a very precarious state, and badly bruised about the head. The police are on the track, and we hope that the perpetrators of this outrage, on the person of a defenceless and unoffensive minister of God, on his way to perform the function of his ministry, will meet the punishment his enormity demands.

MODEL LAW MAKERS.—The *New York Herald* which has exerted its large and ill-gotten influence to fill up the ranks of the Know-Nothings, is now forced to admit the horrible and unparalleled conduct of the men

whom that faction sent into power in Massachusetts. After stating that the last sessions cost the State Sixty thousand dollars more than the session for 1854, it says:—"It is not pleasant to dwell upon the personal conduct of these legislators, their conduct while upon committees, their indecorous and unparliamentary behavior in the House, their shuffling and contemptible trickery in the Nunnery investigation and Hiss affairs, their disgraceful behavior while travelling on official business, their open lechery and shameless debauchery at Lowell, Springfield, Hartford, and other places, their obscene conversation and undignified conduct at a saturnalia just before the close of the session; but the public has a right to know these facts, as a record of the past and a warning for the future. "The last act of this model legislature was to rob the State coffers of nearly forty thousand dollars, by certifying that the aggregate non-attendance was only that of the absence of one man for the whole session; whereas the fact is that the daily absentees have numbered from seventy to one hundred and twenty! The last Legislature of the state of New York was bad enough, but it was excelled in debauchery, robbery, ignorance, and stupidity, by the 'assembled wisdom' of the old Bay State, the boasted home of refinement, patriotism, enterprise, and education."

DWINDLING AWAY.—A correspondent of the *Calendar* gives, from the *Vermont Chronicle*, some startling statistics in regard to the rapid decay of Congregationalism in one of its old strongholds, Windham County, in that State. The growth of the Church is equally remarkable by way of contrast. How will they stand twenty-five years hence? There are twenty-three towns in Windsor County, and twenty-six Congregational churches. To these twenty-six churches there have been added, says the writer, "for the last ten years, by profession, but 248 persons, viz: in 1845, 22; in 1846, 16; in 1847, 23; in 1848, 15; in 1849, 23; in 1850, 22; in 1851, 8; in 1852, 17; in 1853, 54; in 1854, 48. This gives an average annual addition to each church of hardly one person for that period." And "how long, (he inquires) at this rate, will it take the churches to become extinct?" Again he says, still speaking of the county, "the total membership for 1836, was 3500. Since that time the membership has been regularly decreasing, and in a fearful ratio. The Minutes for 1854, show a total membership of only 2600, and this must be further reduced by deducting 437 non-residents, leaving the resident whole number but 2163. A diminution of one-third in eighteen years is fearful." Truly it is so, and another eighteen years of the same rate of downward progress will give a death-blow to Congregationalism in the county, if it has not already received it. And yet, notwithstanding this great falling off in membership, Congregationalism has been the popular religion in the county, has had no prejudice to contend with, and encountered no opposition!

PROFANITY IN THE PULPIT.—In a review in a late number of the *Churchman*, whose fair type, white paper, and beautiful head, it is always a pleasure to see, to say nothing of the pleasure and instruction afforded by its personal, the following anecdote is quoted of "in Senior Ryland," a distinguished Dissenting clergyman of former time in England:—"He took his place on Tuesday evening at Surney Chapel, and preached a most striking sermon from Daniel's words of Belshazzar:—'But the God in whose hands thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, has thou not glorified?' After an introduction, giving some account of Belshazzar, he impatiently and abruptly broke off by saying, 'But you cannot suppose that I am going to preach a whole sermon on such a d—d rascal as this; and then stated that he should bring home the charge, in the text against every individual in the place in four grand instances.' The reviewer remarks upon this;—"A similar piece of profanity has been related of bold and popular clergyman of our own country." This allusion is, doubtless, to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has alleged to have entered his pulpit one very hot Sunday morning, and taking out his white handkerchief, and wiping his forehead exclaimed, "It is d—d hot," which he repeated, adding, "Such were the profane words which I heard uttered this morning in the very vestibule of this church, sacred to the worship of the Most High!" and which he proceeded to denounce.—*Knickerbocker*.

THE PECKSNIFFS OF BOSTON.—The Rev. Elijah Welles, aged 70 years, once a man of talent and of mark—a teacher of elocution and an Orthodox clergyman of the Pecksniffian, city of Boston died at Deer Island, the pauper establishment of that city. He had been a lodger in a poor woman's house, and such was his physical exhaustion for want of food, that he was carried to the Island with great difficulty, and died soon after he landed at the Almshouse. He was refused all other relief; but being a native was suffered to die in one of his native institutions, instead of being transported.—*Albany Atlas*.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—At a late anti-Maine Law meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, over five thousand persons endorsed a long string of resolutions, of which the following describes the characters of the Know-Nothing order of law making:—
Resolved, That the recently enacted and so-called Maine Liquor Law, is a compound of fanaticism, folly, and political corruption. *Resolved*, That the said law is a palpable and gross violation of the Declaration of Rights, which underlies the Constitution and all the laws of the State. It is there said that all men have an inalienable right "to acquire, possess, and protect property." This law, annihilates several millions of property by the stroke of a pen, in one day.

Resolved, That the spirited and tendency of this law are in direct opposition to the true principles of a republican Government, under which all special legislation and arbitrary distinctions in commercial transactions are justly odious.

ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR NEWSPAPERS.—No subscriber worth retaining will object to the pay-in-advance system. Those who went to hear Jenny Lind sing had to pay in advance, and what were her divinest strains compared with those which flow from Editorial pens? You can't take a seat in a rickety mailcoach, or fly from the track railroad car, without paying in advance for the risk of being killed. If you would hear a concert or literary lecture, or see Tom Thumb, or the Siamese twins you must blank down your twenty five cents, before you can pass the threshold. Nay, if any one has so little regard for his own character as to want to read Barnum's anti-biography, he must first pay for it. And yet men hesitate and cavil about paying in advance for a paper furnished at a price on the very brink and utmost verge of prime cost.—*Cleveland Herald*.

REMITTANCES

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DECREE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

On Sunday last, immediately after High Mass, the Decree of the Sovereign Pontiff defining the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Mother of God as an article of faith, was publicly read in all the Catholic churches and places of worship in the Diocese of Montreal. Great preparations had previously been made to celebrate with due solemnity this great occasion. In the Cathedral, the Parish, the St. Patrick's, and other churches and chapels of the City, the High Altars were handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated; and the interior of the different buildings was elaborately decorated with festoons, wreath of flowers, and religious banners. Nothing was omitted that could testify the joy with which the children of Mary assembled to hear proclaimed the glorious privileges with which their Mother had been endowed by the special Grace of God. High Mass being concluded, at the Cathedral, the Bishop Co-adjutor of the Diocese, and in the other churches and chapels, the Priest officiating, ascended the pulpit, and after addressing the assembled thousands, proceeded to read aloud in the prescribed order, the Decree of the Sovereign Pontiff. This finished, from thousands, and tens of thousands of voices burst forth the Church's song of triumph—"Te Deum Laudamus"—followed, as announced, by the chanting of the "Involuta" with versicle and prayer of the "Immaculate Conception," with which the office concluded.

The Triduum, or three days' devotion in honor of the Immaculate Conception, will commence at the Cathedral on the 15th inst., and will terminate on Sunday the 17th. There will be High Mass and Vespers each day at the same hours as on Sundays and Festivals; and at each service a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. P. Braun, S. J.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Africa brings no news of any great importance. Before Sebastopol there had been several smart but indecisive skirmishes—the troops were well supplied with all necessaries, and though some cases of cholera were continually occurring, their health was generally good. The whole amount of the Allied forces in the Crimea is estimated at 200,000 men; of which 120,000 are French, 30,000 British, 40,000 Turkish, and about 10,000 Sardinian troops. In England the general feeling is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and Austria has proposed to reopen the Vienna conferences. The weather throughout Europe is spoken of as favorable for the growing crops, and no further advance in the price of "breadstuffs" had occurred.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The Catholics of Upper Canada must not imagine that, because they have got a new law on the subject of their schools, there remains therefore nothing further for them to do; or that, in the beautiful language of Mrs. Partington, they may now resign themselves to the enjoyment of their "opium cum digitalis." The new "School Law" is not an end, but the means only of attaining an end—"Freedom of Education;" and whether it shall be effectual for that purpose depends, in a great measure, upon the manner in which it is employed.

For the law does not create separate schools for Catholics: it merely gives to Catholics the power to create them, when the manner in which the Common School of the district is conducted, is such as to render a separate school for Catholic children desirable, in the opinion of the properly constituted ecclesiastical authorities. Thus, the task of working out the provisions of the new law, and of seeing that the Government officials do their duty, still remains to be performed by the Catholics of the Upper Province; and on the manner in which this task is by them performed—on their zeal in establishing, and liberally supporting their own schools when once established—and on their incessant vigilance over the behaviour of the Government authorities to whom the execution of the provisions of the new "School Law" is confided—will its ultimate success in a great degree depend. For this, some sacrifices, constant exertions on the part of our Catholic friends, will be necessary; but they will make them willingly, remembering that, as Catholics, it is their sacred duty to make them—a duty from which, no fear of giving offence to their neighbors, no regard to the opinions of men, can possibly absolve them; and one in the performance of which they will be encouraged and assisted by the prayers and admonitions of the Church, and by the blessing of Him Who said—"Suffer children to come to me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God."—St. Luke xviii., 16.

We give an analysis of the new Bill. After the usual "Preamble," that, "it is expedient to amend the laws relating to separate schools in Upper Canada" it, by the first clause, repeals the XIX. Section of the Act of 1850—the IV. Section of the

Supplementary School Act of 1853—and all other provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

It is then enacted:— "That any number of persons, not less than ten, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school in any school section of Upper Canada, for the election of Trustees for the management thereof: That a majority of the said meeting may elect three persons—whether they be freeholders or householders, or not—to act as Trustees. That a notice thereof be sent to the Reeve, or Chairman, of the Board of Common School Trustees; and that such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the Trustees so elected. That, from the day of the reception of every such notice the said Trustees whose election shall have been so notified, shall be a Body Corporate. That the Trustees so elected in the several Wards of any city or town, shall unite together for the management of the several separate schools in such city or town, forming a Body Corporate. That all Trustees elected under this Act shall have the same power to impose, levy, and collect school rates or subscriptions on and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of, separate schools, as have the Trustees of common schools; and that the former shall be under the same obligations, and subject to the same penalties as are the latter. That elections of Trustees shall take place on the second Wednesday of every month of January. That Trustees elected under this Act shall allow children from other school sections to be received into their separate schools, at the request of the parents, or legitimate guardians of such children. That a majority of the said Trustees in any township or village, or of the Board of Trustees in any town or village shall have power to grant certificates to teachers of separate schools; as also to dispose of all school funds of every description. That every person who, on or before the first of February, shall have notified the Clerk of the Municipality, that he is a supporter of a separate school shall be exempt from all payment of common school rates, or of sums imposed for the support of common school libraries; subject however to a penalty of ten pounds, recoverable before any Justice of the Peace, in case of fraudulent statements. That every separate school established according to the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to share in the annual legislative school grant, according to the average attendance of pupils during the twelve months preceding; provided always, that no separate school shall be entitled so to share unless the average attendance of pupils shall have exceeded fifteen. That the Trustees of separate schools shall transmit, semi-annually, to the Chief Superintendent a report of the names, and number of pupils attending such separate schools; and that thereupon the said Chief Superintendent shall allot the sums to which the said schools are entitled, and shall pay the same over to the Trustees. That no election of separate school Trustees shall be valid, unless a separate school be established under their management within two months from the said election. That no person subscribing, or sending children to a separate school, shall have any right to vote in the election of Trustees for the common school of the section in which such separate school is situate."

And lastly, it is provided—that:— "All the provisions of this Act, and generally all the words and expressions thereof, shall receive such LARGE, BENEFICIAL AND LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION as will best ensure the attainment of the objects thereof, and the enforcement of its enactments, according to their true intent, meaning, and spirit."

If not all that we could desire, if not all that we have the right to ask for, it will be seen that this new Law is a great improvement on its predecessors; and that its "TRUE INTENT, MEANING, AND SPIRIT" is to give to the Catholic minority of the Upper Province, the means of establishing, and receiving assistance for, separate schools for the education of their children. If therefore its provisions be but interpreted and applied in a truly "LARGE, BENEFICIAL AND LIBERAL" spirit, deficient as it is, it will not only prove an important concession to our legitimate demands, but may set at rest the long protracted agitation of the "School Question." "So mote it be."

We may be perhaps somewhat too sanguine in our anticipations, if we may judge by the "deep alarm and indignation" which the passing of this Bill by the Legislature, has caused to certain Protestant inhabitants of the City of Toronto, and the members of the "Protestant Alliance" generally. These gentry are furious; and though the concessions made by the new Law, do not secure to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, the same advantages in respect of their schools, as are, and long have been, enjoyed by the Protestant minority in the Lower Province, these friends of "civil and religious liberty" make no secret of their design to agitate for its repeal. Catholics then should be on their guard; and should remember that, at the next election, a twofold duty will devolve upon them. First—to secure the advantages already gained; second—to testify their opinion of those members of the House of Assembly who—having been returned to Parliament by Catholic voters, and on the distinct understanding that they would support by every means in their power the demand of Catholics for separate schools—yet, upon the different divisions upon the new School Law, either voted against it, or did not vote for it. The names of these pledge-breakers should be cried aloud amongst every Catholic constituency in the country; who, when the day of reckoning comes, will, we trust, let these dishonest gentry know what opinion they entertain of them. To assist in this good work, we publish a list of the members who voted for, and against, Mr. Brown's and Rankin's amendments in-

tended to defeat the passing of the Bill; as also a list of those who voted in favor of the main motion—"That the Bill do pass."

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, the Bill from the Legislative Council, intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to separate Schools in Upper Canada," was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Attorney General Macdonald then moved, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow. Mr. Brown moved in amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

YEAS:—Messieurs Brown, Christie, Darche, Delong, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Frazer, Gamble, Hartman, Langton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Matheson, Merritt, Patrick, Rankin, Rolph, and Wright,—17.

NAYS:—Messieurs Alleyne, Bellingham, Bourassa, Bowes, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Clarke, Crysler, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Huot, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Papin, Polette, Paulin, Pouliot, Powell, Prevost, Price, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, and Valois,—61.

Mr. Brown again moved in amendment to the main motion—That the second reading of the Bill stand adjourned to Tuesday next, and that there be a Call of the House for that day;

YEAS:—Messieurs Aikins, Bellingham, Brown, Christie, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Dorion of Montreal, Frazer, Gamble, Hartman, Langton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Merritt, Papin, Patrick, Rankin, Rolph, and Wright,—21.

NAYS:—Messieurs Alleyne, Bourassa, Bowes, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Clarke, Crysler, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Larwill, Lemieux, Loranger, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marchildon, Masson, O'Farrell, Polette, Paulin, Pouliot, Powell, Prevost, Price, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Sanborn, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, and Valois,—55.

Mr. Rankin moved in amendment to the main motion, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next,—which was negatived upon a division.

The main motion was then agreed to, upon the following division:—

YEAS:—Messieurs Alleyne, Bourassa, Bowes, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Clarke, Crysler, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Fortes, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Guevremont, Huot, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marchildon, Masson, O'Farrell, Papin, Pouliot, Powell, Prevost, Price, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, and Valois,—55.

NAYS:—Messieurs Aikins, Brown, Christie, Crawford, Darche, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Frazer, Gamble, Hartman, Langton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Polette, Rankin, Rolph, and Wright,—16.

We would also particularly recommend to the notice of the Catholic voters of Canada, the names of the following members, who basely violated their pledges, and endeavored to deprive the Catholics who were so silly as to be their dupes, of the scant measure of justice meted out to them in the new "School Law"—

AIKINS, GAMBLE, MERRITT, RANKIN, ROLPH, WRIGHT, CHRISTIE, HARTMAN, LANGTON, LUMSDEN, MACKENZIE, MATHIESON, PATRICK.

Shame, and foul disgrace to the Catholic who shall ever give one of these men a vote again.

The Catholic Citizen of Toronto complains with much justice of the impertinent allusions made by the Hon. J. Boulton, at a public meeting held in Toronto on the Queen's Birthday, for the purpose of adopting an address to Her Majesty to accompany a sum raised in aid of the Patriotic Fund. On such an occasion, at a public meeting of citizens of all denominations, and assembled for such a purpose, one would think that common sense, to say nothing of common decency, and common civility, would have taught every man the propriety of abstaining from all irritating topics, and, above all, from all allusions to matters of religious controversy. Mr. Boulton thought otherwise however; and could not refrain from deliberately insulting a great portion of his hearers, by maligning their faith, and misrepresenting the practice of the Church. We copy from the Citizen:—

"The meeting was called by the Mayor; all citizens, without distinction of class or religion, were invited to attend, and consequently the Hall was filled by an enthusiastic audience. That audience was composed of Protestants and Catholics, who met together on that occasion to express with one united voice their love for the person and their loyalty to the throne of our Sovereign Lady. Such being the purpose of the meeting, it must be admitted that the speech there and then delivered by the Hon. Henry John Boulton, was uncalled for by the occasion, and an insult of the grossest kind to every member of the Catholic faith. The honorable gentleman, after informing the audience with egotistical complacency, that he had been travelling during the last eighteen months on the continent of Europe, proceeded to say that—

"In many of the places where he had been, owing to the character of the Government, you could not purchase in any Bookseller's shop, however extensive, the Word of God in the native language of the people. Was that nothing to fight for? Would it be nothing to say that our booksellers' shops were closed, and

they dare not go there even in the night and purchase a Bible or a Testament for any of their children to read in their own homes? They could hardly imagine such a thing, and he would not be surprised if some of them did not believe it; but he knew it to be true. Another thing, if they were taken up for having a bible in their pockets, there was no habeas corpus act to take them out of prison, or have the cause of their imprisonment sworn to and signed. No, they might be consigned to swelter in a dungeon without any proper charges being preferred against them. Was that nothing to be proud of?"

However appropriate Mr. Boulton's remarks upon Popery, and the Word of God as sold by the booksellers, might have been if made at a meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society, we think that most Protestants will agree with us in condemning them as ungenerous and uncalled for, when delivered at a public meeting for a public purpose. We do not accuse Mr. Boulton of wilful misrepresentation, however; for we know well how easily "intelligent Britons," travelling for amusement and information on the Continent of Europe, are imposed upon by the fun-loving, and somewhat malicious sight-showers, and professional recounters of marvels, in Popish countries. The fact is, that your Italian or Frenchman delights above all things in poking fun, or mystification; and when he gets holds of such a subject as poor Mr. Boulton, he indulges this wicked and wasteful propensity to the utmost. Knowing well what kind of an auditor he has to deal with, he stuffs him with all manner of horrors about Inquisitions, Nunneries, and pious elderly females imprisoned in caverns thousands of fathoms down in the bowels of the earth, for the crime of buying a cheap Word of God, or for reading a Bible. Such conduct is very wrong no doubt; but, it must be admitted, that your gaping gawk of a Protestant, newly arrived in a Catholic country, and with the peculiar odor of Exeter Hall sanctity still cleaving to his outward man, does present an irresistible temptation to the mercurial, sharp-witted rascal of the South of Europe. They cannot help poking fun at him, and making of him by their artifices a greater fool than he is by nature; though it must be acknowledged that nature has been very bountiful in this respect to the general run of "intelligent Protestant travellers." Now we suppose that poor Mr. Boulton, when on the Continent, did not escape the usual fate of his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists. Nothing is more likely, and for this we should not blame him; for how can he help being what he is—Mr. Boulton? But if not bright, if very credulous, very garrulous, and somewhat of an old woman, we do think that respect for a considerable portion of his auditors—who had assembled, not to hear their Church calumniated, but to testify their loyalty as British subjects—might have suggested to him the propriety of refraining from wantonly outraging their feelings as Catholics, by the reiteration of the silly trash which he had picked up "in the many places where he had been." Mr. Boulton should reserve these interesting reminiscences of his travels for the domestic circle; where, no doubt, they will be well received by, and produce a salutary effect on the tender minds of, untravelled Boultons. But he must excuse us for telling him, that no man with the education, or the feelings of a gentleman, would have reverted to them at a public meeting, held for the purpose of expressing the general sympathy with the heroic deeds of the gallant Allies in the Crimea, and the attachment of the citizens of Toronto to the person of our beloved Sovereign.

Our attention has been called to some scurrilous articles, headed "STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS," &c., which have of late appeared in several of the American, and some of the Upper Canadian, journals. We think however, for many reasons, that it is best not to notice them; and that it would be absurd to attempt to reply seriously to them, and their abominable statements. We will not pollute the columns of the TRUE WITNESS with replies to obscenities, in which none but persons of the most depraved and filthy tastes can take the slightest interest. We have too high a respect for our readers, and for ourselves, to condescend to notice seriously the literature of the brothel, or to reply to the ribaldry of a Protestant prostitute.

There are calumnies which, by their very grossness, refute themselves. They cannot indeed be argued down; they must be lived down. Of such a nature are the calumnies against our Clergy, and religious Sisterhoods, now under notice. When we are told that they are luxurious, lecherous, self-indulgent, sensual, and abandoned to all manner of debauchery, we need to make no other reply than to point to the hospitals, to the fever sheds, to the abodes of poverty and squalid misery. Those priests, those tender women, who there minister to the sick, hang over the pallets of the dying—who delight in hardships, and who shrink from no labor, however menial, however repulsive in the eyes of the world—who despise death in all its forms—nay, who rather seem to court death, so that it finds them in the faithful performance of their duties—are not, as a body, cannot be, mere sensualists. They may be mistaken, they may be enthusiasts; but they are not, they cannot be, Sybarites.

Nay—Protestants themselves well knew that such charges are false; why then should Catholics give themselves the trouble to refute them? When, indeed, the doctrines of the Church are misrepresented, it is no doubt highly proper that error should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the real principles of Catholicity explained. But when only individuals are attacked—when the characters of our clergy and religious only, are assailed with ribald calumnies—and when they themselves are reviled as "lecherous debauchees; and as prostitutes"—as in the articles before us—it is perhaps the wiser, as it certainly is the more truly Christian course, to keep silent. The very touching, and stirring up of such filth is dangerous and polluting, and is apt to engender moral pestilence.—

These malignant standards are but what, in all ages, the disciples of the Crucified must expect to encounter, and which they must learn to treat with contempt. Was not our Lord Himself thus dealt with when upon earth?—and is the servant greater than his master? "Si patrem familias Beelzebub vocaverint, quanto magis domesticos ejus?"—St. MATTHEW, 23. "If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more them of his household? Therefore"—adds the Lord—"fear them not; for there is nothing hid that shall not be revealed; nor secret that shall not be known."

AN ENQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLES OF CHURCH AUTHORITY; OR, REASONS FOR RECALLING MY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ROYAL SUPREMACY. By the Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, M.A.—Baltimore: Hedin & O'Brien. Montreal: Messrs. D. & J. Sadliers.

Of the many illustrious men who have been led by the Grace of God within the last few years to renounce the errors of Protestantism, and to seek a home within the One Church of Christ, there is none whose conversion has caused greater joy to the Catholic community, or whose loss has been more deeply deplored by the sect of which he had long been the brightest ornament, than the author of the above named work. The name of Wilberforce was one of which the Government Establishment might well indeed be proud; and, to the conscientious and enquiring amongst its members, the "reasons" which compelled its possessor to recall his subscription to the "Royal Supremacy" and to submit himself to the See of Peter, should afford matter for deep and serious study. An Achilli, a Gavazzi, or a lecherous Leahy, may cause scandal by their apostasy from their ancestral faith; but can cause no inquietude, no doubts to arise in the breasts of those whom they leave behind. In their vices we see the "reasons" for their conduct; and from their impure lives, we draw an antidote against the poison of their example. The scandalous disclosures made during the trial of "Achilli v. Newman" contain the "reasons" of the former's Protest against the Catholic Church, and satisfactorily account for his change of religion; but in the mind of the Catholic they can raise no inquietudes as to the truth of the teachings of his Church, and can suggest no doubts as to his duty of remaining within her fold. Far different, however, must it be with the candid and intelligent Protestant, when he hears of the conversion of such men as Newman, Manning, Wilberforce, and others—men against whose moral integrity no imputation can be cast—and who, by the greatness of the sacrifices which they have felt themselves called upon to make, for what they conceived to be the truth, have abundantly shown that, even if mistaken, they are sincere and disinterested. Protestants would do well then to enquire into the "reasons" which have induced these men—in their conduct so upright, of such vast and varied intellectual gifts, and who, in a worldly point of view, had everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by the change—to renounce wealth, ease, honors, and Protestantism, for poverty, toil, reproach, and Catholicity. Corrupt motives cannot be attributed to such men; and as little can their conversion be assigned to their intellectual incapacity for the truth; for amongst them we find some of the most learned and profound scholars of whom Protestantism can boast. But if neither to a moral, nor yet to an intellectual depravity, we can assign their conversion—and as to every effect there must be some adequate cause—there remains only the hypothesis, that their conversion is the work of God's Holy Spirit. No other power would be sufficient to overcome the, almost invincible, obstacles, which the pride and passions of the corrupt heart of man oppose to the reception of the doctrines of the Holy Catholic Church. By nature all men are Protestants; they can become Catholics, only by the Grace of God.

Of this the conversion of Mr. Wilberforce is a notable example. He held large and valuable preferments in the Anglican establishment, and might still have continued to hold them, could he but have stifled the voice of conscience; could he but, like so many of the Low Church, or evangelical party as they are called, have submitted to the degradation of outwardly professing his acceptance of doctrines which, in his heart, he rejected. Convinced however that the "Royal Supremacy, in all Spiritual things and causes"—that the Headship of the Queen over Christ's Church upon earth—was irreconcilable with "Church Principles," with Holy Scripture, and ecclesiastical history, Mr. Wilberforce wrote in August last to the Government Archbishop of York, recalling his subscription to the "Royal Supremacy" and "offering to divest himself of the trusts and preferments of which that subscription was a condition." This retraction and resignation having been accepted, there remained nothing to retain Mr. Wilberforce any longer within the pale of the Establishment; and so within a short period he abjured his ancient heresies, and was formally received into the Catholic Church. The work, whose title stands at the head of this article, was written and published prior to that reception. In it the author devotes the first four chapters to the question of "The Church"—"Is there a Church? What is the Church? and What are her functions?" That a paramount authority was possessed by Our Lord Himself, and that He committed the like to His Apostles, is admitted probably by all Christians. The question in dispute is, whether any such powers outlasted their times; whether they founded any institution, or appointed any succession of men, to which the office of judging in matters of faith was entrusted in perpetuity?—c. I.

Having thus stated the question, he proceeds to give a definition of what he understands by the words "Church," and "Church Authority"— "There are two leading views respecting the nature

of the Church; and according as men take the one or the other view of the nature of the Church, they will commonly adopt a hypothesis respecting its authority. "Was the Church, then, a mere congeries of individuals gathered together, indeed, according to God's will, but not possessing any collective character, except that which is derived from the conglomeration of its parts; or was it an institution, composed indeed of men, but possessed of a being and action, which was irrespective of the will of its individual members, and was impressed upon it by some higher authority? This, in fact, is to ask whether it had any inherent life, and organic existence. By a wall is meant a certain arrangement of bricks, which, when united, are nothing more than bricks still. But a tree is not merely a congeries of ligneous particles, but implies the presence of a certain principle of life, which combines them into a collective whole. Such a principle we recognise, when we speak of an organic body.—Our thoughts are immediately carried on to one of those collections of particles which Almighty God has united according to that mysterious law which we call life.

The notion entertained of the Church, then, would be entirely different, according as it was supposed to be merely a combination of individuals, or an organic institution, endowed with divine life. In the first case, it would have no other powers than those which it derived from its members; in the second, its members would be only the materials, which it would fashion and combine through its own inherent life. In one case, it would stand on human authority; in the other, on Divine appointment. On one side would be reason, enlightened it may be, but still the reason of individuals; on the other, supernatural grace"—c. I.

From the consideration of "What is the Church?" the writer proceeds to the discussion of the questions—"What are her functions?—and with what organs has her Divine Founder furnished her for the due discharge of those functions?" The primary function of the Church is "to teach all nations." The organs with which she has been endowed for this purpose, are, the Apostles, and their legitimate successors to the end of time.

"Such a provision He was pleased to make, by laying it down as the law of its organisation, that, the same persons who were individually the dispensers of grace, should collectively be the witnesses to doctrine"—c. IV.

From the Episcopacy, the writer deduces the necessity of a Hierarchy, in order to secure unanimity amongst the Bishops; and then proceeds to vindicate the Primacy of the See of Peter. In reading this portion of the work, it will be well to remember that it was written by one outside the Church, and may therefore contain certain propositions which require to be modified, lest they be found to favor the "Development Theory." Writing now upon the same topics, we have no doubt that the learned author would express himself in somewhat different terms.

On a future occasion we intend recurring to this interesting volume, in order to shew how triumphantly the author demolishes with his trenchant logic the whole of what is known as the "Anglo-Catholic Theory." It is here that he is most powerful, and his opponents most helpless. The position of the Catholic—that Christ established on earth ONE indivisible Church, or organised society, which He animates and preserves from corruption by His continual and life-giving presence—is impregnable. That of the ordinary Protestant—who denies the Divine institution of a Church, and who asserts, in consequence, the absolute right of private judgment in all things spiritual, as inherent in every man—may be feebly defended. But the position of the Anglican, or "Anglo-Catholic" as he delights to style himself—who asserts and denies the same thing in the same breath—who at once proclaims the "authority of the Church," and the "right of private judgment"—and who, whilst claiming Christ Himself as the Founder of his Church, yet declares its subordination to the Civil power—is so supremely ridiculous, and so outrageously inconsistent, that it is scarce worth attacking, and is incapable of holding out for one moment against the assault—either of Catholic, or Protestant.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Dear Sir—Our old friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society have been entertaining some distinguished guests during the last few days—nothing less than apostles for the conversion of Ireland. Our Montreal evangelicals are no whit wiser than they ever were; for it appears they have been well plucked by these self-appointed and self-styled apostles, who have crossed the seas for that especial purpose. The saints in England and Scotland are pretty well tired of the expensive humbug of converting Ireland, so the reverend sharks find it expedient to transfer their operations to the Western World, in order to keep up the supplies. Exeter Hall, with all its thunders, cannot get much more at home on the pretence of evangelizing Ireland; so, as the reverend pots must be kept boiling, and the reverend wives and families must be kept comfortable, the reverend missionaries made up their minds to "travel farther" in quest of funds. Casting their longing eyes over the wide world, they saw Canada, and agreed that "it was good"—a fair land where Bible-religion had got a foot-hold, and was strong enough to bring forth societies in any quantity. They saw from that veracious periodical, the Missionary Record, that Romanism was nearly extinct in Canada; that the colporteurs were expected to finish it some fine day soon; whereupon the ministers, bent on converting Ireland, said within themselves: "Lo! let us arise and go thither. That is a land flowing with evangelical milk and Christian-honey—a land where tract-vendors are plenty, and Bibles like unto those vulgar fruit called blackberries—yea, all over the land. Come, brethren, arise and let us go. Money we want, and money we must have—the well-spring of British liberty is well nigh drained for us—let us seek our fortune in other lands." So hither came the delegates, and their evangelical presence "has made the (Romish) wilderness to blossom as the rose." Verily, we Irish are much indebted to the reverend confreres. They must be great men in their generation—valiant men—men of mettle, when at this period of the New Reformation they venture to present themselves in Canada as collectors for the Irish mission.

Do they suppose the people here are ignorant of the fate of the Dingle mission, and the Achill mission, and the Oughterard mission?—the three nurseries of the New Reformation—the three festering cancers that disfigured the wild, yet most interesting region west of the Shannon. Their missions are all but annihilated—even that of Achill—the people, relieved from the pressure of famine, flock back in hundreds to the ever open ark of salvation—the very Scripture readers, who did the mischief, are, in many cases, showing the example—the foul stain of apostasy is fast disappearing from the far West, and faithful old Connaught is nobly redeeming her forfeited character. Then travel, on east and north over our dearly loved Ireland—do these reverend characters suppose people here have forgotten the reception given to THE HUNDREN—the great crusading brigade sent over from England some two years ago?—Kells, and Navan, and Drogheda, and every other town wherein the missionaries made their appearance, were so blind as to reject their preaching with scorn and contempt, and, at last, the valiant brigade was fain to decamp and give up Ireland as lost. Are these greater or more powerful than they? The fact is, they have as much hope of converting Ireland from Catholicity, as you or I would have of removing Notre Dame to the top of the mountain; but their business is slack these times in the evangelical world, and a summer trip across the Atlantic is both pleasant and conducive to health (always allowing for sea-sickness, which has no respect even for apostolic stomachs).

Now, Mr. Editor, as these reverend personages are so full of holy zeal for the conversion of souls, suppose we were to get up a meeting, and respectfully call their attention to the State of Massachusetts, that famous stronghold of Puritanism. If it be true that most of the law-givers of that most righteous state (including fifty-seven preachers of the word) are all, more or less, addicted to Joseph Hiss's little peccadilloes—and Joseph Hiss says it is true—why, really the case is a desperate one, and we must call upon the reverend delegates from Ireland to have compassion on their own kidney (if not their own flesh) in the Athens of America. Surely they will yearn over the city of Theodore Parker, the advanced post of Protestantism. Are not the rich, the enlightened, the eminently intellectual Pharisees of Boston of far more value in the sight of God, and before the visual orbs of the Gospel ministers, than the humble, unlettered, publicans of Ireland, convicted, as they are, of that heinous crime poverty, and those other abominations—purity of morals, and complete resignation to the Divine will? Assuredly, there is no compassion. Let us then beg the reverend gentlemen to leave Ireland in the background for a while—she is too old now to be put in leading-strings by any coxcomb, whether lay or clerical—and if they must evangelize, let them even evangelize the worse than heathen people of Massachusetts, and its sister states. There they have a fair field for their operations; and as novelty is every thing in Protestantism, the Puritans of New England may hearken unto them; but for Ireland—bah! she sets up for an Apostle herself on a great scale—her people are thoroughly, intensely, heart and soul Catholic—they have an intuitive dislike to, and a wholesome distrust of, Bible-ministers, and will never be got to listen to them. Never! never! this our zealous missionaries ought to know, and do know, but it is their object to keep their dupes in the dark, so as to pick their pockets at their leisure. But amongst them be it, say I. Let us only endeavor to excite their pity for poor Massachusetts, and priest-hunting Maine. Those are places after their own hearts, and we cannot think they will overlook their claims. I hope we shall soon see in existence a Society for the Conversion of Massachusetts—say, Joseph Hiss, President, and Mrs. Patterson, corresponding Secretary. The main object of such a society would, of course, be to look after each particular white-necker, and induce him to

"Be a good boy and take care of himself," so that the scandal, so delicately alluded to by the immaculate Joseph, might quickly disappear from the land. The obstinate delinquents might even be sent over to evangelize Ireland with the aid of their "dearly beloved" partners in Gospel righteousness. Waiting to see and hear more of this embryo, or rather future association,

I am, dear Sir, &c., &c., AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Montreal, June 5th, 1855.

FATHER MATHEW FUND.

COURAGE SUBSCRIPTION LIST. Rev. Mr. Trimlen, 10s; James Gordon, 25s; Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. James Hogan, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Brien Scully, 10s; Mr. Fox and family, 6s 3d; Michael McKenny, 5s; Stephen McKenny, 5s; Daniel Heenan, 5s; Thomas Kelly, 5s; Edward Redmond, 5s; John Molony, 5s; Michael Cunningham, 5s; Patrick Meehan, 5s; Mr. Loughlin, 5s; T. O'Doherty, 5s; Mich. Dunne, 5s; Mary Ring, 5s; Edward Farry, 5s; John O'Dea, 5s; Bernard McHugh, 5s; John Cawley, 5s; Thomas Heenan, 5s; C. Power, 5s; W. Power, 5s; Timothy Wiseman, 5s; Ellen Hines, 5s; Miss Langlais, 3s 9d; Henry Power, 2s 6d; Mary Power, 2s 6d; Mr. Assinkine, 2s 6d; Frank McGuire, 2s 6d; Mrs. McGuire, 2s 6d; Wm. Burns, 2s 6d; Daniel Dunnigan, 2s 6d; Barnaby Lily, 2s 6d; Patrick Fox, 2s 6d; Martin Lily, 2s 6d; Ed. Power, 2s 6d; Wm. Belch, 2s 6d; Wm. Leonard, 2s 6d; Jas. Leonard, 2s 6d; J. Lucy, 2s 6d; Thomas Mahon, 2s 6d; Anne Malone, 2s 6d; Denis Connolly, 2s 6d; Francis Hanrath, 2s 6d; Mrs. Wiseman, 2s 6d; Miss Powell, 2s 6d; Michael Burke, 2s 6d; Archibald McDonald, 2s 6d; Pat Campbell, 2s 6d; Michael Roche, 2s 6d; Jas. Duffy, 2s 6d; John Fitzgerald, 2s 6d; John Curran, 2s 6d; Miss Lawder, 2s 6d; J. Lucy, 2s 6d; John Kewen, 2s 6d; Mr. Devine, 10s 10d; Mr. O'Neill, 1s 10d; Mr. Eli, 1s 10d; Wm. Fern, 1s 3d; Susan Purdy, 1s 3d; Bridget McNulty, 1s 3d; Miss French, 1s 3d; Catherine Gahan, 1s 3d; Mrs. Bamford, 1s 3d; Margaret Meehan, 1s 3d; Mrs. Beaton, 1s 3d; Mary Bulger, 1s 3d; Jas. Prendergast, 1s 3d; John Flood, 1s 3d; Jas. Leary, 1s 3d; P. McGuire, 1s 3d; Thos. Gilbride, 1s 3d; Hugh Lavery, 1s 3d; Michael Kinsella, 1s 3d; Mrs. A. McDonald, 1s 3d; Daniel McCann, 1s 3d; John McHugh, 1s 3d; Michael Connolly, 1s 3d; P. Gallagher, 1s 3d; Eliza Whelan, 1s 3d; Mrs. Murray, 1s 3d; P. Rooney, 1s 3d; Chas. Leonard, 1s 3d; Wm. Pegnam, 1s 3d; P. Kewen, 1s 3d; Jas. Dreenan, 1s 3d; John Foley, 1s 3d; P. Keenan, 1s 3d; Denis O'Brien, 1s 3d; Michael Lally, 1s 3d; John Coogan, 1s 3d; P. Garvey, 1s 3d; Patk. Snow, 1s 3d; Peter McIntyre, 1s 3d; Pat. Fox, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. McDonald, 1s 3d; Miss Moran, 1s 3d; F. Meehan, 1s 3d; Jas. Keane, 1s 3d; Jas. Egan, 1s 3d; Michael McKeon, 1s 3d; Conner Doyle, 1s 3d;

John Patton, 1s 3d; Peter Cuddy, 1s 3d; Mrs. Crawford, 1s 3d; Jas. Feeholy, 1s 3d; Mrs. Flood, 1s 3d; Catherine Flood, 1s 3d; Mrs. McNamea, 1s 3d; Mrs. Lavery, 1s 3d; Roseanna Dolan, 1s 3d; Mrs. Sleaven, 1s 3d; Mrs. Hennessy, 1s 3d; Mary Bamford, 1s 3d; Margaret McKeon, 1s 3d; Anne Gahrie, 1s 3d; Mary Hebrn, 1s 3d; Mrs. Craig, 1s 3d; M. McLoughlin, 1s 3d; Daniel Meehan, 1s 3d; Bridget Carroll, 1s 3d; Hugh Dienny, 1s 3d; Mark Condon, 1s 3d; Mary Ryan (Co Tip) 1s 3d; Andrew Smith, 1s; Benjamin Fitzsimmons 1s; Mrs. Lavery, 7d; Wm. Kennedy, 7d; Peter Dolan, 7d; Mrs. Moloney 7d; Miss Moloney 7d; John Mack, 7d; Mary Curran, 7d; Ellen Ryan, 7d; Thos. Keon, 7d; Margaret Nolan, 7d; Miss Mulcanny, 7d; Ellen Lavery, 7d; Mrs. McMahon, 7d; Hugh Gordon, 7d; P. Gordon, 7d; John Keon, 7d; James Agnew, 7d; Mrs. Segrove, 7d; Sarah Coyne, 7d; John Casey, 7d; Francis McKenny, 7d; Patk. Keon, 7d; Robt. Flusky, 7d; Thos. McCarthy 7d; Micl. Ryan, 7d; Miss Hayes, 7d; Margaret Dolan, 7d; Mary Dolan, 7d; Miss Hoskins, 7d; Sarah Carroll, 7d; Mrs. McGinniss, 6d; Mrs. Doherty, 6d.—Total, £18 17s 4d.

The following sums have been contributed after the above was forwarded:—John Cunningham, 5s; Patk. McNamara, 2s 6d; Patk. Collins, 2s 6d.

MONTREAL.

The following sums have been received on account of the above fund by the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association:—

W. W. — £2 10s.; B. Devlin, Esq., £1; T. Finn, £1; T. Donoghue, 15s; J. Breen, 10s; J. Casey, 7s 6d; T. Redmond, 10s; J. O'Meara, 5s; P. J. Fogarty, 5s; J. Houlahan, 5s; F. Maguire, 5s; M. Murphy, 5s; D. McCann, 5s; M. Price, 5s; J. Whelan, 5s; J. Curran, 5s; S. Jackson, 2s 6d; T. Logan, 2s 6d; J. Hayes, 2s 6d; P. Dooly, 2s 6d; P. Deery, 2s 6d; E. Clarken, 2s 6d; a friend, per T. Donoghue, 3s 9d; Wm. Prendergast, £1.—Total £10 16s 3d.

We understand that the list will be closed by the end of next week, and would therefore call the attention of parties desirous of contributing their mite to so charitable an object to do so, at their earliest convenience.

We have to acknowledge a sum of £5 10s received per J. Scully, Esq., from the friends of Father Mathew at Wellington. The names shall appear in our next, as they were received too late for this week's insertion. We are happy to see that Protestants, as well as Catholics, have contributed to the "Father Mathew Fund."

We also have received 10s from James Hogan, Cobourg. Omitted in our previous notice:—Picton, Daniel O'Shea, 5s.

The Journal de Quebec publishes the third annual report of the Quebec Catholic Institute; from which it would appear that the affairs of that society are in a very flourishing condition. During the season eleven lectures have been given, and their library contains about 1,000 volumes.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 2ND JUNE, 1855.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint William Quinn, Esquire, Supervisor of Cullers, in the room of John Sharples, Esquire, resigned.—Official Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, J. Shea, £2 10s; St. Mary's du Manoir, Capt. Harris, 12s 6d; Ottawa City, L. Whelan, 12s 6d; H. J. Friel, Esq., 16s 3d; Granby, Rev. Mr. Quinn, £1 11 3d; Beauharnois, J. Quig, 12s 6d; Alexandria, H. McDonald, 12s 6d; Kingston, M. Rouke, £1; Smithville, J. Etnis, 12s 6d; Kingsley, Rev. J. Paradi, £1 17s 6d; Massena, U. S., D. M' Rae, 10s; Derry West, J. Holland, 10s; Markham Village, M. Summers, 6s 3d; Peterboro, A. McGarrity, £1 5s; Prescott, J. Savage, 6s 3d; Three Rivers, J. Ryan, £1 11s 3d; Brantford, W. McManamy, £1 2s 6d; Williamstown, Rev. F. M'Donogh, 6s 3d; Mrs. McGillis, £1 5s.

Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent—Kingston, J. Hickey, 12s 6d; C. Graham, 6s 3d; C. M'Manus, 6s 3d; P. Hogan, 5s; P. M'Grogan, 12s 6d; E. Hickey, 6s 3d; W. Elanagan, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Foley, 6s 3d; T. Baker, 12s 6d; H. Cummins, 12s 6d; T. Aherns, 7s 6d; J. Murphy, 12s 6d; Messrs. Brown & Hart, 12s 6d; R. Kilduff, 2s 6d; P. Pigeon, 12s 6d; N. Brown, 12s 6d; E. Kelly, 12s 6d; T. O'Reilly, 12s 6d; A. J. McDonald, 18s 9d; E. Donohue, 6s 3d; J. Fitzgibbon, 12s 6d; P. McDonald, 12s 6d; B. Collins, 15s; J. O'Brien, £1.

Per Rev. J. V. Foley, West Point—Self, 2s 6d; Newboro, A. Noone, 7s 6d.

Per Rev. Mr. Coopman, S. Gloucester—Self, 7s 6d; W. Nolan, 6s 3d; West Osgoode, J. M'Evoy, 6s 3d.

Per J. Morrow, S. Mountain—Self, 5s; T. Bishop, 10s.

Per J. M'Iver, Dewittville—P. Hughes, 18s 9d; Godmanchester, W. Hall, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto—Self, 3s 9d; Port Credit, A. McDonald, 6s 3d.

Per R. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—D. Maher, 12s 6d; Whitby, E. Headen, 12s 6d.

Per J. Whiteford, Three Rivers, £1 10s. Patrick O'Brien, merchant, Beauport, has paid £2 16s 3d since he became a subscriber, Feb. 16th, 1851.

Birth.

At Quebec, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Roger Fian, of a daughter.

Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, June 5th, at the Parish Church, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. Bernard Maguire, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of B. McEvenue, Esq., Post Office Department, Montreal.

On the same day, by the same Rev. gentleman, Mr. Michael Gorman, Printer, to Miss Mary Butler, both of Montreal.

Died.

At Quebec, on Thursday, 31st May, after a short but painful illness, Mr. William Mackay, aged 39 years.—Raguiacet in Pace.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association will be held THIS EVENING (Friday) the 8th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. By Order, P. J. FOAGARTY, Ass. Secretary, June 8.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POLISH REFUGEES.—The Moniteur has published a letter from the Polish General Rybick, general-in-chief of the Polish army in 1831, to the Emperor, in which the writer, after alluding to his Majesty's recent preservation, says:—

"The hope of a calm and great future which at this moment reigns in Europe cannot be realised without your truly providential and heroic initiative.—Under you, its true chief, Europe will advance boldly towards its new destinies. Poland has religiously preserved, with love and veneration, those glorious traditions which, revived and developed by your Imperial Majesty, open a new era for France and Poland, and by the union of those two countries for the great European family. Sire, Poland hopes all from the Divine Justice, and in its faith in your Majesty it is convinced that this justice will be executed by no other than you. Poland, Sire, suffers and looks towards the west, where it sees and loves only your Majesty."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News gives, from a private source, the following as the reply of the Emperor to this address:—

"I am deeply moved by the sentiments expressed in your address. I expected such a manifestation from you. Hitherto I have not been able to do what I could have wished for your country; but the march of events now permits me to hope that I may be useful to you, in continuing the work commenced by him whose heir I am."

This reply may be intended as an intimation that, when Austria joins England and France, the war will be carried into Poland. An article in the Constitutionnel favors this interpretation. The semi-official journal says:—

"The war we are carrying on against Russia is not as yet a great war. The great war will only commence on the day when, negotiations being definitively abandoned, we shall operate in concert with Austria. Then our onslaught upon Russia will not be restricted to the extremities of her dominions; it is the centre of her empire—that is to say, her most vulnerable point—that we shall attack. The battlefield will be transported to Poland. Not a single town, but the fate of the entire Russian empire, will be the stake to be played for."

It seems that the appointment of Count Walewski to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inspired the Poles with a belief that the dawn of a new era had arrived; for the count's mother was a Polish lady, and he fought and bled for the Polish cause in the insurrectionary war of 1831.

EXECUTION OF PIANORI.—The Times' correspondent describes the execution of Pianori thus:—"The assassin Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated this (Monday) morning at 5 o'clock, in the usual place of execution of the prison of Roquette, not far from the Bastille. The spectators were not many at that early hour, and it was only last evening that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for duty. The Avocat-Generat visited him an hour before his execution, to learn whether at that terrible moment, when the world was about to close on him, he had any disclosures to make. To the question of the Avocat, he answered by a stern and single negative. He died, and made no sign. He was led to the scaffold, which was in the square of the prison in the costume of parricides—a black veil thrown over his face, a long shirt covering him, and his feet naked.—He was pale, but his features were calm; yet the effort must have been strong which produced that calmness, for on his cheek bones was a bright hectic spot, which told what passed within. As he stood upon the scaffold he cried "Vive la Republique," and the plank to which he was bound turned the moment he was about to repeat the cry. Yet Pianori cannot be considered, even by the most ultra party, a political martyr; he was a vulgar miscreant, who had already committed crimes sufficient to earn such a doom. In the faubourgs, it is rumored that it was not Pianori, but a "mannequin," that was guillotined, and that the real person (who, of course, was a police agent) has been sent out of the country with a passport!

COURTESY OF A PARISIAN CLUB.—An act of extreme courtesy has been shown by the members of the Parisian Club, "Cerole de Paris," situate on the Boulevard des Italiens, who have invited the members of the Junior Service Club of England to become honorary members during the "Exhibition of all Nations, in order, as the invitation states, to draw closer and cement the friendly relations subsisting between England and France.

At Paris, a singular marriage was celebrated in the chapel of the Hotel des Invalides—that of a Zouave, who lost both feet and hands in the siege of Sebastopol, with a young woman of some property. The couple were engaged to be married before the Zouave left for Sebastopol; and when he came back, so gloriously mutilated, his betrothed declared that she would keep her word. The marriage was attended by the governor of the hotel and his staff, and by all the invalids. After the ceremony, the cross of the legion of honor was presented to the hero, in the name of the Emperor, and a valuable present to the bride in the name of the Empress. The Zouave has, besides, been admitted to the Hotel des Invalides, and promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

The Courrier du Bas Rhin contains the following anecdote:—A young Zouave, who had entered the army as a volunteer, excited the greatest astonishment and admiration amongst the English and French officers by his gymnastic powers. He attempted the most extraordinary feats, and always succeeded. An English captain asked him one day

why, gifted as he was with such marvellous agility, he had entered the army voluntarily, when in a circus he could earn ten, nay, twenty times as much as in the army. The Zouave, colored to the very temples, and, in a tone of wounded pride, replied—"Because I hope to die a French general, and not a riding-master. The French soldier looks to something besides money." Then plunging his hands into his side pockets, he turned round and took his departure; but from that day nothing in the world would tempt him to give any specimen of his wonderful powers before an English officer."

GERMAN POWERS.

Of the last Austrian proposition put forward since the discontinuance of the conferences, for giving effect to the third point, a correspondent of the Indépendance Belge gives the following account as reliable:—

The Austrian proposition for terminating the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, proceeded less upon the principle of a reduction than upon that of equalizing the forces on the sides of Russia and Turkey respectively. It limited the forces of Russia in restoring them to a figure which, it is true, was very little lower than that at which they stood before the war; but it assured to Turkey, by means of her own resources and those of France and England, her allies, forces constantly equal to those of Russia. Thus, it had neither the inconvenience of the absolute principle of mare liberum, which by opening the Straits to the Russian fleet, would have permitted this to exercise a powerful and continuous influence in the waters of Greece and the Adriatic, nor the inconvenience of the principle of mare clausum, which would have left Turkey to contend with her own forces against Russia. In fact, it would have opened the Straits only to the fleets of France and England in the proportion necessary to maintain the forces required for the protection of Turkey at the level of the Russian forces which might menace her. Austria was ready to engage that, if these conditions were accepted by the Western Powers, and rejected by Russia, she would at once take part in the war.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is very far from fully enjoying all the advantages which the provisional pacification was to bring it. Contests between the two parties are frequent. A courier never comes from Germany without bringing some fresh fact; it is the misery of similar situations, where it is a question of rights against unjust claims, and where the latter are supported by narrow-minded or evil-disposed men. The responsibility of these disputes cannot be always laid upon the government of Carlsruhe, which, we are glad to believe, is sincerely seeking to settle the ecclesiastical question with the Holy See; but the Catholics of the Grand Duchy have not less grounds to complain of the measures directed against them. Let the central government define all rights more exactly, and take a more decided position in its relations with the governments of the Circles and the rights of the clergy, and the interests of the Catholic subjects of the Grand Duchy will be less frequently injured.—Ami de la Religion.

SWITZERLAND.

The Univers of Thursday states that the excitement among the Catholics in Switzerland, owing to the recall of the Bishop of Geneva, daily increases; and that since the Freiburg Conference decided to uphold the exile of M. de Marigny, the complaints have been general. Every district of the Canton of Freiburg united in a protest to the Great Council against the decision; and at Geneva, the affair was likely to assume a very serious aspect. The Revolutionary party is not without anxiety, and does its utmost to excite the Protestants against the Bishop of Freiburg. A Protestant journal actually calls for the death of M. de Marigny.

ITALY.

We read in the Journal de Rome:—"There have been solemn thanksgivings to Divine Providence, in several towns of the Papal States, for the preservation of the Holy Father's life. The Holy Father having learnt that some cases of cholera had shown themselves in Sabina, has despatched immediate assistance, from his private purse, for the unfortunate victims."

The Bishop of Mayence has arrived in Rome, the bearer, it is said, of the Articles of a fresh Convention with the Grand Duke of Hesse. We have learnt, in fact, that immediately on his return to his diocese, he went to Darmstadt to the Prince Regent. Let us hope that things will be at last terminated here. It will not be certainly without fresh difficulties; for, if we may believe the Journal de Francofort, a deputy of the Lower Hessian Chamber, was to have brought forward a proposition tending to guarantee the rights of the sovereignty of the State over the Catholic Church. But let Catholics show themselves undisguisedly and unanimously in union with their Bishop, let them support their rights by all legal and constitutional means, and justice will be done, in spite of all obstacles. Their energy only can carry their cause through triumphantly, in a country in which Protestantism governs by numbers and influence.—Catholic Standard.

RUSSIA.

According to advices from Warsaw, of the 7th ult., a manifesto of the Emperor Alexander II. had been published there that day, proclaiming acts of grace to his Polish subjects as had already been bestowed on his Russian subjects. These acts of grace are described as consisting of entire or partial remission of punishments and arrears of taxes.

The Poles are represented in private letters as indulging in very great hopes just now that the Russian government is about to take some steps to favor the national desire of a distinct and in some measure independent position as towards Russia. The most remarkable part of the affair is, that the police is no

way interfere with the mention and discussion of this topic even in public places of resort: such a liberty taken a little time back would have sent the bold conversationalists to Siberia on Bomsarsund!

NEW RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.—A new manifesto has been issued at St. Petersburg. The Czar orders a new levy of troops in the proportion of twelve in a thousand. The measure, which is to have effect in the seventeen western governments of the empire, is to receive its complete execution by the end of July. A despatch in the Times says the levy is to be twelve in one hundred.

RUSSIA AND THE NEUTRALITY OF GERMANY.—The following is the substance of the Russian despatch of April 30th, received by the representatives of Russia at the court of Darmstadt. Russia considers the result come to at the Vienna conference on the two first points as a useful one in designating German interests in the question. This result must confirm the states of Germany in their determination to maintain a strict neutrality. Russia will not consider herself bound to maintain the interpretation of the first two points as agreed upon at Vienna, except on the condition of this strict neutrality of Germany.

The Corriere Italiano of Vienna says—"The accounts received from Russia give a melancholy picture of the state of commerce and manufactures in that country. All the laborers usually employed in agricultural work have been taken to construct redoubts and dig trenches along the line of the Vistula and on the coast of the Baltic. The crops this year will consequently be very scanty. If there be also taken into account the injury which commerce has sustained by the blockade of the Russian ports in the Baltic and the Black Sea, it will be seen that the advantages hitherto derived by the Russians from the coasting trade have been completely annulled. The condition of the poorer classes is, therefore, becoming worse and worse every day."

THE BALTIC FLEET.—The Baltic fleet has pushed northward in spite of the great obstacle of the ice. On the 9th the greater part of the vessels were at Faro Sound, and some of the ships had been as far as the Aland Islands. The blockade of the Gulf of Finland has been established, though at the time it was full of ice.

The Invalide Russe says, that from the commencement of the war in the Crimea, up to the 1st of March, the Russian loss in wounded (without reckoning the dead) has amounted to 15,123.

THE PREDOMINATING TENDENCIES OF PROTESTANTISM.

Balmes in his great work on "Protestantism compared with Catholicity," after citing numerous and inestimable benefits conferred upon human society by the Catholic Church, goes on to show how barren of great and good works is the system which sprung from the Reformation, or religious revolution of the 16th century. He sketches with a master hand the tendencies and condition of that withered branch of Christianity, which was then so ruthlessly severed from the main stem of the Christian church. While the parent tree continues to bloom and blossom and bring forth acceptable fruits, the several branches are covered only with spurious growth, parasites, mushrooms.

Protestantism cannot be considered a living Church, it wants the elements of wholesome life, but it yet displays sufficiently its tendencies, or powers, or ruling passion, 'by the ruins it has made.' At this day having nothing positive to teach, no bread of life to give to the people, it contents itself and amuses them by relentless attacks upon that Christian body which has defined faith and doctrine, and authority. There are some evils much nearer to it than the imaginary errors of the Catholic Church, but hopeless of correcting them, it expends all its force upon which it at least is not responsible for, and cannot control its 'bitter zeal' against Catholicity, renders it forgetful of the scriptural injunction, to remove the beam from his own eye, before it takes the mote from another's.

Nothing exemplifies the downward and destructive tendencies of Protestantism more forcibly than the indifference with which it regards marriage, breaks the ties between those whom God has joined together, and allows new alliances during the life-time of the original parties. Pretending to adhere closely to the letter of the Scriptures, it sanctions through its clergy, matrimonial alliances in instances which our Saviour distinctly pronounces adulterous. There are many portions of this country where all moral and religious sense about this matter appears to be quite extinguished. Marriage has degenerated practically into a contract which shall hold good like a partnership trade inuring the mutual consent of the parties. Now when a Christian (?) man has two wives living, although he has a legal divorce from one, he is in the sight of God no better than, a Turk, or a Mormon. Yet in the length and breadth of these United States, there are very many such men, living and dying in the sinful connexion. One might suppose that their clergymen would be forever reproving them, in season and out of season, or would excommunicate them, as St. Paul did the incestuous Corinthian.

But no, these clergymen are so taken up with the enormous doctrine of the Immaculate Conception? which they falsely teach, makes the Blessed Virgin a divine and not a human being, or with some other of the 'error of Popery' but the have no time left to inculcate upon their flocks the positive truths and requirements of Christ's doctrine.

This indifference to the sanctity of marriage is not confined to American Protestantism. We would not here cite California, with its Mormon chaplain to the legislature, and its general contempt for the Law of God, except to recall an incident, which has a counterpart in Protestant Prussia. We read lately in the public prints, that a bride and a groom were dining at a public house, when the lady observed two gentlemen whom she knew, and whom she introduced to her new lord, as her former husbands. The parties singular to say, met and parted all on very good terms with each other. The counterpart we take from the correspondent of the New York Evangelist, wherein an American divine reporting the action of the German Church diet on the subject of marriage and divorce in Protestant Germany, informs us, that it happened a German Statesman of high standing, met at a fashionable watering place, with four wives at once, from

three, of which he had been legally separated! This case was lately alluded to in the English Parliament, as a commentary on German morality."

A Protestant paper published at Paris, La Revue Chrétienne, thus notices the Church diet, and the State (Prussia), in regard to this subject.

"The Church diet, (Kirchentag), is occupied with the subject of divorce. Every one knows that Prussian legislation has so relaxed the conjugal tie, that the least incompatibility of temper is sufficient to sever it. It is a pity indeed, Henry VIII. had not profited by a code so convenient, as it would have saved so much bloodshed, while it would have allowed him to have added a few additional names to the list of his wives. In the evangelical view, such legislation consecrates adultery. The close union of Church and State in that country condemns the Church, in the absence of civil marriage to consecrate legal adulteries."

It is shown by statistics prepared by the Minister of Justice that there were in Prussia in the three years previous to 1844, an average of 3841 divorces a year; and as we see, the divorced parties had, and probably generally exercised the privilege of forming new connexions.

It needs no comment to show how such a condition of things opens the flood gates of immorality and crime. Here is a country which has been Protestant these 300 years, and behold its condition. And what must that Church be, which by order of the government, abandons itself to the habitual consecration of legal adulteries?

A correspondent of another Protestant paper, (Chris. Advocate and Journal), in leaving Prussia writes, "I sincerely rejoiced to leave a country, where I found little true Christianity, where the few Churches, were miserable, cold, uninhabitable barns, while the theaters were elegant and comfortable, and where, above all, a political espionage, &c. No wonder the German dreams, he is permitted to do nothing else. In imbecility and meanness, Prussia now stands alone. While Austria has in some measure retained her character, Prussia has been continually sinking lower and lower."

It strikes us that the Protestant clergy would be better employed attending to the errors and sins of themselves and their own people, than in reforming or persecuting the Catholic Church. This very divorce doctrine is a legitimate child of Protestantism, dating from its great apostle, Martin Luther, whose teachings on this subject would make a sufficient text for Brigham Young. In his commentary on Genesis, he says: "As to whether we may have several wives, the authority of the patriarchs leaves us completely free," and subsequently, "It is a thing neither permitted nor prohibited, and that he did not decide anything thereupon." He did however take upon himself to allow the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel to follow the example of the patriarchs, and to give precedence to the Mormons.

We have used divorce as illustrating Protestant tendencies, always destroying, never construing. Balmes shall speak for us again. "The essential principle of Protestantism is one of destruction; this is the cause of its incessant variations, of its dissolution and annihilation. As a particular religion it no longer exists, for it has no peculiar faith, no positive character, no government, nothing that is essential to form an existence. Protestantism is only a negative. If there is anything to be found in it of a positive nature, it is nothing more than vestiges and ruins; all is without force, without action, without the spirit of life. It cannot show an edifice raised by its own hands; it cannot, like Catholicity, stand in the midst of its vast works, and say, "These are mine."—Protestantism can only sit down on a heap of ruins, and say with truth, "I have made this pile."

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

There are, at this time, three countries in Europe which boast of having made innovations on their ancient forms of government, of being such lovers of "liberty" that they have transferred many of the powers, formerly vested in the hands of the monarch, to Parliaments, which are presumed to represent "the democracy." These three countries are Piedmont, Spain, and England. They are peculiarly the Parliamentary countries of Europe; and strange is the coincidence to find, that the three Parliamentary countries are each engaged in the self-same work—robbing the Church.

Piedmont is engaged in despoiling Convents, a task she has not yet completed; but her parliament is toiling zealously to accomplish the job, first set before it by that traitor to his God, his country, and his King, Count Cavour, the recently-dismissed minister, whose collusions with foreign heretics for the perversion of his fellow countrymen was lately exposed in the Weekly Telegraph.

The Spanish Parliament has, in violation of a solemn Concordat, robbed the Church, and before this paper is published, we expect to receive intelligence that the unhappy Queen, the usurper of the royal functions which of right, belong to Charles VI., has ratified the Church robbery by her sign manual, when such are the labors of foreign Parliaments, who boast to be established on the English model, we can scarcely be surprised to find the English Parliament itself giving its attention to a fanatical Birmingham button-maker, when proposes to despoil the Catholic Church of Ireland of the Maynooth Endowment—the only property possessed by the church that is secured by act of parliament.

We are not surprised that those who represent the Russels, the Wentworths, the Cecils, the Cromwells, the Ashleys, and the other church-robbers and priest-murderers of former years, should now continue in what seems to be their fitting vocation—that they should resort to the publication of pamphlets, which seem to have been forged in hell, to accomplish their vile ends; nor that they should stir up the demon fire of bigotry in the heart of nation that is Paganised—the mass of whose population has never heard of Revelation, and amongst whom the poisoning of ho-bands, and the crime of infanticide, are events of common occurrence.

The vindication of that great Catholic establishment, whose vocation is sought for, is to be found not only in the pages of the report of the Commissioners recently published; but its goodness, its purity, its piety, its excellence, and its usefulness, are to be learned from the character of its assailants, and the base means they have resorted to, for the purpose of defaming its reputation, and belaying its character.

That bigotry and baseness, the sin and heresy, that Paganism and blasphemy, that decaubry and infidelity, should unite together, now in England, as they

have so often done before, for the persecution of God's Church cannot be a matter of surprise, but that which is well calculated to excite astonishment is the moment, as regards the political position of England, at which Spooner's motion against Maynooth is brought forward.

England—Protestant England—is engaged in a serious war. Her only sure ally in that war is Catholic France. She stands in need of that ally, and it is her interest not to alienate that power from her, nor to do anything calculated to produce discontent amongst her Catholic subjects.

Spooner's motion against Maynooth is an insult to Catholic Ireland, an insult to Catholic France, an insult to every Catholic State in Europe.

To repeal the Maynooth grant would be to declare war against Catholic Ireland.

Perchance it may be supposed that such a war would be attended with no risk, as far as Catholics themselves are concerned; and if Ireland were to continue in the distracted position she has been from 1847 until now, we admit there would be no hazard encountering its animosity or defying its hostility.

But the sad epoch of Catholic disunion is passing away. The worthlessness of those by whom it was excited, is seen through—the absurdity of their policy recognised; and a desire for peace and conciliation amongst themselves is growing up amongst the entire of the sound, honest, and right-thinking portion of the Catholic community.

Decided acts of hostility against us can but hasten and cement our union; and English statesmen ought to be aware that they are contending with a wily foe, who would not fall into the mistake once made by revolutionary France, and seeing universal discontent in Ireland, permit it to evaporate in empty menaces.

Let English statesmen consult not their bigotry, but have a care for the safety of the empire. Let it not be said of them that, at the same moment, the sanctioned a retreat from Sebastopol and—an advance upon Maynooth.

The debate upon Maynooth stands adjourned. Its assailants fancy they have not spoken half enough of insults against the Catholics of the empire. Run-aways from the strong and oppressors of the weak—land of Mormons and of Methodists—home of the Shaftesburys, and Stowells, and Commings nation of husband-poisoners and child-murderers—how Ireland and the Irish should respect you, and love you, and esteem you, and cling to you, in danger and difficulty, and prize the Union that binds her to you. Sycopants of a Catholic Emperor, even while you are persecuting, and slandering Catholic priests, this is your time to show baseness, your brutality, and your bigotry. Your Maynooth debate will be read by the civilized world, and whilst it notes your doings in Parliament it also comments upon your jobbing away for a worthless oligarchy the lives of your soldiers, and with triumph records your incapacity as a military power and your disgraceful discomfiture in the Crimea.

IMPROVED WAY OF MAKING BREAD.—The Paris Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser speaks of a plan invented by a baker of the city to reduce the cost of bread. He puts in one part of rice to five of wheat flour, and the economy effected reaches the very considerable figure of one sou in the two pound loaf. The Government has had the bread examined by competent persons, and has authorized the sale of it, at a less rate than fixed by the police. The demand is such that the baker cannot supply it. Neither the nutriment nor the taste of the bread would appear to be affected by the presence of the new ingredient.

SAM SLICK'S STATISTICS.—Now, Doctor, I tell you what neither the English, nor the Yankees, nor the Colonists know anything of, and that is about the extent and importance of these North American Provinces under British rule. Take your pencil now, and write down a few facts I will give you, and when you are alone meditating, just chew on 'em.—First, there are four millions, of square miles of territory in them whereas all Europe has but three millions some odd hundred thousands, and our almighty, everlasting United States still less than that again. Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prussia.—The maritime Provinces themselves cover a space as large as Holland, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Switzerland, all put together. The imports for 1845 were between ten and eleven millions, and the exports (ships sold included) between nine and ten millions. At the commencement of the American revolution, when we first dared the English to fight us, we had but too and a half, these Provinces now contain nearly three, and in half a century will reach the enormous amount of eighteen millions of inhabitants. The increase of population in the States is 33 per cent., in Canada 68. The united revenue is nearly a million and a-half, and their shipping amounts to 450,000 tons. Now, take these facts and see what an empire is here, surely the best in climate, soil, mineral, and other productions in the world, and peopled by such a race as no other country under heaven can produce.—*Nature and Human Nature.*

TEST OF A GOOD PROTESTANT.—At a judicial investigation at Balaklava, a witness, a sailor, was asked what his religion was. His reply was.—"I'm blowed if I know." Are you a Catholic?" said the examiner. "Oh, no," was the response, "I'm d—d sure I'm not that, for I hates the Pope like blazes, and I delights in steaks on Friday." [Roars of laughter.] The judges declared he was a Protestant.

A REMEDY.—In one of our Exchanges, it does not occur to us, which, we are told, that a youngster inadvertently swallowed a bullet much to the alarm of his father and friends, who at once despatched a messenger for the Doctor. The circumstances related and listened to without any apparent concern, the dispenser of pills wrote the following laconic note:—"Sir Don't alarm yourself. If in three weeks the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder, but take care he is not aimed at any body." This story takes our credence, while it awakes in our memory a strange circumstance connected with the swallowing of a leaden bullet, which we are in all truth cognizant of. A wild, dissolute character, named Williams, residing on the banks of the River Sable, C.W. was afflicted with a squeaking and most repulsive voice. He was prevailed upon by a quack to swallow an ounce bullet—his voice was at once changed into keeping with the manly proportion of his person, and he suffered no ill effects therefrom.—*Hamilton-Gazette.*

WORMS! WORMS!

There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'LANE'S Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine at hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

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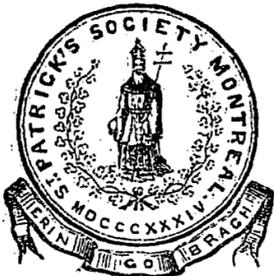
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XAVIER CUSSON, Opposite Dow's Brewery, Montreal.

June 6.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE Members of the Committee of St. Patrick's Society, are requested to attend a Committee Meeting, to be held at St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY Evening next, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m. precisely. A full attendance of all Committee Members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before them for consideration.

T. C. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

June 6.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate and Succession of the late PATRICK DACEY, in his lifetime of Montreal, Trader, are hereby notified to pay the same to the undersigned, without delay; and all persons having claims against the said Estate and Succession, are hereby requested to send in the same, duly attested, for liquidation.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Marble Cutter, No. 77, De Bleury Street, Testamentary Executor.

May 26.

CARD.

THE Proprietors of the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY beg leave to direct the attention of Printers to the reduced prices of Types which they have annexed to their advertisement; and at the same time request that proprietors of newspapers and other publications will bear in mind that every article sent from their establishment will be guaranteed to be of the very best quality. The Press will confer a favor by circulating this notice, and informing the trade that now they have an establishment of native manufacture, ready for every supply needed, and in which printing materials of every description are, and will continue to be furnished at charges not only far below those hitherto paid in Canada, but also cheaper than they can be had in any of the United States.

May 28.

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May 19.



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February 7, 1855.

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Heroines of Charity; with preface by Aubrey de Vere, 2s 6d.

Catholic Legends and Stories, 2s 6d.

The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale; by the author of Mount St. Laurence, 2s 6d.

The following works are in immediate preparation, and will be completed in one Volume:—

A Popular Modern History; by Mathew Bridges, Esq.—Christian Missions—Japan, &c.; by Miss Cadell.—St. Dominic and the Dominicans.—St. Francis and the Franciscans.—St. Alphonsus and the Redemptorists; by J. M. Capes.—Blessed Paul of the Cross and the Passionists.—St. Francis of Sales; by R. Ormsby.—St. Ignatius and the Jesuits.—Eminent Men—Cardinal Ximenes, &c.—Bonneval; a Tale of Paris in 1645.—A Tale of the Charterhouse in the time of Henry VIII.—The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale.—Reminiscences of my Mother; or Tales of the Reign of Terror; by Madame Woillez, author of the Orphan of Moscow. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.—Picture of Christian Heroism; with preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning.

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

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

January 30, 1855.

MONTREAL DIRECTORY, 1855-56.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

MRS. R. W. STUART MACKAY.

May 20.

CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY,

OPEN IN ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET.

REDUCED PRICES OF PRINTING TYPES.

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

—ALSO—

Ornamental Type of every description, from the celebrated Foundry of

CONNOR & SONS, NEW YORK.

PRICES.

Nonpareil	2s 6d per lb.
Minion	2s 3d do
Brevier	2s 1d do
Bourgeois	1s 10d do
Long Primer	1s 8d do
Small Pica	1s 7d do
Pica	1s 6d do

All other Book Fonts in proportion. Leads, 6 to Pica and thicker, 1s per lb; 7 to Pica, 1s 3d; 8 to Pica, 1s 6d.

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

THOS. GUERIN & CO.

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

RAILROAD ROUTE.



TROY, ALBANY, AND NEW YORK.

THROUGH SAME DAY.

PASSENGERS leaving Montreal by Steamer IRON DUKE at 6:00 A.M., and 1:00 P.M., arrive at Rouse's Point, . . . 8:00 a.m. Rouse's Point, . . . 3:30 p.m. Burlington, . . . 10:30 a.m. Burlington, . . . 6:00 p.m. Rutland, . . . 1:00 p.m. Rutland Lodge, . . . 9:30 p.m. Troy, . . . 4:15 p.m. Troy, . . . 5:30 a.m. New York, . . . 9:30 p.m. New York, . . . 4:45 p.m.

Baggage checked and labelled Through.

For Tickets, and further information, apply at the Office (lately occupied by H. Barnes) No. 10, Place d'Arms.

J. W. CARPENTER, Agent.

May 16.



VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE

REMOVED TO

65 COMMISSIONERS' STREET, 66

Facing Quebec Steamboat Landing.

PAUL MONDOU,

AGENT FOR MONTREAL.

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

65 Commissioners' Street,

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

Passengers will save time and money, and have Baggage labelled Through, by purchasing Through Tickets of

PAUL MONDOU,

Agent Vermont Central Railroad, 65 Commissioners Street.

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

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

MRS. COFFY

BEGS to announce to her Friends and Customers that she has

REMOVED

To No. 239, Notre Dame Street,

(Nearly opposite to Morrison, Cameron & Empey's)

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

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

She will keep a constant supply of the newest materials for BONNETS, CAPS, &c.; FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BLONDES, LACES, &c., &c.

Ladies wishing to supply their own materials, shall meet with punctual attention. Terms very moderate. May 19.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

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

Also, TWO good substantial new BRICK HOUSES, contiguous to the above.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises. FRANCIS MULLINS, AND FOR SALE.

Several BUILDING LOTS in the neighborhood. Feb. 22, 1855.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc., with columns for item, unit, and price.

REMOVAL.

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

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



EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same...

RECENT CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS, FOR SALE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) BY D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

FABIOLA: a tale of the Catacombs; by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12 mo, of 400 pages, muslin, 3s 9d. The Press of Europe and America is unanimous in praise of this work. We give a few extracts below...

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

DR. MACKEON, 6, Haymarket Square.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Only Five Shillings a year, in advance.) No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to his Subscribers, has the pleasure to inform them, that through their patronage, he has been enabled to increase his LIBRARY TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED VOLUMES.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE.

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

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

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?



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

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK

TO SELECT FROM.

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

BELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FACTORIES, STEAM-BOATS, PLANTATIONS, &c., mounted with their "ROTATING YOKE," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to CHIMES, KEYS, WEIGHTS, &c., apply for Circular to A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Wrought-Iron BEDSTEADS, neatly got up. All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN GRACE, 50, Great St. James Street. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15. French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20. Music, per annum, 40. Use of Piano, per annum, 8.

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctors' Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

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



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

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

PATRICK DOYLE,

AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO,

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE Blessed Virgin. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added,

A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE,

By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadler, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.

In order to render the work more complete, we have given the Latin extracts from the Fathers, in foot notes.

We have also appended to the work—

A DISCOURSE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. By St. Alphonsus Marie de Liguori. New translation from the Italian. The Apostolical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral on the Declaration of the Dogma at Rome; and other accounts from the Giornale di Roma, Univers, &c., &c. 12mo., printed on very fine paper with an engraving. Price only, in cloth, 2s 6d.

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c. By Lady Georgina Fullarton. 12mo. muslin, 2 6. The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining them. By St. Ligouri, 3 1 1/2. Miscellanea; comprising Reviews, Essays, and Lectures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. Svo., 11 3. (This is a most valuable addition to Catholic Literature.) Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, 3 9. Questions of the Soul. By Rev. T. T. Hecker, 3 9. Shea's History of the Catholic Missions Among the Indian Tribes of North America. Illustrated, 5 9. Fabiola; a Tale of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages, muslin, 3 9. Life of St. Rose of Lima. By Rev. F. W. Faber, 2 6. Lingard's History of England. Abridged, 10 0. The United States Catholic Almanac, for 1855, 1 3.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, March 25, 1855.

SOMETHING NEW!!

PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 42, McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market,

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

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

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street.

Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.

Montreal, May 10, 1854. PATTON & BROTHER.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 54, ST. DONAVENTURE STREET.

Mr. DANIEL DAVIS

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

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

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

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

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

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

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

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

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

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

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

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

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

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

"LANARK, C.W."

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

"DONALD M'RAE"

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

"ST. JOHN'S."

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

"GEO. FRENCH."

"CORNWALL."

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day.

"Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmonic Syrup.

"D. McMILLAN."

"SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854.

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

"ANGUS McDONALD."

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

"Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery.

"I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before.

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

"L. J. LLOYD."

"DANVILLE, Oct. 1854.

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

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854.

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

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS:

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

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

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE,

Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

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

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

Printed and Published by JOHN GILLIES; for GEORGE E. CLARK, Editor and Proprietor.