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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V. 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 White 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 same 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 Malakoff 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 them. 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 Malakoff 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 firing 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 required, 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 Malakoff 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 Turkish troops is on the Tchernaya, the other part still remains 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 employed as covering parties. I hear the battalions which have been there since the attack of the 7th 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 harbor to request the allied commanders not to fire on some of the vessels in the harbor, converted into hospitals. The impression is, that the Russians would not scruple to employ a little "ruse" to save their ships. Immediately after the affair of the 7th a great activity seized all the ships in the harbor. The steamers approached by night the Careening-creek,

and fired on the French working parties in the White 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 Malakoff work, and to try to make them untenable in case we should take them, than as if they were offensive 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 hospital ships would not be very palatable to our gunners, 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 extensive 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, applied to the Redan. The Mamelon and the White Batteries, on the contrary, are alike a new parallel; hence 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 Malakoff 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 the prisoners, no French soldier had entered the Malakoff works. Of course it is difficult to decide 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 Malakoff works. This afternoon, about 10,000 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 Raglan'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 Tchernaya 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 Malakoff 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 the war, has heretofore been so uniformly successful, and the recent operations of the fleet in the Sea 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 anything in the shape of a reverse. When the first intimation was given, therefore, that an assault upon the strongest defensive works of Sebastopol had not been attended with the same good fortune that had previously rewarded the bravery of our troops in all their engagements with the enemy, a feeling of the deepest gloom instantly penetrated the public heart,

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 beleaguered 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 men—a 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 19,000 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 be 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 be seen that the exact total of killed and wounded does not exceed 1,295 officers and men. In the 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 neither abated their confidence, nor materially raised the hopes of the enemy. In that night immediately following the unsuccessful attack a panic appears to have seized the Russians, who flew to their guns and opened a general fire on the whole line of their works, although no one was threatening them. An arraiste 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 side of the Central Ravine were driven so close that the enemy set fire to the little suburb at the bottom 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 Malakoff 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 his career in the Peninsula, the Duke of Wellington not only employed similar means, but staked the fate of his army on their success; and especially on the third siege of Badajoz, in 1812. Contrary to all calculation,

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 Malakoff 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, however, this material difference in the position of 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 superiority of force is now on the side of the besiegers, and, far from having anything to apprehend from the Russians in the field, nothing would more conduce to the triumph of our enterprise than to find an opportunity of meeting them there.—*Times.*

On every side the pressure to which the garrison is exposed has within the last few days greatly increased, 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. Cornricks blazing batteries and forts blown up, and stores and magazines gutted and burnt, offer but little variety of detail. 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 chance of supplies of materiel and provision from this time forward, and they will feel that our investment, however wide its circle, is becoming terribly complete.—The Crimea itself can

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.

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.

An officer of the Sardinian Contingent, writing from Kamara, says:—“Arriving here, I thought to find the English army in a miserable condition.

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

“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.

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 their return to their country ideas the most subversive of Russian rule.

AN IRISHMAN AT SEBASTOPOL.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in describing the proceedings during the time of truce before Sebastopol on the 25th, says:—All were very curious to visit the scene of attack during the time the truce was flying.

“And sure is there ever a one of ye from Belfast because if there is, here is a townsman sure. But how many is there of yez mounts in the trenches of a night sure?”

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.

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 corps, and consequently not required to do duty in the trenches before Sebastopol.

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 IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS SOCIETY HAS LOST £1,500 BY THE FAILURE OF STRAHAN’S BANK. It was a fortnight’s expenditure of the Society in Ireland, that is, above £100 a day. It is most remarkable that a Society, which expends sums so very large, presents to its subscribers no accounts. Too much attention cannot be called to this circumstance.

They are lithographers, as may be seen by their theatrical handbills; they are architects, painters, in fact everything.

WHAT THE MAMELON WAS LIKE, AFTER ITS CAPTURE.—Another opportunity was rapidly taken advantage of of getting a nearer look at Sebastopol, and the Mamelon was the most important of our late acquisitions was the attractive spot, whither every one who had the time and chance hastened.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. LAURENCE O'DONNELL, BISHOP OF GALWAY.—This morning, (June 23), the town was surprised by the melancholy intelligence of the sudden demise of this highly estimated Divine.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—RETURN OF REV. DR. DONNELLY.—We are happy to announce 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.

MOUNT MELLERAY COLLEGE.—It is satisfactory to learn that the above noble institution is advancing with a rapidity beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters.

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. Louis, 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 soiree was celebrated for my benefit, which produced the munificent sum of 1600!

FATHER HUGHES.—The case of the Rev. Mr. Hughes came on at the Quarter Session of Dundalk, on Monday. 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.

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Queen’s College in Galway is likely to be converted into a military seminary, as the education it was constituted to afford, so very few students have availed themselves of it.

We have the pleasure of referring our readers to the brief but important statement of Mr. Lucas, M.P., which will be found in another column. His indisposition will be, we sincerely trust, only temporary. Those journalists, whose wish is father to the thought, have been busily employed in circulating all sorts of rumours and insinuations about the failure of the mission of the hon. gentleman to the Eternal City.

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 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.

The wheat crop throughout our country exhibits an appearance of healthy growth never before exceeded. In the neighbourhood of Cloonmel especially it looks most promisingly, and in some places it is far advanced in ear.

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, rosie bower, and perfumed garden.

THE LAND BILL.—When the House 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.

That the bill was “not worth having with the amendments, and would be exceedingly mischievous. If he had known that the government amendments were such as they turned out to be he would never have entrusted the bill to them.

POOR 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.

Government give its inoperative orders. Where the ranks of industry cannot be supplied the ranks 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 breath of Russian cannon, spreading carnage amid the hoists of Britain, produces inevitably a cry of "more men from Ireland." But famine, more terrible than the cannon, occasioned what answers this cry; 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 no lack of soldiers in that army. The utter annihilation of the Irish race by the ravages of starvation was frequently intimated by the English press. But it seems quite certain—it is no conjecture—that if the English army be 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 unfit 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 treated so cruelly in peace to lay down their lives for its interests in war. The Commissioners authorised by this law caused prodigious bastilles to be erected, and caused relief to be refused to all persons except on condition of coming into these bastilles; 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 re-erecting 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 Australia—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 soldiers—without 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 back—a 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 easily 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 carcasses, and has left England without soldiers.—Tablet.

PELISSIER AN IRISHMAN.—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 laudable 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 battery was tried this week at Sheerness, and made such an essential mess of her trial that as yet no opinion 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 steamer, and rescued from all further danger to herself or others by being lashed alongside a dockyard hulk.—Press.

LORD DUNDONALD'S PLANS.—Lord Dundonald has addressed the following letter to the Times:—"Sir: You ask, in a leading article of the 20th, 'Can nothing be done to give us this summer, before the brief glories of an Arctic solstice have waned again into the long night of winter, the opportunity of striking a blow at the military power of Russia, more signal and more decisive than the capture of Sebastopol itself?' To which I reply, without the slightest risk of refutation, under the signature of any of the dozen and a half of scientific and professional persons to whom my plans have been communicated, that a navel blow

may yet be struck which would insure peace even 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 inhumanity, seeing that our ships have been attempted to be blown up, and officers and unarmed seamen, who ought to have been taken prisoners, and, if guilty, tried and punished, most inhumanly murdered. Once 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, 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 20th, to the first brigade of the Third Division; the 28th, 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 Caffir 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 qrs. 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 steambot 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 siege 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 Bristol, signed by fourteen Bristol incumbents, 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 representation of our Lord's nativity, with winged ministers on the roof of the stable; groups of figures elaborately decked with the well known appendage of Romish superstition, not excepting the symbol of the Papal supremacy, to which we must add a credence table, so intimately connected with a certain doctrine which has no countenance in our communion service, and which has been decided in our Courts of Law to be an adjunct not recognised by the Church of England. They express in conclusion the hope, that the Bishop will not countenance, by his Episcopal sanction, these studied imitations of Romish imagery, which, whatever may be their artistic skill and exact conformity with medieval standards, can only find an appropriate place within the precincts of the Church of Rome."

SABBATHARIANISM IN LONDON.—A monstrous fresco conversation, was announced for Sunday, 24th ult., in Hyde park. The artizans, mechanics, and working classes of the metropolis were invited to assemble on the right bank of the Serpentine, in order to profit 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 opinion 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, shaving, 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 howlings and groans, the fair occupants of the princely equipages who were out for their afternoon's airing. A reinforcement of police having 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 was nearly every cleared. The scene was one of the most extraordinary and animated description, and had it not been for the skillful 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 remain open, and Mivari'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 a pound of mutton trimmings, or a pint of questionable beer. If these poor chapmen were in the wrong, certainly the lordly Pharisees could scarcely be in the right. It was difficult 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 turbot, 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 whitening cream 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 fishmonger's boy the only Sabbath-breaker in the cause of Lucullus. Behind him followed the green-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 indignation 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."

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS.—We continue to receive from all parts of the country the most flattering accounts of the condition of the growing crops. In many of the Southern States the wheat has already been harvested, in the finest condition, and in greater abundance than ever before. The prospects of a very large crop of potatoes is very encouraging, and all other vegetables and fruits never appeared more luxuriant. The only doubtful crop is Indian corn, the growth of which has

been somewhat retarded by the bold, wet weather; 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. How flour can retain its present enormous rates; when the markets are so well supplied with foreign and domestic 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. Rowcroft 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."—Cincinnati Gazette.

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 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 Catholic 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 several laws regarding education. One of them provides for the reading of the Protestant bible in each school. The reading is compulsory. Another, singularly enough, provides that no sectarian teaching 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 Police 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 revivalism. 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 imprecations 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 MOB.—Milwaukee, July 13.—Yesterday, at Janesville, Wisconsin, during the trial of a man named Mayberry, for the murder of a raftsmen, named Alger, a defect in the proceedings, and impeachment of the principal witness, so exasperated a crowd of raftsmen, that they took the prisoner from the Sheriff and hung him.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on...

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON. At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS: To Town Subscribers, \$3 per annum. To Country do, \$2 1/2 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, 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...

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA.

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 Superintendent.

Table with 4 columns: Description, In 1853, In 1854, Augmentation in 1854. Rows include Total No. of pupils, Primary Schools, No. of elementary schools, No. of model schools, No. of pupils, No. of superior girls' schools, No. of pupils, No. of teaching nunneries, No. of pupils, No. of academies, No. of students, No. of colleges, No. of students, No. of pupils learning simple arithmetic, Do. compound arithmetic, Do. French grammar, Do. English grammar, Do. Geography.

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.

control of the Commissioners. In the Colleges, Model Schools, Academies, and Convents, not included in the above enumeration, there are about 2,000 pupils of both sexes, receiving superior education...

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...

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...

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...

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 ministrations of the Protestant parson.

THE ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC. Our Irish friends are always eminently successful in these excursions, and the trip of Wednesday last was no exception to the rule. At an early hour in the morning about 2,000 persons had found their way on board the boats engaged for the excursion...

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

"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 desolation. All the vices of this country are magnified a hundred-fold, and all its virtues either ignored or sneered at."

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.

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 China, or of Persia. In American institutions, there is much however that we admire; because therein there is much—indeed all that is good in them—that is based upon the old common law of Catholic England.

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...

Hiberno-Americus does but justice to the "noble 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 have those same "noble Sulpicians and devoted Grey Sisters"—that their property has not been confiscated, and that they themselves, if not driven 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.

and; that, however hostile to Catholicity, England may have been in Europe, on this Continent, she has been used by an all-overruling Providence, as a powerful protector of the Church. This 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, are to be attributed wholly and solely to the Protestantism of the latter.

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 feel as little hurt 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 perhaps 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 49. As Catholics therefore, we desire to see the power 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 take a pleasure in being vile, and whose delight is to fawn upon, and flatter those who spurn them.

A correspondent asks—"Can the Catholic Irishman become a Yankee 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 features. Yankeeism is but 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 the European, by its more complete protest against Catholicity. In all European countries, even in Great Britain, the ancient Catholic training which was once impressed upon the national character, has left 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 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?"

"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 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 to prefer the Fourth of July to the 17th of March.

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

We are glad to see that our correspondent distinguishes betwixt the Yankee and the American;—as 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 of his distinctive religious character as a Catholic, and secondly, of his distinctive national character as an Irishman. He may become an American citizen,—

that is, a member of a great political confederation— with 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. He remarks that:—

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

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 Canadian—character. If he knows not the rewards of grasping ambition he knows not his 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 small—supplies 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 happy. 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 Canada 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 unembarrassing, 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, yet 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, they 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 enterprise, 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 finest features of civilization—namely, gentleness and good manners."

Here the writer describes a highly civilized, 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 *Capricieuse* 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 place."

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 passengers.

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.
 II.
 1st p.—Hughes Felton; 2nd, Hyacinthe Hudon.
 III.
 Prize—Leandre Lefebvre.
 IV.
 1st pr.—Auguste Larue; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.
 V.
 Prize—John Leavitt.

VI.

- 1st pr.—Georges Grenier; 2nd, Charles Crevier.
 SCIENCE.
 Dissertation in French—Prize, Achille Belle.
 Physic—Pr., Ambroise Pariseau.
 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-LETTRES.

- Excellence—Pr., Joseph Royal.
 Application—Pr., Joseph Royal.
 Latin Amplification—Pr., Joseph Sorg.
 French Amplification—Pr., Joseph Royal.
 Latin Verse—Pr., Joseph Sorg.
 Latin Version—Pr., 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 Gauthier.
 Latin Version—Pr., William Desbarats.
 Greek—Pr., Edouard Gauthier.

- Orthography—Pr., Charles Lacoste.
 History—Pr., Auguste Genand.
 Calligraphie—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.
 Calligraphie—Pr., Georges Gray.

ELEMENTS OF LATIN.

- Excellence—1st pr., Olivier Archambault; 2nd, Edouard Lionais.
 Application—1st pr., Edouard Lionais; 2nd, Joseph Mayer.
 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.
 Calligraphie—1st pr., Alphonse Lapierre; 2nd, Charles Letaivre.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION—COMMERCIAL COURSE.

- Excellence—Pr., John Leavitt.
 Application—Pr., John Leavitt.
 French Orthography—Pr., Napoléon Baudry.
 Calligraphie—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—Edouard Morley.
 Diligence—Pr., Edouard Morley.
 French Orthography—Pr., Edouard Morley.
 English—Pr., Charles Bouthillier.
 Calligraphie—Pr., Edouard Morley.
 Geography—Pr., Charles Bouthillier.
 Arithmetic—Pr., Alphonse Leclair.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

- Excellence—Pr., Olivier Fauchier.
 Application—Pr., Charles Crevier.
 French Orthography—Pr., Olivier Faucher.
 English—Pr., Charles Frémont.
 Calligraphie—Pr., Olivier Faucher.
 Arithmetic—Pr., Damas Masson.
 History—Pr., Joseph Levitre.

SPECIAL ENGLISH COURSE—I.

- English—Pr., Thomas Walsh.
 Geometry—1st pr., Charles Hoyt; 2nd, Arthur Jones.

II.

- English—Pr., John McTavish.
 Arithmetic—Pr., John McTavish.

III.

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

IV.

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

V.

- English—1st pr., Matthew Lyons; 2nd, Auguste Larue.
 Arithmetic—1st pr., Honore Mercier; 2nd Matthew Lyons.
 Geography—1st pr., Matthew Lyons; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

- 1st Division—Pr., Alfred Pinsonneault.
 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—1st pr., Edouard Lionais; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.
 Commercial Course—Pr., Daniel O'Connor.
 Elements of French and English—Pr., André Ouhmet.

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 in Mr. Patrick's power to insult and calumniate their Church and Clergy:—

"We have marked the course pursued by this Hon. gentleman during the past session with no slight degree 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 cautious 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 torch of religious strife 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 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 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 fear, 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 pledged faith, and to sacrifice the well-known desires of his Catholic constituents at the altar of the phrasical 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. H. has a choice collection of Catholic books with him, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

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 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 Halifax 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.—*Herald of Monday*.

Died.

In this city, on Tuesday the 17th instant, Jas. Finigan, of apoplexy, caused by a sun stroke, aged 36 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The death of Archbishop Affre, the martyr of 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. Antoine, where Mgr. Affre was carried after he received the fatal bullet, and at the Church of the Carmes, where the heart of the heroic prelate is deposited.

QUEEN VICTORIA'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 rich in Gobelins, tapestry, Sevres 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.”

PELLISSIER 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 if 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 negotiations 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 Armoria:—“The law against convents and the Church has been successfully presented 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 of 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 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 apostasy 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 ruin.”

“Such are the thoughts which console our afflicted hearts. The word of Peter will once more triumph, however rough may be the warfare of the Jews; impiety 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 beware of discouragement and of hesitation. Harder trials are still in reserve for us. Revolution is flowing over Piedmont like a destructive scourge,

Let us be firm, full of courage and confidence, united by the bond of prayer and of charity; that no one may have to reproach us with cowardice and indolence, the vices which would most disgrace us.”

RUSSIA.

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 Eresburg, 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 have 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 Kerson 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 Rivasari 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, 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 impregnable as possible.

RUSSIAN “INFERNAL MACHINES.”—The infernal machines which exploded under the Merlin and Freesty 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 French 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 that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and restores the sufferer to life.

HOME MISSIONS.—A LESSON TO SPOONER.

(From the Tablet.)—The Tablet, a few weeks since noticed what is perhaps the most remarkable episode in the religious history of the present or any other age. The Anglican Establishment, some time since, found it imperatively necessary to send Missionaries, not to the New Zealanders 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 heinous 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 footsteps. But, bad as this is, it might be worse. If instead of the ruffianly tatterdemalions of the “slums,” it was serious proposed to teach the Catechism to the learned professors 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. While in Protestant England the beggars are barbarians, in Protestant Germany the philosophers wade in 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. 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 shred 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 super-added 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 nihilism. They preach and cherish it. Nothingness has risen into the solemn dignity of a mystic power. It is the God of the intellectual, who refuse to bend to “idols.” Philosophy, formerly so busy in destroying religion, has been of late equally busy in destroying itself.

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 hypocrites 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 religion.” This is a step in advance which Protestant England will ultimately arrive at. This, it seems, is true liberty. Endowed by philosophy, with his long-lost rights, man becomes as free as an Indian savage. Such doctrines are not unfavourable to despotism the man who refuses to obey God must obey the constable. Whereas the man who is a law to himself is the fittest to enjoy political freedom. When in Germany the advantages of Atheism were proclaimed with revolting joy by Max Stirner in a well-written book, he simply gave voice to the hidden ideas of 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 eyes of the blind.

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 Protestants, but exceedingly 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 anarchy. 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 staunch—the Evangelicals met in September, 1848, in Wittenberg.—There was another motive—as they sought to superinduce the uniform of Catholicity on

(the carcass of heresy—to purloin out 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 Protestantism to assume 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 tantamount, they felt, to a condemnation of that “reformation,” whose foundation-stone was conventual ruin. It must have been a humiliating day to Protestants when they confessed in this public manner the moral wreck—the moral distress 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 belched his bad Latin and roared his ribald oratory at the Pope amid the men of the sixteenth century.

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 Diakonissen Ein Lebensbild,” by K. Gutschow. 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 hollow-heartedness, 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 things:—

- 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.

SPIRITOUS 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 their 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 popu 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 rather than its own. The Liquor was as accessible to the Sisters of Mercy as to the Protestant nurses;—and, with the disposition and the necessity of finding some support, and some consolation from outside of themselves to sustain them in their fearfully arduous duties, the latter, if they could not have found intoxicating drink, would have taken to opium, or in the 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 it 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 their friends, at the outset of Miss Nightingale's expedition, had a fair, because a severe, field of trial in the Crimea. 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 by grinding tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusing the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled.

WAS THERE EVER A YOUNG QUAKER?

The following is the humorous correspondence between the late Rev. Sydney Smith and the Countess of Morley, as to the impossibility of there ever being young Quakers.

SYDNEY SMITH AND SCOTCH METAPHYSICS.—Though truly loving them, his quick sense of the ludicrous made him derive great amusement from the little foibles and peculiarities of the Scotch.

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."

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."

TAKING A CLERGYMAN AT HIS WORD.—A certain preacher of Universalism had been preaching in a country school-house for several successive Sabbaths, to convince the people there was no hell.

During the last war, a Quaker was on board an American 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 that hung overboard.

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

STEAMER "BLUE BONNET." THE SPLENDID NEW STEAMER "BLUE BONNET," CAPTAIN STICKLER. (Built expressly for the Trade and Travel between CORNWALL and MONTREAL), leaves Montreal the afternoons of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS.

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

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.

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 Current:—"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."

PRICE OF A BROKEN HEART.—The late Robert C. Sands sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred pounds to heal his broken heart.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

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 at its wonderful energy and efficacy.

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,

NOTICE. WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Common School, in School Section, Number Four, at Downgrille, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West.

TEACHER WANTED, FROM the 1st of July next, for one of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in the Municipality of Lacombe, County of Terrebonne, C. E.; salary \$45.

HEARSE! HEARSE!! 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 to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139 St. JOSEPH STREET.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL. THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL. THE annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER, 53 Juror Street, near Alexander Street, MONTREAL. M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal. W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

BELLS! BELLS!! THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for FIRE ALARMS.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER, Corner of Hay-market Square and Craig Street. Having recently enlarged his premises, and much extended his facilities for business, has always on hand a choice assortment of articles in his line.

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE). WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Beans, etc., with columns for item name, unit, and price.

PRAYER BEADS, SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS, STATUES, &c., &c.

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

Table listing prices for prayer beads and medals, including items like '40 Gross Jobs' Tears' Prayer Beads'.

FINE PRAYER BEADS, STRUNG ON SILVER WIRE, WITH SILVER MEDALS, CROSSES, &c.

At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c. At 3s 1/4d, 3s 9d, 4s 4d, 6s 3d, 6s 10 1/2d, 7s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s 3d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s

STATUES FOR CHURCHES FROM MUNICH JUST RECEIVED. A splendid Statue of St. PATRICK, beautifully colored, over 5 feet high, price £25.

HOLY WATER FONTS. One Case of Holy Water Fountains, at from 1s to 50s. Parties in the country can have any article in our line forwarded to them by post, or, by express, on receipt of the money.

MORE NEW CATHOLIC WORKS, JUST RECEIVED AT SADLIERS' CHEAP BOOK STORE.

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of 'Mount St. Lawrence.' 'Mary, Star of the Sea,' &c., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library. 1 Vol., cloth, extra. Price, 2 6

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sadoe and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabina; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blessed Egejus; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blessed Bernard and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justini; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecily; The Knight of Champagne; Quilma, the Moorish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Einsiedeln; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; The Monks of Lerins; Ensebia of Marseilles; The Legend of Placidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Tynasus; The Demon Preacher; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Roux; The Legend of St. Cadmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdess of Nanterre. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, MARY, MOTHER OF GOD."

with the history of the Devotion to her, compiled by the Traditions of the East; the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

"We select the following as a specimen of the Notices of the Press:—'We intended this week a lengthy notice of the first number of this work; but in consequence of a pressure of news not to be omitted, we must delay for a future occasion. We shall only say now that the original is a work of the very highest reputation; that it includes everything in record, or in tradition, about our gracious and Blessed Lady, and that Mrs. Sadlier is the translator of that original. Her name is praise enough. As to the typography and paper, the Sadliers seem to have considered this their test work; and to have spared no expense in making it what it is, the most perfect of its kind. The Life of Our Blessed Lady, so produced, will surely have a place in every Catholic household in the New World.'—American Celt.

"This very able and much needed book is not the mere biography of her Blessed Lady, enlarged from the slight sketch of her life furnished by Holy Scripture, but contains all the traditions of the East, the writings of the Fathers, and the private history of the Jews. The corrupted traditions of a promised and virgin-born Messiah preserved by Pagan nations, and all the sacred prophecies have been laboriously sought out and skillfully arranged; and when what is known by revelation and tradition has been set down, the author proceeds to give a history of the devotion to Mary, with its rise and progress in the Church. Of course it is a book which no Catholic should be without. The present translation, neatly and elegantly done, is admirably printed, upon fine imperial octavo paper, reflecting great honor upon its publishers.'—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

"The original work, from the pen of Abbe Orsini, and elegantly translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, is published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. The style of the translation is vigorous and chaste, and gives the best and most comprehensive history of the Life of the Most Blessed Mother that we have ever met. The illustration to the present number is well chosen by the artists, who select for it the moment of the annunciation, to the Virgin, of the high destiny reserved for her. The paper and typography are of a very superior description. We earnestly recommend the work to the attention of all who revere the Virgin conceived without sin, whom God vouchsafed to honor in such an unequalled degree.'—Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.

This superb work is now complete, and is offered to the public at one-third the price of the French edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings.—740 pages, Imperial 8vo.

Table listing prices for various books like 'Cloth, extra', 'English morocco, marble edges', 'Orizimaka; an Indian Story', etc.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION AND IN PRESS: The Witch of Melton Hill; a Tale (Popular Library Series). Pictures of Christian Heroism. With preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added, A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE, By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman from the Diocese of Montreal.

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

Table listing prices for books in the Popular Library, including 'Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c.', 'The Christian Virtues', etc.

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

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 28, 1854.

SOMETHING NEW! PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE."

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

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street. Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy. PATTON & BROTHER. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?

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

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

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



EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Money. Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec. These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal. Dec., 1854.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. MR. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c. The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches. N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1855.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no its 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.

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

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

"DONALD M'RAE." Answer—It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada—from Quebec to Toronto.

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

"GEO. FRENCH." "I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day. Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmonie Syrup.

"D. McMILLAN." "SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854. I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the last seventeen years troubled with the Asthma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stramonium, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two bottles of your Pulmonie Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced more benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are several people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me.

"ANGUS M'DONALD." "ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854. Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery. I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before. I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a bottle it would be no object;—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable discovery.

"L. J. LLOYD." "DANVILLE, Oct., 1854. The first dozen I had from Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did not last a day.

"A. C. SUTHERLAND." "MONTREAL, July 12, 1854. I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West—I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medicine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the colony.

"JOHN BIRKS & Co." DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 129 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS: Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall. Quebec—John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Arduin, O. Giroux. Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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