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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

NO. 49.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

· (From Correspondents of London Journals:)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, JUNE 12 .- We have again relapsed into a state of comparative silence and repose, but it is not that kind of pause which proceeds from exhaustion, and which leaves it uncertain when operations can again be renewed; it is only the time necessary to turn to the best advantage the ground obtained by the successes of last week. Through the occupation and arming of the While Batteries, situated on the edge of the ridge of Mount Sapoune, at the head of the harbor is more or less in our power. The Russians themselves seem to acknowledge this by taking outside the boom the vessels which had hitherto been lying in that direction, and would have been commanded from the works which the French are constructing on the site of the White Batteries of the Russians. But this is not all. These new works will likewise be able to act against the two strand batteries which the Russians have behind the Mamelon, and which, not being much commanded by any of our works, could hitherto do a good deal of harm without being exposed to much danger. The construction of French works on the Mamelon brings us to about 500 yards from the Malakoff works; it gives us a footing on the plateau on which these works lie: it furnishes us with the means of approaching the rear of them, and at the some time of operating successfully on the annoying batteries in the rear of the Mamelon, which, taken thus in a cross fire, cannot long resist. The Quarry is scarcely more than 200 yards from the Redan. The battery which it contains already will work successfully on the 6-gun battery in the rear between the Redan and the Malakhofi Tower works -and from the advanced posts our riflemen will be able to prevent a good number of the guns in the Redan from working. Several of them seem already abandoned; at least, no shot is fired from Besides, in the other embrasures the guns cannot be sufficiently depressed to do much in the Quarry. But, for all this, the keeping of the Quarry was, especially in the beginning, not at all an easy thing; not so much, perhaps, from the attempts of the Russians to retake a point of such vital importance to them, but rather on account of the fire to which it was exposed from other Russian batteries besides the Redan. The Garden Battery on our flank, the 6-gun battery in the rear, and the Malakhoff works could touch it on nearly all sides. Moreover, the work when it was taken being directed against us, offered very little protection against the riflemen of the Redan, until its face could be converted. Now that this is done the danger has considerably decreased, and the casualties have very much diminished. As on our side the order has been given not to fire, except in answer to the Russian guns, they are not much molested in taking their aim, and one can easily see this from its accuracy. It is in general remarkable what a difference exists in the hring of the Russians when they are, and when they are not exposed to a heavy fire. It is as if there were other gunners. Possibly they possess only a certain number of experienced gunners, who are sufficient to serve the guns when there is no heavy firing requied, while they must supply the places with less experienced gunners if they wish to work all their guns- The French in the Mamelon had to maintain themselves under a not less heavy fire than the English had in the Quarries. Some parts of the Malakhoff works, the shipping, the strand batteries behind, and even some of the Inkermann batteries can bear upon them, and they suffered considerable loss in the first days after their instalment there .-But now, whether from the conviction that they can no longer harm them, on account of the advanced state of the works, or from some other reason which I don't know, the Russians have nearly ceased firing on the working and covering parties on the Mamelon, while they still continue their fire on the Quarry. Our position on the Tchernaya is still the same except that two regiments of French cavalry and some infantry have pushed forward in the direction of Baidar, which is occupied. Only a part of the Tuskish troops is on the Tchernaya, the other part still re-mains in front on the extreme right, where they have been helping the French to construct their new works on Mount Sapoune. They were, however, chiefly the war, has heretofore been so uniformly success-employed as covering parties. I hear the battalions ful, and the recent operations of the fleet in the Sea are going to be exchanged to-morrow for others

which have not yet had their share in the work.

June 13.—To-day a flag of truce came of the

e your many let living to be at the wint there are those

Batteries. The line-of-battle ships have all moved," and are now distributed about the harbor with their broadsides looking towards us, so that it strikes one rather as if they were preparing to take an active part in the defences of the Redan and the Malakhoff work, and to try to make them untenable in case we should take them, than as if they were inoffensive hospital ships, removed from a feeling of humanity out of reach of our guns. Several of the Lancaster guns in the right attack have been shelling them in their new position, but without being able to do them much harm, as they are about 4,500 yards off. There is a strong suspicion that several of the houses in the town on which the yellow flag has been hoisted during the bombardments are nothing less than powder magazines protected in this manner, so that any concession made in respect to supposed hosnital ships would not be very palatable to our gunnars, hitherto, however, no order has been given in this respect. I must not forget to tell you of the quantity of ammunition which fell into the hands of the French in the White Batteries. These works which had no communication with the other Russian works except by sea across the Careening-creek and the harbor, had to be provided with a large store, in order not to be in want of it should the communication be interrupted. Consequently, large exceedingly well constructed powder magazines were found after the capture of these batteries, and about 500 rounds of shot and shell which still remained after a 24 hours' bombardment. But it is not the repair of the damages done, to our works which necessitates the delay in the active operations. The Quarry does not admit of any exténsive works; it is more a point offering advantages, in case of an assault on the Redan, than a place on which commanding works could be constructed. During the bombardment its character must be entirely of a defensive nature. It is like the first step on the scaling ladder tapplied to the Redan. The Mamelon and the White Batteries, on the contrary, are alike a new parallel; lience the construction of the new works there takes necessarily more time and a great deal of trouble. June 14.—There is nothing new. The Russians.

are by no means behind us in strengthening their position. Our late successes seem not to have discouraged them, and everything shows their determination not to give way except step by step. They are very busy just now in strengthening the rear of the Malakhoff works, which as long as the Mamelon was in their power was safe enough, but for which they must naturally entertain apprehensions now that this outwork is taken. Besides these new works they have entirely repaired all the old ones which look as if they had been constructed yesterday .-According to the account of the prisoners, there were two battalions of infantry in the Mamelon when it was first taken by the French, and when they were driven out two other battalions came to reinforce them; according, also, to the account of have seized the Russians, who flew to their guns and the prisoners, no French soldier had entered the Malakhoff works. Of course it is difficult to decide although no one was threatening them. An armistice now whether none were in, but I certainly saw French dead bodies on the other side of the ditch on the slope of the parapet, so that I have no doubt if they were not in, they were at any rate on, the side of the Central Ravine were driven so close that Malakhoff works. This afternoon, about 10,000 the enemy set fire to the little suburb at the bottom men were observed from the Mamelon going into the Redan. Precautions have been taken to receive them should they attempt anything. Most of the English and French troops have returned from Kertch.

June 15 .- No change has taken place; the same stillness prevailed during the whole day. A council of war was held to-day at Lord Ragian's quarters, in which Omar Pasha took part. In consequence, the Turkish army received the order to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This looks like a movement in advance on the Tehernaya line.

THE REPULSE AT SEBASTOPOL.

We are happy to say that the repulse sustained by the Allies in the attack upon the Redan and the Malakhoff tower, on the 18th of June, does not turn out to have been of so severe and formidable a character as was at first apprehended. The progress of our arms since the first commencement of which have been there since the attack of the 7th of Azoff, and of the army in the capture of the Quarries in front of the Redan, had been so brilliant and triumphant, that the public mind in this country was in no degree prepared to receive tidings of anyharbor to request the allied commanders not to fire on some of the vessels in the harbor, converted into thospitals. The impression is, that the Russians would the strongest defensive works of Sebastopol had not not scruple to employ a little "ruse" to save their been attended with the same good fortune that bad ships. Immediately after the affair of the 7th a great previously rewarded the bravery of our troops in all only employed similar means, but staked the fater of and provision from this time forward, and they will activity seized all the ships in the harbor. The their engagements with the enemy, a feeling of the

and fired on the French working parties in the White and a sentiment half akin to panic was general throughout the land.

It is a circumstance remarkably illustrative of the characteristic difference between the people of this country and those of France, that the feeling of general depression produced here by the announcement of the intelligence from Sebastopol, was but very slightly participated in by our gallant neighbors on the other side of the channel. The French are a nation of soldiers; and they have at all times an infinitely quicker perception of the true nature and real bearing of military events than belong to the English people as a mass. Whilst, therefore, the announcement of the failure of the assault of the 18th of June produced so deep and painful a sensation in this country, in France it was received with greater coolness, was received only as a circumstance which must necessarily be numbered among the public contingencies of a siege urged against a place of unparalleled strength in itself, and defended by men hourly becoming more and more desperate from the straits to which the previously successful operations of the assailants had reduced them. The French estimate of the nature and consequence of the repulse of the 18th June, was the correct one. It has not endangered the position of the Allies, nor improved that of the besieged. Not an inch of ground has been wrested from the assailants - not a single point of advantage has been gained by the beleagured enemy. Many valuable lives have, unquestionably, been lost; but even in that respect the catalogue of disasters falls far short of what was at first apprehended. The total loss in the British army-including killed, wounded, and missing-was 1,440 mena heavy amount of casualties, no doubt; but still by no means so great as to warrant a feeling of uneasiness as to the numerical efficiency of the survivors to maintain and carry on the works in which they are embarked. We are glad to observe, however, that the English Government has, in this instance, been prompt to act upon the first hint of danger, and that as many as 13,000 fresh troops have already been ordered to join the British standard in the Crimea. We have said that the total loss sustained by the English was 1,440 men; but of these it is to observed that only 19 officers and 144 men were killed; and 74 officers and 1,058 men wounded—the remainder are "missing," and it is to be presumed have become prisoners to the enemy. It will thus French ranks the loss was more serious—the gross amount of killed, wounded, and missing being 3,338.

General Pelissier's despatches addressed to the French Government on the 19th and 20th of June, afford the most satisfactory and convincing proof that the check thus sustained by the Allies has neithe hopes of the enemy. In that night immediately following the unsuccessful attack opened a general fire on the whole line of their works, took place on the following day for the burial of those who had fallen in that terrible conflict. On the 20th, the approaches of the besiegers on the of the southern harbor; and in the meantime the Allies were placing heavy guns on the Selinghinsk and Volhynian Batteries, taken on the 7th of June, so as to command the great harbor. The tone of this brief but significant communication clearly shows that the failure of the assault on the Malakhoff Tower and the Redan has in no degree lessened the vigor with which the siege is now carried on; and the destruction, by the Russians themselves, of one of the suburbs of Sebastopol within their lines, is a very strong proof of the increasing difficulty of the defence. So far, therefore, as regards the more material part of the question, there seems to be every ground for believing that we are already in a better position than we were in on the morning of the 18th. Our batteries are in better order and better placed, our guns are heavier, our knowledge of the position and of the obstacles before us are greatly increased, and our forces in front of the walls are, by the return of a portion of the troops detached upon the expedition to Kertch, materially augmented. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised to learn that the courage of the allied army is unabated; and that it awaits with impatience the signal for a fresh attack, by which it is sanguinely believed the failure of the first may be nobly redeemed.

THE "TIMES" ON THE REPULSE OF THE 18TH. On more than one memorable occasion in bis ca-

reer in the Peninsula, the Duke of Wellington not

lation, the Picurina, an outwork of the town, somewhat resembling by its position the Mamelon, was forced without being battered, and Badajoz itself was carried by storm before the counterscarp was blown in or the fire of the place silenced. No man who has ever read it can have forgotten the language in which the historian of that great contest relates the most terrible action of the war. The ramparts, crowded with dark figures and glittering arms, just illuminated by the glare of flames from below; the red columns of the British, deep and broad, coming on like streams of burning lava; the sudden arrival of the Light Division and the Fourth Division on the brink of the yawning chasm, into which they dashed with incredible fury, some to be smothered in the wet ditch beneath, some to be dashed by the shot against the strong palisade, some to be torn upon the jagged range of sword-blades fixed in ponderous beams which defended the top of the breach. For two hours did our men persevere with indomitable courage in the attempt to force their way thro' this scene of slaughter, and it was not until hundreds of the boldest and bravest had perished that they were compelled to acknowledge that the breach of the Trinidad was impregnable. It was past midnight, and 2,000 men had already fallen, when the Duke of Wellington ordered the remainder to retire and to re-form for a second assault.' Even that order was executed with difficulty, and the fate of Badajoz might have been undecided that night if other portions of the troops had not found means to scale the Castle and to carry a bastion, and enter the town at a different point. Out of the Anglo-Portuguese army of 22,000 men no less than 5,000 fell at the siege of Badajoz, and 3,750 at the assault alone. We trust that we shall not now have to lament as great a loss, but we are dealing with far more numerous armies and a place of infinitely greater extent. We refer to this example, not only because in some of its circumstances it will probably be found to present an imperfect analogy with the attack on the Malakhoff and the Redan, but also as a proof that the Duke of Wellington in 1812, at the pinnacle of glory, and at the head of an invincible army, was stopped in one portion of his attack upon Badajoz by causes not very dissimilar from those which the allied troops have encountered at Sebastopol, although in the Duke's case the town was carried the same night by other means. There is, howbe seen that the exact total of killed and wounded ever, this material difference in the position of the does not exceed 1,295 officers and men. In the two armies:-The fate of the campaign of 1812 turned upon the capture of Badajoz within a certain number of days, for both Soult and Marmont were hanging with superior forces in the rear of the British army. At Sebastopol, on the contrary, the superiorty of force is now on the side of the besiegers, and, far from having anything to apprehend from ther abated their confidence, nor materially raised the Russians in the field, nothing would more conduce to the triumph of our enterprise than to find an. pportunity of meeting them there.-

On every side the pressure to which the garrison is exposed has within the last few days greatly in-. creased, and, although they succeeded on the 18th in repelling our attack, it is not alleged that they have ever regained one inch of the ground which had previously been wrested from them. The principal Russian outworks are now the advanced positions in the lines of the besiegers, and our confidence. is unabated in the steady progress and ultimate success of this great enterprise of war.

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

OFF YENIKALE, June 11.-Had I been aware that this expedition would have been so barren in everything but considerable strategical and great political results I certainly would have hesitated before I abandoned the camp before Sebastopol. The mode of defence adopted by the Russians has left one nothing to write about. Corn ricks blazing. batteries and forts blown up, and stores and magazines gutted and burnt, offer but little variety of de-We have inflicted great ruin on the enemy, but they have emulated our best efforts in destroying their own settlements. Our haste to attack has not exceeded their precipitation to retreat. The reduction of every place in the Sea of Azoff, except Arabat and Temrouk, without the loss of a single life, has been an extraordinary and gratifying success; but I should have much preferred witnessing! the assault and capture of the Mamelon, and the attack on the Quarry-pits and the Redan; to seeing any amount of corn and flour on fire, or the explosion of deserted magazines. The effect of this expedition on the garrison of Sebastopol will probably be more immediate and important than the possession of the Mamelon and Quarries, or the spiking of the guns of the Redan. They run the risk of starvation; they must know the precarious chances of supplies of materiel steamers approached by night the Careening-creek, deepest gloom instantly penetrated the public heart, siege of Badajoz, in 1812: Contrary to all calculated the coming terribly complete: The Crimea itself canid burijing the wood, and oxidis a strong litible votical and on the orthor, the dates of those glorines collic. But he care to the chiquida have

not sustain the garrison and its outlying armies, and the gullet of Perekop offers a very narrow passage to so voracious a stomach as that to be fed by Prince Gortschakoff. And what if we get our finger and thumb on that narrow guilet? With the first incodes of hunger—with the first lack of hunger—with the first lack of hunger—with the first lack of hunger with the hunger with the first lack of hunger with the hunger

It is understood that there are difficulties in the way of making a successful demonstration against Perekop, but difficulties are not insuperable, and the allies have had leaders who knew not the word impossible. Already the Tartars have, as far as they dared, evinced their hatred of the oppressors whose final conquest of the Crimea does not outrun the memory of men still living. They have seized on Russians and brought them in as prisoner.

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY .- Accounts received in Paris state that nothing can be finer than the English army, which is estimated at about 30,000 men. "They are," says a French despatch, "magnificent troops, and capable of any-thing. They are well fed, well clothed, and in great spirit. General Pelissier meets with an enthusiastic reception from the English whenever he appears among them.

An officer of the Sardinian Contingent, writing from Kamara, says :-

"Arriving here, I thought to find the English army in a miserable condition. But imagine my surprise to behold a magnificent army, largely provided with everything you can imagine; full of enthusiasm and complete in discipline. To us Piedmontese, accustomed to see our officers all day occupied about their men, it appeared rather strange to observe the English officers leave so much to the non-commissioned officers. They go about too often in a civilian's dress, and pass their time in sports and horse-racing. But, with all this, you shall see them when the drum beats to arms."

DIVERSIONS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The Semaphore de Marseilles contains the following anecdote from

"Some days ago a party of officers of the Russian garrison, wishing to avail themselves of a few hours' leisure, sent a band of music to a charming villa, surrounded by fine plantations, at the head of a small bay at the bottom of the harbor. From the French batteries, by the aid of a good spy-glass, we could see a party of elegantly dressed ladies and their partners gaily dancing on the lawn, before the house. The natural politeness of the French towards the fair sex, and their innate love for the amusement in which the officers and their fair friends were engaged, made them loth to disturb them. Our artillerymen, however, thought that it would be just as well to remind them that a permission from the French for their fete superseded any authorisation from Count Osten-Sacken or from the Emperor Alexander himself, and in order to do so a shell was put in a mortar, and aimed with such precision that it fell just in front of the house. No other was fired, and for the to their full bent. In the evening, however, the champagne began to produce its natural effect, and the music kept up such tapage that no one could sleep. It was necessary to put an end to the disturbance, and another iron messenger was placed in a mortar, and, careful aim, being taken was dropped just in the middle of the grass plot. The warning was enough, as the party fled right and left. No one was hurt, but as they saw clearly that we would no longer be annoyed by their noise, the party broke

SPREAD OF LIBERAL IDEAS AMONG THE RUSSIAN. SOLDIERS.

It appears that the Russian soldiers who had been prisoners in the French and English camp in the Crimea, and who have been exchanged, propagate on English and French soldiers by their chiefs, and that which they themselves have always experienced;and hopeless servitude of brutalised serfs. They narrate all they have seen and heard in the allied camp, contrast their own situation with that which they have witnessed with others, and think and say that they have been hitherto treated like brutes. To be conscious of and feel keeply one's degradation is not far from the desire to throw it off, and it would be curious if the commencement of a liberal propagandism in Russia among the lowest classes were to date from the short captivity of Russian soldiers among their enemies. These prisoners speak with wonder and enthusiasm of the clergy of the allies, so different from the ignorant and contemned popes of their own villages, whose means of exciting fanaticism consist in a gross superstition, and in practices which have more of paganism than Christianity in them. But what produned the greatest effect upon them was the manly bearing of the English and French soldiers, and the kind and respectful manner in which they

are treated by their chiefs.

An: Irishman Ar Sebastopol. The correspondenticon the Morning (Rost), in describing the proceedings during the time for truce before Sebastopol on the 25th, says: All were very curious to visit the scene of attack i during the itime, the truce was! flying. ... The light divisions went; down, and the passed; such as What are you waiting for ? When are you going to storm the town? and such like; but amongst the most laughable was that of an Irishman serving in the Russian army inside the garrison, who still retains his vold a Irish blarney . In He came running approximation and and anongst the other silve the brave who sfell at Alma and Inkermann; in burying the dead, and said in a strong Irish voice, and on the other, the dates of those glorious victo-

and that he had tried several times to desert; but also reversing the Russian trenches outside facing could not, they kept him so close. He could not towards our advanced works. The rugged, chandesert under a flag of truce—' not lawful, not honor-

THE ZOUAVES .- The Paris correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, thus speaks of this strange Legion at the Seat of War :- The Zouave is, if I may say so, of all countries in the world. Here and there a mauvais sujet possibly, in his previous civil state—that is, while still a chrysalis. The Zouares are, further, of every rank of intellect (and many of them scholars, mathematicians, and men of science,) of which possibly you will endure a proof. A British Engineer officer, Captain Burgoyne, (lineal descendant of the renowned "Roger," endowed with "Sutton & Potten," by that mad wag, John, of Gaunt, passed through Paris lately for England, to recover from the effects of wounds. He told a friend here that in the Crimea one day last April, he was ordered with an escort of a hundred men to reconnoitre the country and endeavor to discover a spring or well, the scarcity of water in both camps having become most distressing. The expedition being about to start, and its object generally known, a Zouave, among the idlers (for the moment) who had assembled to take a perliaps last glance at the exploring party, proposed accompanying it. The offer was accepted, and they set out.—An hour or two were fruitlessly spent in traversing and surveying the country, when suddenly the Zouave, who had chosen his own hunting ground, shouted out, "A well! A well!" Captain Burgoyne approached him asked "where?" There Captain. I have no need of Bagnette divinatoire to tell me there is water there." Picks and spades were accordingly put in motion. The earth on the spot indicated by the Zouave was found soft, and some of it being thrown up, a well was discovered; but instead of water the diggers came upon a mass of oats that had been shot into it by the Russians before their retreat from the station-one which they had long occupied. " C'est une trouvaille," cried the Zouave. Then stripping himself without loss of time, he tied each sleeve of his shirt at the end, and filling the whole garment with the saturated corn, threw the impromptu sack over his shoulder, and bid Bono Johnny good bye, observing that it was long since the company had had such a treat as this would afford them. Desperate and ferocious, yet so faithful, kind and good natured as comrades, are these extraordinary, men, remainder of the day the party enjoyed themselves that they are favorites with the whole Baitish Army they themselves affecting most "the Guards," "the Highlanders," "the Jacks," and "the 88th."

THE IMPERIAL GUARDS IN THE CRIMEA. -On the arrival of the French Imperial Guards in the Crimea, they were considered as a sort of privileged corns, and consequently not required to do duty in the trenches before Sebastopol. This did not fail to give rise to some feelings of jealousy amongst the rest of the army, and one night a witty Zouave wrote on the tents of the Guards the following words:-"La Garde demeure ici, mais elle ne se rend pas aux tranchées!" (The Guards live here, but don't | ult.-Tablet. go to the trenches.). This caustic allusion to the proud motto of the former Imperial Guards-" La their return to their country ideas the most subver- feelings of their present successors, that they petiwith the difference between the treatment of the privilege, and allow them to take their turn in the trenches. The permission was granted, and their gallant conduct in the sanguinary night attacks on the difference between the discipline practised by the 22d and 23d of last month, has completely oblimen, and submitted to by them, and the debasing terated the envy and jealousy previously entertained Catholic. Cork Examiner. against them by the other corps of the French army.

A VISIT TO THE FRENCH BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. -A private letter from the Crimea gives some particulars of a visit paid to the French before Sebastopol. It says,—"The most curious camps are first, that of the 34th, surrounded by a wall of defence which protects it completely from a coup de main, and fortified like those which the soldiers of the Czar constructed in one night; second, that of the Engineers of the second corps, and, finally, that of the Zouaves. The tent of the Colonel of the last regiment is pitched in a square space, encircled with a parapet, where the soldiers have thickly sown tion of my debts the great uneasiness I endured on barley, which they take the greatest care of. In the middle rises a column, cut by the hands of our braye African's and surmounted with a Russian shell In that space different compartments, beautifully green and interspersed with field flowers, have been marked out by our soldiers. The tents of these regiments are in general encircled with verdure, and the walks are traced on a very fine and very white sand, which strongly contrasts with the verdure which encircles the ground round the tents. Each soldier rivals the other in the coquetry of his adornments of his canvas shelter. Our Zouaves, whose enemy did the same, and many actively joke was name the campaign of the Crimea, would alone have sufficed to immortalize, had their glorious deeds in Africa not placed them at the head of gallant regiments-our Zouaves, I repeat, are not merely gardeners, they are sculptors, as is proved by the two obelisk, on one of which are engraved these words:

neled, and shot-bruised outline of the fortress grew larger and more real as you wound up to it; but the interior, altogether unknown until that moment, excited a more vivid feeling, and alike outside and inside attested the fierceness of the struggle and the pluck of the assailants. The surface of the ground within was cut into holes and pits-here like an old stone quarry, there like a bit of Crimean vineyard; some of these were the effect of bursting shells with well-timed fuses, some the cunning apparatus of the hardy and prolonged defence. Russian guns, dismounted and dented with shot-marks, lay tumbled below their embrasures; 50 or so were concealed beneath the débris, and some quantity of hidden powder were also rooted out of the subterranean recesses which abounded in the rock. These nests, excavated in the inner faces of the intrenchments, were left, warm by their previous occupants-food and implements of labor were found in them, and among other things, a bit of fishing-net in course of construction. The nearer view alone revealed the stupedous character of the earthworks, and, if astonishment were not now a stale sentiment, the eyewitnesses would have been simply astonished at the amount of labor lavished on them. The traverses appeared to be some 18 feet in height.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. LAURENCE O'DONNELL, BISHOP OF GALWAX.—This morning, (June 23), the town was surprised by the melancholy intelligence of the sudden demise of this highly estimated Divine. For some time past he had been labouring under general debility, and his constitution, much to the sorrow of all his friends, seemed considerably shaken. But no one anticipated the sudden blow which has come on them so unexpectedly. Last evening he sat for some time with his friends, the Rev. Messrs. Roche, Commins and Usher, and conversed with his accustomed flow of spirits and that natural good humour which generally characterised him amongst his friends. This morning he sat down to breakfast, seemingly in his usual health and spirits, but he was seized with a sudden attack, and forseeing the consequences, he had only uttered a pious exclamation when he ceased to live. The character of the deceased Prelate needs no eulogy at our hands. For a period of some twelve years he governed this diocese, and his administration of its Ecclesiastical affairs was equally appreciated both by Priests and laity. His charities were only circumscribed by his means, and many a tearful widow and orphan will mourn over the bereavement which has deprived them of a friend and father. As his life was pure and stainless, so is his death holy and lamented. May God be merciful to him .- Galway Vindicator.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY-RETURN OF REV. DR. Don-NELLY.—We are happy to annouce the safe return in excellent health and spirits of the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, so long the delegate in America of the Committee of the Catholic University. The Rev. gentleman arrived in Dublin last Monday, having come home in the steamship America, which left Boston on the 6th

Mount Melleray College.—It is satisfactory to learn that the above noble institution is advancing | ments, and would be exceedingly mischievous. If Garde meurt, mais elle ne se rend pas" (the with a rapidity beyond the expectations of its most he had known that the government amendments were Suards die, but never surrender)-so wounded the sanguine supportes. Last year the number of students amounted to far over a hundred, and this year sive of Russian rule. They were particularly struck | tioned General Canrobert to exempt them from their | it has been considerably increased. A distinguished pianist gives instructions in music, and the French classes, which were formerly conducted with so much ability by one of the Rev. Professors, are now under the care of a French gentleman. Such an institution deserves the generous support of every true-hearted

> FATHER MATHEW. - In a letter to Dr. Hayden, of Harcourt-street, Father Mathew writes:-"I have the happiness to inform you that I received this day a most agreeable letter from St. Liouis, announcing that under the patronage of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, and the Very Rev. Dr. Higginbotham, Pastor of St. Patrick's in the city of St. Louis, a soirce was celebrated for my benefit, which produced the munificent sum of 160l. This money I purpose to lay out on insuring my life for the benefit of my other creditors—which had not any security—especially the banks. When this assurance shall be effected I will be freed from great anxiety and misery. I mentioned in my enumera-

FATHER HUGHES .-- The case of the Rev. Mr. Hughes came on at the Quarter Session of Dundalk, on Monof great magnitude, in which the flagstaff is inserted. day. The insolvent was opposed by the Rev. Mr. Smyly on the ground that there was a verdict against him for assault and battery of £100. The Assistant-Barrister, after hearing the case, said it was impossible to conscientiously come to the conclusion that there was malice in the original transaction. If he thought the Rev. Mr. Highes had been actuated by malice, then the amount of the verdict would be the basis on which he would found his remand; but he lieving there was not that malice in the case which the law contemplated, he thought the insolvent entitled to an immediate discharge. The Rev. gentleman was discharged. The Rev. gentleman was discharged.

And sure is there evir a one of yerfrom Belfast! ries. They are littographists, as may be seen by because if there is, here is a townsman sure. But their theatrical handbills, they are architects, painhow many is there of yez mounts in the trenches of a night sure? All this at one breath. An English solder canswered, About two hundred. About two hundred. About two hundred is it, said the Russo-Irishmap, and advantage of, of getting a nearer look at Sepastonol, surely mane, wo thousand; and when ately excompanies the town? and sure we are tired waiting for yez; and now jist tell us the night yez are coming in reality, what actually passed. He afterwards said in reality, what actually passed. He afterwards said that he had been in the Russian service some time. 200 yards, with the fort by new parallels, and were in reality, what actually passed. He afterwards said ascent, and were connecting their lines, distant some mission of the hon. gentleman to the Eternal City. Of these absurd stories the public should take no notice. In his own good time he will explain and defend his conduct, and that too in a manner which will be somewhat unpalatable to his unscrupulous opponents, whose entire stock in trade, in the way of facts and arguments, is nothing else than a complete tissue of unfounded and random assertions. We happen to know much about the position and the prospects of the mission of Mr. Lucas; but a sense of propriety will not permit us to deal in haphazard anticipations. This much we can however safely assert, that if God-spares his valuable health he will bring his mission to a successful termination .- Tuam Herald.

MAYNOOTH.—Mr. Spooner, with his habitual good sense, and moderation, has been enjoying another onslaught upon Maynooth—this being an admirably appropriate period, in his opinion, for exciting the religious passions of the people. The adjourned debate was resurned on Wednesday night by Mr. Maguire, who, in an able speech, defended the Catholic Church from the imputations cast upon it by the Spooners and Whitesides, and showed at the same time, how naturally such charges could be fastened upon themselves. The debate was not very protracted, and the House indeed, seems heartly sick of the theme. Captain Stuart-singularly enough-opposed the grant, because the Catholic clergy comply with the injunction given to the Apostles to "go and teach all nations." "He wished to know how it was that the College of Maynooth, which had been founded in Ireland alone, was able to send out priests elsewhere and to act as a propaganda? for it was a propaganda, and nothing less. It supplied priests to our colonies, and had sent out bishops to India and the West Indies, and to Australia." When six o'clock arrived, the debate was adjourned according to the custom of the House; and we shall probably hear little more of it this session .- Nation.

THE WEATHER.—THE CROPS.—The weather during the week has been all that the farmers could desire, and the crops, under its genial influence, never looked better at this period of the year. Some fields of wheat in the vicinity of Dundalk are shot into ear, and promise a very abundant crop. - Dundalk Demo-

The wheat crop throughout our country exhibits an appearance of healthy growth never before exceeded. In the neighbourhood of Clonmel especially it looks most promisingly, and in some places it is far advanced in ear. Some stems of wheat, of the description called golden drop, grown upon a farm belonging to Edward Jones, Esq., have been left at our office. They measure fully four feet in length, and the ear itself six inches. We have received a second excellent sample of wheat, grown at New Inn by the Rev. Nicholas Herbert. The ear measures nearly four inches. and the entire field from which it was taken presents an equally advanced appearance.—Clonmel Chronicle.

The temperature of the weather has much improved, and the genial glow of sunshine the last three days, combined with a bright clear sky, give happy token of midsummer and its delightful associations of verdant meadow, rosite bower, and perfumed garden. Our harvest prospects are thanks to benign Providence, large and bountiful .- Limerick Chronicle.

THE LAND BILL.-When the Honse of Commons. went into Committee on the Irish Land Bills on Thursday, Lord Seymour proposed that the Speaker should leave the chair, as there was no chance of the measure passing this session. Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, affirming there was a prospect of carrying the measure. Mr. Sergeant Shee declared that the bill was " not worth having with the amendsuch as they turned out to be he would never have entrusted the bill to them. The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and one of the amendments proposed by Mr. Horsman, was for the purpose of "dis-allowing compensation in cases of election, for nonpayment of rent.²² This was naturally opposed by several Irish members on the ground that almost every tenant in Ireland being to some extent in arrear of rent, it gave to the landlord power at any time to eject a tenant, in order that he might appropriate to his own advantage any improvements that that tenant might have made. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Maguire opposed the amendment, but it was supported by Mr. Napier, on the ground that it had been sanctioned by the House in the Bill of last year. Mr. William Keogh endorsed the statement of Mr. Napier, and the amendment was carried by a majority of 112 to 49! One of the amendments opposed by Mr. Keogh was that proposed by Sergeant Shee, to insert after Mr. Horsman's proposition the words, "being not less than two years rent of such holding. The Attorney-General for Ireland opposed the amendment, remarking that after the divisions that had taken place upon similar amendments, there could be no object in taking the sense of the house again. Ultimately, the debate was adjourned to Friday. - Nation.

POCR LAW REPORT. In consequence of the news of the disaster of the 18th, hasty orders have been issued by the British Government to every military station to despatch every available soldier to the seat of war so as to fill up the gap which the artillery of the Czar has torn open in the army of England. Almost contemporaneously, with these orders the Poor Law Commissioners have issued a tranquil document, which quietly but irrefutably evinces the impossibility of permanently recruiting that besieging army. The title of the document is - " Eight Annual Report of the Commissioners for Administering the laws for The Irish Church Missions Society has lost £1,500' merly the rate was fourpence, sixpence, one significant. The trish Church Missions Society has jost \$\(\mu\$1,000\) by the failure of Strahan's Bank. It was a fort-night's expenditure of the Society in Iteland; that is, and sixpence, two shillings, or two above £100 a day. It is most remarkable that a Society, which expends sums so very large, presents to iteland; far from having superfluous hands to wield ite subscribers no accounts. Too much attention can hands enough to wield the sickle. In vain may an analysis of the sickle. In vain may and the called to this circumstance. bimbecile (government give its inopperative orders. Where the ranks of industry cannot be supplied the Tanks of battle cannot be recruited. Lord Panmure's orders clamouring for recruits are met by the Poor Law Report stating the paucity of labourers; the fiery reath of Russian cannon, spreading carnage amid "the hosis of Britain, produces inevitably a cry of rilerous than the cannon, occasioned what answers athistory; the statements in the Poor Law Report. The men who would give victory to Britain struck down by hunger, have lapsed into the grave, and the voice of Lord Panmure or Raglan can never marshal those victims of famine on the heights of Sebastopol. Had there been no famine in Ireland there would be Fno lack of soldiers in that army." The utter annihila-tion of the linish race by the ravages of starvation was frequently vaticinated by the English press. But it seems quite certain -it is no conjecture-that if the English armythe not recruited the British empire will be irremediably injured. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed more to bring about our military disasters, to make reinforcements impossible by making the working classes untit for war, than the cruelties inflicted on those useful people in the poor law unions. The framers of English poor laws manifested an utter absence of Catholic charity; they framed it in a purely Protestant spirit. The empire can hardly expect those people whom it freated so cruelly in peace to Jay down their lives for its interests in war. The Commissioners authorised by this law caused prodigious bastiles to be erected, and caused relief to berefused to all persons except on condition of coming into these bastiles; it set no limit to the power of the Commissioners with regard to the refusal of relief; it empowers them to enforce most rigorously a system of the cruellest nature. The men who are cowed by such-humiliations in peace will not rush to the reuniting depots in time of war. No doubt money was saved by these cruelties; but it is much to be feared that the empire may be lost by that saving. They have made the working classes fly the country and take refuge in the forests of America or the deserts of Anstralia-anywhere rather than their native land. "The decrease," we are told by the Poor Law Commissioners, "in the number of agricultural labourers now willing to work for hire" has caused "an increase in the 'rate of agricultural labourer's wages.'" Yes! but we fear it has made them less willing to become soldiers, and without soldierswithout an army-Britain cannot bridle Russia, and thus what has benefited the labourer may have weakened the empire. But there is a very false idea running through this report. The increase of wages is said to be caused by the diminution of labourers, and the labourers have been diminished, as we all know, by the ravages of famine, and thus famine appears as a boon to society. The idea is at once immoral and fallacious. The misery of Ireland when its population was to millions was greater than when that population rose to eight. According to such shameful doctrines the languishing districts which foster in misery in Mayo stand in need of nothing in order to glow with prosperity except the benediction of a new famine. This doctrine is the blundering echo of the inhuman cry which rose so fierce and furiously from the English press a few years backa yell of ferocious joy over the dissolution of a Catholic nation. The object of statesmen and public writers should be not to cut down human life or diminish population to meet the labour market, but to expand the labour market to meet the exigencies of the population. This may be very easly done by affording security to industry-i.e., establishing the principle by law that what a man produces shall be his own. This principle has never been legally established in Ireland, and therefore Ireland has never been opulent. Far, indeed, from being opulent, the Irish people, owing to the absence of security to industry, have been reduced to live on potatoes, and the failure of these potatoes left them victims to famine-a famine which strewed Ireland with carcases. and has left England without soldiers .- Tablet.

PELISSIER AN TRISHMAN .- A correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle states, that General Pelissier, who commands the French Army in the Crimea, is the son of Mr. Pelissier, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to France in 1767, and subsequently corresponded with Mr. Wallplate, another Limerick gentleman. General Pelissier was born at Ronen in 1794. The Munster News says that Mr. Pelissier was a united Irishman who fled to France in '98 and there married a French lady. There is some discrepancy as to date in these two statements.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government is organising an "Army Works Corps, which is to be sent to the seat of war.

A military camp is about being formed at Arrow, near Birkenhead, for the reception and drill of militia, artillery, and other regiments.

FOREIGN POWERS AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION. -It would seem as if the nations of the Continent had entered into a general conspiracy to thwart England by "passive resistance," and prevent her succeeding in the formation of the Foreign Legion .-Amongst those who have put themselves most forward in this landable purpose are Prussia and Denmark, both succumbing to the intrigues and threats of their powerful neighbor and relative, the Emperor of Russia. — Daily News.

OUR FLOATING BATTERIES .- The first floating baltery was tried this week at Sheerness, and made such an essential mess of her trial that as yet no oninion can be given of her capabilities beyond the fact that she would neither steer, wear, nor stay under steam or canvass; that she rolled heavily in smooth water, and would certainly go to the bottom in a heavy sea; that she broke her donkey engine, and nearly burst her boilers in consequence; and finally, with fires out and boilers empty, was towed ingloriously by a tug sentation of our Lord's nativity, with winged minissteamer, and rescued from all further danger to herself or others by being lashed alongside a dockyard hulk.

long night of winter, the opportunity of striking a land. They express in conclusion the hope, that the blow at the military power of Russia, more signal and more decisive than the capture of Sebastopol itself? the signature of Sebastopol itself? which I reply, without the slightest risk of refulation, whatever may be their artistic skill and exact that the signature of any of the dozen and a conformity within the precints of the Church fruits never appeared more lixuriant. The opportunity of striking a land. They express in conclusion the hope, that the dition of the growing crops. In many of the Southern Man Hung as A Mon. Milwaukie, July 13.—

Man Hung as A Mon. Milwaukie, July 13.—

States the wheat has already been harvested, in the yesterday, at Janesville, Wisconsin, during the trial tion, these studied imitations of Romish imagery, for the murder of a raits—before. The prospects of a very large crop of potation, under the signature of any of the dozen and a conformity with mediaval standards; can only find an half of scientific and professional persons to whom appropriate place within the precints of the Church fruits never appeared more lixuriant. The only of Rome. long night of winter, the opportunity of striking a land. They express in conclusion the hope, that the blow at the military power of Russia, more signal and Bishop will not countenance, by his Episcopal sanc-

more speedily and permanently than the possession of the Crimea by 200,000 troops. It is obvious that my plans cannot now be objected to under the plea of into be blown up, and officers and unarmed seamen, who ought to have been taken prisoners, and, ifiguilty, tried and punished, most inhumanly murdered. Duce more, sir-and for the last time this season. I offer to subdue all opposition to the destruction of the fleet at Cronstadt, and to annihilate the defensive power of every Russian fort around the Baltic, the probable result of which humiliation might be the emancipation of Poland, Finland, and other subjugated States, which ordinary military force cannot accomplish .- I am, sir, yours obliged; and DundonAld:-London, June 22: · THE WOUNDED OFFICERS .- Judging from the list of wounded officers, it would appear that the Light Division, the Third Division, and the Fourth Division, were those principally engaged in the attack on the Redan. Among those which appear to have suffered are the 18th, 28th, and 44th Regiments, belonging to the second brigade, and the 4th, 9th, and 38th, to the first brigade of the Third Division; the 20th, 57th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, to the Fourth Division the 7th, 23d, 33d, and 34th, to the first brigade, and the 88th and 2d battalion Rifle Brigade to the second brigade of the Light Division. It was the first occasion on which the Third Division was generally engaged, and General Eyre, in command of one of its brigades, whose gallant career while in command of the 73d during the Kaffir war procured him his brigade, was severely wounded. In this division, the 18th Royal Irish had an officer killed, and nine wounded. Of those wounded five had been on service before the Crimean campaign.

It is said to be the intention of government to apply to parliament for a vote of public money, which is to be applied in erecting a monument in commemoration of our soldiers who have died at Scutari. A design for the monument has already been prepared by the Baron Marochetti.

"It is said," observes the Worcester Herald, "that certain corn merchants of Birmingham and Gloucester have lost at Berdiansk 50,000 ors. of wheat, on which they reckoned to turn a pretty penny, having bought the lot at 12s per qr., but the amount of which must now be reckoned a total loss, as the whole has been burnt or taken by the allies. Mr. Justice Maule laid it down last week from the bench, that if not treason, this kind of intercourse with the Queen's enemies was an indictable offence.

Consequent on the receipt of the news of our repulse in the Crimea, orders were transmitted by Lord Panmure on Friday morning to the regiments in England and Ireland under orders for foreign service to prepare for immediate embarkation-viz., the 15th Foot, recently returned from Ceylon, and the 51st King's Light Infantry, and 80th Foot and 91th Foot, just from India. Detachments from the various depot companies and 1,200 cavalry are also to proceed without delay to the seat of war. Orders per telegraph were also transmitted to Marseilles, to be forwarded from hence by special steamboat to the Governors of Malta and Gibraltar, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to send as many efficient men, not only of the regiments stationed in those fortresses, but of the reserve of the household Brigade and reserve battalions, as can be conveniently spared previously to the arrival of the reliefs of regiments of the line and the militia. The regiments that will embark forthwith are the following—viz., 13th Light Infantry, from Gibraltar; 31st Foot, from the Ionian Islands; 48th Foot, from Corfu; 54th Foot, from Gibraltar; 66th Foot, from Gibraltar; and 92nd Highlanders, from Gibraltar. These reinforcements will augment the British force before Sebastopol by upwards of 13'000 men; and in addition, four field batteries, a troop of Horse Artillery, and a reinforcement for the seige train are in readiness, and only waiting for transports to embark.

On Tuesday orders were issued from the Horse Guards for a return of the entire number of effective men now attached to the Brigade of Guards for drafts of men to be told off to proceed immediately to reinforce the battalions of the Guards now at the seat of war. The return is not to include those men who have over eighteen years' service. The number of men to go out from the guards and file; Scots Fusiliers, 250 rank and file; and Cold stream Guards, 250 rank and file—giving a total of 800. The draft is expected to embark early in the ensuing month of July at Portsmouth, proceeding direct to Balaklava.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. - Charles Dickens has made his debut as a political orator. He attended the second meeting of the Administrative Reform Association on Wednesday, and declared himself an earnest advocate of its principles. He defended Mr. Layard against Lord Palmerston's recent attack, when the Premier described the first meeting of the Association as the "private theatricals of Drury-lane." "Now, he)Mr. Dickens(had some slight acquaintance with theatricals, private and public, and he would accept that figure of the noble lord. He would not say, if he wanted to form a company of her Majesty's servants, he thought he should be able to lay his hand upon the "comical old gentleman" (laughter), nor that, if he wanted to get up a pantomime, he fancied he knew what establishment to go to for tricks and changes; also for a very considerable host of supernumeraries to prop up one another in that confusion with which many of them were familiar, both on those and on other boards in which the principal objects thrown about were loaves and fishes (laughter)."

A new Puseyite church, at Bedminster, Bristol, is causing great alarm to the good Anglicans there. The Standard contains a memorial to the Bishop of Bristel, signed by fourteen Bristol encumbents, who protest against its consecration. They say—" We refer especially to a very prominent crucifix immediately above the place for the communion table, a fantastic repretrels on the roof of the stable, groups of figures ela-borately decked with the well known appendage of Romish superstition, not excepting the symbol of the Lord Dundonald's Plans.—Lord Dundonald has addressed the following letter to the Times:—"Sir—table, so intimately connected with a certain doctrine You ask, in a leading article of the 20th, Can noth—which has no countenance in our communion service, ing be done to give us this summer, before the brief and which has been decided in our Courts of Law to glories of an Artic solstice have waned again into the be an adjunct not recognised by the Church of Eng-

may yet be struck which would insure peace even SABBATHARIANISM in London. A monster al fresco | been somewhat retarded by the cold, wet weather; conversazione, was announced for Sunday, 24th ult., in Hyde-park. The artizans, mechanics, and working classes of the metropolis were invited to assemble humanity, seeing that our ships have been attempted on the right bank of the Serpentine, in order to profit to be blown up, and officers and anarmed seamen, by the example of their "betters" in the important matter of the proper observance of the Sabbath. The meeting was intended as a practical demonstration of the uninion of the classes summoned to attend against the Sunday Trading Bill, introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor, the subject of which, as stated in the placards, is, "to put down all papers, shaving, smoking, eating and drinking of all kinds of food, or recreation for body or mind at present enjoyed by poor people." The purpose of the meeting did not appear to be the eliciting of opinion by means of speakers or resolutions, but simply to test the accuracy of the statement of Lord Robert Grosvenor, that the aristocracy religiously observe the Sabbath, and are careful not to work their servants or cattle that day." The artizans of London, accompanied by their wives and families, may not improbably consider the throng of equipages which crowd the "drive" as a strong commentary upon the statement of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who met the objection urged against his bill on the ground of its affecting the poor, and not the rich, by asserting that the aristocracy usually abstain to a great extent from unnecessarily employing their servants or their horses upon the Sabbath. The following is a copy of the placard calling the meeting:-

"New Sunday bill, to put down newspapers, shave ing, smoking, eating and drinking all kinds of food, or recreation for body or mind at present enjoyed by poor people. An open air meeting of the artizans, mechanics, and 'lower orders' of the metropolis will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday afternoon next, 'to see how religiously the aristocracy observe the Sabbath, and how careful they are not to work their servants or their cattle on that day !'-vide Lord Robert Grosvenor's speech. The meeting is summoned for three o'clock, on the right-hand bank of the Serpentine, looking towards Kensington gardens. Come, and bring your wives and families with you! that they may benefit by the example set them by their betters!"

Accordingly, before the hour specified, an immense concourse of well-dressed persons from all quarters might be seen hurrying towards that particular part of the park directly abutting on the north side of the cemetery, and close to the carriage drive, better known by the name of Rotten-row. By half-past three o'clock some thousands of person had assembled together, but all hopes of a public demonstration, in the shape of speechifying, &c., were put an end to by the appearance on the ground of a large body of police, who dispersed the crowd whenever any one attempted to address them. Finding that they were not allowed to take the subject into free and open discussion, the assembly made a move towards the "drive," which was at the time thronged with carriages and equestrians, and which they completely "blocked," thereby causing an impediment to the thoroughfare, and frightening to an alarming extent, by their wild hootings and groans, the fair occupants of the princely equipages who were out for their after-A reinforcement of police having noon's airing. arrived, the roadway was cleared, and the baffled crowd then ranged themselves along the ride, hissing and hooting every carriage that passed, until the ride extraordinary and animated description, and had it not been for the skilful management and forbearance of the police the most riotous proceedings must have ensued .- Morning Chronicle.

Commenting upon these proceedings the London Times says :—

"Some way or another, it was perceived that it could not be right that a Bishop should roll about on a Sunday in his chariot and pair; that fine gentlemen and finer ladies should make a mall in Hyde Park for the sake of displaying fine bonnets and dresses, the marvel of Parisian art; that clubhouses should re-main open, and Mivart's and Thomas's nor closed, while poor men were denounced as sacrilegious wretches if they permitted themselves upon that day to indulge in the luxury of a penny shave, to purchase a penny-worth of milk, or a stale half-quarter loaf, or beer. If these poor chapmen were in the wrong, cerfficult indeed for a poor customer who might be excluded from his own peculiar markets to feel that there was not some confusion of ideas existing in the minds of his superiors, as he watched the stream of rosy boys, with flannel aprons, issuing upon the Sabbath morning from the half-closed doors of the fashionable fishmongers, with trays upon their heads or under their arms, as the case might be, well filled with placid turbots, beautiful even in death, contrasting vividly with the bright hues of the ruddy lobsters, which were destined to adorn the graceful close of their uneventful careers; with whiting which, after life's fitful fever, awaited the sacrificial bread crumb with their tails in their innocent mouths, with soles in pairs, and red mullet in their costly simplicity. Nor was the fish monger's boy the only Sabbathbreaker in the cause of Lucullus. Behind him followed the gleen-grocer's familiar imp, laden with the spoils of early spring, or rather of spring imposed by the art, of the horticulturist upon our wintry June. Surely it must strike as somewhat strange upon a mind unimbued with the niceties of Parliamentary theology, that sins incurred for the satisfaction of the epicure were venial, while the culinary transgressions of the poor man, who, in his most Apician flight, never soared upon the wings of fancy beyond a Sunday shoulder of mutton, resting upon an iron triangle, immersed in savoury potatoes, were to be visited with the severest indigation of every "well-regulated mind." If you set about it in the right manner you may ride human nature pretty hard. As long as the stomach is filled, and the back not too ragged, it is possible to persuade one's fellow-creatures to acquiesce to a certain extent in your own superfluities, but a limit must be drawn somewhere. The contrast must not be too vivid nor too startling:"

ist not be too vivid not too starting. The same of malling mediling and page 1,000 and malling and malling to the medical malling. referre occusie UNITED STATES brade er og fr

THE CROPS .- We continue to receive from all parts of the country the most flattering accounts of the con-

but sufficient time yet remains to bring it forward, and we have no doubt that we shall yet have enough hot days to make a full average yield of corn. flour can retain its present enormous rates; when the markers are so well supplied with foreign and domestics vegetables, and in view of the almost certainty of a harvest beyond precedent in this country, surpasses our comprehension. - New York Christian Enquirer.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN BROOKLYN .- Notwithstanding the vigor exhibited in advance by Mayor Hall, it does not appear the law is enforced with more vigor in Brooklyn than in New York. The Day Book says:—
"After a great flourish of trumpets (we are told) Mayor Hall, with all his police force in Brooklyn, made out yesterday, the third day of liquor prohibition, to arrest one liquor seller! Just one in three days! Now, then, if it takes three days to shut up one " rum shop," how long will it take to shut up ten thousand? The truth is, the liquor law is a dead letter from the start."

During a term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, just closed at Providence, thirty-nine divorces were decreed. In twenty-nine out of thirty-nine cases, the divorces were granted at the instance of the wives. Two petitions only were denied.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS .- Yesterday morning our city was thrown into a state of surprise by the announcement that several of her Majesty's subject, including the British Consul, had been apprehended by the United States authorities, charged with violating Section 2 of the General Laws of the United States, which provides that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist, &c., to serve a foreign State, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and be fined not more than \$1000 and be imprisoned not more than three years. When first apprehended the parties manifested some resistance, but finally yielded and accompanied the officers to the Commissioner's Court. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Jewitt, Prosecuting Attorney for this District, the hearing of the case was continued until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Rowecroft was allowed to depart from the Court under a parole of honor, while the other defendants were each held in \$3000 bail to appear. About half a dozen gave the required security, and fifteen were committed to jail. We learn that warrants against twenty others, privates in an Irish company, have been issued by the Commissioner, but up to a late hour last night the United States Marshal had not succeeded in apprehending any of the parties. It is supposed that "the birds have flown."-Cincinnali Guzette.

"THE ONLY FREE COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE." - We copy from the Boston Pilot the following notice on the "Laws and Resolves passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts during the session of 1855:"-480 laws and 88 resolves passed by the legislature, most of these are of the usual character, although the dearth of legal knowledge in the legislature may have occasioned such mistakes in the wording of some of the laws as to render them worthless. The legislature met with the understanding that it was omnipotent, and that every thing was to be reformed. Considering that they were green-horns, and know-nothings, it is to be expected that the lawyers will discover many faults of omission and of commission in the laws was nearly cleared. The scene was one of the most as drawn up in the volume before us. However, that is of no consequence. About twelve of the laws passed by this legislature concern us. One of them relates to Church property, and it makes congregationalism the established religion of the State. This is not the only flaw or unconstitutional feature in the enactment which will ensure its being consigned as dead letter, to the remotest corner of the dead letter record. There is also a law looking to the closure of Cathelic burying grounds. Two laws concerning naturalization, one of them forbidding State courts to issue either first or last papers,-the other requiring poll inspectors and voting list guardians to see to it that naturalized citizens shall not be registered, or be allowed to vote, until they have produced their papers, and given satisfactory evidence that they are qualified to vote. This thing, however, cannot be done twice to the same man in the same town. There are sevea pound of multon trimmings, or a pint of questionable ral laws regarding education. One of them provides for the reading of the Protestant bible in each school. tainly the lordly Pharisees could scarcely be in the The reading is compulsory. Another, singularly des that no sectarian leaching shall be tolerated in the schools. Another provides for the registry of all children in each town and city, between the ages of five and fifteen. Another determines the penalty for truancy.

EFFECTS OF A RELIGIOUS "REVIVAL."-A young and quite a pretty mulatto girl, named Jane Milliken, was brought before the Polic Court, yesterday, and sent to the Asylum in South Boston, as a confirmed lunatic. Her case is one growing out of excessive mental excitement, produced by unwise Methodist revivalist. A few months ago she was one of the most careful, proper and industrious of servant girls, and held in high esteem by those who knew her character. One of the deacons of a Methodist society in East Boston took her into the employ of his family, where she was constantly talked to in regard to her soul's welfare. Very soon a "revival" was got up, and the zealous deacon and his brethren made every effort to save this particular brand from the flames that burn yet do not consume. As might be expected, the poor girl, harassed in mind and frightened at the dreadful pictures of hell that were drawn for her salvation, hastened to be "born again" and escape the wrath to come. Like all new converts, she was anxious to exhibit her change of heart, and work for the rescue of sinners. The deacon and the brethren and sisters encouraged her, and night and day she prayed, exhorted, and sung, thus increasing the mental excitement, until her physical powers were exhausted and her reason dethroned. The saddest part of the story remains to be told. Her insanity has transformed her into a most violent and blasphemous person, and she is almost continually uttering the most fearful impre-cations and oaths. While in court, her oaths and curses were enough to chill the blood with horror.— We cannot regard the mode of converting this poor girl, as practised by the intemperate revivalists, in a very pious and Christian light, and hope that its melancholy issue will serve as a warning, and temper their zeal with judgment in future: - Boston Times.

Man Hung By a Mos. Milwaukie, July 13.— Yesterday, at Janesville, Wisconsin, during the trial

THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES.

SIGHT, DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London.

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin
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HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacament Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854. St. Sacrament Street

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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

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THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MON'TREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the Arago and Canada we are put in possession of the details of the failure before Sebastopol on the 18th ult.; and if our numerical losses are not so great as at first reported, it is beyond a doubt that the prospect of the Allies is very gloomy, and that the beleagured city still successfully defies the utmost force they can bring against it. Lord Raglan died on the 28th ult. Honor to his memory. He died like a stout soldier and a gallant gentleman, at his post and in the performance of his duty; worn out in the service of his country, but staunch to the last. No death is more glorious; and whilst history will relate with pride, how a Wolfe and a Nelson fell with the shouts of victory ringing in their ears—it will have a page also for the illustrious deaths of a Collingwood and a Raglan. General Simpson, who acquired a high reputation in India, has assumed the command of the British forces; but since the 18th nothing has been done; and, at present, there is no appearance of anything being about to be done.

The political news by the Canada is devoid of in-

terest. Another serious row had occurred in Hyde Park, arising out of popular disgust at Lord Grosvenor's Sabbath Observance Bill; which, we are happy to say, has been withdrawn. This defeat of , the |Sabbatarian or "White-Choker" interest is a triumph to the cause of religion, morality and common sense.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CA-

In the statistics with which we are furnished in the above-mentioned document, we have abundant, and most satisfactory evidence of the steady progress that the cause of education is making amongst our Lower Canadian population; and of the skill with which the Law has been administered by our late painstaking and zealous Superindent. The following " Comparative Tuble," showing what has actually been accomplished within the last two yearsnot only in the numbers of the primary schools, but also in the course of instruction therein affordedgives us every reason to expect a great advance in succeeding years :-

			Augmen
	In 1853.	In 1854.	intion in 1854.
No. of educational institu-			•
tions of every description	2352	2571	219
Total No. of pupils,	108284	119737	11453
Primary Schools.			
No. of element'ry schools	2114	2352	238
No. of pupils,	92275	97310	5036
No. of model schools,	67	154	87
No. of pupils,	3524		3223
No. superior girls' schools,	53	67	14
No. of pupils,	3041		39
No. teaching numeries,	44	46	2
No. of pupils,	2726		3318
No. of academies,	19	23	4
No. of students,	1169		103
No. of colleges,	14	16	2
No. of students,	2110		415
No of pupils learning circ.			~-~
No. of pupils learning sim-	18281	22997	4616
ple arithmetic,	12448		5625
Do. compound arithmetic, -	15353		2499
Do. French grammar,	7066	7097	31
Do. English grammar, .			1641
Do. Geography,	12185	19020	1041

When we call to mind the many and great difficulties with which Dr. Meilleur has had to contend, we cannot but admire the energy with which he has triumphed over every obstacle. But especially do we feel thankful to him for the sound principles on the subject of public education, which he has always, and everywhere, done his best to inculcate. "The end of education"-he says in his Report for 1854 -" is to make man perfect, and to render him more fit to discharge his duties towards God, towards the family, towards society, and towards himself. Any system which proposes to itself any other end, will be subversive of those great principles on which society is founded, and without which a nation can never be strong, great or prosperous." A purely secular education therefore, an education which does not make it its first object to inculcate the duties which man owes to God, does not fulfil the legitimate end of education; and must ultimately lead to the destruction of the society which adopts it .-"Every system," concludes Dr. Meilleur, "of national instruction should be, in the first place, moral and religious; without which, a well regulated society is impossible."

It must be remarked that the statistics given above do not include the greater part of our Colleges and Academies; but merely the schools under the con-

trol of the Commissioners: "In the Colleges, Model of the ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC. Schools, Academies, and Convents, not included in the above enumeration, there are about 2,000 pupils of both sexes, receiving a superior education; whilst the other educational establishments, have, an average attendance of 108,284. Thus giving us a total of about 128,000, attending school, cout of a most satisfactory; and may compare with advantage with that of any other country in which public education has been dealt with in a systematic manner." The amount of local contributions paid for the support of primary schools, for 1854, amounts to £59,-608 18s 7d.

The Toronto Mirror instances the case of an Irish emigrant from the United States, who had been induced to throw up his business as a School Teacher there, and to come to Canada in search of employment; expecting to find in Toronto an " Emigration Society" formed with the express object of relieving rangements and for their assiduous attention to the and locating newly arrived inmigrants. No such Soutety exists, or ever has existed; but the poor man had been deceived-so he said-by an "extensive Catholic Book seller and Book agent in Toronto," who does the Canadian Correspondence of the American Celt.

We heartily agree with the Mirror in deprecating such conduct. It is foolish—it is worse than foolish -it is wicked to hold out to the stranger, expectations which never can be realised; and which, when shattered, must inevitably be followed by a fatal reaction; by feelings, not of disappointment only-but of strong and abiding aversion towards the spot where his fondest hopes have been wrecked. We have never advocated a general rush from the United States to Canada; because we have always looked upon such a scheme as impracticable. We have contented ourselves with advocating the claims of Canada; and recommending this Province to the intending Irish Catholic emigrant, on account of the peculiar advantages which it possesses over the United States; not in a material, but in a moral and religious point of view. The Protestants of Upper Canada are, it is true, quite as bad, quite as ready to persecute Catholics, as are the " Know-Nothings" of the neighboring Republic. But they are not so numerous as are the latter; and, thanks to the Catholic population of Lower Canada, they are in a great measure incapacitated from giving full play to their Protestant bigotry. Our system of education too. is infinitely superior to that of the United States;and though sadly deficient in many respects, this one simple fact-that-in Upper Canada, the Catholic minority are, by law, entitled to have Separate Schools for the education of their children-should suffice to determine the intending Irish Catholic emigrant in our favor. When in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the other States of North America, the Legislatures shall have recognised the right of Catholics to Separate schools, and enacted laws securing to them the enjoyment of that right-even to the limited extent to which Catholics enjoy it in Canada-then, but not before, will we feel inclined to listen to the arguments of those who would fain persuade us that the United States is a fitting home for the Catholic emigrant.

The compulsory support of a Protestant Church establishment is the monster grievance of Catholic Ireland. The payment of tithes by Catholics to a Protestant minister, is the badge of slavery imposed upon the Irish Catholic. But wherein does he improve his condition, or get rid of the yoke of an ignominious servitude, if, upon his arrival at his new home in the western world, he is still compelled to support a Protestant system of State-Schoolism, and na, or of Persia. In American institutions, there burdened with the payment of Protestant school is much however that we admire; because thererates? "State-Churchism," and "State-School- in there is much-indeed all that is good in them ism," are identical in principle; between tithes to the Protestant parson, and school-rates to the Protestant teacher, there is no difference but in name. If the one is incompatible with civil and religious liberty, so is the other; and surely the Catholic who is forced to support the Common Schools of America, is as system, for instance, is not an institution that we adsupport of the Established Church. Nay, of the two, State-Schoolism is the viler, and more degrading bondage; for, not only does it rob its victims of their money, but, in too many instances, it damns their souls. The Established Church of Ireland is, no doubt, a curse to the country, and a cruel wrong upon the Irish people; but, with all its faults, it has not sent so many souls to hell, as have the accursed, God-condemned Common Schools of New England.

Here then we take our stand. We say to the Irish emigrant-If you make the United States your home, you may indeed improve your material condition, but at the risk of your faith, or rather of the eternal welfare of your children. You will indeed have no Government church to support, but you will still be taxed for the support of a Government school; to which, as a Catholic, you are as much forbidden to send your children, as you are yourself prohibited from attending upon the religious administrations of the Protestant parson. You will therefore be as much a stave in the United States as ever you were contrary, you will have neither a Government Protestant church, nor a Government Protestant school, to support; you will have neither Protestant tithes. nor Protestant school-rates, to pay. Thus whilst, on the one hand, with industry and common prudence, you may rely upon a competency for yourself and children, you will also have the satisfaction of knowing that to your descendants is secured the inestimable blessing of civil and religious liberty-immunity from "State-Churchism," and "State-Schoolism. Compared with this, all mere material advantages are unworthy of a moment's consideration from the true

the morning about 2,000 persons had found their way on board the boats engaged for the excursion; and in a few minutes were gaily steaming down the St. population of 900,000 or of nearly one in seven. Lawrence to the pleasant woods of Lavaltrie. Once on shore, the business of merry-making commenced in right good earnest; and until four in the afternoon the merry dance was kept up with a perseverance and are to be attributed wholly and solely to the Protestthe merry dance was kept up with a perseverance and an energy characteristic of the socs and daughters of antism of the latter. But is America, or rather the the Emerald Isle. The return up the river was en- United States, less Protestant, less anti-Catholic, livened with the music of the two excellent bands on. board, and about eight the steamers once more discharged their living cargoes at the wharf, after a day's right good enjoyment. The proceeds of the trip-which will amount to a considerable sum-are destined for the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The greatest credit is due to the Committees of the St. Patrick's Societies for the excellence of their arcomforts of all on board. They had however underrated the attractions of a St. Patrick's Pic-Nic; and could scarce have anticipated, such an immense attendance far larger than in any former year. Yet in spite of the crowds everything passed off in the utmost good order and harmony. It would be unfair

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The following complaint against the TRUE WIT-NESS appears in the Boston Pilot, over the signature Hiberno-Americus :-

to conclude this hurried notice without making hon-

orable mention of the St. Patrick's Band.

"The Editor of the Montreal True Witness seems of late to have become more rabid than ever against everything American. The word Yankee is to him the abomination of desolution. All the vices of this country are magnified a hundred-fold, and all its virtues either ignored or eneered at. Recause the other day a few fools and bigots brought disgrace on themselves by their ridiculous conduct over the remains of two suicides, he therefrom takes occasion to attack the whole country, and renders us all responsible for the absurd doings of a handful of know nothings. He sneers constantly at the name of Yankee. There are 49. As Catholics therefore, we desire to see the many, very many, good Catholics, who glory in that name, and who would not exchange the privilege of an American citizen, of a Yankee, for all the noble? blood that courses through the veins of the whole English Aristocracy. Let him attribute absurdaties and follies like that of Brooklyn to their natural parent, Protestantism; but it is unfair, impolitic, unjust to the American people, to lay them to the account of our institutions, which with their imperfections, are certainly far preserable to his cherished English ones, which hunted the Irish and English priests; which desolated the highlands of Scotland, substituting sheep for men, men for whom England is now going begging through the world; which in 1832 suffered the poor Irish emigrants to die and rot by thousands on the banks of the take a pleasure in being vile, and whose delight is to St. Lawrence, in the cholera sheds, with no friend to protect them but the noble Sulpicians and the devoted Grey Sisters; which, in a word, has never missed, either in the old world or in the new, any opportunity to assail everything Catholic, Some people talk of Catholics stampeding to the British dominions. Our fathers have had enough of England. children pray every day for its downfall."

If Hiberno Americus had paid attention to our remarks, he would have seen that the "sneers" of the TRUE WITNESS were directed against Yankeeism and Yankees, and not against Americanism and Americans. There is a great difference be-twixt the two; a Catholic may be an American, but scarcely a Yankee.

We are not moreover American citizens-we thank God; and owe no more allegiance or deference to American institutions than we do to those of Chi--that is based upon the old common law of Catholic England. There is much also for which, as Catholics, we feel no admiration; because there is much in American institutions that is based upon modern Protestantism. Its Common, or Godless school much a slave as he who, in Ireland, is taxed for the mire; though, by adoption, it has now become a thoroughly American institution, and one most cruel of a freeman, would submit.

The less however that an American says about English persecution of Catholics the better; for, with all her faults in this respect, England can contrast most favorably with the land of the Pilgrim Fathers. At all events, we do not remember to have heard, in modern times, of "tarring and feathering" priests in England; outrages of common occurrence in the United States; and assuredly the statute book of the former country has not of late been disgraced with the anti-Catholic legislation which has rendered the name of Massachusetts infamous to all generations; and a specimen of which. copied from the Boston Pilot of last week, will be found amongst our American items on our third page.

Sulpicians and the Grey Sisters," whose services were so prodigally lavished upon the victims of the Irish famine in 1847. But, that in Canada, we still in poor parson-ridden Ireland. In Canada, on the bave those same "noble Sulpicians and devoted Grey Sisters"—that their property has not been confiscated, and that they themselves, if not driven to prefer the Fourth of July to the 17th of March. from the Province, have still the means of succoring the indigent-is, under God, entirely due to our British connexion and the faint traces of British monarchical institutions which we still retain. But tinguishes betwixt the Yankee and the American; for these, the property of our ecclesiastical and conventual corporations would long ago have fallen a prey to the rapacity of unprincipled demagoguism. What chance-does Hiberno-Americus thinkwould a Seminary of Sulpicians have amongst the of his distinctive religious character as a Catholic, and, free and enlightened citizens of Boston? We would secondly, of his distinctive national character as an recommend our friend to read history, and he will Irishman. He may become an American citizen,-

find that; however hostile to Catholicity England Our Trish friends are always eminently successful may have been in Europe; on this Continent, she has in these excursions, and the trip of Wednesday last been used by an all-overruling Province, as a powwas no exception to the rule. At an early hour in erful protector of the Church. Phis is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

Hiberno-Americus says "our fathers have had enough of England. We their children pray every day for its downfall." The TRUE WITNESS rather prays for its conversion; knowing that the wrongs inflicted upon Catholic Ireland by Protestant England, and therefore less deserving of the hatred of the Catholic, than ever England was in its worst days? If in Boston, Hiberno-Americus need only walk a few hundreds of yards; and the blackened ruins of the Charleston convent will speedily resolve his doubts.

As the descendant of Catholic Irish parents, Hiberno Americus has no cause to love Protestant England, or to feel any attachment to Protestant English institutions; but as little cause has he to love Protestant America-or Protestant American institutions; and the same reasons which prompt him to "pray for the downfall of England," should urge him to put forth a similar supplication on behalf of the United States. He perhaps would feel it no reproach to be charged with becoming every day, more rabid than ever against English institutions:" as Catholics we assure him, that we fell as little burt by his accusation against us of want of respect for American Protestant institutions; though we do not indeed pray for the downfall of the country-for our Christian charity teaches us another lesson.

The two great Anti-Catholic powers of the world at the present moment are Russia in the East, and the American Republic in the West. From which of these two the Church has the more to dread it is parlians hard to say; though as a general rule, democratic despotism is more violently opposed to Catholicity than is any other form of despotism. Even the Pagan Emperors of Rome were less cruel in their persecutions of the Church than were the liberals of the French Republic of 92 or the Rouges of, nower both of Russia, and of Republican America humbled; especially of the latter country-where already-if the learned Dr. Brownson may be believed-Catholics are; " what the Christians were under Diocletian, Galerius and Maximian." Hiberno Americus' progenitors may have been badly off in Ireland under English rule; but scarcely so bad as this. One would think if this be true, that Catholics must by this time "have had enough of America. But there is no telling—there are dogs who will put up with any quantity of kicking for the sake of the pudding and broken victuals; who seem to fawn upon, and flatter those who spurn them.

A correspondent asks-" Can the Catholic Irishman become a Yanken without sacrificing his Catholicity and his nationality?"—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

"DEAR SIR-The Yankee-as distinguished from the American-character, has no peculiarity distinct from the European, save what is the result of "through and through" non-Catholicity. Its distinctive characteristic is therefore purely negative; and is what is conceivable only of humanity in its most degraded, or, in other words, its most de-Catholicised form;—without so much as a spark of the old pagan poetic mythology to spiritualize it, or to soften down its most repulsive furthers. Vankagiem is but the the device of the old to repulsive features. Yankeeism is but the the dry bones of paganism-it is Protestantism in its ultimate development; it is the negation of every thing except dollars and cents.

"The Yankee-I do not say the American, but the genuine Yankee-character is distinguishable from Catholicity. In all European countries, even in Great Britain, the ancient Catholic training which was once impressed upon the national character, has lest deep and almost indelible traces. Yankeeism is the result of the total want of this early training; and is remarkable for its utter disregard of those habits of self-restraint and self-denial which, amongst civilized, that is not totally un-Catholicised, communities, are understood to be essentials in the formation of the and oppressive, and to which no man, with the spirit | character of the gentleman, whether he be a Catholic or a Protestant. For, is it not true, Sir, that the Catholic Saint is the type, the beau ideal of the true gentleman? and that, in proportion as man recedes from that type-though his coat may still be of superfine broadcloth, his pantaloons of unexceptionable cut, and his linen of whiteness immaculate—so, at the same time, he loses the essential characteristics of the Christian gentleman?

"Be Courteous-is a Christian precept. But only in Catholic countries—or in countries not wholly Protestantised—do we see this precept acted upon. Politeness, the natural effect, and the expression of Catholic humility, and Catholic charity, is never in Catholic countries confounded with servility; neither are coarseness of manners and insolence of demeanor, looked upon as the marks of a free and independent spirit. That want of respect towards their clergy, and Hiberno-Americus does but justice to the " noble | their parents, that absence of civility in their intercourse with one another and strangers, which are so characteristic of the Yankee-would, in Catholic countries, never be mistaken for manliness and straightforwardness; and can never be adopted, by Catholics, until they have divested themselves of their old religion-or by Irishmen, until they have learnt

"I remain, Dear Sir, yours respectfully, "CATHOLICUS."

We are glad to see that our correspondent disas it would be unjust to include the latter under the former odious designation. With this distinction kept in mind—we fully agree with him that the Irish Catholic cannot become a Yankee without loss firstly

that is, a member of a great political confederationwith new rights, and, of course, new obligations; but he cannot divest himself of his Irish nationality, or of his Catholicity without moral deterioration.

With our friend's definition of Yankeeism, and its results, we entirely agree. Yankeeism is the extreme of Protestantism-mean, selfish, sensual-the lowest stage of Non-Catholic degradation. It is not confined to the United States; but is to be found in abundance in Canada, especially in the Upper Province. Being Protestant, that is, purely negative in its character, it is best described by its opposite; and for this purpose we avail ourselves of a description of the Catholic Lower Canadian habitant from the masterly pen of J. Sheridan Hogan, Esq., the author of the "Prize Essay" on Canada.

"No persons can contrast more strongly than the habitant of Lower Canada, and the tarmer of Upper

In every respect the one is the opposite of the other; and as the former is Catholic, we may also easily judge what the other, whom we may accept as approximating to the Yankee type, is:-

"As might naturally be expected, avarice has little to do with such- The Catholic Canadiancharacter. If he knows not the rewards of grasping ambition he knows not its feverish disappointments, or its mortified pride. There is not, in consequence, a more cheerful, happy, and contented being in existence than the Lower Canadian habitant. His little farm—for, as a general rule, on account of frequent subdivisions, the farms in Lower Canada are smallsupplies him with enough to live upon; and he never by any chance invokes the cares of to-morrow. He has five or six cows, and he knows they should give milk enough for himself and his family, and he never gives himself anxiety about the economy of increasing their number or improving their quality. He has six or eight pigs, and instead of fattening two or three for market, -as an old countryman would be sure to do.-he takes the blessings of Heaven as they are sent to him, and eats the whole of them. He copies no man's improvements, and imitates no person's mode of living. His life, his food, his enjoyments are regulated by the opportunities of the day.-If he fares sumptuously, he thanks Providence, and is hap-If he occasionally fares otherwise, he thinks it is all right, and is equally contented. Simple therefore is his life, but happy in its simplicity. For generations his character has not undergone a perceptible change; but happily, his gentleness, his innocence and his cheerfulness have been equally enduring. "I cannot take leave of the habitant of Lower Can-

ada without alluding to his amiable disposition and native politeness. You pass through a country parish in any part of the Province, no matter how remote, and you are saluted on all hands, by both old and young, and so gracefully, yet with so much ease and frankness, that you forget for the moment where you are. You go into a habitant's house-always clean. with flowers in the windows, and the walls well whitewashed-and though the man may be the poorest in his parish, his hospitality is dispensed with so much cordiality and refinement, so wholly unembarrassed and unembarassing, that you can with difficulty believe such people could have always lived in such a place. You speak execrable French-many English people unfortunately do-and make mistakes which would provoke the risibility of a very saint, yel you never see a smile on the face of your entertainer, nor even on the faces of his children. Of course, after you go away, thay enjoy the fun amazingly. Your religion, your politics, or your country, may, from accidental circumstances, be distasteful to him, yet as long as you are under his roof,—if it were for months,—you would never hear a word that could hurt your feelings, or wound your pride. In enter-prise, in that boldness of thought and action which make a people great and a country prosperous, they are unquestionably far behind the rest of America. In not seeking to understand, and sometimes opposing the introduction of, palpable improvements and inventions, their conduct is below their own intelligence. But in refinement and good breeding, in all that fascinates the stranger, and makes the resident happy among them, they are immeasurably above any similar class on this continent.—And all that America can teach them in enterprise, would not exceed what they could teach America in the fines: features of civilization-namely, gentleness and good manners."

Here the writer describes a highly civilised, because a thoroughly Catholic, community; one which we delight to contemplate, as reminding us of what Europe was before the Protestant Reformation-"Cheerful, innocent, refined, courteous, hospitable, and gentlemanly," therefore in every respect the opposite of the Yankee character, with which Mr. Hogan so graphically contrasts it. Such too is the genuine Irish national character, before it is polluted by coming in contact with Protestantised races; and as it is impossible that anything can become its opposite, without first ceasing to be what it was-so it is certain that the Irish Catholic can never become Yankee, until he shall have thoroughly divested himself of his nationality and his religion.

H. I. M. Corvette Capriciouse arrived at Quebec on Friday evening last; and excited considerable enthusiasm amongst the citizens. The Commander, M. De Belveze, received the honors of a public reception, and the Officers of the Capricieuse are to be entertained at a public ball. We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred on board the Saguenay steamer whilst saluting the French flag. Whilst loading one of the guns a second time, the man, whose duty it was, neglected to stop the vent properly, the charge in consequence took fire, and the mate and another man who were ramming down, were so severely burnt that their lives are despaired of.

Dr. Ives, the late Protestant Bishop of Carolina, whose conversion to Catholicity created such a sensation a short time back, has, together with Mrs. Ives, been on a visit to Montreal. D. McGee, Esq., is also expected in a few days, and will, no doubt, meet with a hearty welcome from his Irish fellow-countrymen.

THE HARVEST .- We have cheering accounts of the crops from all parts of Canada. "Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," says the Sherbrooke Gazette," have the crops, especially all kinds of grain in this section of the Province, promised a more abundant harvest than at present. The hay is generally light; but the deficiency will be made up by the extra quantity of straw and coarse fodder.

The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, as Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, has addressed a circular to the Trustees of Catholic Separate Schools; assuring them of his gracious intentions towards them, and of his innocence of all complicity in the nefarious juggle practised upon the School Law of last Session. "I never saw it," says our candid Methodist minister, " until it appeared in print, after its introduction to the Legislature." Very likely Dr. Ryerson but would you have us believe that it was not at your suggestion, that, "the amendments"-which exclude Catholic schools from all participation in the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, and granted by the Municipal Councils in aid of the Protestant Schools-which restrict the enjoyment of the right of Separate Schools to Catholics—and which, in fact, reduce the Law as originally introduced to a nullity-were proposed by others, and smuggled into the Bill at the very last moment of the Session? This we know—that the cause of "Freedom of Education" has no more dangerous,no more determined and unscrupulous opponent than the Methodist preacher, to whom for our sins, is entrusted the supreme control over the educational system of the Upper Province. He tells us indeed, that he will "do all in his power to secure to separate schools every right and advantage which the Separate School Act confers." -Still we cannot but think that the condition of the flock is very precarious when, instead of their legitimate guardian, the Wolf is set to keep watch and ward over the fold.

The 12th of July passed off pretty quietly in Upper Canada. In some of the large cities a few black-guard boys, and rowdies of the lowest class of society, got up some silly display with flags and ribbons, by way of commemorating the conquest of Ireland by the Dutch; and there was the usual amount of debauchery in the evening. But nothing occurred worthy of particular notice.

There has been another serious riot at Toronto, resulting in the destruction of much property. "For murders, riots, robberies, and like amusements," says the Commercial Advertiser "Toronto is a great

We beg to direct the attention of our readers along the St. Lawrence between this City and Cornwall to the advertisement of the steamer "Blue Bonnet"—a new Boat built expressly for this route. This steamer makes three trips a-week; and has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passen-

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The Annual examination, and distribution of prizes, at St. Mary's College of Montreal, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, took place on Thursday the 12th instant, before a numerous concourse of spectators; all of whom must have felt highly gratified at the proficiency displayed by the pupils. Where all distinguished themselves, it would be invidious to mention names. We content ourselves therefore with publishing the names of the young gentlemen to whom the different prizes were awarded:-

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION-1ST COURSE. 1st prize-Joseph Sorg; 2nd, Arthur Jones.

1st p.—Hughes Felton; 2nd, Hyacinthe Hudon. Prize-Leandre Lefebvre.

1st pr.-Auguste Larue; 2nd, Olivier Archambault. Prize-John Leavitt.

vi.
1st pr.—Georges Grenier; 2nd, Charles Crevier.

SCIENCE. Dissertation in French-Prize, Achille Belle. Physic-Pr., Ambroise Pariseault. Mathematics-Pr., Achille Belle. Argumentation-Pr., Alfred Beaubien.

CLASSICAL COURSE—RHETORIC. Excellence—Pr., Edmond Hudon. Application—Pr., Auguste De Nouvion.
Latin Discourse—Pr., Auguste De Nouvion.
French Discourse—Pr., Edmond Hudon.
Latin Poetry—Pr., Edmond Hudon. Latin Version-Pr., Edmond Hudon. Greek-Pr., Edmond Hudon. History-Pr., Thomas Walsh.

BELLES-LETTERS. Excellence-Pr., Joseph Royal. Application-Pr., Joseph Royal. Latin Amplification-Pr., Joseph Sorg. Freuch Amplification-Pr., Joseph Royal. Latin Verse—Pr., Joseph Sorg. Latin Version—Joseph Royal. Greek-Joseph Sorg. History-Pr., Joseph Sorg.

VERSIFICATION. Excellence-Pr., Georges Rivet. Application-Pr., Georges Rivet. Latin Theme-Pr., Louis Brouillet. Latin Verse—Pr., Louis Brouillet. Latin Version—Pr., Alphonse Perrault. Greek—Pr., William Kelly. Epistolary Style—Pr., Louis Boyer. History—Pr., Hyacinthe Hudon.

METHOD., Excellence-Pr., Charles Lacoste. Application-Pr., Alphonse Barbeau. Latin Theme—Pr., Edouard Ganthier. Latin Version—Pr., William Desbarats. Greek-Pr., Edouard Ganthier.

Orthography—Pr., Charles Lacoste. History—Pr., Auguste Genand. Callegraphé—Pr., André Leamy.

SYNTAX. Excellence-Pr., Georges Gray. Application-Pr., Oscar Archambault. Latin Theme-Pr., Georges Gray. Latin Version-Pr., Alexandre Pinet. Orthography-Pr., Alexandre Pinet. History-Pr., Georges Gray. Callegraphe-Pr., Georges Gray. ELEMENTS OF LATIN.

Excellence-1st pr., Olivier Archambault; 2nd, Edonard Lionais. Application-1st pr., Edouard Lionais; 2nd, Joseph

Latin Theme 1st pr., Ubald Baudry; 2nd, Olivier

Archambault. Latin Version-1st pr., Prime de Martigny; 2nd, Ubald Baudry.

Orthography-1st pr., Prime de Martigny; 2nd, Joseph Mayer. History—1st pr., Prime de Martigny; 2nd, Ubald Baudry.

Callegraphe-1st pr., Alphonse Lapierre; 2nd, Charles Lefaivre.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION-COMMERCIAL COURSE. Excellence-Pr., John Leavitt. Application-Pr., John Leavitt. French Orthography—Pr., Napoléon Baudry. Callegraphe—Pr., John Leavitt. Geography—Pr., John Leavitt. Arithmetic—Pr., John Leavitt. English - Pr., John Leavitt. Book-Keeping-Pr., John Leavitt.

ELEMENTS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH. Excellence-Edonard Morley. Diligence-Pr., Edouard Morley. French Orthography—Pr., Edouard Morley.
English—Pr., Charles Bouthillier.
Calligraphié—Pr., Edouard Morley.
Geography—Pr., Charles Bouthillier.
Arithmetic—Pr., Alphonse Leclaire.

PREPARATORY COURSE. Excellence-Pr., Olivier Fauchier. Application - Pr., Charles Crevier. French Orthography-Pr., Olivier Fancher. English-Pr., Charles Frémont. Callegraphie-Pr., Olivier Faucher. Arithmetic-Pr., Damas Masson. History-Pr., Joseph Levitre.

SPECIAL ENGLISH COURSE-1. English-Pr., Thomas Walsh. Geometry-1st pr., Charles Hoyt; 2nd, Arthur

English-Pr., John M'Tavish. Arithmetic-Pr., John M'Tavish.

English—Pr., William Desbarats. Arithmetic—Pr., Hugh Felton. Geography—Pr., André Leamy.

English—Pr., Georges Gray.
Arithmetic—Pr., Georges Gray.
Geographie—Pr., Georges Gray.

English-1st pr., Matthew Lyons; 2nd, Auguste Arithmetic-1st pr., Honore Mercier; 2nd Matthew

Geography-1st pr., Matthew Lyons; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. 1st Division-Pr., Alfred Pinsoneault. 2nd Do. -Pr., Alfred Beaubien.

DRAWING. Prize-Arthur Jones.

PREMIUM EXAMINATION.

N.B.—The examinations by writing and by viva voce took place on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, in all the branches of learning.— One prize which, in the estimation of the professors, is considered the most honorable, was awarded to the pupil who merited the greatest number of notes.

RHETORIC.

Prize-Edmond Hudon. BELLES-LETTRES.

Prize—Joseph Sorg. Versification—Pr., Louis Brouillet. Method-Pr., Alphonse Barbeau. Syntax-Pr., Georges Gray. Latin Elements-Ist pr., Edouard Lionais; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

Commercial Course-Pr., Daniel O'Connor. Elements of French and English-Pr., André

The Toronto Catholic Citizen has the following pertinent remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Patrick. M.P.P. for the County of Grenville, which we trust that the Catholic electors will lay to heart, and bear in mind at the next election. It will be an eternal disgrace to them, if, by their votes, they again put it Church and Clergy :-

"We have marked the course pursued by this Hon. gentleman during the past session with no slight de-gree of astonishment. Returned by a constituency in which the Catholic body is so large and so influential, it would certainly have been no matter of surprise if Mr. Patrick had, at least, abstained from actual hostility to the attainment of their undoubted rights. If his intolerance would not suffer him to act a friendly part, his prudence might have counselled a neutral position. It would appear, however, that the Hon. gentleman is neither gifted with a liberal mind or a cautions judgement. The one has led him to the commission of the vilest acts of bigotry, and the other has arrayed against him the determined opposition of one-third of his constituents. Disappointed in his overtures of service to the present Ministry, we find him from a very early period of the session to its final close, following in the wake of Mr. George Brown, and occupying a prominent place in that despicable junta of bigoted tyrants who would feign light the turch of religious strile in our midst. But these gentlemen will be sorely defeated in their nefarious designs. Their very violence betrays the dark and unholy spirit that is working within them, and the patriotism and enlightenment of the people will crush appoplexy, caused by a sun stroke, aged 38 years.

them to the earth. The catalogue of Mr. Patrick's misdeeds we shall not at present enumerate. They will keep for another day, when, before the bar of his constituency, he will be called on to render an account of his stewardship. It will suffice at present to refer to three or four of his votes. When that renegade to the cause of religious and classical education (Mr. Darche) brought in his Inquisitorial Bill, he found a firm friend and a blustering advocate in the found a firm friend and a blustering advocate in the member for Grenville. In vain the Hon. Mr. Cauchon proved to the House that personal animosity and not the public good, had instigated the measure. George Brown, Hartman & Co. had given it their most vehement support. Mr. Patrick as a member of the junta must do likewise, and he did so. Next comes the incorporation of St. Michael's College. Mr. Patrick professes to be a friend to the cause of education, and, if we mistake not, he pledged himself at the last election to do justice without tear, favor or prejudice, to Catholic as well as to Protestant. favor or prejudice, to Catholic as well as to Protestant. Here was an opportunity to fulfil that pledge; but the terms of his copartnership with Messrs. Brown and Hartman compelled him to disregard his plighted faith, and to sacrifice the well-known desires of his Catholic constituents at the altar of the pharisaical brawlers. But notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Patrick and his liberal and reform friends, Mr. Darche's bill was kicked out as a piece of vindictive, personal impertinence, and the Incorporation of St. Michael's College was secured, because that which, on three separate occasions, had been granted to the Protestants of Western Canada, could not be refused to her Catholic inhabitants.

"We now come to the course pursued by the Hon. gentleman on the Separate School Bill. Here again we find him united heart and soul with the Brown faction, and following with the utmost obsequiousness in the lead of our Canadian Knox. In the energy of his zeal, he not only adopts with slavish exactitude the insulting language and baseless arguments of his leader, but he drags into the arena of political and party strife the name and character of a Catholic clergyman. Hence the letter, which, with much pleasure, we publish to-day. It will, on the one hand, induce the member for the South Riding of Grenville to be more circumspect in his language for the future, and on the other, it proves very clearly (if proof were wanting) that the opponents of Separate Schools and religious instruction are ever willing to stoop to all means, no matter how false or dishonorable, to force on the Catholics of Western Canada their godless system of education."

The Canadian Railway and Steamboat Guide. This valuable periodical is now published on the first and fifteenth of each month, and will be found an indispensable companion to the man of business, or the tourist and pleasure-seeker; to both of whom it furnishes the fullest particulars respecting the mode of conveyance, rate of fares, and times of starting of steamers and cars, to all parts of the Province, and the Northern States.

Essai Couronné, sur le Canada, ses Institutions, Ressources, Produits, Manufactures, &c., &c., par H. L. Langevin, Avocat.—We have scarce had time to do more than take a glance at the Table of Contents of this interesting pamphlet; but from what we have seen we have no hesitation in recommending it to every one who wishes to become acquainted with the history and resources of our belle Canada.

THE "HANGO MASSACRE."-Sir C. Wood stated in his place in the House of Commons that he had received despatches from the officer in command of the gunboat in the bay of Kertch, assuring him that the story which has gone the rounds of the press, of an English boat's crew having obtained soundings under the protection of a flag of truce was utterly void of foundation. Thus is at once refuted the flimsy excuse which has been put forward for the massacre of the boat's crew of the Cossack at Hango.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to inform our subscribers on the Ottawa route, that Mr. John Meehan has kindly consented to act as our travelling agent, and will be amongst them shortly. He is fully authorised to receive monies and the names of new subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. David C. Hillyard, our travelling agent, is at present on a collecting and canvassing tour in Canada West, and we hope our friends will be prepared to receive him well. Mr. II. has a choice collection of Catholic books with him, which he will dispose of

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH .- A large and very elegant stone church is now in course of erection for the Catholic congregation of this town under the pastoral care of the Rev. O. Kelly. The church will be a handsome edifice when completed, for which, the in Mr. Patrick's power to insult and calumniate their thanks of the congregation will be mainly due to their esteemed pastor, who has worked most assiduously in forwarding the erection of the church. We understand the foundation stone will be laid on Monday, the 16th instant. The ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock forenoon.—Brockville Recorder.

> RECRUITS FOR HALIFAX. - Yesterday, ninety seven recruits sailed for Halisax in the schooner Margaret Mortimer. They were Germans, English, Irish Scotch, and a few French Canadians. We understand they came from the depots at Laprairie and Montreal, and some of them seemed to have been a good while knocking about the city. The French Canadians were said to be generally, men who had been in the States and who came over to Upper Canada to enlist. The body seemed to be composed of strong, healthy fellows, but of the class generally known as "hard cases," at least as to fortune. It is said some five thousand recruits are expected to pass by this route in the course of the season. Forty more left later in the day by the schooner Halifax, chartered by Mr. Noad. -Hearld of Monday.

* # Just O'REAG NERNATEL LAGENCE: ment and no rad add graded FRANCE salions not quad the man relation of the property and the barricades of Paris, was commemorated on Wednesday last, the 27th June, by a solemn service at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at the Church of St. Antone, whither Mgr. Affre was carried after he received the fatal bullet, and at the Church of the Carines, where the heart of the heroic prelate is de-Ground Brown, Martines & Ca. had given diversity

QUEEN VITTORIA'S VISIT TO PARIS. -- The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes :-"Apartments are being arranged at St. Cloud for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who are expected in Paris early in August. The chateau will form a delightful residence for her Majesty. The interior is very beautifully furnished and richt in Gobelin tapestry, Severes china, and other elegancies which the Queen is known to appreciate so highly. The Parc de St. Cloud will afford an agreeable promenade for the royal visitors, and the chateau being so near Paris, ensures every convenience to be desired. Her Majesty will certainly meet with a hearty reception. The Queen of England's residence in this historically renowned palace will be one of the most interesting events of the many which have made St. Cloud rich in reminiscences."

ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON III .- A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Paris on Monday evening observes :- "According to the most trustworthy account to-day, the Emperor's indisposition was of very short duration, and he is now quite recovered. I am informed that after quitting a somewhat protracted council of ministers on Saturday, he was afflicted with a stranjury which excited some uneasiness in the naturally anxious mind of his ordinary medical attendant. But relief was speedily obtained by simple means, and although pursuant to advice he went to bed early on Saturday afternoon, he rose about his usual time on Sunday morning. I think it very doubtful whether he was bled at all.

Pelissier and Napoleon.—It seems that a serious difference exists between General Pelissier and the Tuileries. The Emperor claimed to direct the operations by means of the Telegraph, as he had done with General Canrobert; but General Pelissier is not a man to accept the responsibility of the command-in-chief it he had to wait for orders from Paris. He accordingly sent in his resignation. This claim of the general, though perfectly justified, excited great discontent at the Tuileries. But the Emperor was obliged to yield. He refused General Pelissier's resignation, and gave him the order to proceed with active operations .- Paris Correspondent of the Economist.

A Paris physician has just published a pamphlet with the title of "The Physical and Moral degeneration of the Human Race caused by Vaccination." The startling theory that Jenner, who for more than half a century has enjoyed the reputation of one of the greatest benefactors of humanity that ever existed, was, in fact, the principal author of cholera and a host of modern diseases, has been broached before, but without exciting much attention. Now, however, the Imperial Academy of Medicine has placed the subject on their paper.

GERMANY.

The Roman correspondence of the Univers, to the 9th June, announces the final conclusion of the negociations respecting the Concordat with Austria, so long under consideration, and by which it appears that all the difficulties arising out of the system of policy known as Josephianism are removed.

ITALY.

We read in the Armorica:-" The law against sented with success, for the third time, to the Chamber of Deputies. Some have voted for it, because it was anti-Catholic; others, because it was tyrannical; others, because it was an act of spoliation .-They have carried matters so far as to avow those motives publicly."

The journal goes on to observe that the thing was consummated on the day after Pentecost; and it takes occasion to point out the contrast between the assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, and that of the legislators off Turin :-

"In the one, they persevered together in prayer; in the other, they are divided but resolute to insult holy things; the Spirit of God came down on the one, the other was given over to a spirit which we dare not name. The first was the source of an agency which was to renew the world, make Catholicity pregnable as possible. triumph over Paganism, and unite the whole world under the same law. God grant that the other be not the signal of the utter ruin of our country; that it may not put the finishing stroke to our intestine disorders, by consummating the apostacy of Piedmont. The restoration of the world was accomplished, notwithstanding the persecutions of the Jews, the tyranny of the Cæsars, the violence and spoliations of rulers, and the false teaching of heretics .-Peter speaks, and from that day his word has a divine efficacy which cannot be lost; the whole world listens, and thrones which would resist him fall to

"Such are the thoughts which console our afflicted hearts. The word of Peter will once more triumph, howevery rough may be the warfare of the Jews pimpiety will be confounded; as it was at the tower of Babel; we shall behold the sacrilegious and profane hosts humbled and dispersed, groaning over the ruin of their pomp and their insolence; the spirit of Satan will fly before the Spirit of God .-

Let us be firm, full of courage and confidence; united HOME, MISSIONS, Ad LESSON, TO, SPOONER, by the bond of prayer and of scharity; that the lond of prayer and of scharity; the lond of prayer and of scharity; the lond of prayer and of scharity; that the lond of scharity is the lond of scharity; the lond of scharity; the lond of scharity is the lond of scharity; the lond of scharity is the lond of scharity; the lond of scharity is the lond of scharity; the lond of scharity is the lond of scharity is the lond of scharity. may have to reproach us with cowardice and indolence, the vices which would most disgrace us." RUSSIA. 11 por saling

The Northern Bee of St. Petersburg of the 14th June publishes an order of the day addressed by the

Hetman Adrianoff to the Cossacks of the Don, in which he calls them all to arms, great and small, old and young, with their standards and the sacred images of their respective parishes at their head. This levy en masse of the Cossacks of the Don will have their head-quarters at the town of Novo-Tcherkask.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSION.—The Cologne Gazette contains a letter from Presburg, which says !-"The late arrangements of the Emperor Alexander II., relative to the succession to the Russian throne, appear to be of more importance than might bave been at first supposed. It is said that they were caused by the desire of the Czar to withdraw from affairs as soon as he possibly can. The Emperor, it is said, is of the opinion of the German party, that Russia can only lose, materially and morally, by a continuation of the war. It is added that the late events in the Crimea have produced a very marked effect on his Majesty, and have led him more than ever to wish to retire."

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 13th in the National Gazette of Berlin, says:-" Many of the Jews in Russia have been of late years converted to Christianity. The number of those who have been thus converted amount in this capital to 80,000. (This number appears very large.) They have been up to this time exempt from military service, but, in consequence of the present war, an imperial ukase has just ordered that one in thirty shall be taken for the conscription."

Advices from Odessa state that fears are entertained there that the Allies, having completed their work in the Sea of Azoff, will visit, for the same purpose, the mouths of the Dnieper as well as Knerson and Nicolai, which, since the 24th June, have become of more importance than ever to the Russian commissariat. A reconnaissance of Perekop is again spoken of.

THE BALTIC.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th of June the Magicienne returned from a cruise along the coast of Finland between Helsingfors and Viborg; on the 9th, when passing between the island of Rivansari and the mainland, she came suddenly upon an encampment of about 3,000 of the enemy, who had with them six heavy field pieces; she came to anchor about 1,200 yards from the shore, when the Russians opened fire upon her, which she immediately returned with such rapidity and correctness of aim that the enemy were forced to retreat to the woods, out of range of her guns. They must have suffered severely, for the Magicienne fired more than 100 shot and shell in less than a quarter of an hour, and at that distance the execution must have been very great. The ship escaped without the slightest accident, except that the first shot from the enemy cut through her chain cable and lodged in her stem, where it now remains as a trophy and, continuing her cruise, she captured and destroyed several schooners and galliots laden with hewn granite for the forts at Cronstadt.

SESKAR, June 18th .- The squadron of observation, comprising three small steamers, and of which the Merlin, Captain Sullivan, is entitled to special notice, have accurately ascertained by their several cruises off both shores of Cronstadt the present strength of the defences of that stronghold, which have been considerably augmented since the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Gulf of Finland towards the close of the past year. The principal fortresses on the south side are those of Constantine, onvents and the Church has been successfully pre- Alexander, Peter the Great, Risbank, and Cronslot. They command the narrow channel, and from their relative position can pour in a heavy cross fire on ships forcing the passage. The most formidable of them is the Risbank Battery. It has 217 guns, of the calibre of eight and ten inches, arranged in four tiers. Fort Alexander mounts, 120 guns, Peter the Great 132, Constantine 35, and Cronslot Citadel 100, making a total of 604 guns. Of the large flotilla of gunboats in the harbor seventeen are propelled by steam power, and are of a much larger description than those of the allies. On the north side several earthworks have recently been thrown up, and several line-of-battle ships sunk across the mouth of the harbor. Since the combined naval forces were off Cronstadt in 1854 the Russians have availed themselves of the interval in rendering it as im-

Russian "Infernal Machines."-The infernal machines which exploded under the Merlin and Firefly appear to be barrels of powder, floating some twelve or fourteen feet from the surface, igniting by concussion. The French admiral and nearly all the captains of the English and French fleets were on board at the time. It is just possible, with a ship of greater draft of water, the results of the machine might be more effectual. At this time the Russians, who appeared in crowds at their guns, at the top, especially, of Fort Alexander, must have been greatly disappointed at such a failure. Had the mines been effective, or exploded under the bilge of the steamer, the result might have been awful, and the catch to the enemy a good one, as the Erench admiral and half a dozen post captains were in her. Eleven steam gunboats were in readiness to come out if the plan had succeeded.

ELECTRICITY AND CHLOROFORM. A distinguished physician of Paris-Dr. Robert Lambelle-announces Let us beware of discouragement and of hesitation. That a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying stanch—the Evangelicals met in September, 1848, in Hander trials are still in reserve for us. Revolution from the effects of chloroform, immediately counter—is flowing over Piedmont like a destructive scourge, acts its influence, and restores the sufferer to life.

The Tablet; a few weeks noticed what is perhaps the most remarkable episcode in the religious history of the present or any other age. no The Anglican Establishment, some time since found it imperatively necesary to send Missionaries, not to the New Zea-landers or American savages, but to people quite as ignorant—the inhabitants of London. The mere mention of a mission to London gives rise to painful reflections. "The hineons misery that devours the vitals of Protestant, society is laid bare in all its deformity by this enterprise, and the mask is torn from the hypocritical face of an arrogant people, who, intoxicated with themselves, insultingly and incessantly trumpet their own virtues in the very loudest tones. But it is not London alone Protestant Germany, consumed by like misery, vice, and disease, cries aloud for remedy. When we see thoughtful men like Mr.: Vanderkiste and his solemn colleagues setting out gravely and seriously to teach the primary elements of Christianity, not to the negroes of Africa, but to the barbarians of London, a frightful gulf of misery, horror, and shame seems to yawn under our lootsteps. But, bad as this is, it might be worse. If instead of the ruffianly tatterdemalions of the "slums," it was seriousproposed to teach the Catechism to the learned profesors of the Queen's University, and the educated youths who sprinkle its halls, should we not stand amazed? Yet this is what is going on in Germany.

the abyss of heathenism. A mission has been organised in Protestant Germany to teach the elements of religion to men who once knew, but have now lost every particle of religious knowledge. In Germany, under the heedless management of the hirelings of heresy, it is not merely the canaille, but the educated men, that have degenerated into the primitive ignorance of savage life.

While in Protestant England the beggars are barbar-

ians, in Protestant Germany the philosophers wade in

Though the physical misery delineated by Vanderkiste is perfectly appalling, the spiritual desolation of Germany is even more awful. While the squalid tatterdemalions of Vanderkiste have passed into Atheism through the ginshop, the literary classes of Protestant Germany have passed into Atheism through the library. Every sherd of religion has been torn up and swept away from the minds of the Germans, but nothing has been planted in its stead. Sixty years ago the business of destruction began, which within the last seven years has produced amid the uproar of revolution its ultimate consequences.

This disastrous destructiveness was at first contemplated by Protestantism with an approving, or at least with no unfavouring eye, because the old saying, "The farther from Rome the nearer to God," lurked in the mind or was heard on the lips of Protestants. Meanwhile, men doubted and doubted until little was left in their minds except doubts, and thus a kind of moral savages arose in the bosom of civilisation in whose minds, as in those of the American Indians, the elements of morality and religion were totally absent. To be sure, material civilisation was meantime embellished into beauty-glowing every day with superadded splendours-while the moral world was wasted by infidelity into barrenness, and nothingness became the symbol of an enlightened age.

The philosophers of Germany, like the Buddhists of Asia, may be said to invoke and worship a moral nihility. They preach and cherish it. Nothingness has risen into the solemn dignity of a mystic power. It is the God of the intellectual, who retuse to bend to "idols." Philosophy, formerly so busy in destroying religion, has been of late equally busy in destroying

For instance, it is the boast and glory of the young disciples of Hegel that they have destroyed and swept away for ever the doctrines of Hegel. They elevate man to the possession of all his powers, they say, when they break all the chains which philosophy, theology, moral science, and respects for human rights had imposed on their fathers.

No man is to believe in the existence of anything except himself. Even the human species is denounced as a humbug-a scholastic abstraction trumpeted by hyprocrites to restrain individual freedom. The cry is in Protestant England, "Down with Maynooth," but the cry that resounds in Protestant Germany is, "Down with moral duty; down with human rights; away with patriotism, philosophy, and relia step in advance which Protestant England will ultimately arrive at. This, it seems, is true liberty. Endowed by philosophy, with his longlost rights, man becomes as free as an Indian savage.

the man who refuses to obey God must obey the constable. Whereas the man who is a law to himesf is and, with the disposition and the necessity of finding the fittest to enjoy political freedom. When in Germany the advantages of Atheism were proclaimed themselves to sustain them in their fearfully ardnown with revolting joy by Max Stirner in a well-written duties, the latter, if they could not have found intoxibook, he simply gave voice to the hidden ideas of the cating drink, would have taken to opium, or in the young Hegelians. The author of the maxim homo sibi Deus, is only an individual. The calamities of Germany were not produced by his exclusive writings. The cancers had been eating the system before Max Stirner unveiled it. His book only served to open the

To reform such minds as his—as Vanderkiste reformed the beggars—five hundred devoted adherents of the Evangelical sect assembled in Wittenberg in 1848. They consisted for the most part of Pastors, theologians, magistrates, and professional men.

The frightful revolutions which had recently agitated, terrified, and convulsed society had taught them the necessity of making some effort to diffuse moral and religious principles in Germany. The Germans it was declared, were very good Protestant, but ex-ceedingly bad Christians. There were philosophers in Protestant Germany, as there were philosophers in Pagan Rome, perfectly ignorant of Christianity, and the mission which was now needed was a home mission which might remedy the results of state education. Our readers will easily understand why they fixed their choice on Wittenberg. Three centuries previously what is falsely termed "the reformation of the Christian Church" (that is, the destruction of conventual institutions) had originated in Wittenberg, and a daring spirit-the great architect of ruin-had flung out a signal of rebellion and defiance to the religious world, which crumbled moral principles to dust, and filled Europe with confusion, disorder, and an-archy. To repair these evils—to undo, like thieves, what had been brought about by plunderers, and to tinker up a vessel that no human skill can render

the carcass of hersey to purloin our Apostolic institutions, while repudiating our holy dogmas—to enrich the religion of Luther with the splendour of the good works which Luther denounced to adopt our discipline, while denouncing our principles, and give Protestant Sisters to Saint Vincent de Paul—they deemed it necessary in this practical recantation of Protestantsm-towassume the appearance of ultra Protestants. Like prudent men as they were they deemed incumbent upon them to be very cautious. For, to re-establish institutions, which the passion of the sixteenth century swept away was lantamount, they felt, to a condemnation of that "reformation," whose foundation stone was conventual ruin. It must have been a humiliating day/tos Protestants when they confessed in this public manner the moral wreck—the moral listress of sinking Protestantism. Twas a cry for help which evinced the agony and despair of those who raised it, as well as their destitution of invention and resources. They deemed it, meantime, a stroke of crafty policy, which might throw dust in the eyes of the world; to originate a movement to reform the Reformation in the very place where the renegade Friar, bellowed his bad Latin, and roared his ribald oratory at the Pope amid the men of the sixteenth cen-

A home mission was accordingly established, and an eloquent address to the German nation circulated far and wide through Germany. The poor, of course, were the main objects of this mission, and it essayed, however clumsily, to accomplish in their behalf a few works of charity. But its, peculiar feature was an attempt to impart Christian knowledge and principles to the well-educated-to teach the Catechism to rich men and learned professors. For this purpose it published many books which were not always unanswered, and "a battle of the books" has raged in Germany. As a fruit of the mission one of these books, and not the least able, is entitled "Die Dia-konissen Ein Libensbild," by K. Gutskow. Its special and peculiar object is to exhibit the folly of all attempts to establish Protestant nunneries in Germany or elsewhere-it reveals the pedantry, the hollowheartedness, the total absence of vivifying faith in those mock convents—the farce of conventual obligations which invariably end in matrimonial engagements-it paints the Deaconess departing from her convent arm-in-arm with her husband, and proves that Catholic institutions cannot permanently exist where there is not true, sound Catholic faith-i. e., the soul of monastic establishments. We recommend this book to the serious study of our Puseyite imitators of Catholic institutions.

This movement in Germany has proved two

1st. Protestant society can no longer exist without conventual, that is to say, Catholic institutions. 2nd. Conventual institutions, without the animating principle of true faith, are a mere delusion.

SPIRITUOUS *VERSUS* SPIRITUAL SUPPORT IN WORKS OF CHARITY.

Some time ago it was announced that the celebrated Miss Nightingale had broken down in her heroic career as volunteer nurse for the English soldiers in the Crimea. Our readers cannot have forgotten the flourish of trumpets that our Protestant cotemporaries made on the outset of Miss Nightingale's expedition. The Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of Charity were to be thrown into the shade. The religious exercises of these latter, their prayers, and voluntary penances, and Popish superstitions in general, were pronounced likely to render them lame helpers in such a stern field of duty as the hospitals of the Crimea. It was the "practical and Protestant" way of doing things that was to do the business for the sick soldiers at Scutari. The upshot of the experiment has arrived sooner and sharper than we expected, and our Protestant neighbors have let the things down so quietly that we might hardly have understood what had happened, had not the Tribune, with its mania a potu sensitiveness, found in the affair a text from which to preach prohibitionism of intoxicating drinks. The Tribune tells the story as follows:—

Before Florence Nightingale sank and abandoned her post of duty, she had gone night after night to sit up, unable to trust the women appointed as nurses and

paid to watch over the couch of sickness.

Her nurses were vigilant, and took
pride in sharing the honors of their task. They are now profligate and abandoned drunkards. So this noble girl, not until after repeated efforts at reclamation, has been forced to admit.

The Tribune's language preaches our sermon Such doctrines are not unfavourable to despotism | rather than its own. The Liquor was as accessible to the Sisters of Mercy as to the Protestant nurses;some support, and some consolation from outside of absence of it would have sought other methods of dissipation as a means of temporary animal excitement. God made man with free-will, and all the despotism of liquor-law-men, could they have their own sway everywhere, will never keep people from excesses, of one kind or other, against the virtue of temperance, if they are amind to gratify their animal

appetites: God has made man a religious being, also, and h is the influence of the true religion alone that can enable people, in the time of fierce trial, to rise above their passions, their appetites, and their own natures. In prayer, and in the reception of the sacraments as the channels of divine aid and grace, the Sisters of Mercy found the strength of the mighty, enabling them to suffer and to act heroically. The practical and Protestant idea, so much boasted of by the English and the first state of the Nicht State of the State of th English and their friends at the outset of Miss Nightingale's expedition, had a fair, because a severe, field of trial in the Crimen. Pain and self-denial became a necessity, and as they had no help from their religious nature, they sought it in the bottle; and, if deprived of this, would have sought it in opium, or in the excesses that usually attend the followers of a camp. It is a great lesson, but will it be pondered aright? We appreciate, we respect the noble impulses of all who attempt works and sacrifices of a high order; but they cannot resist the ravages of corruption for any length of time, except by receiving graces not to be had outside of the Catholic Church. N. Y. Freeman.

A French chemist, says that he discovered that

WAS THERE EVER A YOUNG QUAKER? The following is the humorous correspondence beiween the late Rev. Sydney Smith and the Countest of Morley, as to the impossibility of there ever being young Quakers. In continuation of previous epistles,

highly probable conjecture; look at the circumstances. Ala very early age young Quakers disappear, at a very early age the coat-boys are seen; at the age of 17 or 18 young Quakers are again seen; at the same age the Coat-boys disappear. Who has ever heard of Coat-man? The thing is utterly unknown in natural history. Upon what other evidence does the migration of the grob into the aurelia rest? "After a certain number of days the grub is no more seen, and the aurelia flutters over his relics. That such a prominent fact should have escaped our naturalists is july astonishing. I had long suspected it, but was afraid to come out with a speculation so bold; and now mention it as protected and sanctioned by you. Dissection would throw great light upon the question, and if our friend ---- would receive two boys into his house about the time of their changing their coats. great service would be rendered to the cause. Our friend, Lord Grey, not remarkable for his attention to natural history, was a good deal struck with the novelty and ingenuity of the hypothesis. I have ascer-tained that the young Bluecoat infants are fed with drab-colored pap, which looks very suspicious. More hereafter on this interesting subject. Where real science is to be promoted, I will make no apology to your ladyship for this intrusion." To this the counless, who seems to have been a wag of the first water, rejoins:-" Had I received your letter two days since I should have said that your arguments and the pry were perfectly convincing, and that the most obstinate sceptic must have yielded to them; but I have come across a person in that interval who gives me information which puts us all at sea again. That the Bluecoat boy should be the larva of the Quaker in Great Britain is possible, and even probable; but we must take a wider view of the question; and here, I confess, I am bewildered by doubts and difficulties. The Bluecoat is an indigenous animal-not so the Quaker; and now be so good as to give your whole mind to the facts I have to communicate. I have seen and talked much with Sir R. Kerr Porter on this interesting subject. He has travelled over the whole habitable globe, and has penetrated with a scientific and scrutinizing eye into regions hitherto unexplored by civilized man; and yet he has never seen a Quaker baby. He has lived for years in Philadelphia the national nest of Quakers); he has roamed up and down Broadways and lengthways, in every nook and corner of Pennsylvania, and yet he never saw a Quaker baby; and what is new and most striking, never did he see a Quaker lady in a situation which gave hope that a Quaker baby might be seen hereafter. This is a stunning fact, and involving the question in your sagacity, acuteness, and industry to elucidate. But let us not be checked and cast down; truth is the end and object of our research. Let us not bate one jet of heart and hope, but still bear up and steer our course right onward."

A NOBLE DEED OF A NOBLE MAN. - Among the immigrants to this country are very many fine men of noble natures, who should be the pride of any country, and Ireland has furnished her proportion; men whose generosity and benevolence are confined to no race and no religion exclusively. Among such, the Catholic Priest of this city, is not unworthy of a place.
At the risk of offending him—unwilling as he always
is of parading himself or his actions before the world -we will state a circumstance as illustrative of his general character. We have a benevolent society in this city that confines its benefits to native Americans, and the poor of a small northern European nation. Annually it makes collections, and otherwise raises funds for charitable purposes—doing much good in this community. The Irish and other foreigners are not recipients of its favors; but, forgetful of that fact, of its charity collectors, a short time since, called upon Rev. Mr. Lennon, and solicited a contribution. Very readily he handed the person five dollars, and as she retired wished her God speed her on her ertand of mercy. Returning, she told the directors of the gentleman's liberality. They were at once in a quandary What could they do? Should they receive money where they denied benefits? They concluded to return the donation, and one of them enters upon that mission. She waits upon the donor, that hung overboard. Seizing a hatchet, the Quaker and says, substantially:—"Sir, we thank you for looked over the side of the ship, and remaked: your kindness; but since you may have been ignorant that our charities are confined to our own people, we have concluded that you would not wish to contribute to such a society, and we therefore desire to re-turn the money." "Oh, you mistake," was the Fa-thers reply "I am well aware of the restrictions of your society, and gave knowingly. To help the aged poor is a worthy object. I am happy to assist; you will please retain the money with my best wishes for your prosperity." There was an answer worthy of an Apostle; and it is perfectly in keeping with his life of labor and love, devoted to the elevation of his people and the well-being of society at large. This record should be in all the churches, and his praises with all people. - Newburyport (Mas.) Herald.

SCOTCH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—Crime seems to be rapidly on the increase in all parts of Great Britain, especially in Scotland. We read in the Edinburgh Currant:—"The tables for the year 1854 do not call for much remark. They show the small increase of 238 in the total number of criminals. We are sorry to say that the increase of juvenile offenders is considerably larger than it should have been. The number of criminals of or under sixteen years of age has lisen from 500 in the year 1852 to 515 in the year 1853, and to 650 in the year 1854. If there is nothing in these figures to discourage the friends of ragged schools from persisting in their benevolent labors, there is enough at least to admonish them of the folly of continuing to boast that their efforts have already dried up the springs of youthful crime."

PRICE OF A BROKEN HEART.—The late Robert C. Sands sued for damages in a case of breach of promise ol marriage. He was offered two hundred pounds to heal his broken heart. Two hundred he exclaimed it two hundred for ruined hopes, a blasted life!-Two hundred for all this? No—never. Make it three hundled, and it's a bargain!

SYDNEY SMITH AND SCOTCH METAPHYSICS.—Though | THE TOTAL OF A METAPHYSICS.—Though | THE TOTAL OF A CHARLES OF ruly loving them, his quick sense of the ludicrous made him derive great amusement from the little foibles and peculiarities of the Scotch; and often has he made them laugh by his descriptions of things he made them laugh by his descriptions of things at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all which struck his English eye. It requires, he used to the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we say, a surgical operation to get a joke well into the Scotch understanding. Their only idea of wit, or rather, than inferior variety of this electric talent which prevails occasionally in the North, and which, under the name of wit, is so infinitely distressing to people of good taste, is laughing immoderately at stated intervals. They are so imbued with metaphysics that they even make love metaphysically; I overheard a young lady of my acquaintance, at a dance in Edinburgh, exclaim in a sudden pause of the music.-What you say, my lord, is very true of love in the abstract, but— here the fiddler began fiddling furiously, and the rest was lost.

The Ottawa Railway Times gives but a sorry account of the progress of Temperance amongst the "Sons" at Brantford. Our cotemporary says:

"The Society of Reformed Drunkards, who call themselves the 'Sons of Temperance,' has been holding a sederunt at Brantford; the statistics are interesting; there are, it appears, 11,187 of the reformed ones, 5,828 of whom have abjured the wine-pots of the ungodly during the last six months. During the same period, 1,247 'Sons' have been suspended for 'looking at somebody drinking'-2,902 have been expelled for going back to the wine-pots of the ungodly—1,018 have absquotulated in disgust—2,095 have broken the pledge;—a total of 7,262 terrible renegades from the new Evangle of the apostles of the pump! A contemporary truly observes, what can be the moral influence, in any way, of a set of men who are so devoted to the whisky bottle, that out of 11,000 'Sons,' according to their own showing, 7,000 of them must get drunk?

"In Maine, whose legislature may be called the parent of the anti-liquor law, the enforcement of it has ended in murder, and such is generally the result of all laws aimed at the natural right of man to eat, drink, and clothe himself, as he pleases.

"As it is, this atrocious law has been warded off the people of Canada for one year, and we trust that what is taking place in Maine and other parts of the United States, will open the eyes of the Canadian people, and prevent its infliction upon them, with all its train of deplorable consequences."

We read in the Christian Inquirer, that Orthodoxy is at its last gasp in most parts of the Union—"There was probably peering forth from the mists of Orthodoxy a most decided feeling of disgust at the intolerance of Calvinism, and a desire to be freed from the bonds of bigotry which had reigned there so long. The weight which had so long rested upon the community was being gradually removed. So long had they been groping about in the bogs of Orthodoxy, that such impenetrable mystery as will, I fear, dely even | many had become so bewildered that, first, some had taken to Millerism, and anon to Spiritualism in order that they might have some creed other than that of straight laced Orthodoxy. The intelligent portion of the people were seeking some liberal creed of Christianity, and have it they would."

> TAKING A CLERGYMAN AT HIS WORD .- A certain preacher of Universatism had been preaching in a country school-house for several successive Sabbaths, to convince the people there was no hell. At length it was announced that at the next meeting a collection would be taken for his benefit.—The day arrived, and the collection was taken up in a hat. When the deacon" had passed through the congregation, and had given all an opportunity to contribute, he returned to the desk and gravely emptied the contents of the hat upon the desk before the preacher. And such a collection!" A few coppers, with old buttons, pieces of tin, broken jewsharps, horse-nails, and almost every other worthless thing that a man could carry to church in his pocket! The preacher was thunderstruck; but recovering his self-possession in a moment, and gazing upon the 'collection' before him exclaimed, "Well, I am not so certain whether there is a hell or not, but I am certain there ought to be one for such fellows as you are;" and taking his hat left the house. - Columbia South Carolinian.

> During the last war, a Quaker was on hoard an Ammerica ship engaged in close combat with an enemy.
> He preserved his peace principles calmly until he saw a stout Briton climbing up the vessel by a rope

> "Friend, if thee wants that piece of rope, thee may have it!"

When suiting the action to the word, he cut off the rope, and down went the poor fellow to his long and watery grave.

A very independent man is often never to be depended upon.

STEAMER "BLUE BONNET."



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CAPTAIN STICKLER,

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THIRTEEN HUNDRED VOLUMES.

No remedy ever imported has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been astonished and delighted

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the

dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Hongliman, of West Union, Park county, Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermisuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,

288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS

Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very

SMALL PROFIT,

In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED

M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be

Sold by Private Sale,

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that no SECOND PRICE need be offered. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 238 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.)

Montreal, June 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Common School, in School Section, Number Four, at Down-grille, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West; to whom a liberal Salary and stendy employment will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct, and habits of sobriety will be required. A Roman Catholic would be pre-

(Signed) M. SEHANE, E. P!QUOTT, A. BEATON, Trustees.

June 2nd, 1855.

TEACHER WANTED,

FROM the 1st of July next, for one of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonne, C. E.; salary £45.

Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C. E.,

WM. CAMPBELL,

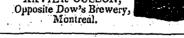
gow, C. E., Sec. & Trea. to School Commissioners. New Glasgow, 11th June, 1855.

HEARSES! HEARSES!!

THE Undersigned having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSES, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly Harnessed, invites the Citizens of Montreal straight and righty flariessed, invites the Children's I Montante to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139 St. JOSEPH STREET, when they have need of such. He has also a Small HEARSE for Children, which, in point of splendour and richness, is in no respect inferior to the two former, as well as a varied assortment of COFFINS of all sizes and supplies from 162 5 10. quality, from 10s to £10.

June 6.

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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 northwestern suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

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

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

For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each,
per annum. 30 per annum,
Music, per annum,
Use of Piano, per annum,

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sick-less, 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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REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale. EDWARD FEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

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CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,

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He will also promptly attend to all orders; and will furnish every article necessary for

FUNERALS,

Having added to his Establishment a Splendid FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, A SECOND-CLASS HEARSE AND A CHILD'S HEARSE,

and keeping constantly on hand a large variety of COFFINS, CRAPES, &c., he will provide all that is requisite, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, on application made to him, without any trouble on the part of the friends of deceased persons. Liberal discount to the Trade.



He begs leave farther to announce that he has become Agent of the Patentee for the Sale of LADD'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES, the City Depot for the Sale of which has been opened upon his Premises, CORNER OF HAY-MARKET SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET.

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

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

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Blemy Street, near Hanover Terrace.

Honey, Eggs, -

Fresh Pork,

Flour,

Oatmeal,

Jane 7. referred for the secondary 17, 1855. per minot 10 0 a 11 6 .с.катиов. . **s. .d.** Oats, --Barley, 4 0 a 4 9 0 a 9 0 a 9 Rye, 0 0 a 0 0 0 Rye, 7 0 -a 76 Potatoes, 5/0 a - per bush. ត់ ត្រូវធ_្រី 0 0 a 0 0 Beans, American Reans, Canadian 4 U a 6 0 per qr. Multon, framb, Veal, per lb. a Beef, 0.10. Lard, .a 9 2 0 10 Cheese, -- 0 6₁ a Pork, Blitter, Fresh • "_ 0 11 a Butter, Salt-

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JUST RECEIVED from Paris, several Cases of Catholic Articles, amongst which are

40	Gross	Jobs' 7	Cears'	Prayer	Beads,	per gross,		11	3
50	"	Commo	on Br	ass.	do.	do.		13	9
30	• •	do.		-	do.	do.		15	0
30		Small (Flass.		do.	per dozen,		2	6
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4	29.	>>	. 39	"	"	30.	•	~.	٦
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FINE PRAYER BEADS, STRUNG ON SILVER WIRE, WITH SIL-VER MEDALS, CROSSES, &C.,

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miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth.

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Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the

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Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the linir. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and run-

Four to six ponces are ning ilcers.
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Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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

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" LANARK, C.W.

"LANARK, C.W.

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before.

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