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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE TRIALS OF THE CHURCH.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

A sincere Christian can hardly find a stronger ground of belief in the Divine origin of the Catholic Church than is furnished by its enemies. The bitter persecution which it experiences from heresy and schism on all sides, is the fulfillment of the infallible promise of Jesus Christ, and shows how faithfully the Church discharges her sacred duties. The true disciples of Christ must ever be prepared for crosses in this life—and the arch-fiend would not so urgently stimulate the wicked to assail the Church if she were not zealously pursuing her divine mission. Apathetic Bishops, disorderly Priests, seldom experience hostility of temporal power or the enmity of worldlings. But let the episcopal functions be discharged with activity, energy, and zeal—let the clerical duties be performed with fidelity, with an eye solely to the honor of God and the salvation of souls, without looking back, or backsliding—and upon such a Bishop and such a Priest the hatred, the malevolence, the slander, and detraction of an infidel, a heretical, and a perverse age will infallibly be concentrated. Why is the Archbishop of Freiburg persecuted by the tyrannical government of Baden?—Harder and more painful still—why is the illustrious Confessor censured, even reviled, by nominal members of the Church, and professed subjects of his own episcopal authority? Had he flattered the vanity of princes of this world, had he betrayed his sacred trust in order to conciliate a vicious government—had he looked on in silence while the wolves were devouring his flock—had he tacitly sanctioned the irregularities, the sinful habits, the negligence, the profanations, the immoralities, the scandals, and criminal excesses of those whom it is his solemn duty to admonish, correct, and reprove—his days would have probably passed in peace, that peace, however, which the world gives; his person would not have been loaded with indignities and hardships; his actions would, most likely, have won for him the worthless favor of those whom God permits, for a while, to wield a little brief authority; his sacred office would not have been grossly outraged; his jurisdiction would not have been disputed; a schismatic committee would not have been appointed by a heretical government to administer functions which belong to him alone, as the person approved by the Holy See to govern, ecclesiastically or spiritually, the diocese of Freiburg; he would not have been dragged with contumely from his cathedral by the armed myrmidons of tyranny, and cast into a dungeon; and he would have escaped—what is a still harder trial to a faithful Bishop—the torture of seeing some of his own Priests and flock become the degraded objects of secular applause, because they had infamously deserted their spiritual standard, and basely violated their first duty in order to pander, for petty favors, to the foul passions of a Prince who, while indulging heretical spite, has given a lamentable example of the injustice and perfidy that too often reign in high places.

Severe, however, though his Grace's trials have been, heavy as are his cares and anxieties, deeply as his heart has been wounded by the treachery and grievous sin of those faithless Priests and laymen—not very numerous, we thank God—who became the tools of despotism, doing the deeds of Satan, he has his regards even here. By his courage, the rights of the Church and of his See have been preserved, the fidelity of his flock has been proved, and the admiration of the civilised globe—to say nothing of the voice of a clear conscience—nerves his fortitude, and comforts his bruised heart. Beyond the precincts of his province his righteous cause has been warmly espoused; and in Switzerland a noble reproach has just been administered to those traitors and deserters who have basely abetted the iniquitous conduct of the Badenese Government.

The See of Bale (Soleure) became vacant by the death of the late Bishop. As in some other quarters of the earth, the temporal power is unfortunately vested in the Cantons with a certain amount of right to interfere in the election of Bishops for vacant Sees. The consequence was, we need hardly say, that the Catholic Chapter and the Protestant Vorort did not harmonise in their views as to the Priest fittest to be elevated to the episcopal dignity. It so happened—fortuitously perhaps, but certainly rather unfortunately, though, we admit, very naturally—that the Swiss executive fixed their affections upon a clergyman who had disgracefully distinguished himself by publishing a pamphlet in which the conduct of the Archbishop of Freiburg was severely reprehended. M. Leu, the Provost of Lucerne—it is due to the worthy man to give the utmost possible publicity to his name and station—is one of those discreet, do-nothing ecclesiastics who dislike troubles, and would let thousands perish eternally rather than rudely disturb the comfortable let-be theory of which

he seems a votary. Had he kept his views to himself, no one would have a right to find fault. He was not called upon in any way to interfere in the troubles that afflicted the Church in Baden. He is not a German, or a Priest of the Province of the Upper Rhine, or a Badenese subject. His interference in the affairs of Freiburg was, therefore, an impertinence, a piece of wilful intermeddling; and the insolence of his observations in regard to Monsignor Vicari's conduct was as gratuitous as it was reprehensible. Well, upon this redoubtable champion of the civil power in its assaults upon the Church—upon this Priest who backed the Protestant Regent of Baden against the Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg, the Swiss executive, naturally enough, turned their eyes as the best man (for their purposes) to be installed in the vacant episcopal throne of Bale—Soleure. To so flagrant a nomination the Chapter, of course, demurred. The Government labored hard to restrain the freedom of the Chapter; but the latter were firm in the performance of high duty; and the negotiations, it may be remembered, were broken off last June. The Vorort thought that the inconveniences of the interregnum would force the Chapter to yield; but after a suspense of two months, during which all the appliances of power for removing difficulties, smoothing down objections, and winning over partisans were put in motion, but in vain, the question which threatened the extensive diocese of Bale with much trouble has been, under God's good providence, satisfactorily adjusted. The Abbé Leu has not received a mitre as the reward of his monstrous attack upon the Archbishop of Freiburg and the other members of the German Episcopacy. Although he retracted his pernicious pamphlet, after its condemnation by the Holy See, the Chapter of Bale persisted in their resolution not to elect such a man for their ecclesiastical superior. And very properly. For what is the value of such a retraction under the circumstances? M. Leu, or any other man who writes upon religious dogma, is liable to fall into error; and no one will think the worse of him; if, when the Holy See points out and condemns that error, he does his duty as a sincere Catholic, and humbly and piously submits to the decision of the supreme authority, instantly abandoning all controversy when Peter's Successor speaks from Peter's Chair. But M. Leu did not fall in this manner.—His pamphlet was a deliberate denunciation of the German Prelates because they did their duty faithfully and fearlessly to the Church; and we are told by good authority, that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." The Abbé Leu's pen was guided by his feelings; and his retraction, though we hope it was sincere, may have been merely politic. At all events, such a man, at such a moment, was not, clearly, the fittest—the most worthy priest in Switzerland—to be presented to the Holy See for confirmation as Bishop elect of the diocese of Bale. Accordingly, when, at the invitation of the Pontifical Charge d'Affaires, the conferences between the Chapter and the Swiss Government were recently renewed, the great majority of the Cantons decided upon conceding the full right of the Chapter and accepting the appointment of the Canon Arnold of Soleure, whom they named along with five other Priests. Upon receipt of this satisfactory notification, the Chapter met and elected M. Arnold by a majority of 10 to 3, as the new Bishop of Bale, subject to the approbation of the Holy Father.

The selection of this exemplary clergyman has given great satisfaction in Switzerland, where he is much esteemed and respected for his talents and character. He studied theology at the French College of S. Sulpice; and since 1830 has been Canon-Precacher at the Cathedral of Soleure.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

(From the Tablet.)

It is almost precisely eleven years since Espartero, after having wielded the supreme power for a long term of years, and having exercised it to the vast injury of the Catholic Church, was in an instant, and by causes which it is very difficult to assign, overthrown and banished. His power, to use O'Connell's expression at the time, "mouldered away without an effort," and the coincidence between his fall and the prayers ordered throughout the world for the Church of Spain by the Holy Father was too marked and evident to escape the observation of any, or to be denied by any except those whose stupid infidelity would deny that the very sun is shining in heaven.

For eleven years has that ancient foe of the Catholic Church lived passive and forgotten; he has been doomed for that solid portion of the mature life of a statesman and a soldier to have as little to do with the interests of his country as if he were dead and buried. He now, by one of those revolutions nowhere more deserving the name than in Spain, by one

of those strange and sudden transformations of the scene, the magnitude of the results being as wonderful as the littleness of the means, been brought back in triumph to the place of his pride. He is once more the dictator of Spain, has once more, to all appearance, the fortunes of the Church and the nation in his feeble and irresolute, but not less dangerous, grasp.

Has he learned in his eleven years' disgrace to respect that power which overthrew him in so supernatural a manner? The Catholic Church, which in this interval, notwithstanding all the civil calamities and the jealousy which has entangled and harassed it, has made vast progress. The Concordat of 1851, that great work of the great Pontificate of Pius IX., has laid the foundations of a future quite as splendid as that which in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella made Catholic Spain the greatest monarchy of the earth. The Episcopate, which had been in ruins and almost levelled to the dust, has been restored, many Monastic Orders have been re-established amidst the rejoicing of the whole nation, still sound at heart in the Catholic faith, and nowhere have the Pastors of the Church displayed greater energy and zeal in the repression of an immoral and infidel propagandism. The single name of Balmeiz is enough to show, after whole decades of civil commotion, how much the old Catholicity of Spain is capable of achieving under any conceivable disadvantage. Is all this fair promise to fail, and is the Church in Spain again to prepare itself for days and years of oppression, like that which she suffers from the narrow despotism of the Diet of Switzerland?

One thing is certain, that Espartero's friends have begun as if they had thus far "forgotten nothing, and learned nothing." One of those hateful clubs which, under the name of Junta, have been usurping the functions of Government in the great towns, have commenced, by way of a pleasing sacrifice to the rising sun, by expelling the Jesuits from Valladolid. They know well that the Society of Jesus is the very kernel of the Church, and wherever deadly mischief has been intended against her, the Jesuits have ever had the honorable pre-eminence of being the first to suffer.

The proclamation of the Council of Ministers, put forth, indeed, before Espartero's arrival in Madrid, but doubtless in full conformity with the idea upon which he is likely to act, contains nothing to reassure us. An array of fine sentences, the hacknied common-places of revolutionists, which are placarded as a matter of course by every fresh set of political impostors: "responsibility," "morality," "economy," "a large and liberal constitution," "distribution of employments by merit and not by favor"—such are the hollow and wearisome changes on which it rings. By a hint at municipal deputations "in a decentralising sense," it throws out a sop to the old provincial feelings so strong in Spain. Two or three points, loosely expressed, indicate the line of policy which the new Ministry, professing to be one of coalition, mean to adopt. Such is the promise of organic laws to be issued on the removal of the censorship of the press and on public instruction. The Junta of Madrid had already resolved earnestly to advise the Ministers to bring in a bill for the revision of the Concordat. No allusion is made to this in the Ministerial programme. But they talk vaguely of the possibility "of every principle, how august soever, being converted into iniquity, of which we find examples in all religions, in the throne, and in the great institutions which have ruled nations." Finally there is a passage of disgusting and nonsensical blasphemy which might have been drawn from the *cahiers* of Louis Blanc or Lamartine, in which they liken liberty degraded in public estimation to Our Lord at the moment of the *Ecce Homo*.

On the other hand, there were, during the late disturbances, some instances of Catholic feeling on the part of those engaged in the insurrection, on which their just value is to be set in estimating the character of the movement. The defenders at some of the barricades were seen to kneel down, rosary in-hand, when the *Angelus* bell sounded, and a Priest having to cross the barricades to take the Blessed Sacrament to a dying person, a party of the insurgents at once was detached to escort it. Protestants cannot understand this sort of thing; but we know that it is a spiritual law that faith may survive when other virtues are lost, indeed that perhaps faith is never entirely lost till a man becomes reprobate, and that the preservation of it, even in the most disorderly, is a germ which, at any moment, by the application of the healing virtues, of penance, may grow anew into the fair tree of grace.

Into the future destiny of the Spanish nation, as modified by this crisis, it would, indeed, require a keen and prophetic vision to penetrate. We may more safely predict what will not take place than what will. The union of the two peninsular king-

doms, which some visionary politicians are said to contemplate, is surely remote enough—a possibility which may still take many centuries to convert into fact, when, after three centuries of union, the various provinces of Spain itself are not even yet more amalgamated than Great Britain and Ireland. A republic is not even alluded to. All parties now seem to be fully aware that the monarchical element is essential to Spain, and that whatever party governs, whether Narvaez or Espartero, the Church or the Revolutionists, the Legitimists or the Constitutionalists, they must govern in the name of the Sovereign. The tenacity with which the Government of Isabella II. has held its ground, in spite of so many causes from which its overthrow might have been looked for, affords the presumption of its further continuance, were it only for the imperative necessity under which Spain finds itself of rest. They need, above all things, a settled Government, and will hardly bring back the legitimate successors at the cost of a civil war, and years of continued misery. The present revolution has been simply caused by the popular impatience of a corrupt ministry. It will do no good, whilst the cause of dissatisfaction remains, in the un-Catholic character of the class of functionaries, and another set will be just like those they succeed. Nothing can recall the greatness of Spain but the Catholic Church, which originally made it great, and by forsaking or crippling which, not by acting in its interests and like a Catholic power, Spain has become civilly degraded. Never was there a greater fallacy than to argue from the weakness of Spain against Catholicity. When she was Catholic she was strong. She has progressively declined from that very day when the Jesuits throughout the whole empire were robbed of their property and expelled. She then ceased to be governed by the political principles of Catholicity which constituted her national life, and, as a state governed on the wretched revolutionary principles she borrowed from France, she never prospered and never will.

THE WAR.

(From the Tablet.)

After a spring and summer spent in preparations and reconnoitings, it would seem that we are going to have, after all, a somewhat vigorous campaign in the autumn. Sir Charles Napier has not destroyed Cronstadt, or Helsingfors, nor even attacked Revel or Riga, nor is he likely very soon to perform or attempt any one of those feats, all of which seemed, some time ago, so easy to our newspaper strategists. But though no exploit at all, commensurate with the public expectation, is likely to be performed this season by the allied force in the Baltic, a very considerable commencement of hostilities has by this time been made, which is pretty sure to lead, or probably has already led, to the capture of the Russian forts on the isles of Aland, and the occupation of these by the division of French troops which a few weeks ago sailed from Calais in English ships. The islands of Aland occupy a commanding position at the opening of the Gulf of Bothnia, and nearly opposite that of Finland, have good and safe roadsteads, and evidently from the strength of their fortifications are considered by the Russians no inconsiderable possession. Bomarsund with its two neighboring forts is supposed to mount a couple of hundred pieces of cannon, and to be garrisoned by three or four thousand Russian troops, certainly no inconsiderable defence for an island which is described as having an area of only eleven square miles. The numerous other islands of the group are without any fortifications, and the greater number without inhabitants. It is pretty certain that Bomarsund will make, or has made, a very stout resistance, especially as only the lighter ships of the line, to the number of six or eight, will have depth of water and room enough to co-operate in the attack. However, amongst these are the four screw blockships, whose united broadsides, numbering upwards of 120 guns of the heaviest sort, are likely to make an impression very quickly upon the most solid defences. A force of steam-frigates of like strength to that which attacked Odessa will also give valuable aid, and if we add a proportion of the boats of the fleet, to the number of fifty or sixty, each carrying a large gun, or mortar, and take into account the strength of the French land force, nearly 10,000 picked troops, it will be pretty evident that the allies may count on obtaining secure and convenient winter quarters for any force they may think fit to keep in the Baltic after the season for hostilities shall have terminated. But, without wishing to underrate the importance of this conquest, or the moral and material advantage of securing such a basis for future operations, it may be questioned if the result of the operations in this quarter, supposing them to terminate with the capture of Bomarsund, will add anything to the reputation of the British navy. A finer fleet never sailed under the British flag than the one which Sir

Charles Napier commands, and, after all the boasts made about it, absurd as many of these were, it will add nothing to the honor of that flag if the single exploit performed by such a fleet in a whole year shall consist of a share in the conquest of a group of islands, having a population about equal to that of an average English parish.

Possibly, however, the fall of Bomarsund may be followed up by an attack upon some place of greater importance; but this seems unlikely, because the season for active hostilities in the Baltic will soon be drawing to a close, and also because the great importance of the operations now commencing in the Baltic Sea will make it incumbent on the allied powers to direct all their available reinforcements to that quarter.

We have spoken so frequently of the obvious advantage of directing the allied armaments, naval and military, against Sebastopol, that we need only refer to the authoritative announcement made by the Times that such an expedition is now actually going forward. The following article on the subject, by a well-informed military writer, is from the Journal des Debats:

Before 1852 Sebastopol was scarcely fortified on the land side, and was commanded by the surrounding heights; but those hills nearest the town have been partly levelled, and the earth transported to the lower grounds and hollows which might facilitate a besieging force in approaching the place. On the ground so prepared, a circular wall, starting from the citadel, which rises behind the quarantine fort, has been traced out. This wall must have at least three-quarters of a league in circuit, and is an exceedingly important work, requiring much time and outlay. Constructions of strong masonry are necessary to constitute fortifications capable of resistance, and a mere rampart is not sufficient; and, in addition, a fortified place must have half-moons and lunettes also in strong masonry. So great a work cannot be executed all of a sudden. However, the report goes that all the soldiers and seamen are now employed on it, to the number of 40,000; and with the Russian method which consists in sacrificing men by thousands for any works whatever, whether of war or not, it is not impossible that the fortifications may be in part finished when the allies arrive before the place. In spite of the works of levelling which have been executed, Sebastopol not the less remains commanded by heights which it is impossible to remove, and on which is marked out by nature the position of an entrenched camp for a besieging force. It is true that outside neither the port nor even the tops of the masts of the vessels can be seen, on account of the depth of the maritime site with respect to the surrounding cliffs. But when the siege-works shall have been carried towards the right, the great military port will then be laid open, and may be raked by cannon along its whole extent. That will always be the most vulnerable point of Sebastopol on the land side, unless immense fortifications were raised there, which certainly the Russians cannot have had time to construct with sufficient solidity. Besides, every strong place, besieged in the rules of art, and with the necessary means, is of necessity a place taken. But for the siege of Sebastopol nothing less than a whole army is required, for most undoubtedly the Russians will send one there for the defence of that great arsenal. The preliminary operation of the siege will be the landing in the Crimea of an army with its matériel. A landing in an enemy's country is always one of the most difficult operations of war. The coast will certainly be well provided with troops to oppose the landing. Where will the allied forces be landed on this occasion? Is it on the southern coast, at the Monastery of St. George, or in the excellent harbor of Balaklava, or on the fine strand of Yalta, or in the inlets of Cape Chersonesus? The most distant of these inlets is only three leagues from Sebastopol; four of them are known, the following being their names:—Srebetska, Pestchanaia, Kamiesk, and Kasach. In landing in one of these little bays there would be this advantage, that of being very near the place to be attacked, for the conveyance of siege materials. But our generals and admirals will no doubt know how to choose the proper point for landing. As to the expedition itself, there appears to be no doubt that it will take place, and the Russians expect it every day.

ENGLISH MORALS. (From the Nation.)

Every one has heard of Catholic indulgences, about the nature of which there has been no little controversy. But there are also indulgences which are purely Protestant, and about the nature of which there can be no dispute. According to English statesmen, the great difficulty of England was Irish poverty; but now—if the same authorities speak truth—the great difficulty is the abundance and enormity of English crime. England is seething over like a prodigious volcano, with the most horrible vices; and M.P.'s and Ministers are at their wit's end to know what to do with the black and revolting deluge. The extraordinary expedient of surrounding society with it, is therefore adopted.

England may be defined as a pious nation over furnished with rascality. Now, when the successful revolt of the colonies has doggedly blocked up the old outlet for British villany, the question is, who will open a sluice-gate or widen a new channel to drain off the waters of this deadly Cyclops? For our part, we should strongly advise her to ease her mind by enrolling the villains in burial clubs, had it not been satisfactorily proved the other day by an attorney, a sheriff, and other lawyers, that those malignant institutions are perfectly harmless.

The philosopher Carlyle, would humanely suggest the expediency of strangling them—"every one of them"—without any superfluous delay, and this philosopher's advice would doubtless be followed with

alacrity and good will if the miscreants happened to be Irishmen. But, as they are for the most part genuine John Bulls, the suggestion is naturally scouted with horror. It is deemed much better to nurse the black villains "tenderly with meat and drink," and by that alchemy of imprisonment, termed the silent system, to try to transmute convicted felons into honest tradesmen. Is not this very fine? Capital punishment for English cut-throats is now out of the question—it shocks the sensibilities, and is altogether at dissonance with that delicacy of feeling, which characterises the amiable people, who, the other day, with golden millions in their Treasury, calmly suffered human millions to pine and die of famine in Ireland. English philanthropy aims at training English rascality at home, since the colonists will not have the villains abroad—to inspire them with a self-respect and introduce them to a new course of life, by placing within their reach every facility for acquiring habits of industry, and proper self-control; in short, to escape the expense of transporting them, and the odium of hanging them.

To remedy this state of things, a new experiment has been tried. Precisely a year ago an act was passed enabling her Majesty to favor jail birds with tickets-of-leave—to allow them to forsake their cages, and live at large in the United Kingdom during such portion of their imprisonment as should seem expedient to her Majesty. That is, to make Britain and Ireland, out of tenderness to culprits or inability to otherwise dispose of them, a substitute for Botany Bay—to filter the dregs and feculence of the jails, by insensible degrees, through the body and mass of the nation—to pock-mark the wide face of the Empire with knaves. It is expected, we believe, that a convict, with a ticket-of-leave in his pocket, and the mystery of oakum picking at his fingers' ends, should necessarily become an honest member of society.—It was innocently believed that an old thief with a new ticket-of-leave, would, on his exit from jail, become a model tradesman—the walls and discipline of jail having perfected him in moral rectitude. But this was a sad mistake, for instead of proving a saint, the liberated convict generally proved a swindler.—Society in the British Islands, within the last twelve months, has been sprinkled over—peppered as it were—with one thousand two hundred and five culprits let loose before their time and every shade and tinge of rascality, from pitch and toss to manslaughter, may be found in this unchained banditti.

Now let us briefly see what has been the result.—"In some instances," we are told, "the license has been revoked on the score of new crimes, and in others it has been taken advantage of, to abuse the mercy of the crown."

The following extract from a London journal will show how much better it is to be a convict in England than an honest workman in Ireland:—

"Large sums of money are given to convicts on their quitting jail. One man, sentenced to eleven years' transportation, was discharged with a gratuity of £6 10s 10d; another, under sentence for stealing a Post-office order, was discharged with a gratuity of £14 3s 11d; another, under sentence for rape, was discharged with a gratuity of £10 9s 7½d; another, under sentence for robbery and violence, with a gratuity of £17 17s 11d; and another, under sentence for larceny, with a gratuity of £16 5s. In the case of female convicts, the largest gratuity given was £2 5s., and the lowest 7s."

The use of this money is to set him up as a thief—at least such is the use the convict invariably makes of it. It keeps him en haleine, as the French say, until he makes a new haul.

The truth is, that crime covers and devours England, like a leprosy. So long as she was able to weed the populace by transporting her criminals to the antipodes, she might boast of her morality.—"Thank Heaven, I am not as other men." But now, when she is forced, like other nations, to keep her villains at home, her boasting will speedily be at an end, and Continental nations who had no such resource, and over whom she used to triumph, will soon surpass her in morality. Britain is rapidly becoming so full of criminals, that to give them jail accommodation she must, if she keep them at home—roof in half her island.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN LOUISBURGH.—His Grace, after having visited and held confirmation in several parishes in the deaneries of Ballinrobe and Connemara arrived on Wednesday last at westport, shortly after four o'clock p.m., accompanied by the distinguished Missioners, Fathers Rinoldi and Vilas, and escorted by the Rev. Messrs. King, Gibbon, and Moore of Connemara. On entering the parish of Kilgeever a scene presented itself which defies all power of description, and which must have filled with unbounded delight the great and distinguished Metropolitan of the West. On the boundary of the parish a vast multitude of the inhabitants, young and old, men and women, and children, was assembled from an early hour of the day, awaiting the arrival of his Grace and the Missioners—all bearing green branches in their hands, as a token of the joy they felt and of the welcome they had from their inmost hearts for their distinguished visitors. An immense bonfire was lit up to bear further testimony of the exuberance of their joy and the ardor of their welcome. On his Grace's arrival, about six o'clock p.m., the entire people, covering at least a quarter of a mile of the road, cast themselves upon their knees, craving his benediction, which was imparted in the most paternal and affectionate manner, upon which the assembled thousands arose, and cheer after cheer ascended in rapid succession all the way along into Louisburg, a distance of three miles, along which the carriages and cars had to move so slowly, so dense was the crowd, and so thronged was the highway.—The next day being fixed for administering the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation in the West Chapel, six miles away, the Archbishop and the clergy early in

the morning proceeded to the scene of their labors for that day, followed by a vast multitude. On passing through that den of iniquity—the so-called Bulneinch Colony—we were forcibly struck with some interesting incidents that here occurred. The cars conveying the Archbishop and the clergy were stopped, and immediately was seen a man coming forth with his aged and trembling father upon his back, taken from his sick bed from one of the houses of this fated colony, for the purpose of getting his Grace's benediction, and asking pardon for his misfortune in having ever joined the ranks of the "merchandisers in men's souls." Shortly after one of the most determined of the "Jumpers," with his family, came forward, and proceeded to the chapel, where they were received, absolved, and reconciled to the Church.—On the whole eleven souls were rescued this happy morning from the clutches of those soul-destroyers—the emissaries of the Irish Evangelical Society. We give their names—Michael Malley, Catherine, his wife, Thomas and John, his sons; Pat Malley, and his children, Hugh, William, and Mary Anne; Catherine Malley and Honor McEnally, together with Mrs. Grady, a very respectable person, always a Protestant, and never before baptised in the Holy Catholic Church. The parson, the Bible-readers, and the whole mercenary staff of this doomed colony were looking on, black and blue, with anger, and despair, and rage depicted in their countenances. The confessionals were occupied during the day by the several confessors, and so thronged by penitents that many of the clergy were obliged to adjourn to the open air to receive their confessions.

A correspondent of the Tablet writing from Dingle gives decisive proofs of the failure of the proselytising schemes. Within two days, no less than 1,920 persons received the Sacrament of Confirmation—their ages averaging from ten to sixteen years. This is a pretty good sign that the Papists are not becoming extinct.

We (Tablet) are authorized to contradict the following statement of the correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, viz:—"That the Archbishop of Cashel has made arrangements to give the Jesuits possession of the College of Thurles, which is to be devoted exclusively to the education of Clergymen or the American mission."

Edward Stoney, appointed to the office of bible-reader in Carrigaholt, was recently converted to the Catholic faith there, during the mission of the Jesuits.—Tablet.

The four last church livings in the diocese of Waterford, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, were presented to Englishmen, the last £600 a year to the son of his Grace's upper gardener.

The permission granted by the government to Mr. Dillon of returning to Ireland also extends, we have reason for believing, to the other refugees of '48. In fact, the according of such a privilege to Mr. Dillon at all implies its extension to the rest of the party—for, with the exception of the men who were actually tried, no man played so heavy a stake, ran so many risks, and was so deeply implicated in the cause. His name was proclaimed with O'Brien's; and he was with him and Meagher throughout Tipperary. Whether Mr. Dillon will return to reside in Ireland is yet uncertain.—Nation.

One of the greatest engineering enterprises, in Ireland has been brought to a point which leaves no further difficulty. The headings of the tunnel of the Great Southern and Western Railway, under Cork Barracks, met accurately on Saturday last, when the chairman of the company, Sir Edward McDonnell, and other directors, accompanied by the secretary and engineers, walked through from the north face at Blackpool to the Glanmive-road.

The annual show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society was opened on the 9th Aug., at Armagh, and was considered by judges to have been altogether successful.

THE LOST BRIGADIER.—Nemesis can scarcely inflict upon the Aberdeen Ministry any keener humiliation than they have sustained through the escapade of Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty. It was positively beginning to be rumored in the lobby of the House, that, with his habitual adroitness and audacity, the Ex-Special Commissioner of Income-tax, was about to propose a compromise to the holders of his fraudulent bills, who might assist in hushing the matter up, in order to make the best of a desperate bargain; and that the public were to be once more at the mercy of his adventurous statesmanship; but Mr. Lucas nipped this beautiful project in the bud, by bringing the whole question before the House of Commons. After ruthlessly stripping the veil from the career of O'Flaherty.—Mr. Lucas demanded how the Chancellor of the Exchequer could justify his appointment to a position of such responsibility, and whether the public were still in the enjoyment of his valuable services. This was really too much for Mr. Gladstone—so soon too after that disastrous affair of Mr. Lawless; and who can be surprised to discover, that his reply was even more surly and sanctimonious than usual. Despite the arrays of facts which he could not venture to impugn, he informed the House that "he had made the appointment upon testimony which he then considered, and which he now considered to be sufficient, and he could not, therefore, take any blame to himself. Moreover, he had heard nothing whatever to convince him that at the time the appointment was made, Mr. O'Flaherty had been guilty of any disreputable transactions, even supposing him to have been guilty of any such transactions now." And while Mr. Gladstone spoke thus to a crowded House, almost every member was cognizant of the fact—aluded to afterwards by Col. Dunno—that when Mr. O'Flaherty defended Mr. Keogh, several months ago, by impugning the veracity of Lord Naas, in reference to an alleged offer of the Irish Solicitor-Generalship to Mr. Keogh, by the Derby Government, Lord Naas held in his possession (but abstained from using), the judgment of a Westminster court against O'Flaherty for wilfully uttering a dishonest bill. Even the Times confesses that "the respectability of the Government already somewhat damaged, receives a further wound in the rather unpleasant disclosure, that Mr. O'Flaherty, the confidential friend of a Minister or two, and appointed by this Government to the most responsible position of Special Commissioners of Income Tax in Ireland, besides having been notoriously bankrupt in purse and in credit at the time of his appointment, is a defaulter, a swindler, a forger, and the perpetrator of every crime that can be done with pen, ink, and paper, and the four rules of Arithmetic applied to £ s. d."

EXTRAORDINARY, BUT TRUE.—Limerick, Monday Night.—As your official agent in this city, I hasten to communicate a circumstance, the topic of general conversation to-day, and which has somewhat terrified the female portion of society:—Capt. Gorman, master of the ship Jessie, which arrived in the river last evening from Quebec, reported to the Collector of Customs, at twelve (noon) this day, that, when about four miles off the mouth of the Shannon, he observed, reconnoitering towards land, in very suspicious movement, a large steamer about one hundred and seventy feet long, with black funnel, as high as the mainmast of the ship. She did not hoist the English Ensign when saluted, but bore off. The slow motion of the steamer with heavy swells, precluded Captain Gorman from ascertaining whether she was screw or paddle, but from appearance, the steamer was either American or Russian. In addition to the above, it is stated that Sweeny, the chief boatman at Kiltredane Lighthouse (the farthest point on the Shannon), descried the smoke of the steamer before the circumstance was reported to him by Capt. Gorman. Since writing the foregoing, intelligence has been received through a young gentleman who arrived from Galway, to the effect that the same steamer was observed from thence, also lurking off land; and that the coastguard revenue cutter and a small steamer were sent in chase of her.—Correspondent of Saunderson's News-Letter.

We deeply desire the restoration of the Irish nation, as a politically independent State. We would hopefully accept that independence, under the form either of Monarchy, or under a Federal Union with England and Scotland. As a separate republic, we do not think Ireland could exist for one year, but we are quite willing to leave that, and every other Constitutional question, to the free suffrage of the adult male population. The few persons who, like Mr. Mitchell, talk of invading Ireland from America, and imposing a foreign rule on the national life, would talk treason, only they talk nonsense. To impose a republic by invasive force, is just as criminal as to impose a monarchy; to bring in the Reds, would be even worse than McMurrugh's crime of bringing in the Normans.—American Celt.

IRISH POLICE.—It appears from the annual return of the effective strength of the Irish Constabulary, and the expenditure on account thereof for the year 1853, that the force was 12,166 strong, including one Inspector-General, with a salary of £1,500 per annum; two deputy inspector-generals, with £800 a year each; and two assistant inspector-generals, with £500 a year each; a receiver with £750 a year, a surgeon, with £300; and a veterinary surgeon, with £100 a year. The force also includes thirty-five county inspectors, with salaries ranging from £298 to £220, exclusive of allowances, &c.; 248 sub-inspectors, with salaries varying from £150 to £100, exclusive of allowances, &c.; 335 head constables, with salaries varying from £60 to £50, &c.; 54 mounted constables, with a pay of £38 a year; and 1,651 infantry constables, with £36 a year each, allowances, &c.; 339 acting constables, with £30 a year each; and 8,216 sub-constables, first rate, with £27 14s a year each; and 1,275, second rate, with £24 a year each. The pay of the constables is exclusive of allowance for accommodations and lodgings, where there is no barrack accommodation. The total expenditure during the year 1853 was, £571,628 12s 6½d.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The gratifying evidence that the decrease of crime in this country, which our late assizes' reports so unequivocally furnished, is still further confirmed by the returns placed before the public in the reports of the Inspectors General of Prisons, which has just been printed. Since 1850, the decrease in the number of committals has been 25 per cent. Thus in 1850, the total number confined was 115,781; in 1851, 113,354; in 1852, 92,638; and in 1853, 83,105. The reduction shown by the returns for last year would have been still more but for the addition of a new class of offenders to the list, those committed under the Vagrancy Act, which had before been but little put in force. In the different provinces the committals last year were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Province, Males, Females. Rows: Ulster (5,626 Males, 3,135 Females), Munster (15,601 Males, 8,001 Females), Leinster (17,694 Males, 17,477 Females), Connaught (3,471 Males, 1,824 Females).

Regarding the convictions and acquittals during the period embraced by the returns, the following figures are interesting; showing as they do the great activity of the authorities in making every species of petty offence amenable to the law, though, as will appear, the number confined is but a small proportion of that of persons made amenable.

Return of the number of cases in which parties have been made amenable in the year 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853:—

1850—Total number of cases, 214,181; convictions, 126,283; acquittals 53,573; bills ignored, 2,343; no trial, 31,177.

1851—Total number of cases, 227,092; convictions, 140,880; acquittals, 52,837; bills ignored, 1,631; no trial, 31,744.

1852—Total number of cases, 227,569; convictions, 143,622; acquittals, 52,363; bills ignored, 1,223; no trial, 30,361.

1853—Total number of cases, 236,077; convictions, 150,933; acquittals, 52,602; bills ignored, 991; no trial, 31,551.

The expenditure on jails throughout the country has, as a matter of course, very materially decreased with the reduction of the number confined; for instance in 1849 the expenditure was £121,630

Table with 2 columns: Year, Expenditure. Rows: 1850 (102,963), 1851 (95,492), 1852 (86,868), 1853 (86,566).

The expenditure on bridewells has declined from £10,634 in 1849 to £6,147 in 1853.

POTATO BLIGHT.—The blight has extensively appeared within the last few days in a large district comprehending the neighbourhood of Callan, Mullinahone, Ballingarry, New Birmingham, &c.; as yet it is chiefly confined to the leaves and stalks, and it is truly melancholy to behold fields which a few days since, were so luxuriant, burned as it were by some mysterious agent, the leaves drooping, and perfectly black. There seems to be no doubt that it is in a measure connected with atmospheric influences, as it appeared immediately after the lightning observed on the 25th and 26th ult.; and as has been observed before, there were several fogs about the same time, some of which were observed to have a foul smell.—Clonmel Chronicle.

"Know-Nothingism" in the United States has had one good effect; that of checking Irish emigration. We read in the *Nation*:—"Emigration is declining very rapidly. In the course of a year or two the ratio of decrease will, probably, be as remarkable as it is in the case of Pauperism. In the present year, there are not more emigrants than there were on the average during the ten years which preceded the famine. There is the difference, to be sure, that the few thousands who went then were hardly missed out of a superabundant and prolific population, and that the young men flying from the English recruiting sergeant, and the young women who follow them now, are the very heart's blood of our people. The grand fact remains, however, that our population is at last reaching something like an equilibrium. The decrease is entirely perceptible within the last five months—showing that the past harvest is regarded by the people as a turning point in the fortune of the country. In the year 1850, and 1851, and 1853, there was a very slight variation in the amount of the emigration. We quote the United States statistics. The figures were—116,582 (1850); 115,537 (1852); and 113,164 (1853). In the one year, 1851, the drain was terrific. It reached 168,256. But the fall upon the present year, is still more astounding. In the first five months of 1854, only 17,649 Irish emigrants reached the United States; and the first five months of the year cover the best part of the emigration returns. We can hardly be far astray, therefore, in assuming that the emigration of the present year will very slightly exceed one-fourth of last year's—and we are further warranted in calculating upon a still continued decrease—not merely because the circumstances of the country are improving—but because the "Know-Nothing" feeling which is growing up in the United States.

A movement set on foot by the Earl of Clancarty, for the introduction of flax cultivation into the west of Ireland, promises to be abundantly successful.—The hitherto bleak and arid province of Connaught is likely to send to the linen manufacturers of Ulster a good supply of an article which the war with Russia has rendered somewhat scarce and dear.

The take of fish in Galway Bay last week was unusually abundant. Fine hake were sold at 2d each.

GENERAL O'DONNELL.—The successful leader of the Spanish insurrection, is of Irish origin. His father and uncle, the Counts of Lubisbal, were officers of much distinction during the war of independence.—Leopold O'Donnell, the present Minister of War, entered the army young, some years before the death of Ferdinand. O'Donnell is about forty-six years old, of lofty stature; the lower part of his face is large and massive. His complexion is rather fair. His military talents are very good, and he may safely be placed in the same rank as the Conchas. He never figured much as a politician, though, from his conduct in 1840 and 1841, and his taking office under the Narvaez Government, he was considered as belonging to the Moderado party. He is a man of much energy and determination.

The *Cork Reporter* remarks, that at the opening of the present assizes of that county the "singular combination" was presented of two Catholic judges, two Catholic High Sheriffs (city and county), and a Catholic mayor.

KILKENNY ASSIZES.—ARISTOCRATIC MORALITY.—A most important trial took place last week in Kilkenny and occupied several days. It is an ejection case, in which Viscount Mountgarret is defendant, and Mr. Pierce S. Butler, late M.P. for Kilkenny, is plaintiff. The trial commenced on Tuesday. The plaintiff is the eldest son of the Hon. Col. Pierce Butler, and the noble defendant is the son of the Hon. Henry Butler, the elder brother of Pierce, and the legitimacy of the defendant is questioned by the present ejection proceedings, on the ground that when his father married Miss Harrison, on the 3d of September 1811, he had been previously married in April of that year, in Scotland to Mrs. Colonel Colebrooke. That the servants were called up to witness a declaration by Mrs. Colebrooke, assented to by the Hon. Henry Butler, that they were man and wife, and Sarah Stride, the identical servant of the lady, was produced, and deposed to the marriage. The defendant's case, as suggested by his line of cross-examination, is, that no such marriage of his father ever took place, although he cohabited with the lady. But in reality she had been married to a gentleman named Taaffe, on the 1st of Jan., 1811, and in 1812, the ceremony was more formally performed by a Catholic priest, although Mrs. Colebrooke being a Protestant, that marriage in Preston might be null. It was also relied upon as a strong impeachment of the evidence of Sarah Stride, that, in 1816 or 1817, she swore in a suit in Scotland that her mistress had been married to Mr. Taaffe, on the 1st of January, 1811. The false swearing was not denied by the witness; but she explained this was done under the influence of Mrs. Colebrooke, to whom she was greatly attached. Mr. Justice Ball charged the jury, who, after considerable deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 6d costs. This decision acknowledges the Scotch marriage of the Hon. Henry Butler with Mrs. Colebrooke, to be, valid, and thereby declares the present holder of the Mountgarret titles and estates illegitimate, thus diverting the succession from the issue of the regular marriage of the Hon. H. Butler with Miss Harrison, to the issue of their regular marriage with Mrs. Colebrooke. Several points have been reserved by counsel, on both sides, and the case will be carried to a higher court. The property involved is worth £10,000 a-year, with the peerage.

A JUDGE IN DANGER OF BEING UNSATED.—On Monday, whilst Chief Justice Monaghan was presiding in the country Court at Kilkenny, his lordship was not a little astonished by an application being made to him by a cabinet maker of the city for payment for the chair on which he was then sitting upon the Bench. Upon inquiring an explanation upon this strange demand, the learned judge was informed by the cabinet maker that he had made and upholstered the chair with the expectation of being paid for the job at the assizes; but upon now coming to seek for his money, he was unable to get the grand jury to make any order upon the subject, therefore, he had no one but his lordship to look to for redress. The Chief Justice who took the whole in good part, and seemed highly amused by the occurrence, cut the matter short, by requesting that the secretary, the sheriff, and the grand jury, would put their heads together and contrive to settle the matter amongst them without delay, suggesting that it would be as little conducive to personal convenience as to official dignity for a judge to lose his seat, and be compelled to distribute justice from the bench in a standing position for the remainder of the assizes.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

THE TIPPERARY ABDUCTION CASE.—SYMPATHY WITH MR. CARDEN.—The correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* writes:—"The majority of your readers will learn, I have no doubt, with very considerable surprise that a strong sympathy is manifested in this neighborhood for Mr. Carden. This feeling is not, as might be supposed, confined to the lower classes, who have been constantly accused of this tenderness for great criminals, but is generally felt by persons in a much higher class of life. It is quite easy to ascertain that this exists, as the trial and the circumstances form the sole topic of conversation. I have myself heard several gentlemen, many of whose names were on the county panel, palliating the crime of Mr. Carden, and speaking in strong terms of indignation of what they call "persecution" on the part of the Government.

Mr. Carden is not attired in the Clonmel prison costume, and he partakes of all dainties that he prefers at his own expense, except wine and whiskey.

MR. CARDEN'S PLANS.—Some particulars not elicited on the trial, are communicated by a Clonmel correspondent of the *Freeman*:—"It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the energy and zeal with which the crown prosecuted Mr. Carden, they failed to develop the entire of the arrangements which he had made for securing his intended victim. The trial having closed the arrangements which he had made are now very freely spoken of by his friends and others to whom he confided his plans. Mr. Carden had for some time previously been concerting measures for effecting his object, and finally decided upon conveying Miss Arbuthnot to Galway, where he had a steamer chartered for the purpose of taking her out to sea. Relays of horses were placed along the entire route from Rathfriland in Galway. He intended, on arriving at some pre-arranged point off the Galway Bay, to place his victim on board the steamer, which, in order to avoid exciting suspicion, was lying off the coast at some considerable distance from the harbor, and it was then his intention to have sailed direct for London. I understand that Mr. Carden has stated since his imprisonment to his confidential friends and advisers, that the preparations for his atrocious crime cost him no less a sum than £6,500.

Saturday morning 150 young women from the Limerick workhouse left for Canada by the William and Joseph. They were well dressed, looked well, and were in high spirits at the prospect of improving their position in a new and more prosperous land. They have now within this year got, we believe, about 500 young women off their hands in the same manner.—*Limerick Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING HARVEST.—A weekly contemporary, the *Gardener's Chronicle*, publishes in its impression of Saturday last, tabulated reports from its own correspondents in every county in England, as well as various parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, of the prospects of the harvest in their respective districts. The following are the results of our own analysis of reports, from 134 correspondents, spread over the forty English counties:—Wheat—Very good, excellent, average, 31; good, full, average, full crop, &c., 49; average, pretty good, &c., 32; near average, 4; under average, thin, &c., 12; middling, doubtful, or various, 6.—Totals—Favorable, 112; unfavorable, 12; neuter, 10. Barley—127 reports resolve themselves into—Very good, over average, abundant, &c., 33; good, full average, full crop, &c., 40; average, pretty good, &c., 30; short, light, indifferent, &c., 12; various, irregular, &c. Total—Favorable, 103; unfavorable, 12; neuter, 12. Oats—128 reports give—Excellent, over average, very good, &c., 25; good, full average, &c., 46; average, fair, pretty good, &c., 33; near average, tolerable, middling, various, &c., 11; under average, short, light, &c., 13. Total—Favorable, 104; unfavorable, 13; neuter, 11. Partial inquiries made in the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh counties give similar favorable results.

OPENING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A new Catholic Church was opened a few days since at Maudlands, in the town of Preston, Lancashire, with great ceremony, three bishops (Liverpool, Beverly, and Salford) being present, besides other dignitaries, and a large number of the inferior clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Lythgoe, who alluded to the circumstance which had led to the erection of the church. Many of the congregation, he said, might have heard of a servant girl in Preston who lay dangerously ill, but who, when apparently past all hope of recovery, had been miraculously restored to her accustomed health by being anointed by a priest who visited her, with the oil of the blessed St. Walburge, and that, too, in a manner almost instantaneous.—Struck with so singular a miracle, two priests had conferred together, when one of them proposed that they should evince their gratitude for such a mercy by raising subscriptions to be devoted to the erection of a church dedicated to the Saint through whose instrumentality so striking a cure had been performed.

ACTION AGAINST THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—Very possibly on Thursday, but at the latest on Friday next, the action of "Boyle v. Wiseman" will come on for trial, before a special jury, at Guildford. This is the first action brought in our courts by a Catholic priest against a bishop of his own church. Our readers are already aware that what gave rise to this action was a letter written by Dr. Wiseman in the *French Univers*, to which an answer has been lately published by Mr. Bosworth, of Regent street. This pamphlet has excited no small attention in the religious and political world.—*London Morning Advertiser*.

THE PROPOSED PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHDEACON DENISON.—A rumor has reached us that the recently appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells has so far indicated his suspected leaning towards the party tainted with the Tractarian heresy, as to refuse, in most positive terms, to sign letters of request that the case of Archdeacon Denison might be brought to a judicial trial.—*Hull Packet*.

EUCCHARISTIC CONTROVERSY.—The Anglican mind is still in a state of restlessness (and perhaps not unnaturally) with regard to Archdeacon Wilberforce's defence and exposition of the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist. Months, however, pass away (it is now many months since it first appeared) and literally nothing is done; not even by the Calvinistic Dr. Musgrave, of York, Mr. Wilberforce's own Diocesan and Archbishop; and it thus appears evident that the learned author was not mistaken in his opinion that the Church of Henry and Elizabeth will tolerate all doctrines on this and other subjects, even in its pulpit,

from the wildest Calvinism to the scarcely disguised Catholicism of his own celebrated work, which contrasts so favorably with even the best of its Anglican predecessors on this subject. But it is surprising that the necessity of a dogmatic teacher of some kind is not more recognised by advanced Anglicans; and that they can continue to regard us in any sense a "Church," an institution of which latitudinarianism and Erastianism are its distinguishing features; the most contrary doctrines being taught, both by its authorized formularies and by its living teachers and writers; not excepting those who occupy the highest position. The local papers contain a correspondence between the Archdeacon and the Rev. C. Overton (one of his own Clergy), who protests against his doctrines, intimating in no ambiguous terms (and with the self-impugnancy of his school) that he is in the darkness of error. The learned dignitary replies in a courteous note, informing his correspondent, however, with equal plainness, that he considers him "ignorant of the Gospel," and not able to appreciate the assurance which the doctrines of the Incarnation and the Real Presence are calculated to give.—*Tablet*.

The Rev. Ebenezer Robert Cowie, of Love-green, near Uxbridge, in attempting, last week, to elude a sheriff's officer, who had a warrant for his apprehension under an execution for 60l., broke a blood vessel, and died almost immediately.

Two men were taken before the magistrates, at the Guildhall, London, last week, charged with being found, disguised in female attire, in an unlicensed dancing place, called the Druids' Hall, and conducting themselves in a disgraceful manner. The evidence not being clear against them, they were liberated on bail. It has subsequently transpired that Campbell, one of the men, is the Rev. E. Holmes, minister of the Scotch Independent Church.—*Tablet*.

SUPERSTITIONS.—The herring fishing being very backward, some of the fishermen of Buckie, on Wednesday last, dressed a cooper in a flannel shirt, with burs stuck all over it, and in this condition he was carried in procession through the town on a handbarrow. This was done to 'bring better luck' to the fishing! It happened, too, in a village where there are no fewer than nine churches and chapels of various kinds, and thirteen schools!—*Bunff Journal*.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW ARTILLERY.—Admiral Berkeley and Captain Milne, Lords of the Admiralty; Captain Sir T. Maitland, and Colonel Chesney, witnessed experiments with large guns at long ranges Shoeburyness last Friday. Their lordships and their numerous officers present on the occasion were highly satisfied with the practice, which was commenced at two o'clock p. m. with a 68-pounder gun ten feet long, and weighing ninety-five cwt, on Lancaster's principle of the bore, being oval instead of round, which gives the largest guns all the advantages possessed by the best rifles when shot or shells of a particular description are used. Excellent practice can be made with rifles at considerable ranges, but until the experiments with Lancaster's oval guns or egg-shaped shells correct aim could not be taken at the astonishing distance of 5,000 yards, the range of the practice with Lancaster's invention yesterday. The long period which elapsed during the fight of the destructive projectile, weighing upwards of 88lbs, owing to its elongated form, caused a feeling of great suspense, but when it fell at a distance of 5,000 yards, and in no distance did the shells fall wide or short of the target, the spot where it fell and burst presented the appearance of the eruption of a volcano, the sand being raised to a great height in the air. Experiments were also carried on with Moorson's shells at three thousand yards, the practice with them and with shot was very good. Several other guns have been made of smaller bores, on Lancaster's principle, for the purpose of carrying on experiments with them.

Extensive experiments are now being made by order of government to test the effect of shot made from antimony upon wooden as well as iron surfaces. As far as they have been tested, the destructive effects of these balls are more apparent than those arising from iron ones, for as soon as the surface is struck the metal, owing to its great brittleness, breaks, and the various particles, consequently, become widely spread. The authorities seem to be much pleased with the success which has attended these experiments; and an immediate supply of antimony balls is to be despatched to our fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas.

ADULTERATION OF BEER.—A late partner in one of the metropolitan breweries says, "It is quite notorious if you drink beer at the brewery, and at a publichouse a little way off, you find it a very different commodity." Another witness, himself a London publican, states that most publicans have a system of doing something to their beer:—"It is not possible to make a living by selling beer at 3d. a-pot, for which the brewer gets 1s. a-gallon; but if a pail of 'liquor' be put into it there is that amount of profit." The beer is dashed; there is what he calls 5 per cent of water put in the beer. As to spirits, the same witness states that paying 12s. a-gallon for gin he is obliged to mix water with it to sell it at 4d. a-quarter, which is but 10s. 8d. a-gallon; and that there is added, besides the water, sugar to sweeten it. Mr. Ridley, who has been long connected with the wine and spirit trade, and who has under his management certain offices for the analysis alcoholic liquors, states that the standard price of all the large porter brewers—and as to which there are agreements among them—is 33s. a-barrel, with five per cent, off—that is 31s. 6d. net. The barrel is 36 gallons; it is increased to 48 gallons by the addition of water and sugar, and then sold at 3d. per pot, which yields a profit of 15s. a-barrel, while in the genuine state the profit would be about 4s. The witness had sampled the beer of a house on the Surrey side of the water where they sell at 3d. a-pot, and draw 48 butts a-month, and found that, from their fraudulent process of reducing, they had a profit of 45 per cent. The witness further states that there are several recipes for the adulteration—such as, "to a barrel of porter 12 gallons of liquor, four pounds of foots, one pound of salt; and then there is sometimes, to bring a head up, a little vitriol, cocculus indicus, also a variety of things so very minute that, unless they are admitted by recipes in their hands, we cannot easily detect the small proportions."—*Report of the Select Committee on Publichouses*.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.—Cholera has made another stride and carried off three times as many victims during the last week as during the previous one. We (*Glasgow Free Press*) regret to learn that this fearful epidemic has made considerable progress within the last few days both in the city and neighboring parishes.

M. L'ANNE HUC IN ENGLAND.—M. l'Abbé Huc, the Lazarist Priest, and Missionary to China, in which country he sojourned fourteen years, and whose book of travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China is so well known, arrived in Preston on Monday, July 31st. He was the guest of Mr. Joseph Gilroy, at whose house he passed the night, starting on Tuesday morning on a visit to Ushaw College. M. Huc appeared to be about fifty years of age, and in good health. He is most intelligent and communicative in conversation.—*Preston Chronicle*.

THE ESHER MURDER.—The trial of the woman for the murder of her children at Esher took place at Guildford on Wednesday. Verdict—Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick returned to his See by the steamer America, and appeared in the Cathedral of Boston on last Sunday.

BROWNSON.—THE UNIVERSITY.—We do not remember whether we did or did not publish the fact that, after Dr. Brownsong had refused the very flattering invitation extended to him on the part of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman and the distinguished directors of the Irish University to accept a chair in that institution, a second and a still more pressing call upon him was made, and it was couched in terms which rendered a refusal well nigh impossible. We understand that he has accepted this second invitation, conditionally.—We are glad to hear it. It is understood, of course, that, if he go, his Dublin engagement will not interfere with his Review. The exalted persons who are now at the head of ecclesiastical affairs in Ireland, in bestowing this compliment upon our illustrious Reviewer, seem determined that he shall be heard as a lecturer by Irish scholars in Ireland. If any one suppose that a recent event will make any difference in the dispositions of the authorities of the University, they may as well set their hearts at rest. We have heard rumors of a compliment to Dr. Brownsong from a still higher quarter, but we forbear, for the present, to state particulars.—*Boston Pilot*.

RESTITUTION.—The North American Fire Insurance Company acknowledge the receipt of two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars, through "Father Larkin," from some unknown person. This must be put down as a case of conscience.

THE ST. LOUIS RIOT.—The *St. Louis Intelligencer* gives the following explanation of the cause of the election riot in that city. Like most riots in these days, this occurred because it had been predicted and talked about, and not because there was any deliberate purpose in the matter, or even any event which under ordinary circumstances would have provoked a riot. Whiskey may be reckoned as among the most active immediate provocatives of the outrage:—"We have seen at least twenty eye-witnesses of the origin of the recent tumult, and have received from them twenty different reports. It is impossible to state with accuracy precisely how the thing began, or with what party the blame of commencing it lies. The fact is, that people had been prepared to expect a fight on election day; many were armed in anticipation; the fuel was there, and the first accidental spark kindled it into a fearful flame. Had the thing not been suggested, it would probably never have occurred; but so many minds were dwelling upon the sinister predictions which had been most imprudently issued during the preceding day, that everything was in train to kindle the first spark of disturbance into a flame of sedition. The spark fell, and the blaze followed as a matter of course. This is the plain truth about the matter, and it is useless to seek further for the simple cause of all the late disastrous tumult. As we said before, there was no especial hostility to any particular nation, class, clique or creed. The Irish were attacked because the fight happened to be commenced by an Irish rowdy; had it been a German who struck the first blow, no doubt the fury of the mob would have been directed against the Germans and so on."

THE "ANGEL GABRIEL."—Orr has at last got into a tight place. Under our head of "city and vicinity" will be found an account of his pranks on Sunday.—On Monday morning he was arraigned before Justice Warren, on three complaints—for disturbing the Methodist meeting in the Monument square church on the 14th of May last, for selling printed handbills on Sunday, 28th May, and for disturbing the peace on the same day. Orr pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$900 for further examination. In default of bail, he was remanded to East Cambridge jail. We understand he broke up the services in the Monument church (Methodist) Sunday, by his insane rowdy-collecting harangues.—*Boston Pilot*.

In Massachusetts, that stronghold of whiggery and negromania, "Know-Nothingism" is flourishing rapidly. Conventions are held; and because of their numerical strength, the brethren are bolder in their operations than elsewhere, and come out fearlessly. The fanaticism which persecuted the Quakers, burnt witches at the stake, and held the Catholic exiles from Acadia in bondage worse than the black slaves, still thrives in that State; and outrages are openly committed upon American citizens whose only crime is the exercise of a right to worship their maker as they may think fit under the guarantees of our glorious Constitution.—*Keeseville Gazette*.

DROUGHT—CROPS, &c.—From the North, East, and West the cry of drought and short crops is almost universal, as also from the middle states, but we are happy to learn that it is not so in the South. Letters from Georgia and South Carolina state that the corn crops are very fine and very full. The Cincinnati *Price Current* observes with regard to the speculative action which has been suggested in corn and hogs:—"There is undoubtedly a larger number of hogs in the country now than ever before. There is a fair surplus of old corn; there is a very large crop of oats; there will be a large import of wheat from Canada, under the Reciprocity treaty—the indications are that there will be but little foreign demand for breadstuffs. These facts combined may off-set entirely, and most off-set to a great extent, the effects of a short corn crop."—*Boston Pilot*.

A MODEL LETTER.—The following letter is a model in its way:—"Dear Brother—I've got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good, and prices never were better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our church, and both our children (the Lord be praised) are converted. Father got to be rather an incubance, and last week I took him to the poor-house.—Your affectionate brother."—*New-York Daily Times*.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.
 SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the—
 Union Bank of London, London.
 Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
 National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
 St. Sacrament Street.
 Montreal, February 9, 1854.

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

THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1854.
 NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 12th ult. Mr. Spooner's last attack on the Maynooth endowment was a decided failure.—The British Government has enough difficulties to contend with abroad, without provoking the hostility of its Catholic subjects at home.

The Allies in the Baltic have, it seems, at last struck a decided blow. On the 7th and 8th ult., the French and British troops landed in force on the Island of Aland, and after some hard fighting made themselves masters of the strong fortress of Boomerund on the 16th. Two thousand Russian prisoners are said to be amongst the fruits of this victory; the French loss is put down at 160 men killed. From the seat of war in the South, we have nothing new. The heads of the Austrian columns were on the point of entering Wallachia.

On Tuesday next will commence our Canadian Parliamentary campaign.

THE QUEBEC COLONIST AND THE TRUE WITNESS.

If to elicit the truth be the sole legitimate end of controversy, would it not be well for the Quebec Colonist to confine himself strictly to the question at issue, betwixt him and the TRUE WITNESS?—that question being:—

"Is, or, is not, Mr. Hincks' Bill"—for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves question—"so worded as to prohibit the County Municipal Councils from appropriating one farthing of the funds, accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, to Catholic separate school purposes?"

The TRUE WITNESS affirmed that it is; and supported his position:—

1st. By a comparison of the provisions of Mr. Hincks' Bill, with those of the at present existing School Laws. By the former, the application of the funds accruing from the secularised Reserves, is restricted to purposes to which the funds of the County Municipalities are at present applicable; by the latter, the funds of the County Municipalities are not applicable to Catholic separate school purposes; therefore we concluded that, according to Mr. Hincks' Bill, the funds accruing from the secularised Reserves are not applicable to Catholic separate school purposes, although they are applicable to Non-Catholic school purposes.

2d. We supported our position by an extract from Mr. Hincks' speech—as reported in his confidential organ, the Toronto Leader—in which the framer of the Bill in question, was represented as boasting that, the aforesaid funds, once given over to the Municipalities, "could not be applied to sectarian purposes." Now every body knows that, amongst "Liberal" Protestants, Catholic separate schools are invariably styled "sectarian;" just as the Catholic Church in communion with the Apostolic See is styled the "Romish" Church.

3d. We cited the language of the Toronto Leader, the Ministerial organ of Upper Canada, to the effect, that, Mr. Hincks' Bill was so drawn up as to prohibit sectarian schools sharing in any appropriation of the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves. Now, it is a legitimate presumption that the Toronto Leader is well acquainted with the views of the framers of the said Bill.

On the other hand, the Quebec Colonist, contends that Mr. Hincks' Bill is not so worded, as to prohibit Catholic Separate schools from sharing in any appropriations from the funds in question. Having given our arguments, in support of our position, it is but fair that we should allow the Quebec Colonist to be heard in reply, and in support of his position. We copy from the Colonist of the 25th ult., in reply to the TRUE WITNESS of the 18th.

"We will not split hairs with the TRUE WITNESS in arguing upon the school question; our doing so would not edify our readers no more than a discussion with him bandying the same kind of expressions he makes use of so freely. When the School Question comes up, we will be found at our post ready to do battle for Catholic rights, and the equality and freedom of education."

"The TRUE WITNESS says—"in order to enable our readers to decide between the TRUE WITNESS and the Quebec Colonist, we place side by side, extracts from our Quebec cotemporary of the 11th inst., and from the Toronto Leader, the Ministerial organ of Upper Canada." What do we care about the Toronto Leader, more than the TRUE WITNESS does about the Montreal Gazette, or the Toronto Globe? Not as much. Is it not as ridiculous for the TRUE WITNESS to endeavor to make us responsible for the writings of a paper published in Upper Canada, supported by Protestants, owned by Protestants, and edited by Protestants?—The Quebec Colonist should have added—and the avowed

exponent of Mr. Hincks' policy—"as it would be for us to make the TRUE WITNESS responsible for the publications and views of the Montreal Gazette edited by Mr. J. M. Ferries of indecent notoriety, or of the Globe, edited by Mr. George Brown, according to our cotemporary, as honest a politician as Mr. Hincks"—Arcades ambo, &c.—"both of whom are as warm opponents of the Ministry as the TRUE WITNESS. Of course we differ from the Leader in the way we regard this question, though we are not prepared to endorse the statement of the TRUE WITNESS that in speaking of sectarian schools, Catholic schools are necessarily pointed at"—what then do Protestants in general, and Mr. Hincks in particular, mean by sectarian schools in Upper Canada, if not Catholic separate schools?—"and however much the Leader may enunciate the views of members of the Government from Upper Canada, or may be prepared to sustain them in carrying any measure, having for its object or having the effect of preventing freedom of education to Catholics in Upper Canada, it is a different affair with us, and the Government may count upon our uncompromising hostility to any such measure, when, and wherever it may be introduced, in every way that we can make such opposition available."—Quebec Colonist.

Now, after a careful perusal of two columns of verbiage, we have been unable to detect another passage, in which the Quebec Colonist attempts either to refute our arguments, or to sustain his position, on the ONLY question actually at issue betwixt the Colonist and the TRUE WITNESS. "Is—or is not—Mr. Hincks' Bill so worded as to exclude Catholic separate schools in Upper Canada from any participation in the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves?"

We leave the case in the hands of our readers: appealing to their cool judgment, and leaving it to them to decide—whether the arguments of the TRUE WITNESS, or those of the Quebec Colonist, the more resemble those of an honest man, who, conscious of having truth on his side, and courting the most rigorous enquiry, scorns to distract attention from the one question at issue, by the introduction of impertinent and utterly irrelevant matter; by their verdict we are content to abide. Either the TRUE WITNESS, or the Quebec Colonist, must be attempting to deceive them most egregiously, on a simple but most important matter of fact, palpable to the meanest intelligence.

We have not space at our command this week to go over the grave charges which our cotemporary brings against the TRUE WITNESS. Yet, though in no wise connected with the subject matter in dispute betwixt us—viz—the effects of Mr. Hincks' Bill upon the separate school system of Upper Canada—we may venture to promise a reply to them in our next. To one charge, that of having prevented the election of an Irish Catholic member for Montreal—"one with whom Catholic interests would be safe"—a communication from B. Devlin, Esq., which will be found in another column, is a sufficient answer. Mr. Devlin is the only Irish Catholic whose name we ever heard mentioned in connection with the representation of Montreal during the late elections; and he acquits us of all interference with his views. It was indeed rumored in May last, that Mr. Hincks intended to send us up one of his clerks from his office in Quebec, to be made an M. P. of: but the proposition was so preposterous, such an insult to the good sense and independence of the electors of Montreal, that it was laughed down at once, without the necessity of any interference on the part of the TRUE WITNESS. Every one felt that, though the gentleman alluded to was a most amiable and exemplary person in private life, "Catholic interests would not be safe" in his hands, because of his subordinate position, because in the House he would be a mere puppet, in the hands of his employer—Mr. Hincks—the avowed enemy of Catholic Freedom of Education, and who expressly declares that he will have no political connection with Catholics who are under the influence of the Bishops of the Catholic Church.

But we are falling into the error which we condemn in our cotemporary: that of wandering from the question. Stick to that we beg of you Mr. Colonist; and remember that the matter in dispute betwixt us is—not the Terrebonne election, the Gavazzi riots, nor the captivity of Smith O'Brien; but simply this—"Does Mr. Hincks' Bill exclude Catholic separate schools in Upper Canada from all share in the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves?"

"Non de vi, neque crede, nec veneno
 Sed his est mihi de tribus capellis
 Tu Cannas, Mithridaticumque bellum
 Et perjurii Punici furoris
 Magna voce sonas
 Jam dic Postume de tribus capellis."
 —Mars. lib. vi. Esp. 19.

WHAT THEY THINK IN UPPER CANADA.

We continue to lay before our readers, extracts from our Catholic cotemporaries of Upper Canada. It will be seen that the Catholics of Toronto entertain opinions, respecting the conduct of the Lower Canadian press, very similar to those on the same subject enunciated by the TRUE WITNESS. We congratulate our brethren in the Upper Province in having such able and independent advocates as the Catholic Citizen and the Ottawa Tribune; both journals merit, and we trust may obtain, the hearty support of Irishmen and Catholics.

Under the caption "Danger from Within," the Catholic Citizen writes as follows:—

"We are still of opinion that sufficient healthy element has been introduced into the new House to guarantee the certainty of the same measure of justice being meted out to Catholics in the Upper Province which is measured to Protestants on the matter of Education in Lower Canada;—to speak more plainly, we believe that a majority of the House previous to their election, avowed their sense of the justice of the claims preferred by U. C. Catholics, and that the

only danger to be apprehended is that, now that Mr. Hincks has thrown off the mask and openly avowed his hostility, journals avowedly claiming to uphold Catholic interests, are found base enough to abandon principle, and to continue to support the men who have declared their hostility to that which the Catholic Church holds necessary for the maintenance and security of the faith.

"The immediate result of this policy will be, that very many members who owe their seats to Catholic votes, in the Upper Province, votes only given with the guarantee of supporting Catholic claims, may now contend that in supporting Mr. Hincks' measures, (these measures being advocated by journals professedly in the Catholic interest,) they are not forfeiting their pledges. This excuse, too, may be urged with considerable plausibility; and if the claims of Catholics, and their demands for justice are disregarded, we broadly assert that, to the adhesion of such journals as the Montreal Freeman, La Minerve, the Quebec Colonist, Le Canadien, and we grieve to say, our Toronto Mirror (whom we would fain have excluded from this sad list) to the Hincks policy, will the grievous frustration of Catholic hopes alone be attributable.

"In bright and honorable contrast to those journals stand the Montreal True Witness, and our new cotemporary, The Ottawa Tribune. We may remark with respect to the opposition now made to the Ministry by the former of these journals, that professedly not a political paper, except when Catholic interests were concerned, its present vigorous tone and action in reference to politico-religious questions has only been called forth by the urgent necessity of the case.

"The style in which the True Witness handles the defaulters from truth and the right cause is one well calculated to show to them the shame and disgrace which must inevitably follow the course they are pursuing; and our cotemporary has, besides, lost no time in expressing his condemnation of Mr. Hincks' outrageous violation of principle and justice.

"A few extracts will, however, do more to prove to our readers the vigor of the True Witness's articles than any mere praise.—We accordingly subjoin some:—

The writer here gives some extracts from the True Witness.

"For outspoken sentiments such as these, the True Witness has drawn upon itself the ire of the hireling quasi Catholic press of Montreal and Quebec; it is pleasing, however, to know that this abuse is productive of good, inasmuch as such abuse tends only to raise, if possible, the True Witness still higher in public estimation.

"We entirely concur with our esteemed cotemporary, that justice can only be obtained through the advocacy of an independent Catholic press.

"We have been accused of misunderstanding Mr. Hincks as to his opinions on Separate Schools; but in answer to the accusation, we can only observe that if such be the case the honorable gentleman expressed himself in terms sufficiently ambiguous to mystify the True Witness, the Ottawa Tribune, and our selves, and in proof of this we submit an extract from the Tribune:—

"A similar triumph might just as well have been secured by the Reformers in Toronto, Bytown, and other places; and the absence of a triumph in these places was owing to the unfortunate circumstance that there had not been unanimity in the Reform ranks.

"For instance, he had been opposed to Separate Schools, as his friend, the Postmaster General could bear witness; but he had been unable to prevent the existence of Separate Schools."—Two extracts from Hincks' Speech at London.

"What a triumph it would have been to the Reformers of Bytown, to secure the return of a supporter of Francis Hincks, the man who, to gain an extension of power, avows his past opposition to Separate Schools, when he ever publicly and privately before pretended to favor them. Mr. Hincks exposes his real character. We wish those Catholic journals in the Ministerial service to justify their conduct in supporting him. If the Catholic body through Canada West acted like those of Bytown and Toronto, Mr. Hincks would have little chance of making capital out of his new professions."—Ottawa Tribune.

"We heartily endorse the sentiments contained in the last sentence of the above, and believe that Mr. Hincks, thrown overboard by the Catholics of the Province of Canada, would be politically dead in twenty-four hours."—Catholic Citizen.

In justice to the Toronto Mirror, whom the Citizen seems inclined to suspect of a servile adherence to the "Hincks" policy, we must say that in his issue of the 25th ult. the Mirror takes a decided stand against that policy; and frankly accepts the policy advocated by the Citizen, the Tribune, and the TRUE WITNESS, viz., opposition to any and every Ministry, irrespective of party-names, that does not make "justice to Catholics" part of its Ministerial programme. It will be seen, too, that the Mirror agrees with the TRUE WITNESS in attributing the present iniquitous school system of Upper Canada, to the "consummate skill" of the "leader of the present Ministry;" and to the fact that Dr. Ryerson has been hitherto allowed supreme control in all matters pertaining to education:—

"That is exactly a question for a Catholic mind: Shall the parent be at liberty to have his child instructed in the principles of religion and morality, or must he acquiesce in a system of infidelity 'as by Law Established'?" Viewed in this light, is it not a monstrous proposition to think that any Legislature could pass a measure so tyrannical, or refuse to recognise the just claims of their opponents? In Lower Canada, where the great majority are Catholics, the Protestants enjoy the liberty of educating youth in their own faith, and receive their share of the public allowance for educational purposes; but in Upper Canada, where Catholics offer to be content with about one half of what is their due, they have to endure perennial opposition. Perhaps one reason for this anomalous state of things is the fact, that the generality of Protestants do not fully understand the nature of the Catholic claims, for it must be remembered that great efforts have been made to mislead them. Another may also be found in the consummate skill displayed by the leader of the present Ministry, in changing his former position on this question, and allowing Mr. Ryerson to get in a measure most oppressive in its operation. Now, both these reasons can, in our opinion, be easily obviated; the first, by placing the just demands of the Catholic, fairly before the public, with their firm determination to seek for justice; and the latter, by the

simple statement that in future, Catholics will not support or put faith in any party not pledged to establish freedom of conscience and freedom of education."—Toronto Mirror.

The Mirror is right; this is the only safe ground for Catholics to occupy; the only ground upon which they can give battle with any reasonable prospects of success. The party with whom Catholics have been long in the habit of co-operating, have become so confident of success, that they no longer think it worth while to conciliate their former allies, or to disguise their hostility to Catholic claims. In that they call themselves—"Liberals"—"Reformers"—they think that they have a right to count on the support of Catholic voters. They may yet find themselves mistaken.

Indeed it cannot too often be repeated, or brought before the notice of the Catholic public, that, though all Protestant parties would persecute Catholics if they could, their most dangerous enemies are to be found amongst the "soi-disant" Protestant "Reformers;" who are not even at the pains of concealing their animosity towards us. Mr. Hincks, their leader, is "opposed to separate schools;" and their organs of the press plainly tell us:—

"That on no subject affecting the general interests of the people of Upper Canada, are the 'Reformers' of the Province so generally agreed as in condemning the Sectarian school principle."—Lambton Observer.

From the Protestant "Liberals" then, it is clear that we have nothing to hope. They have had undisturbed possession of the reins of Government for several years, and during that period what have we gained? what has been won to the cause of Freedom of Education? They have given us the "Act Supplementary" at the instigation of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson; for which we give them all the thanks that they deserve when we pronounce that measure—"a snare and a mockery." The spirit of Protestant democracy is one of bitter hostility to Catholicity. Everywhere it is the same. In Baden, in England, in the United States, and in Canada, a Protestant "Liberal" means the enemy of the Church. For a season, and whilst he has some object in view, he may disguise this hatred; but sooner or later the mask must fall, and the malignity of Protestant "Liberalism" be exposed to sight.

"The Roman Catholic Clergy have no social affections; they are cruel-hearted, and have a cruel nature against all beings of mankind." (Loud cheers.) "Don't call yourselves priests, Roman Catholic Clergy: call yourselves murderers." (Applause.) "The Romish Clergy are a Clergy of blood and slaughter; THEY ARE THE SOULS OF SATAN, THE SOUL OF THE DEVIL HIMSELF." (Enthusiastic cheering.)—Gavazzi's Lectures, June, 1853.

At a meeting of the City Council, held last week, His Honor the Mayor congratulated the public on the disappearance of the epidemic from which we have suffered so severely. His Honor acknowledged, in glowing terms, the assistance he had received from the Clergy and religious institutions:—

"I should be doing violence to my feelings, and great injustice to the clergy of this city, on the present occasion, were I not to bear witness to their zealous efforts to succor the poor and sick during the pestilence. At its outbreak, I was visited by His Lordship the Anglican Bishop, to confer upon the best means of alleviating the distress of the sufferers. His Lordship keenly felt the misery and want to which the city was exposed. His Lordship, the Roman Catholic Bishop, also called on me several times, offering all possible assistance. He had been round the Catholic institutions, enjoining them to open their doors to all who might apply, irrespective of creed or race, and rigidly to respect the religious predilections of the patients. These most philanthropic injunctions were, I know personally, fully carried out. His Lordship also requested me to state that the Sisters of Charity were prepared to assume the duties of nurses, when and where required, and also wished me to inform the officers of the Montreal General Hospital, that if their assistance was wanted, it had only to be intimated to them. Fifty beds were put aside for cholera patients in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and a whole ward assigned to the same beneficent purpose in the St. Patrick's Hospital. His Lordship likewise assured me that, if required, he would convert the large school-house near his late palace, into a Cholera Hospital, and furthermore, requested me to represent to the Corporation, that he was at all times prepared to co-operate with it, in carrying out every measure that would tend to usefulness, during the epidemic.—The Reverend gentlemen of the Seminary were incessant in their attendance upon the sick, advising and cheering the desponding, and proffering assistance to all alike. The devotion of the Sisters of Charity to the sick and destitute of all classes was most admirable—at all hours, and at all places, these incomparable women were seen dispensing succor and consolation, and performing the most menial services, oftentimes in places which ordinary individuals would shun with horror."

The Mayor then alluded to the very extraordinary conduct of the Managers of the Montreal General Hospital, at the commencement of the disease:—

"I have also great pleasure in stating thus publicly, that the Governors of the Montreal General Hospital did not persist in their intention of excluding cholera patients, as they had intimated."

From this it would appear that the Managers of this public institution, supported in a great measure by a grant of money from the Government, barbarously refused admittance to Cholera patients. Out of this disgraceful and inhuman resolution they were at length shamed by the conduct of the Bishop of Montreal, and of the much-abused Sisters of Charity, who heroically offered to expose themselves, to the risk—not of contagion, disease, and death, for these they care not—but of the brutal, unmanly, insults which the attendants and Managers of the Montreal General Hospital are so fond of offering to the Catholic religions who attend that Institution; and the long-continued repetition of which led to the establishment of a St. Patrick's Hospital, where the fever-stricken might be allowed to die in peace, and where the Priests of God's Church might administer

the last Sacraments to the dying, without obstruction.

Thank God, we still have Catholic Asylums, and thus the sick are not altogether dependent upon the tender mercies of the Montreal Protestant Hospital. The former indeed are supported by the private contributions of individuals, and out of their own resources; whilst the funds of the latter are alimented by a liberal grant of public money, of which the St. Patrick's Hospital has been refused a share. But mark the difference. Whilst the Protestant establishment was brutally refusing admission to Cholera patients, the Catholic Bishop was busy giving instructions to the Catholic institutions—"enjoining them to open their doors to all who might apply, irrespective of creed or race, and rigidly to respect the religious predilections of the patients;" and offering the assistance of the Sisters of Charity as nurses, whenever they might be wanted. We need not pursue the contrast between Catholic and Protestant Institutions any further.

We may be permitted to remark, however, that it is a rather singular coincidence, that these same Catholic ecclesiastics and religious, whom the Mayor of Montreal extols so highly, for their devotion in the cause of charity, are—if Gavazzi be not a liar, and his admirers and supporters in Canada the most consummate scoundrels—"cruel-hearted; without social affections; murderers, animated by a cruel nature against all beings of mankind; the souls of Satan, and the soul of the devil himself."

"ORANGE" OUTRAGES.—The *Ottawa Tribune* has an account of a series of outrages committed against the Catholics of Fitzroy, by the Orangemen of the vicinity. We copy from our contemporary the following explanation of these melancholy occurrences:—

"They appear to have sprung out of a belief that some Catholic was guilty of burning the Orange Hall in that Township, which, it appears, took place on July 11th. Our informant says that the women employed in arranging matters for the next day's festivity, left a fire burning at night beside the building, which spread and destroyed it. Since this occurrence a threatening letter was received by each—the Rev. Mr. McFeely and Rev. Mr. Vaughan—a copy of which we publish. Five bullets were fired into the house of a Mr. Smith, a Catholic, in Fitzroy, at night. A man named Keogh, was badly beaten at Molins' Tavern; and last and worst, the Church in Onslow was burnt to the ground on the night of the 8th August."

His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown has addressed a Pastoral letter, to be read to the Catholics of Fitzroy and Huntly, in which His Lordship insists strongly upon the duty of Catholics to "avoid everything that might be to Protestants, a cause or pretext for disturbing union, order, and peace." At a meeting of the Catholics of Onslow, it was determined to rebuild their church; and a Resolution was passed, in which the Protestants of the district generally, were acquitted of any participation in the acts of the scoundrelly Orange incendiaries.

The *Montreal Herald* of Thursday, calls our attention to a correspondence which he pretends has taken place between His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, and Mr. Hincks—with reference to the very impertinent language made use of by the latter, when alluding to the presentation of a certain memorial, by the Bishops of Canada, to the Governor General, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Our contemporary expresses surprise that that correspondence has not appeared in the columns of the *True Witness*, or some other Catholic paper in this Province. We reply that it is not the custom of Catholic laymen to publish the correspondence of their ecclesiastical superiors without authority from the proper quarter; but that, if there be in the said correspondence, anything which the Bishop of Bytown may deem fit to lay before the public, it will no doubt appear in due time. Till then, the *Herald* must keep cool, and learn to smoke the pipe of patience on the carpet of resignation.

We call attention to a letter on our fifth page, respecting the "Montreal Eye and Ear Institution," under the charge of Dr. Howard. This is a most useful charity, and deserves to be encouraged.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We have received a pamphlet on the drainage of Montreal, by C. M. Tate, Esq., who was commissioned in June last, by the City Council, to inspect and report on the sewerage of the City.

It is universally admitted that the drainage of Montreal is radically defective; and that to the noxious miasms exhaling from pools of stagnant water, and kindred abominations, much of the mortality of July last must be attributed. Mr. Tate proposes a radical reform, and we trust that his recommendations may meet with the attention which they deserve.—Cleanliness, of which thorough drainage is the most important element, is the best preservative against the inroads of an epidemic.

We have to return thanks to our City subscribers for the favorable reception which they have given to our Collector, and the promptness with which they have discharged their indebtedness to this office.—Were all subscribers like them, a printer's path would be strewn with roses. There are, however, a few defaulters; but we trust that we may yet hear a good account of them.

Our thanks are again due to our active agent in Upper Canada, Mr. McCawley. His list of new subscribers has been received.

We learn from our Quebec exchanges that great preparations are making for the opening of the Provincial Exhibition.

The *Quebec Mercury* announces the arrival in town of Colonel Hayne, A.D.C. to His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head. The same journal understands that Lord Elgin will proceed to England immediately after the meeting of Parliament, and that the reins of Government will be assumed by Sir Edmund Head. It is rumored that Lord Elgin is about to proceed to India, as Governor-General.

It is said that the Government has it in contemplation to withdraw all the military from Canada, with the exception of one regiment, and a company of Artillery.

We have been requested to insert the following notice:—

"On the 21st of July last—Died, and was buried at St. Damase, County of St. Hyacinthe, a Colporteur, or hawker; aged about 55, marked with small-pox, and blind of one eye. From his bills for goods, bought of Messrs Laurie & Adams, Montreal, it would seem that the deceased's name was Struthers, or Struthiers. His goods, and his money are in the possession of Joseph Coté, mason, where the deceased died of cholera. The said Joseph Coté is desirous of discovering the heirs or next of kin of the deceased, to whom he will make over the property in his possession, upon payment of the burial expenses, and other charges to which he has been put."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, August 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR—I would take the liberty of calling the attention of your readers to the published report of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, under the management of Dr. Howard. Every one will admit that such an institution is actually necessary in every city; and there can be no doubt, I think, that it is a very great advantage to the public to have an eminent Oculist and Aurist such as Dr. Howard, to give his professional services gratuitously. But that is all that can be expected of him—and it is a very great deal. If he is so kind and charitable as to devote a great part of his time, in this way, to the service of the poor, it is the least we can do to provide the necessary medicines and medicaments. This is a most useful and most excellent charity; and I hope you will call the attention of your readers to the subject. It is, after all, only a small sum that is required annually, for the purpose of providing the medicine for the institution; a trifle from each will be amply sufficient; let all, then, who can afford to do so, come forward at once and enrol their names as subscribers. The gratitude of the public at large is due to Dr. Howard for his services to this institution; yet he wants nothing from us. Let us only pay for the medicines required, and that is a mere trifle.

Subscriptions will be received by all the members of the Committee of Management whose names are appended to the Report already published. Hoping that your readers will pay attention to this important subject,

I am, Dear Sir, &c., &c.,
ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Montreal, 25th August, 1854.

DEAR SIR—The *Quebec Colonist* of the 25th instant insinuates, that, through the action of the *True Witness*—"the chance of returning an Irish Catholic to Parliament for Montreal—one with whom Catholic interests would be safe—has been lost."

As you, Sir, are the only Irish Catholic gentleman, of whom mention was made, as a candidate to represent the City of Montreal, I would beg of you to give me an answer to the following question:—

Have you any reason to believe that any thing said or done by the editor of the *True Witness*—either in his private capacity as a citizen, or in his more public capacity as a journalist—interfered with your intentions of presenting yourself to the electors of this City at the late elections?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS.
B. Devlin, Esq., Montreal.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, 29th August, 1854.

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, which I perceive you were induced to address to me in consequence of an article which appeared in the *Quebec Colonist* of the 25th instant; insinuating that, through the action of the *True Witness*, "the chance of returning an Irish Catholic to Parliament for Montreal—one with whom Catholic interests would be safe—has been lost."—And therefore you request me to state whether I—the only Irish Catholic of whom mention was made as a candidate to represent the City of Montreal—had "any reason to believe that any thing said or done by the Editor of the *True Witness*, either in his private capacity as a citizen, or in his more public capacity as a journalist, interfered with my intentions of presenting myself to the electors of this city at the late elections?"

My answer is—that your character as a Catholic journalist refutes the slander; and, in my opinion, renders it entirely unnecessary for you to refer to any other source for evidence of the purity of your motives, or the falsity of the *Colonist's* accusation. However, since you have taken the trouble to write to me upon the subject, I am in duty bound to state, that neither in your private, nor in your public capacity have you interfered with my intentions of presenting myself to the electors of this City at the late elections. The only cause of my withdrawal is well known—it was due to the protracted and dangerous sickness of my wife, who was attacked with cholera the morning of the day upon which my friends had determined to make a public announcement of their intention to elect me one of their representatives; and for this visitation to which I owe my retirement, and which was the act of Providence, I presume not even the *Colonist* can hold you responsible.

In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere regret at finding any journalist, professing to write in the interest of Catholics, attributing to you such base and uncharitable motives as have disgraced the *Colonist* of the 25th instant. Indeed, Sir, one would think that that journal, and others of the same stamp, could find abundant food for the exercise of their talents in the numerous anti-Catholic organisations with which we are surrounded, without assailing their

own friends, and more particularly you, Sir, to whose unpurchaseable integrity and uncompromising advocacy of Catholic rights, we are, and ever will remain, deeply indebted. But, after all, it matters not what your enemies may say or do; one or two shots from the *True Witness* will soon silence their batteries, and leave them to the merited contempt of every Catholic who can distinguish the vast difference between an honest man, and a servile sycophant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
B. Devlin.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—Through the kindness of a friend I have been enabled to see an article in one of the French journals, *Le Canadien*, published in Quebec. The article in question purports to be a reply to an editorial which appeared in your journal, and which contained some strictures on the language addressed by *Le Canadien* to a number *assez considerable* of the clergy who actually took part in the late elections.—The poor defence made by *Le Canadien* in this reply, will only lead us to think that you gave him, what I must call, a well-merited castigation. For while he says that he does not deny to the Curé the right to exercise his influence in elections, he endeavors to justify his complaint against the number *assez considerable* who did interfere, on the silly ground that they did so without having previously taken care to inform themselves of the real state of the political questions in dispute; certainly that unjustifiable assumption carries with it very little respect for the judgment and the wisdom of a class of men so learned and so respectable as are the Curés. But then the reason assigned for the supposed ignorance of the real state of the political questions in debate, is rather funny. They did not, he says, read *Le Canadien*? So then whoever does not read *Le Canadien* knows little or nothing about Canadian politics! Eh? what a prodigy of political wisdom that worthy editor must be? But, after all, this learned sage, when he reads the powerful articles on the Clergy Reserves, and on education, in the *True Witness*, superciliously replies that the editor of the *True Witness* understands these questions only by halves; a convenient answer certainly for a man who dares not take up your argument and reply to them fairly. He must not then be surprised if, to his insulting query "Qu'est ce donc ce petit-maitre du *True Witness*?" we reply, "C'est notre petit David qui a ecrasé le Goliath du *Canadien*." As for his silly boast about his having been so long ago taught to respect the Church and her Divinely commissioned ministers, by his venerable Pastors, all I can say to it is, that it is a pity the worthy Pastors had not a more apt pupil, and that I think it would not be unprofitable for the pupil to study again the lessons of his good Pastor. The Curé, he says, is only equal in rank to any other citizen in political matters, yet to be treated with respect. The first part of that sentence is false; for an Apostle makes the same distinction between the people and their pastors, as between the house and its builders; the ground and the husbandman. You can no more take away the distinction made by the august Sacrament of Holy Orders, between the priest and the layman, than that made by the Sacrament of Baptism, between the Christian and the Pagan; and as on every occasion the Christian is superior to the Pagan, so also is the Priest to the layman. The notion of *Le Canadien*, in this respect, smells much of Gallicanism. Had that worthy editor correct ideas of the sublimity of the sacerdotal character, he would be able to comprehend the degree of respect due to those who are honored with it. It seems to me that, on this head, he might not disdain to take a lesson from us, ignorant and dirty Irish as we are sometimes politely designated, and thus learn, from the religious deference we pay to our beloved Clergy, the respect due to the priesthood. We know that a man, having a Divine commission to teach others the duties belonging to their station, must, of necessity, be acquainted with these duties; and we feel convinced that it would be a pretty piece of impertinence on our part to presume to teach him, seeing that he knows his duty better than any one can tell him. We know that a priest is a man of God; that he does not come without being sent, as do the ministers of Satan; and we are aware that his mission is to destroy vice and to propagate virtue; that for this end he is bound to employ every means within his reach; that, therefore, he is, in conscience, bound to use whatever influence he may have, in procuring the enactment of wise and just laws. And hence he is bound to use his influence at elections, in order to obtain the election of the wisest and most virtuous citizens to the office of Senator; not needy place-hunters—not the haughty, nor the selfish, nor the ambitious—not the hypocrite, the libertine, nor the infidel—men with seared consciences; but conscientious men—men of an ardent and firm faith (not the *poules-mouillées* that we often see in the House of Assembly); but men with noble and great souls, who feel all the weight of the responsibility attached to the office of a Senator; who know that each member of the government will have to answer to the Great God for his share in its acts; and who, consequently, will feel obliged to have laws enacted favorable to true religion, and for the protection of morality; who will take care that the Bench and the Magistracy will be filled with learned and upright judges and magistrates;—honorable and virtuous men, who will deem it their duty to co-operate with the ministers of Christ in uprooting vice and fostering virtue.

Such then being the duty of the Priest, is it not hard that, in the face of all the opposition he meets from a perverse world, instead of finding a zealous assistant in the Catholic journalist, he discovers a deceitful adversary? Let, then, *Le Canadien* no longer pretend respect for *Messieurs les Curés*; his respect is chiefly shewn to the masters by whom he is hoaxed. But it, indeed, he sincerely respects the Clergy, let him shew it by tendering his advice to those who need it; let him direct the finger of scorn to the infamy of the young Canadian libertines, the worst enemies of God and of His Church; the disgrace and the curse of their country; who are more familiar with the haunts of infamy than with the house of prayer; who are not ashamed to be associated with gentlemen thieves, such as is that class of men, who filched from the notorious Savings Bank, now defunct, the hard-earned savings of servant girls and laborers; and with their hands defiled by this oppression of the poor, presume, with a self-complacent air of innocence, to lift up these polluted hands in prayer to the Father of the poor. It is truly painful to see editors, who profess to be Catholics, taunting men with what they had been in early life, by accident more than by choice—

men who, through God's grace, have become every way superior to their mercenary revilers—men remarkable for the fervor of their zeal and the sweetness of their devotion, and who are objects of edification to the Catholic community. One cannot help, on reading the unchristian diatribes of such editors, exclaiming with the poet,

"Auri sacra fames ad quid non cogis mortalia pectora?"
There is one poor excuse for them—but one that is neither just nor honorable. It is this. Every servant must do the business of his master, be it honorable or otherwise; if he do not, he will lose his pay. It is on this principle that the *Colonist* tells us the editor of the *True Witness* is not an Irishman; and that, therefore, he is not the person to write for Irishmen. Poor *Colonist*! we, Irishmen, feel but too happy to have such an editor as the writer of the *True Witness*; especially since many of our own countrymen editors, in Canada, have proved themselves such vendible commodities.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
COLLA-DA-CROICH.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Lavoie, 12s 6d; Port Hope, P. Berrigan, 5s; Kouchibouguac, J. Sulton, 5s; Finch, T. Kennedy, 10s; Pike River, Rev. J. Leclair, 12s 6d; Tarbolton, P. Kelly, 12s 6d; Saxonville, Mass., Rev. E. Farrelly, 12s 6d; Salem, Mass., Rev. T. Shahan, 12s 6d; New Glasgow, E. Carry, 6s 3d; St. Johns, J. Brennan, 12s 6d; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Lafrance, 12s 6d; Maskinonge, Rev. L. E. Bois, 12s 6d; St. Johns, C.E., T. R. Jolson, 12s 6d; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Demers, 12s 6d; Seminary, Quebec, Rev. Mr. Tachereau, £1 10s; Frasersfield, Mrs. McCann, 10s; St. Catherine's, Rev. W. Dunce, 15s; Wellington, J. Scully, Esq., 15s; Trenton, G. M'Phaul, 10s; Toronto, Rev. Mr. FitzHenry, £1 5s; Templeton, T. Kennedy, 12s 6d; Wisconsin, U.S., Rev. L. Dael, 12s 6d; Notion-Creek, T. Gorman, 12s 6d; Warwick, G. M'Gauran, Esq., 12s 6d; Piko River, J. Healy, 12s 6d; Point Claire, Rev. E. C. Fabre, 15s 9d; Hawksbury Mills, J. Nugent, 6s 3d; P. Rogers, 6s 3d; P. H. McCawley, (agent) £5 10s; Alexandria, D. M'Phee, £1 5s, R. Mullholland, 10s; Niagara, P. Clarke, 7s 6d.—[P. C.'s request complied with; the balance on his account having been given to St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.]
Per Rev. G. A. Hays, St. Andrews—Self, 12s 6d; Mrs. A. McDonald, 12s 6d; C. M'Rae, 12s 6d; A. Kennedy, 12s 6d; A. M'Millin, 12s 6d; J. M'Donnell, (James) 12s 6d; D. M'Donnell, 6s 3d; M. O'Neill, 6s 3d; A. McDonald, (Angus) 6s 3d; Mattintown, A. M'Donnell, 6s 3d.
Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville.—P. O'Keefe, 5s; D. Chalk, 5s; T. Doyle, 5s; R. McCabe, 5s; Barritt's Rapids, D. M'Ginley, 5s.
Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 10s; M. Mollville, 10s; E. Johnston, 5s.
Per Rev. S. O'Connor, Kingston—Self, 6s 3d; Rt. Rev. Dr. Phelan, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Doiland, 12s 6d; Rev. J. Foley, 6s 3d; Wm. Fortune, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. L. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatiere—self, 12s 6d; Madame E. B. Casgrain, 6s 3d; Mlle. Jane Newcome, 6s 3d.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to the Provincial Insurance Company through their obliging Agent, Augustus Heward, Esq., for the very satisfactory manner in which they settled his claim upon them, for damage sustained by his property, in connexion with the recent fire in Griffintown. A severe indisposition has prevented this acknowledgment being made earlier.
THOMAS O'NEILL.

ARRESTS.—The parties who made the poor man intoxicated at Clarendonville the other day, and then saturated his clothing with turpentine and set fire to it, have been arrested and brought into Montreal. The poor man has since died, leaving a widow and large family entirely destitute. The names of the scoundrels are James Lewis, Samuel Adams, and Robert Miller. We trust they will receive their deserts.—*Sun*.

THE ST. LAWRENCE OPEN.—The Governor General has notified the American Government that pending the action of the Provincial Governments on Reciprocity, the St. Lawrence would be thrown open to American vessels.—*Herald*

THE CHAUVIERE BRIDGE.—The prophecies respecting this bridge seem to be in process of realisation.—The *Quebec papers* mention that a locomotive, on passing over it, broke it down and was smashed to pieces. This is the principal structure, we understand, upon this road, and here it goes on its first trial.—*Commercial Advertiser*

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Mr. McEchern, of Orms-town, reports on the 24th August that the fires in the woods, from the Province line to the mouth of the Chateaugay, continue to extend in a most alarming manner. On Tuesday last great fears were entertained for the safety of the village of Durham, and at the time of writing, the smoke was so dense, as to make it difficult to see an adjoining house and many families had lost their all.—*Pilot*.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND ROAD.—This important work is now complete and will, we are happy to say, be opened to the public on the 2nd October next. The opening of this road will be a most valuable improvement for members of the legislative and others having business to transact with the Parliament at Quebec during the long winter months when the communication by steamboat is cut off.—*Herald*.

THE CROPS.—The accounts from various parts of the country show that the crops have been all pretty well secured by this time, and that with the exception of a few fields of late oats and peas the anxieties of the farmer are well nigh over. The yield on the whole has been an average one, but complaints have reached us that, in some districts the berries of wheat have been found much damaged by small worms, and that on thrashing out the grain it has proved light and dusty. Potatoes are generally healthy, but in some localities disease has appeared and this crop may still be said to be uncertain. Hay there is every reason to believe will maintain its high price if it does not reach a higher figure.

Birth.

At Toronto, C. W., on the 22d ult., the lady of Charles A. Mondelet, Esq., of a son.
In this city, on the 27th ult., the wife of Charles Louis, Printer, of a son.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The rumor referring to the recall of Prince Napoleon which has prevailed so long is now revived, and almost every private letter that reaches us from Constantinople and Varna speaks of that fact. The indiscretion attributed to him of surrounding himself with Polish refugees has excited discontent on the part of Austria. Some of these refugees have, I believe, already returned, but the recall of the Prince himself is confidently spoken of. Indeed, there are rumors of the call of Marshal St. Arnaud himself, though I cannot say whether they are well founded."

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 6 P.M.—The last despatches received here from Constantinople fully confirm the fact of the expedition to the Crimea, which had already left Baltschik. Private letters speak variously as to the amount of the force employed in that important operation. Some speak of 75,000 men, while others make them 95,000. In any case the fullest confidence is expressed in the success of the expedition.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE BALTIC.—The *Constitutionnel* says:—"We have received a letter dated Kioge, the 23rd July, written by one of our countrymen, who forms part of the naval division which left Calais on the 16th July. Our officers are treated in the most cordial manner by the officers of the English navy, and since they have been at sea the best relations have been reciprocally established between them. The French soldiers are also on the best terms with the English sailors, and the most perfect harmony reigns in this rencontre, which is unique in history. From the first day our soldiers were treated with good roast beef, washed down with excellent grog."

The *Messenger de la Charité* says:—"We are informed that five Sisters of Charity have set off for Boulogne to form part of the expeditions to the Baltic. They are to be placed on board the hospital ships, where they are to attend on the sick. The finest of these vessels is as large as a 100-gun ship, and any one going on board it might imagine it was one of the finest hospitals in Paris. Nothing is wanting, not even the chapel."

SPAIN.

The new Ministry is installed; the Queen Mother and her left-handed brood are exiled; and the daughter of Ferdinand and Christina is decorating with orders and showering favors and honors upon those whom a month ago she had loaded with reproaches, degraded from their rank, and proclaimed traitors worthy of an ignominious death, and whom she would have strangled or shot, if she had had them in her power at the time, with more pleasure than she can feel in overwhelming them with false flatteries and heartless praise. There is, too, a marvellous unanimity of opinion and action between the insurgent Generals; and the Conchas, Serrano, and O'Donnell, who chased Espartero from Spain when he was Regent of the kingdom, are now vying with each other in proffering to him their allegiance. For it is worthy of observation that it is to the Duke of Victory, and not to Queen Isabella—no longer the "innocent"—that these General officers give in their adhesion. The Queen is, in truth, a mere puppet who, to stave off the inevitable evil day—as doubtless she will consider that to be which will be the last of her nominal sovereignty—goes through any harlequinade, however degrading, in which her masters order her to exhibit; and while her Majesty is fraternising with the men who threw up barricades and sacked her mother's palace, the Dictator is undoing—and very justly too—all that the last two Ministries had accomplished."—*Catholic Standard*.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says:—"The accounts received by the government from Madrid are not quite so satisfactory as one would desire. It is feared that there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Government as to the line of policy to be followed hereafter.—There is a manifest desire on the part of some that Queen Isabella should absent herself from Madrid for sometime under the pretext of going to some watering place, and San Sebastian is spoken of for that purpose. It is also known that some of the generals are disposed to reactionary intrigues, and the name of Narvaez is now at length beginning to be spoken of."

ITALY.

A letter from Parma of the 29th July announces that the court martial appointed to try the individuals implicated in the revolt of the 22nd held its first sitting on that day. Several of the accused were examined, and it appeared from the disclosures made by one of the chiefs, who was wounded and arrested on the 22nd, that he and his companions had been led astray by proclamations clandestinely printed, and bearing the signature of Mazzini.

RUSSIAN EMISSARIES AT ROME.—The *Univers* says:—"The Russian Archimandrite of Jerusalem has been at Rome for some weeks. On the other hand, Prince Gregory Wolconski, *attache* at the Russian Legation at Rome, arrived in that city about a fortnight back, with despatches from his Government. Lastly, the German journals announce that a Russian agent has likewise been sent to Rome to give explanations in the name of the Czar, respecting the question of the Holy Places. Thus, it will be perceived, Russian diplomacy does not remain idle. It is impossible to imagine, a letter says, with what horror the news was received at Rome of the revolutionary movement which has just broken out at Parma. A unanimous cry of reprobation against the wretches who select, for the purpose of attacking the Government of their country, the moment when that Government is entering so frankly and so

resolutely on the path of wise reform and public amelioration."

GERMANY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF SAXONY.—The mournful intelligence of the death of this distinguished and popular monarch is communicated in a telegraphic message from Munich. His Majesty's demise appears to have been the result of an unfortunate accident while travelling from Munich to his own capital of Dresden. The carriage in which the King rode was, by some mismanagement, overturned, and his Majesty falling among the horses, received from one of them a kick, which terminated fatally almost immediately afterwards.

By letters from Berlin, of the 5th, it would appear that the 8th of August was definitely fixed for the entrance of the Austrians into Wallachia.

The Russian envoy has acquainted the cabinet of Vienna, that the Emperor Nicholas has ordered the complete evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia.—Notwithstanding this declaration the Austrian Prime Minister exchanged notes on the 8th of August with the French and English ambassadors, from which it results that Austria, like France and England, is of opinion that guarantees must be exacted from Russia, to prevent a renewal of complications which disturb the quiet of Europe; and engages itself, until the establishment of peace, not to enter into any treaty of peace with the cabinet of St. Petersburg unless these guarantees are obtained.—*Moniteur*.

THE BADENESE PERSECUTION.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter written by a gentleman, now staying in the Grand-Duchy of Baden, to his brother in this country. It is another and a strong proof of the malignity with which the Regent and his minions are influenced in their conduct towards the Hierarchy:—"There is (says the writer) much written on the part of the Government against the clergy, while the latter are prohibited from stating their case or putting forward their defence in the newspapers. They are therefore obliged to issue *Flugschriften* (fly-sheets)." And yet Baden is one of the free, enlightened, independent, liberty-loving, Protestant States of which we see so many bold panegyrics in the anti-Catholic journals.—*Catholic Standard*.

BALTIC.

In the Baltic, nothing has been done since our last. There is a third telegraphic account of the capture of Bomarsund, which would be no wonderful achievement if it were effected. In truth, there has been a deplorable waste of time and money, and a very ridiculous waste of force in the Baltic. As none of the strong fortresses are to be attacked, why are we put to the enormous expense of keeping up a fleet there which is treble the strength of that with which Nelson won great victories all over the world.

GUNBOATS AND NEW PROJECTILES FOR THE BALTIC.—Six gunboats are afloat intended for the Baltic; they are to carry two 10-inch guns, each of which are intended to act as a kind of gigantic Minie rifle. It is confidently stated that they will have a range of four miles.—Should the expectations thus excited be fully borne out that the gunboats in question will be able to rest quietly far out of range of the guns of Cronstadt, and at their leisure throw an iron shower into that fortress, while the defenders will be unable to make a single shot tell in return, we may yet fairly expect great news from the Baltic if the needful gunboats are going at last.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The journal *Austrian Correspondenz* has the following:—"Bucharest, August 7.—The Turkish advanced guard, under Skender-Bey, has just entered the city. The rear-guard of the Russians, consisting of seven regiments of Hussars and Cossacks, is only two miles distant. Probably all that is to be expected or hoped from Austria is the occupation of the Principalities as a neutral Power."

The Russian army is in a deplorable state of disease, and this is mainly attributable to forced marches during the tremendous heat. The Russian sick-list amounts to 32 per cent., while that of the sober Turks does not show more than 15 or 16 per cent.

The Russians have been ordered to retreat across the Pruth. The object of this move is transparent. The Czar wants to prevent Austria from entering vigorously into the Western Alliance; and he accordingly withdraws from the Principalities as a ruse, by which he hopes to disconcert the plan of campaign agreed upon by the Allied Generals at Varna. But Austria is bound by treaty with Turkey to occupy the ground evacuated by the Muscovite hordes; so that, with the advance of Omar Pacha to Bucharest, where he has been received with open arms, there is nothing to prevent the French and English troops attacking the Crimea.

A very unfortunate blunder was committed by the Admirals in the Buxine. Having caused the Turkish fleet to withdraw, they proceeded themselves to a distant point, leaving the entrance to Sebastopol open. The consequence was a sudden irruption of some Russian vessels, by which several Turkish merchantmen were captured, their goods made prize, and their seamen prisoners of war. This is an unpardonable neglect; and it is no wonder that the Turks indulge in severe remarks.

In the East, the Russians are said to have gained some advantages over the Turks, who, however, fought valiantly.—*Catholic Standard*.

Lately the captain of an English frigate, after a combat with the pirates of Samos, hung two of them at the yard-arms of their own vessels.

It is rumored that Sir William Parker is to take the command of the Black Sea fleet.

THE CRIMEA.

Sir George Brown with other officers has been reconnoitring in the Furry and were enabled to count the very guns of Sebastopol. The Furry stood off

the port quietly at night, and about two o'clock she ran in softly, and stopped within 2,000 yards of the batteries. There she remained till six o'clock in the morning. As the general was counting the guns an officer observed a suspicious movement in the muzzle of it, and in a moment afterwards a shot roared through the rigging. This was a signal to quit, and the Furry steamed out of the harbor as fast as she could; but the shot came after her still faster. A shell burst close to her, and one shot went through her hull; fortunately no one was hurt.

Sir George Brown is supposed to have advised immediate action, and orders were, in consequence, at once despatched which have occasioned the movement of the transport.

From the best information we have been able to collect, the Russian forces now in the Crimea consist principally of two divisions of the 6th Corps d'Armée, under General Tchédouaïoff, which may amount to an effective army of 70,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dockyard battalions existing in Sebastopol. It is probable great efforts have been, and will be made, to increase this force; but in the absence of communication by sea, a vast extent of steppes and marshes has to be traversed before the narrow isthmus of the Crimea can be reached at all from the interior of Russia. It is, however, to be supposed that the Russian Generals charged with the defence of this important possession will adopt a double system of operations. Leaving in Sebastopol such a garrison as the extent of the works to be defended may require, the rest of the army, with the cavalry and field artillery, will probably occupy a position in the country; and it will be necessary for the allied armies to be equally prepared for a two-fold operation—namely, to invest Sebastopol on the one hand, and to guard against the movements of the Russian army in the field on the other. In fact, if the landing of the allied forces is once accomplished in safety, it is solely on the possibility of relieving the fortress from without, by compelling the assailants to raise the siege, that the safety of the place depends. Left to itself, and attacked by regular approaches, the fall of Sebastopol would be a matter of certainty. The problem to be solved is, whether the allied armies will have the power, during a siege which may be protracted for a considerable time, to repulse all the troops which the Emperor of Russia may or can send against them. For this purpose it may become extremely difficult to carry on the attack on Sebastopol without extending the operations of the allied armies throughout a great part of the peninsula. The southern part of the Crimea, which is by far the most accessible to our fleets and troops, is, however, the only portion of the country which can be called salubrious or fruitful. Two-thirds of the peninsula to the north of the hills along the coast are abandoned to salt marshes and sandy plains, remarkable only for their breed of cattle and of horses, and even a Russian army would have considerable difficulty in maintaining itself in such a country, while all the more productive districts are held by the enemy. We are still unavoidably ignorant of many particulars relating to a country which is almost as large as the island of Sicily, though it has been very little visited by European travellers; but in the foregoing remarks we have pointed out some of the general principles which must be observed in operations of this nature, and we trust that, from the magnitude on which they have now been undertaken, and the spirit which animates the allied armies, they will be brought to a successful termination before the close of the present campaign.—*Times*.

"But can Sebastopol be destroyed?" asks the *Times*. "We can only say that, if it cannot, it must resemble no other fortress under the sun. It can be attacked at once by sea and land, by two powerful fleets and by an army of enormous strength. Every gun in the British and French arsenals, every machine of destruction that modern science has invented, can be brought to bear against its bastions, and, though the scene of operations is certainly distant, the communication is perfectly uninterrupted, and the road is our own. The besieged, on the other hand, will be confined to the walls of their own stronghold and to those necessarily limited resources which such confinement implies. Their supplies, however abundant, must eventually be exhausted, and their strength, however great, must fail in the end. We have been here assuming as a matter of course, that the besiegers can effect a lodgment at some point or other of the Crimea; nor is the assumption, we think, at all unwarrantable. We hear, it is true, extraordinary reports of the Russian forces in these quarters, and it is certainly probable that a position of such consequence would be strengthened in every practicable way; but the extent of the Crimea is very considerable, its coasts offer numerous favorable landing-places, and the assailants are absolute masters of the sea. The French and English fleets can throw an army of 80,000 admirable soldiers on any point of the Crimea which may be selected for the operation, and nothing that we have yet experienced of Russian power should induce us to believe that such a descent could be successfully resisted.

Although, indeed, we are aware that the military resources of Russia are not to be measured by the force which she has employed in the Principalities, we are much disposed to doubt whether the prodigious armies spoken of for the forthcoming operations can ever be brought into the field. It is obvious that this expedition against Sebastopol, taken in conjunction with the recent events in Wallachia, must bring about an entire change in the position of the belligerents. Assuming the success of the Turks in the Principalities to be continued, the Russians can no longer retain any views upon the Danube, still less upon the Balkan or Constantinople, and no Anglo-French troops therefore would be required any longer in Bulgaria. The allies would then be able to

commence offensive operations, not only against the Crimea but along the whole Russian coasts of the Black Sea—that is to say, against the mouths of the Danube, against Odessa, and against Anapa, while the front of the Russians would be changed and extended accordingly. If the line of the Sereth is to be defended, as our reports anticipate, the Russian troops in Moldavia would form the right wing of their army, the centre of which would be at Odessa and Cherson, and the left in the Crimea. These dispositions will be carried out, it is said, by a total force of 300,000 men in the south alone. Fewer, indeed, would not suffice for the purposes detailed; but, if we consider the hosts which will be required at the same moment in the Polish and the Baltic provinces to make head against the advance of Austria and the assaults of the allies, we may very reasonably doubt whether this grand army of the south will ever be forthcoming.

This attack upon the centre and seat of Russian power in the Black Sea may be expected to operate in an infinite variety of ways to the discomfort of the Russians, the encouragement of the Turks, and the general advancement of the campaign. As yet we have derived no efficient assistance from the co-operation of the Circassians, and those martial tribes who alone, and unaided, have so long defied the attempts of Russia, are at present contributing little or nothing to the objects of the war. Indeed, as we observed the other day, the whole course of the campaign in the Asiatic provinces has been more or less favorable to the Russians, although it was in this very country that the success of the Turks was most confidently anticipated. Our latest intelligence announced a defeat of the Turks near Kars, with the additional report that Kars itself was besieged by a Russian army. It would be unsafe to attach implicit credit to this information; but, if the alleged facts are true, the Russians must have made considerable progress in this direction. The letter of our correspondent at Erzeroum recently described the Turkish commander as projecting the siege of Gumri, a fort within the Russian border, nearly opposite to that of Kars, so that, if Kars is invested, the tables have been turned, and the Russians, instead of standing on the defensive, have themselves become the assailants. Even supposing, however, that these reports are correct, the actual appearance of the allies in the Crimea, followed, as it would be, by the enfranchisement of the Circassians, must exert a prodigious influence upon the course of affairs in Asia.

Finally, we may observe that this expedition will deprive Austria of the most plausible reason she has hitherto alleged for her own inaction—viz., the inaction of the allies themselves. When 80,000 Anglo-French troops have actually landed on Russian territory and invested the redoubtable stronghold of the Czar, it will no longer be possible to accuse us of hesitation, and a similar amount of decision on the part of Austria would go far towards bringing affairs to a conclusive issue. These and other advantages may fairly be anticipated from the simple fact of the movement against Sebastopol, and most sincerely do we trust that this, the first operation of British and French soldiers in a common cause, may be crowned with a success symbolical of their future prowess as comrades in arms."

AUSTRALIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* has an account of a meeting of the Irish citizens of Melbourne, to make arrangements for giving Smith O'Brien a hearty greeting on his arrival from Van Dieman's Land.

In the *Sydney Empire*, of May 19, we find the following paragraph, quoted from the *Home News*:—"The announcement by Lord Palmerston of a free pardon to Mr. Smith O'Brien is an act of grace which the recent conduct of the Irish people has richly merited. It may be regarded as a tribute to them rather than to Mr. Smith O'Brien himself.—The personal grounds on which this pardon is granted will not sustain examination. Mr. O'Brien's compatriots having effected their escape by breaking their parole, Lord Palmerston considered it due to the honorable conduct of Mr. O'Brien, who had declined to avail himself of similar opportunities, that he should not be placed in a worse position than the rest."

The *British Colonist* discusses the question whether the present Parliament, elected as it is, by a mere fraction of the people properly entitled to vote, is morally competent to legislate on the "Clergy Reserves" question:—

"Mr. Hincks, in his letter on the subject of the Reserves, emphatically laid it down, that no Ministry could, without giving the country the benefit of the new franchise bill, countenance legislation upon any important or organic question whatever. Dr. Rolph reiterated the same sentiment, both in a letter previous to the last meeting of Parliament, and in his place in the House. Even Mr. Malcolm Cameron had the usual interdict taken off his epistolary privileges, and was allowed to write a letter embodying a similar opinion. Whilst Lord Elgin's name was freely used, both in and out of Parliament, by the Ministry, an utterly adverse to legislation upon any great question, with one-half, if not two-thirds of the people virtually disfranchised.

"Now can the Ministry, in the face of such opinions, attempt legislation upon such a vitally important matter as an entire change in the Constitution itself? It is true the House has its full complement of members, according to the new representation bill; but how stands it with the people? Have they had their full franchise? Can it be said, that all classes, who are constitutionally entitled to vote, are represented? One entire class of voters—and a most important, intelligent and numerous class, namely, men in rural constituencies who had made large improvements, and had acquired a valuable interest in lands, were excluded from voting altogether, because they had not yet got their deeds. Another class, scarcely less intelligent and respectable; namely, lessees of

of farms in Counties and Ridings, were also disfranchised at the late election. And a third class, more numerous perhaps than all, and which legislative philanthropy has been most anxious, both here and in England, to raise to the standard of the franchise, namely, the great mass who come under the denomination of five pounds tenants, in rural constituencies, and seven pounds ten shillings tenants in cities and towns—this numerous, and in a legislative point of view, highly interesting class of voters, were all literally annihilated by the manner in which the last election was forced upon the people.

"In the face, then, of these three large classes of voters—more numerous, taken in the aggregate, than all the other legal and constitutional voters in the two Provinces—being excluded from their political privileges, would it be fair, decent, or constitutional, for the minority, who were privileged to vote, to pass important acts, binding the majority, who were not? In many constituencies, it is admitted on all hands, the result would have been entirely different, had all the voters been permitted to exercise their franchise; and can the man who may have been elected for such constituencies honestly say that he equitably or constitutionally represents the majority, when he would have been rejected, could all have voted? Or can he vote upon a great measure, changing the whole constitution of the country, without, in fact, violating the feelings and opinions of the majority. In short, for two classes of the community, namely, the freeholders in rural constituencies, and the ten pounds sterling tenants in cities and towns, to disfranchise, and utterly exclude from a voice in the legislature of their common country, the other three great classes we have named, would be an outrage alike upon all decency and all right.

"The people, however, do not seek to commit any such outrage. From the first the public were against the unseemly and violent conduct of the Ministry, in dissolving the House, and asking a verdict from a people two-thirds of whose voices they stopped, and whose privileges and rights they practically violated. The whole election, taking the circumstances of its being an appeal to a whole people, three great classes of whom were gagged and tied, was a farce upon constitutional right; was a travesty of the great and solemn play of liberty, called an election."

The London Times complains of the "want of holidays" in England, and other Protestant countries; and proposes the establishment of "national holidays" as a means of furnishing relaxation to the overtasked energies of the working classes.—What a striking commentary upon the wisdom of the Catholic Church in having established such holidays or periods of relaxation! and what a forcible condemnation of the Protestant Reformers, who abolished them! We fear, however, that State holidays will share the same fate as the "Decades" which the Protestant and Revolutionary government of France, endeavored to substitute for the Christian Sunday.

The Committee of Convention recommends to Parliament certain reforms in the ritual and discipline of the Government Church. Amongst other things, it advises that, in the centres of vice and ignorance, clergymen should be located, "who might, with a view to economy, Christian fellowship, and united action, live together, minister in one central church, and labor around it." But for this, a celibate clergy would be required; for married clergymen, with wives and children, would find it somewhat inconvenient to "live together." Now, according to Protestantism, the first duty of a minister is, to take unto himself a wife, and to have a large family. For this we have the authority of Prince Albert, himself the husband of the Great Head of the Anglican Church.

THE POPULAR PREACHER.

We extract the following from the XI. chapter of "The Newcomes," the serial at present issuing from the caustic pen of the inimitable Thackeray:—"I fancy Saint Peter of Alcantara, and contrast him with such a personage as the incumbent of Lady Whittlesea's chapel, May Fair.

His hermitage is situated in Walpole St., let us say on the second floor of a quiet mansion, let out to hermits by a nobleman's butler, whose wife takes care of the lodgings. His cells consist of a refectory, a dormitory, and an adjacent oratory where he keeps his shower-bath and boots—the pretty boots trimly stretched on boot trees and blacked to a nicety (not varnished), by the boy who waits on him. The barefooted business may suit superstitious ages and gentlemen of Alcantara, but does not become May Fair and the nineteenth century. If St. Pedro walked the earth now with his eyes to the ground he would know fashionable divines by the way in which they were shod. Charles Honeyman's is a sweet foot. I have no doubt as delicate and plump and rosy as the white hand with its two rings, which he passes in impassioned moments through his slender flaxen hair.

A sweet odor pervades his sleeping apartment—not that peculiar and delicious fragrance with which the Saints of the Roman Church are said to gratify the neighborhood where they repose—but oils, redolent of the richest perfumes of Macassar, essences (from True-fitt's or Deloroux's), into which a thousand flowers have expressed their sweetest breath await his meek head on rising; and infuse the pocket handkerchief with which he dries and draws so many tears. For he cries a good deal in his sermons, to which the ladies about him contribute showers of sympathy.

By his bedside are slippers lined with blue silk and worked of an ecclesiastical pattern, by some of the faithful who sit at his feet.—They come to him in anonymous parcels: they come to him in silver paper: boys in buttons (pages who minister to female grace!) leave them at the door for the Rev. C. Honeyman, and slip away without a word. Purse are sent to him—pen-wipers—a port-folio with the Honeyman arms—yes, braces have been known to reach him by the post (in his days of popularity), and flowers, and grapes, and jelly when he was ill, and throat comforters, and lozenges for his dear bronchitis. In one of his drawers is the rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead (when the young curate quitted that parish for London duty), and on his breakfast table the silver tea-pot, once filled with sovereigns and presented, by the same devotees. The tea-pot he has, but the sovereigns, where are they? What a different life this is: from our honest friend

of Alcantara, who eats once in three days! At one time Honeyman could have drunk tea three times in an evening, he might have had it. The glass on his chimney-piece is crowded with invitations, not merely cards of ceremony (of which there are plenty) but dear little confidential notes from sweet friends of his congregation.—"O dear Mr. Honeyman," writes Blanche, "what a sermon that was! I can not go to the bed to-night without thanking you for it."—"Do, do, dear Mr. Honeyman," writes Beatrice, "lend me that delightful sermon. And can you come and drink tea with me and Selina, and my aunt? Papa and mamma dine out, but you know I am always your faithful Chesterfield Street." And so on. He has all the domestic accomplishments; he plays on the violoncello; he sings a delicious second, not only in sacred but in secular music. He has a thousand anecdotes, laughable riddles, droll stories (of the utmost correctness, you understand), with which he entertains females of all ages; soiling his conversation to stately matrons, deaf old dowagers (who can hear his clear voice better than the loudest roar of their stupid sons-in-law), mature spinsters, young beauties dancing through the season, even rosy little slips out of the nursery, who cluster round his beloved feet. Societies fight for him to preach their charity sermon. You read to the papers. "The Wapping Hospital for Woodenlegged Seamen. On Sunday the 2nd, Sermons will be preached in behalf of this charity, by the Lord Bishop of Tobago in the morning, in the afternoon, by the Rev. C. Honeyman, A.M. Incumbent of, &c." "Clergyman's Grandmothers' Fund. Sermons in aid of this admirable institution will be preached on Sunday, 4th May, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Pimlico, and the Rev. C. Honeyman, A.M." When the Dean of Pimlico has his illness, many people think Honeyman will have the Deanery; that he ought to have it, a hundred female voices vow and declare; though it is said that a right reverend head at head-quarters shakes dubiously when his name is mentioned for preferment. His name is spread wide, and not only women but men come to hear him. Members of Parliament, even Cabinet Ministers sit under him; Lord Dozeley of course is seen in a front pew; where was a public meeting without Lord Dozeley? The men come away from his sermons and say, "It's very pleasant, but I don't know what the deuce makes all you women crowd so to hear the man." "O Charles! if you would but go offener!" sighs Lady Anna Maria. "Can't you speak to the Home Secretary? Can't you do something for him?" "We can ask him to dinner next Wednesday if you like," says Charles. "They say he's a pleasant fellow out of the wood. Besides there is no use in doing any thing for him," Charles goes on. "He can't make less than a thousand a year out of his chapel, and that is better than any thing any one can give him. A thousand a year, besides the rent of the wine-vaults below the chapel."

"Don't Charles!" says his wife, with a solemn look. "Don't ridicule things in that way." "Confound it! there are wine vaults under the chapel!" answers downright Charles. "I saw the name, Sherrick & Co.; offices, a green door, and a brass plate. It's better to sit over vaults with wine in them than coffins. I wonder if it's the Sherrick with whom Kew and Jack Belsize had that ugly row?"

THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

Many years ago, it was a custom in the State of Maine, in most of the towns, to celebrate the memorable event of the surrender of Cornwallis by "going through" a mock performance representing that important event in our country's history.

The little town of Waterford situated upon the banks of the broad and majestic "Crooked River," resolved not to be behind hand in so great an affair. Accordingly, a meeting was held at the Old Town House, on the "Hill," to make the necessary arrangements. Deacon Moses Jones, as he was called, was chosen to enact the character of Washington, and "Squire" Bijer Wood the character of Cornwallis.—The under officers, soldiers, &c., were to be chosen by the selectmen, whose duty it was to furnish uniforms and pay such other expenses as the affair should incur.

Now as Messrs. Jones and Wood are the principal heroes of this sketch, a short description of their characters may not be deemed out of place.

Deacon Jones was a wealthy farmer, proud and religious, (at least he thought he was,) and was on the whole a very worthy man.—The worst thing about him was a bad habit he had acquired of taking "a drop too much"—but then, this was not thought a great deal of, for every body in "those days" took "a suthin'" occasionally.

"Squire" Wood was the village lawyer, very aristocratic, but, withal, a very clever man. The Squire imagined that he knew considerable more than what his neighbors gave him credit for. This may safely be set down as his greatest fault. Both the "Squire and Deacon were proud of their positions in this great affair, and both meant to do their very best.

The morning of the great day dawned beautifully. The Deacon, dressed as Gen. Washington, and mounted on his "iron gray," retired with his men, dressed as "Continentalists true," at an early hour, to a grove near the village, where the ceremony was to take place.

Cornwallis (pro tem) was also up and dressed before light, and stationed himself, with his men, attired as Britishers, behind the "Hills."

The programme of the day's performance was as follows:—The two companies were to meet in front of the tavern, on the common, exchange shds, skirmish a little—in which Cornwallis was to be most essentially whipped, and then ingloriously surrender!

At early dawn thousands poured into the little village, to see the fun and celebrate the great day. Punch, rum-slip, and ginger bread were in great demand. At nine o'clock, the two companies marched into the village and arranged themselves in fighting position, reminding the spectator of the time when

"Brave Wolfe drew up his men,
In style most pretty
On the plains of Abraham,
Before the city."

The two commanders were greatly excited, and Washington, I regret to say, was in anything but a fit condition to "act out" the great part he was to perform. He had been drinking freely all the morning, and now, when the interesting ceremony was about to commence, was so "right," or rather loose, that it was with difficulty he could sit in his saddle. He, however, did not know but what he was "all right," nor did his men. Cornwallis was not intoxicated, but a little agitated, or rather elated.

Everything being ready, the companies exchanged shots. Bang! whang!! bang!!! went the guns while the two commanders yelled like so many stuck pigs.

"That's it, (hic) my braved boy's! Give it to 'em, the awldacious red coasts!" bellowed Washington.

On Romans! yelled the excited Cornwallis, who had seen a theatrical exhibition once, and who remembered the heroic appeals of the Thespian belligerents; "breathes there a man so dead that he would fight like thunder?"

"Go it Continentals! down with taxation on tea!" bellowed Washington, in a very patriotic voice and narrowly escaped cutting off his horse's ear with the flourish of his sword.

The fighting now ceased; the companies were drawn up in a straight line, and Cornwallis dismounted and presented his sword to Washington.

"Well, old boy," said the immortal, as he cuffed his horse's ears with his cocked hat, "what'n thunder do you want?"

"General George Washington," replied Cornwallis, "I surrender up to you myself, sword and men!

"You do, do ye?" sneeringly returned the General.

"Yes, General," said Cornwallis; the British Lion prostrates herself at the feet of the American Eagle!"

"Eagle! Eagle!" yelled Washington, rolling off his horse, and hitting the fallen Briton a tremendous blow on the head with the flat of his sword, "do you call me an eagle? Take that! and that!! and that!!!" roared the infuriated Washington. "Perhaps you'll call me an eagle agin, you mean, sneaking cuss!"

Cornwallis was down, but only for a moment, for he jumped up and, shook himself, and then with an entirely unlooked for recuperation on the part of a fallen foe, and in direct defiance of historical example, he pitched into Washington like a thousand of brick, and, in spite of the efforts of the men of both nations, succeeded in giving the "immortal" a tremendous licking. So the day that commenced so gloriously most ingloriously ended.

For many years after the "Surrender," there was a coldness between the Deacon and the Squire; but as time rolled on, and their locks became frosted o'er with white, they learned to call it a joke." Both are living now, and whenever they meet they smoke their pipes and talk about "that ar scrape," like a couple of good, jolly old men, as they are.—Boston Carpet Bag.

"An old Reformer" who contributes occasionally to the columns of the Leicester Mercury, thinks that the position of the Earl of Aberdeen to the Czar may be seen in the following anecdote:—"Some years since an English nobleman travelling in Ireland, being anxious to try and test the wit of the natives, of which he had heard so much, thus addressed a laborer who was at work on the road: "Paddy, my boy, if the devil might have one of us two at the present time, which do you think he would choose?" "Och! me, to be sure," answered Pat with a grin which reached from ear to ear. The Englishman, regarding this reply as rather slow, pursued his inquiries somewhat triumphantly, as he asked, "And why so?" "Bedad! your honor," rejoined Paddy, with a broader grin than before, "he would take me while he could get me; for sure he knows he may have your honor's lordship at any time." This was quite satisfactory to his honor's lordship, who rode on, confessing to a friend who was with him, that he had only come off second best in the encounter."

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was amusingly equivocal. "I hope my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, that you'll stay there all night." Nor was his rebuke to his shoemaker, when he had the gout, wanting in natural humour. "Oh, you're a precious blockhead to do directly the reverse of what I desired you. I told you to make one of the shoes larger than the other, and, instead of that, you have made one of them smaller than the other. The very opposite!"

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New York, August 25, 1852.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124 1/2 Cannon street, New York City.

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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th instat, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, W. F. SMYTH, Rec. Sec. N. B.—A full and punctual attendance of Members is requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Montreal, September 1, 1854.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th instat, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.

A full and punctual attendance is particularly requested. By Order, F. DALTON, Secretary. Montreal, September 1, 1854.

INFORMATION IS WANTED,

OF MICHAEL PADDEN, who left Ireland in 1852, and who, up to July, 1853, worked on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad; then left with the intention of going to the State of Pennsylvania. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Bridget, who has arrived from Ireland; directed to the care of Mr. MICHAEL HEAPHY, Kemptville, C.W. [The Boston Pilot would confer a favor by copying.]

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Music,	4	2	6
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Washing,	2	2	6
Stationery,	0	10	0

The Re-Opening shall take place on the 31st AUGUST.—It is earnestly requested of Parents and Guardians to be punctual in sending their children at the appointed time. Longueuil, August 8, 1854.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

August 26, 1854.

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

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents for the True Witness in various locations including Alexandria, Aylmer, Beauharnois, etc.

TEACHER WANTED.

AT ST. ALPHONSE, County of Joliette, a TEACHER (either male or female) duly qualified to give instruction in the French and English language.

WANTED,

THREE TEACHERS, for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, in the Municipality of LaCorne, County of Terrebonne, C.E.

WANTED ON THE OTTAWA,

TWO OR THREE GOOD ENGLISH TEACHERS Application to be made to J. J. Rooney, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Aylmer, Ottawa.

GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING, All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the CITY of MONTREAL continues to accept RISKS against FIRE at favorable rates.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Agent Globe Insurance.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

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

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

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DR. MACKEON,

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SOMETHING NEW!!

PATTON & CO.,

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, Dooskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSEL, (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.

Patton & Co. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION!

20 Hhds. of VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR 250 loaves Refined SUGAR 250 barrels Crushed do

BLACK TEAS.

15 chests of Superior Souchong 10 boxes of very fine Flavored do 10 do of fine Congou 10 do of Superior Colong

GREEN TEAS.

10 boxes of Superior Hyson 15 do of very fine Gunpowder 10 do of Extra fine Young Hyson 70 do of Superior Twankay

COFFEE.

10 bags (best quality) of Java 15 bags of very fine Rio RAISINS, CURRANTS, RICE, BARLEY, Family FLOUR, CHEESE, BUTTER, BRANDIES, WINES, and all other articles required, at the lowest price.

JOHN PHELAN, Dalhousie Square. June 26.

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THAT DON'T FIT!



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SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK

TO SELECT FROM.

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



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,

A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 308 and 310 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canada. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moving arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop; etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange. Surveyors Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

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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, 16 French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20 Music, per annum, 4 Use of Piano, per annum, 8 Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's 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.

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The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1854. M. P. RYAN.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

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

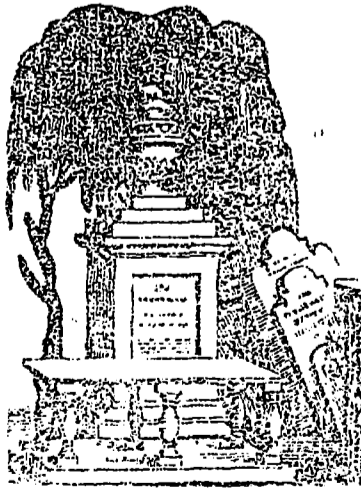
BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment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

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