

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

NO. 52.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.)

June 30.—Lieut. William Owen, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was mortally wounded last night in the trenches of the right attack. He was in one of the covered approaches before the Quarry work, when a shell from a columbarium mortar fell a short distance in front of the parapet and bounded over among the troops. It exploded almost immediately afterwards. From some cause Lieut. Owen had not adopted the usual precaution of throwing himself on the ground, and a fragment struck him, as he was standing up, in the lower part of his body. A heavy fire was kept up all day in the batteries on both sides. The Redan has been particularly active, and also a small mortar battery in the hollow between the Redan and Malakoff hills. The Russian riflemen around the Malakoff works have omitted no opportunity of firing at any object that may become visible in the advanced trenches, although the range is very long. The 12-gun battery on the north side, nearly opposite to Mount Sapone; and the small batteries beyond, commonly spoken of as the Cossack batteries, have kept up a very active fire against the French. Inkermann, and other redoubts east of the Careening Bay ravine. The French have commenced a new work still nearer to the water of the south harbor than the small five-gun work which the Russians deserted the day after the capture of the Selinghinsk and Volhynia redoubts. Our allies appear also to be preparing the Russian five-gun work for use against the harbor, but there are no guns within yet. Lieut. Edmund Woodford, of the Second Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was wounded by a fragment of shell early in the afternoon, and died about three hours afterwards.

July 1.—It has been decided that one of our new batteries, intended to act against the Russian shipping with long guns, has been placed in an injudicious position. It will be available for use, however, as a mortar battery, and orders have been given that it should be converted into a work of that nature. We have lent two Lancaster guns to the French, for an advanced battery on the right of the Mamelon. The Russians made a demonstration in force to-day on the north side of the Tchernaya. They came out in several very strong columns, and had both cavalry and artillery with the force.

July 2.—A very active shelling fire was kept up last night by the Russians in the supposed direction of our working parties. Our casualties were very few. During the day the fire has been very slack. The corpse of the late Commander-in-Chief of the army is to be carried to England on board the Caradoc. The steamer is to leave Kamiesch early on the morning of the 4th instant. The officers of Lord Raglan's personal staff do not join their respective regiments, but also proceed to England.

July 3rd.—The wind has been blowing in heavy squalls from the north and north-east, and violent tropical-like showers of rain have been falling during the night. The water is now flowing in rapid streams down the ravines. On Saturday last, a chivalrous incident occurred on the part of the enemy, which deserves acknowledging mention. About noon, a flag of truce was hoisted from Fort Constantine, and a boat sent out under it to the Royal Albert, carrying the swords of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Yea, who were killed in the attack on the Redan. On the day of that affair, the bodies of both these officers were treated with considerable respect by the Russian soldiers during the process of rifling, nothing being taken from their persons but their money, papers, and arms—the last of which were now restored. The event of to-day has been the funeral procession of the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan, from the head-quarters house to the Caradoc, which was waiting at Kazatch Bay, to convey the mortal remains to England. As a military spectacle the funeral cortege presented numerous features of striking magnificence. There has not been much fire from the batteries to-day. The French are strengthening their new works on the East of Careening Bay. The redoubt Blanche is becoming a formidable work. The Russian 12-gun battery on the opposite side of the harbor, has been keeping up a very constant fire, with a view to impede the progress of this work, which promises completely to prevent the Russian shipping again appearing near the Bay of Inkermann. The Russian batteries on the west side of Careening Bay have also been very constantly throwing shells in the direction of this and the other French works on the east side. Our new advanced batteries in the right attack are making rapid progress. It is anticipated by our engineers that their effect against the shipping lying off the Karabelnia suburb will be very destructive. The enemy has undertaken a work of great labor. During the last two nights his working parties have been actively engaged in filling up embasures of the Korniloff bastion in front of the Malakoff Tower, and also those of a considerable

part of the Redan near the salient angle. A large quantity of earth has already been thrown up on the top of the gabions employed to block up the embasures, and also upon "merlons," the masses of solid earth between the embasures. It is quite evident that greater elevation is about to be given to the whole line of battery, so that a more dominant fire may be obtained from the Malakoff against the Mamelon Fort and from the Redan against our Quarry and other works on the right attack. To complete this operation great labor will also be required within the work. There is probably an abundant supply of timber still in the shipping yards, which can be turned to good account in the undertaking. The Russians are also seen to be busily occupied in adding to the outworks of the North Fort on the opposite side of the harbor. A new 4-gun battery has just been completed, which, though connected with the North Fort, is placed on a commanding knoll about half way between it and the cliff overhanging the Great Harbor. Two or three shots were fired from this work to-day, as if to try the range. They fell near the French advanced works on the right of the Mamelon Vert. The Russian working parties can be seen in considerable numbers returning towards sunset from the direction of the Star Fort, and marching toward the more distant camps. Every appearance tends to confirm the suspicion that the nearer encampments on the high ground above the harbor, and stretching along the line of hill to the right of the Star Fort, are those of the Russian ambulances. Although the greater number of the tents composing these camps are completely under view, and with a good telescope an individual moving among them can be readily distinguished, there is never observed the movements, or constant ingress and egress, which characterize the ordinary encampments of troops. There can be but one other explanation of their remarkably deserted appearance; if they are not occupied by sick and wounded, they are in a great measure empty, and have been left standing for some purpose of deception. There has been a cessation of the arrival of the immense convoys which used to be seen of carts conveying sacks apparently of grain. The two huge pyramidal heaps which were collected below the Star Fort have disappeared; they have been removed, it is supposed, into some of the large storehouses which exist nearer to the water, but at no great distance from the spot where the heaps were first deposited. There are eight or nine stacks, but comparatively small in size, of bags placed in a row on a level piece of ground north of the twelve gun battery. These sacks are much darker in color than were those deposited in the pyramidal heaps, neither have they any cover or protection against the weather. It is presumed that these do not contain corn or other grain. Some of these have increased in size the last few days. Vast numbers of waggons conveying gabions come in daily. Part disappear as they turn to reach the entrance of the Star Fort, but the greater part are brought towards the harbor to be transported to the south side. They are brought over in barges, and are piled to a great height above their sides. The barges are usually towed across by small rowing boats. They can be watched from the time of leaving the wharf on the opposite side until they arrive at the usual landing place in the Admiralty harbor. Sometimes they are brought to the dockyard creek, for works going on in the Karabelnia suburb. But the quantities which arrive daily on the north side are so enormous that it is difficult to guess in what way they can be employed, unless some very extensive works are going on in the town or suburbs, which the outer line of fortifications conceals from view. The increase in the size of the graveyard in the rear of the 12-gun battery, on the verge of the opposite cliff, is becoming very remarkable. This cemetery is placed at no great distance from several of the large encampments of square tents, which have been supposed to be ambulance establishments. Every morning a fatigue party of soldiers arrives at this grave-field, the men pile their arms, take off their coats, and set to work in forming one large pit or excavation. The same party appears to remain all day. Burials are frequent, and occur at all hours. The new part is extending up a gentle incline, and stretching in an easterly direction. At the western end a road passes, so that the cemetery could not be prolonged in that direction without interfering with it. A severe casualty occurred this evening among some men belonging to the 2nd battalion of the rifle brigade. It was caused by the discharge of a single gun from the enemy, and, perhaps, this mistake affords an example of the greatest number of injuries inflicted by such means during the siege. A body of men of this regiment were returning from the Quarry, and had arrived at part of a trench which for a short distance is exposed to an infiltrating fire. The Russians must have observed them and fired. Some of the men said that only a round shot was discharged; others said that both a

round shot and shell was discharged at the same moment. The Russians also fired at a party of men belonging to one of the Highland regiments who imprudently showed themselves on the open ground above the 21-gun battery, as they were returning from the trenches. The Russians fired two or three shots against the party, all of which ricocheted, after striking the ground, but no casualty occurred.

July 4.—The enemy threw a great quantity of grape and shells in the supposed direction of our working parties last night. An active fire was kept up from the batteries, chiefly of shell, against the Redan and Malakoff works. The heightening of the parapets in front of the Malakoff is progressing fast. The French covered approach, which is being advanced in the direction of the Malakoff, also seems to have made a good start last night. A very sharp fire was maintained towards sunset from the batteries on both sides. The enemy does not exhibit any want of ammunition. The French works on the east of Careening Bay have been exposed to a frequent fire during the whole day from the guns on the north side, and from the Russian batteries on the west side of the port. Major General Codrington, who has been absent on account of ill health, has sufficiently recovered to return to camp, and resume the duties of the command of the light division. The day has been fine and dry.

July 5.—The usual firing against the working parties, and shelling on both sides, occurred during the night. The fire has been chiefly directed against the works of our allies in progress on the east side of Careening Bay. The 12-gun battery on the north side has kept up a persevering fire in this direction. Fort Constantine has also fired frequently from some mortars placed on the roof. The charge given must be very heavy, as the shells have to pass across the mouth of the harbor and over the Alexander Fort and other works, to reach the French approaches against which the missiles are directed. The transport of gabions, the arrival and departure of working parties near the outworks of the Star Fort, the frequent burials, and other movements on the north side, continue as previously noticed. A body of troops was observed to march from the entrenched camp on the heights north of Inkermann this morning; they moved in an easterly direction.

July 6.—A sharp musketry fire occurred on the left about half-past eleven o'clock last night, but was of brief duration. Captain Alexander Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, was killed yesterday evening in an advanced battery of the right attack. He came out from England in charge of troop horses, and after his arrival in the Crimea, asked permission to remain for a short time to do duty in the batteries. His request was acceded to; but his services being required at Woolwich, he was about to return in a few days. When his death occurred, he was just leaving the works. The enemy had been annoying one of our working parties, and a message was sent to Captain Gordon, to request him to open some guns upon the Russians, for the purpose of directing their fire towards his own battery. This was successfully accomplished. Suddenly Captain Gordon observed a large shell coming towards the spot where he and some of his men were, and he had barely time sufficient to warn the men to shelter themselves. He himself appears to have felt a momentary hesitation as to the side of the traverse on which the missile was falling, and thus lost the opportunity of obtaining protection. While he was still standing up, the shell struck the side of the head, and he was killed instantaneously. The shell lodged near him and burst. No one else was injured; the men had thrown themselves on the ground, and were safely under cover of the traverse, immediately after receiving warning of their danger. Captain Gordon was a valuable officer, and had acted as adjutant at Woolwich. The heat has been very intense, and the atmosphere close all day. Heavy masses of dark clouds have been hovering over the mountains, and the roll of thunder has been heard occasionally. One or two slight showers of rain have fallen in camp.

July 7.—The fire from the batteries was particularly active during the early part of last night. As usual, it consisted chiefly of mortar practice, excepting in front, where the working parties were employed, and against whom grape, as well as shell, is constantly used.

The following is the latest letters from the siege; it is from the *Illustrated London News* of the 21st ultimo:—

July 4.—Lord Raglan being no more, Sir George Brown having departed on sick leave and unlikely to return, and General Eyre having resigned, few of the chiefs in command who started with the expedition to Old Fort now remain in the Crimea. If the gossip of the Camp is to be listened to, a movement is to be contemplated shortly, and officers have been requested to be in readiness to start; there is no doubt that a few days ago the whole division of ca-

valry was under orders to march and join the 10th Hussars in the vale of Baldar. Motives of health were those assigned for the change, a few cases of cholera having appeared in the camp of Karanyi.—The horses, too, would, it was said, be invigorated by the fine new grass of which the vale is full. It became known, however, that, although Varnoutka and its neighborhood were favorable for the horses, the health of the men was not likely to be improved there. The 10th Hussars had suffered severely from cholera, and it was determined not only that the cavalry camp should remain at Karanyi, but that the 10th Hussars should fall back. In the meanwhile other circumstances have happened which rendered changes necessary. The Russians, who had, it is said, received numerous reinforcements of late, appeared in force in the neighborhood of Baidar, and Omer Pacha determined on raising his camp at Varnoutka. The 10th Hussars followed the movement, and returned to Karanyi yesterday. In the works of the siege there is nothing new to describe; and this is only to say that works are proceeding for the purpose of driving back the shipping, and, if possible, destroying it. The casualties are increasing daily as we approach nearer to the town. The Cemetery—which we occupy, after having already abandoned it—is one of the dangerous places on our side; the new batteries which the Russians are constructing along the shore opposite Sapoune, inflict daily losses upon our allies. They have lost, it is said, as many as fourteen killed and fifty or sixty wounded there in one night. Captain Fyer's company met with a sad accident a few evenings ago as it left the advanced works. The men were seen crowding along the parallel, and the enemy threw a shot, which skipped from man to man, killing or maiming no less than thirteen.

Respecting the difficulties which delay the assault, a correspondent writes from the camp:—

"Some little time must elapse before anything decisive can occur. Both French and English are working incessantly on the right; but the closeness of the enemy's works does not allow of our opening the trenches by day; it is only by night that our workmen can act. But at this season of the year the nights are very short, and then it has happened that the moon has been up. It is barely two hours and a half out of the twenty-four that the works can be actively carried on. Nevertheless, it is considered necessary that our parallels should be advanced so close to the enemy's fortifications, that our attacking columns may not have to pass over more than 60 or 70 yards under a fire of grape. We are still far from the works of the place, and the space that separates us from them being quite exposed and swept in every direction by the Russian projectiles, the approaches progress very slowly."

Letters from the Sardinian army in the Crimea have been received to the 30th of June. They resemble in tone very much the correspondence from the English army at Varna last year. They complain of the heat, the insects, the Commissariat, and the cholera; but, above all, of their inactivity.—The cholera had almost disappeared, but still there was a good deal of sickness in the camp; and it was calculated there were upwards of 2,000 men in hospital when the last accounts left.

The following dispatch from General Pelissier is dated July 16th:—

"The enemy, who had for some days in vain endeavored to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower attempted last night to drive us back. They were repulsed by the First Division of the Second Corps.

"Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouts, and after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain upon the ground.

"The General of the Trenches, Vinoy, had made most excellent arrangements, which greatly contributed to this success."

A despatch received by Lord Panmure on Thursday, dated 18th of July, states that a sortie on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on our side.

The Russians do not seem to be in want of ammunition. The French works on the east of Careening Bay have recently been exposed to a frequent fire from the guns on the north side, and from the Russian batteries on the west side of the port. Their object is to interrupt the important works of our allies in progress on that point. The deserters and prisoners report that the Russian line-of-battle ships anchored in the roadstead opposite Fort St. Nicholas have suffered severely from the fire of the mortar battery on the side of the Quarantine Bay. On the 27th June a shell passed through the three decks of the Tchesmé, killing and wounding several men; and then, bursting in the hold, set fire to her for a short time. Some days before, a

projectile, fired by a French vessel, bursting in a workshop near the Artillery Bay, caused the explosion of a number of loaded shells, killed several Artillerymen, and caused such damage that the Russians have not since dared to collect together such a quantity of combustibles in one place.

(From the Illustrated London News, July 21.)

In the absence of any single event of great importance, the narrative of the war is naturally fragmentary, and composed of details which are only connected by their common relation to the good cause. From the grand scene of action, before Sebastopol, we only learn that tremendous preparations were still in progress, and that they were not so far advanced that the time for commencing another attack could be fixed, but speculation assigned a day which would fall about the termination of the present week.

Meantime, deserters say that food is falling short in the town and in the Russian ships, and that rations are being diminished; and, if this be true, Gortschakoff literally reckoned without his host in making light of the destruction of the Azoff granaries.

DECLINE OF CHURCHES;

OR, "SATAN CASTING OUT SATAN."

Under the first heading, the Puritan Recorder has a lugubrious article about the encroachments of Methodism on "the old heaven" of New England; the Puritans are threatened to be devoured by the insatiable Methodists.

"An article," says the above paper, "is going the rounds, exhibiting the statistics of a decline of the Congregational Church of Vermont, a decline not wholly attributable to emigration. How much of this decline may be due to the advance of Methodism in the former precincts of these churches? It is well known, that in some cases in New Hampshire, the fields cultivated by some of our churches have been made waste places, in consequence of the Methodists, or Free Will Baptists coming in and crippling, and, perhaps, breaking up the Congregational Churches."

We fully believe, with the Puritan Recorder, "that this is a subject which demands more attention from the evangelical denominations than it has received." It is high time for the Presbyterians to bestir themselves, as these locusts of Wesley bid fair to eat up every vestige of Calvinism, not only in the New-England States, but in many other places. They have fully succeeded in Massachusetts in carrying out their plan of uniting Church and State.

"THE METHODISTS IN MANITOWOC.

"Manitowoc can boast of a cultivated German population, such as is seldom seen in so young a town; it possesses a theatre, a Turner's hall, a singing association; and a free German press. Every class of society, merchants, mechanics, farmers, public officers, number here some educated Germans in its ranks.

"But suddenly we hear of a German Methodist society here, and see to our astonishment the walls of a Methodist meeting-house going up, and we hear that this Methodist society endeavors to make proselytes, and that even merchants and business men have favored them with contributions for their building, in order to obtain their influence and patronage.

"It is the duty of the free press to say a word upon this subject. We attack directly and without any cover this Methodist society. The Methodists proclaim themselves as that sect which ascribes to itself the purest, truest faith, and declares all that think differently heretics, with the same fanaticism as the Roman Catholic Church. As very many of our countrymen are yet unacquainted with the character of the Methodist church, we shall according to truth, and nothing but the truth, give them a description of the Methodist church as she has exhibited and proved herself in the United States; it will contribute to open their eyes and preserve them from falling in with this humbug.

"A prominent religious usage of the Methodists, are the camp meetings, to which the Methodists congregate from far and near, and where they practice such disorder, nonsense, and licentiousness, that we must really doubt whether they can be retained to the human race.

We will illustrate our position. In these camp meetings the following religious exercises take place:--

"1. The falling exercises, in which the Methodists throw themselves repeatedly with such violence on the ground that they remain lying exhausted and strengthless--all for the glory of God.

"2. The jerking exercises, in which those who are under the influence of the Holy Spirit flog each other thoroughly, and strike without regard to any part of the body. They strike each other even on the head, so that the hairs fall off. Resistance to the flagellation is considered the sin against the Holy Ghost, inasmuch as it is the Holy Ghost that flogs.

"3. The rolling exercises, in which without distinction of sexes one rolls over the other; hindered by no impediment, they roll even into morasses, or anything that comes in the way, and keep on rolling till they become strengthless.

"4. The running exercises, in which young and old run a race, till they fall down breathless.

"5. The dancing exercises, which take place not only in the open air, but also in their churches, under the cry 'The Holy Ghost is coming.' The end of this exercise is also violent prostration.

"6. The barking exercises, in which the Methodists throw themselves on the ground, walk on all four, show their teeth, and bark like dogs, nay even bite those that stand around, in the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"7. The kissing exercises, in which the two sexes kiss each other.

"We ask now, how is common sense, culture of mind, or morality possible, when men act like madmen and degrade themselves beneath the brutes? We ask what German will go to this Methodist church? and what citizen will contribute to its building.

"CARL ROESSER, Editor and proprietor of Wis. Bee."

If one-fourth of the Protestant German picture of Methodism be true, the Wesleyan organisation must conduct its blind followers at last to Utah, the Salt Lake, a type of one "burning with fire and brimstone." Apropos! we remember a good illustration of this Methodist propensity "to the Latter Day Saints." We happened, some years ago, to visit the town of Waynesburgh, Franklin co., in this State, in the vicinity of which, at the very time, a Camp Meeting was going on. Two Mormonite preachers, after much difficulty, obtained permission to preach to the Brethren. After the preaching was over, a Methodist Parson advanced to the preacher and asked him to state from what sect he derived the most converts? The Mormon minister declared that it was from the ranks of the Methodists, they most generally came.

Methodism not being an original sect, but a shoot from another, is composed of the scattered Protestants of all the different sects. It is not the most numerous of them all. Let those other religions see in time the danger, before this great Anaconda has grasped them within its fatal folds. The Presbyterian, who boasts of being proof against Catholic conversion, is the first to fall into the jaws of the monster. Wesleyanism, like a faithful index, fairly points to the Salt Lake.

The other sects then should ask themselves, now then—"Qu'allons nous?"—Where are we going?—Pittsburgh Catholic.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh, late curate of Cloyne, has been appointed to the parish of Imogeels, by the Right Rev. Doctor Murphy, Bishop of Cloyne.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. FIELD.—On Saturday July 14th, at his residence, the Rev. Michael Field, P.P. of Innoshannon, departed this life in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and forty-first of his ministry, during the last twenty-nine of which he presided over the united parishes of Innoshannon and Knockavilla. Great zeal, great eloquence, and a deep devotion to his flock were the distinguishing features of his character. He was beloved by those who knew his many quiet unostentatious virtues, and his death will long be felt by a wide circle of sorrowing friends.—May he rest in peace. Amen.

Archdeacon Wilberforce, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Marriot and lady, visited Tralee on Saturday. During their stay, they went to the Presentation Convent, in company with the Rt. Rev. Doctor Moriarty, with whom they had travelled from Limerick, and partook of an elegant collation provided by the sisterhood. The Rev. Mr. Marriot, it will be remembered, was curate of Archdeacon Wilberforce, prior to the secession of that distinguished divine from the Church of England, of which the Rev. Mr. Marriot is still a professing member.—Telegraph.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT AMONGST THE PRESBYTERIANS.—An influential meeting of the Presbyterian body, consisting of Ministers, Elders, and laymen, was held in Dublin last week, for the purpose of forming a society to be called "The Presbyterian Representation Society," having for its object to secure the election as Members of Parliament of members of the Presbyterian body. The Presbyterian Synod was held at the same period, and, therefore, there was a very large attendance of Ministers of the Presbyterian faith from all parts of the country. At the Synod a deputation of the Waldenses from Turin attended.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS ON THE TENANT COMPENSATION BILL.—An influential meeting of Irish members was held on Wednesday. They subsequently waited on Lord Palmerston to remonstrate with him on the conduct of the government last Thursday, upon the 14th clause of the Tenants' Compensation (now called "irritation") Bill, and on the absence of nine members of the government from the division.—Evening Post.

The Freeman's Journal states that a new candidate is in the field for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the person of their fellow-citizen, John Adye Curran Esq.

JOHN O'CONNELL.—The Clonmel Chronicle says, "A report is to-day current through town to the effect that our worthy representative, Captain Johnny O'Connell, the militia man, has forsaken his Clonmel constituents for the consideration of a stipend of £1,200 a year, which he is to reap from a situation in the London docks. Rumor adds that Sir Coleman O'Loughlin will canvass 'the Free and Independent' burghesses of our borough on the Whig interest, and Charles Bianconi, jun., Esq., on behalf of the Independent Opposition."

O'CONNELL TESTIMONIAL.—At a meeting of the General Committee of the O'Connell Testimonial, in Limerick, Dr. Kane in the chair; it was unanimously adopted, that the Committee hereby decides that the proposed Testimonial to the memory of the Illustrious Liberator, O'Connell, shall be a colossal statue of durable material, on a suitable pedestal, with a fountain at its base.

THE PRICE OF TREASON.—It is stated that Chief Justice Lefroy, is about to vacate the bench to make room for the Attorney-General. Mr. Keogh has brought his patriotism to a good market. It is really a fine thing to be an Irish patriot in parliament.—Fermanagh Reporter.

The Promotion of Mr. Willes to a seat on the Common Pleas bench has scarcely attracted as much notice as the singularity of the event deserves. Mr. Willes is an Irishman about 35 years of age, and has for some years been regarded as the most profound and accomplished lawyer in Westminster Hall. That is certainly saying a great deal, but! do not think that there is any man, of whatever country, who knows anything of the legal profession in England, who would traverse the statement.—London correspondent of Dublin Freeman's Journal.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—The following is an extract from a commercial letter, dated Belfast, and published in one of the Derry papers:—"During the severity of the past winter I frequently referred to the vast number of operatives connected with the linen and cotton trades who week after week left the loom for the barrack-yard. That thinning of the ranks of weavers has been felt to some extent already, and will be more apparent when the harvest sets in. There is no fear that we shall find an ample supply of labour to meet all the extra demands of farmers at the coming season, but it is probable that wages for reapers will be higher than has ever been recollected in the north of Ireland. The same may be said, too, of the upper districts of the south and west. Thanks to the wonder-working effects of the Encumbered Estates Court, and the energy of the new race of landowners or land occupiers now in possession of the soil, the old days of starvation wages have passed away, and the Galway peasant is in receipt of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and the labourer who toils in Cork or Tipperary finds himself as well paid as his brethren in Antrim or Down. Many a time and oft have we in Belfast witnessed the humiliating sight of some 400 or 500 of our poor half-clad countrymen huddled on the deck of a Glasgow or Liverpool steamer—the captain ordering every man of them to give up his shillelagh, and the poor fellows looking as though in their own land there was no room to spare for them nor any market for their labour. So far this season such emigrants are very scarce, and at length it would appear that Ireland has a harvest of her own to cut down."

ENGLAND AND IRELAND COMMUNICATION BILL.—This important bill, which is so much calculated to facilitate and accelerate the passenger traffic between the two countries, passed the committee of the Lords on Wednesday, and was ordered to be reported to the House.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—A return, ordered by Mr. Fagan, on the subject of Ministers' money, refers to Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Kinsale, and states the amounts contributed to that particular description of "black mail," during the year 1853. It appears that the amount payable in the various parishes in Dublin amounted to £9,867 19s 6d, viz; £3,488 15s payable out of houses over the value of £10 per annum, and £1,379 4s payable out of houses under the value of £10. The payments made by the cities and boroughs of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Kinsale, amounted, in the aggregate, to £5,553 9s, making a total, in all Ireland, of £15,451 8s 6d.

MAYNOOTH—FAILURE OF SPOONER'S MOTION.—The order of the day for resuming the debate on Maynooth College having been moved, Mr. Spooner proposed to take an immediate decision of the house on the question, which he remarked, was merely whether leave should be given to bring in a bill.—Lord Palmerston and Mr. Fagan objected to divide without further discussion, and the latter moved the adjournment of the debate. On a division there appeared for adjourning the debate 97, against 88—9. Mr. Kirk then moved that the debate should be adjourned for three months. The house again divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 93 ayes to 90 noes. Mr. Spooner's motion is consequently lost.

The Irish Church Missionary Society have been holding a meeting in Margate, and a gentleman, signing himself "An Annual Visitor to Margate," has circulated a spirited placard in answer to their usual statements. It cannot be too generally known, or too carefully remembered among Catholics, that these gentlemen are spending by their own confession more than £36,000 per annum on the (comparatively few) parishes in Ireland, in which they have established agencies.

THE IRISH CORN TRADE.—The Cork Constitution states that during the past few days enormous arrivals of breadstuffs have entered that port from the principal foreign markets:—"On Saturday no fewer than 27 vessels arrived in Queenstown, laden with maize, wheat, and flour from Alexandria, Constantinople, Genoa, Marseilles, Leghorn, Mazagan, Saffi, Salonica, and Trieste. These were followed on Sunday by the arrival of 15 vessels, laden with similar cargoes; and on Monday three more were added. The effect produced on the market by these large supplies has been augmented by the unusually fine weather with which we have been visited, and which encourages the prospect of early and abundant crops. The result has been a decline in prices in the city, and a disposition to avoid purchases, except in small quantities. An auction was advertised to take place yesterday of 500 barrels prepared red Irish wheat, 250 white ditto, 800 barley, and 150 tons of Mazagan maize; but it is understood that the property had to be withdrawn for want of purchasers. Reports from all parts of the country speak of the crops as in excellent condition, and the prospects of the farmer were never better than at present. At Cork market yesterday red wheat was sold at from 32s 6d to 36s, while on Saturday the same description of corn produced from 36s 6d to 38s per barrel."

THE POTATO CROP.—Mid-July is now past, and for the first time these seven years it has been rendered memorable by the absence of the fatal blight which for a succession of seasons destroyed the staple food of the Irish peasantry. The state of the weather, nevertheless, for the last week or ten days, has not been as favourable as could be wished at this critical juncture. There has been a great deal of thunder and lightning, followed or accompanied by the usual heavy showers of rain, and in some districts crops of all kinds have suffered more or less damage. Still these storms have been by no means general throughout the country, and there is yet every reason to hope for the realization of the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. The Cork Reporter thus speaks of the potato crop:—"The 12th of July is over—a day long memorable in Ireland, and bringing with it, through many a dreary year, the renewal of bitter animosities and party strife—of late, unhappily, bringing, with even more unvarying certainty, calamity of another kind, in the recurrence of that mysterious blight which has fallen so heavily on the poor man's food. Since the first failure of the potato crop in this island we believe that the date referred to has never passed without distinct and unmistakable signs that the disease in question had reappeared with greater or less severity. This year, for the first time since the fatal season of 1847, we have passed the dreaded day without, so far as we can learn, any authenticated proof of its return; and all our observations and all the reports received by us lead us to believe that, up to the present moment, the crop is in perfect health and vigour. We cannot, indeed, be sure that it is safe; but there does seem every ground for confidence in its safety, and people most given to uneasiness begin to breathe freely now the 12th of July is over without any ascertained injury. Let us hope sincerely that the trust now experienced will be well-founded.

IRISH REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.—If the emigration drain from Ireland to the United States is being gradually diminished, as no doubt it is, the influx into Ireland of American money, earned by Irish hands, is steadily on the increase. Just take a few figures in illustration of this statement. The number who left Ireland for all parts of the States, British America, and Australia, in the year 1853, was 192,609; whereas the number who left Ireland in the year 1854 did not exceed 150,209. Of these 111,095 emigrated to the United States, 22,909 to British America, and 16,203 to Australia. In 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passages as well as for various other purposes, was £1,430,000; but in 1854 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,730,000, or nearly £300,000 over what it was the previous year. In the history of the world there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and intensity of the feeling of affection and family attachment which has ever distinguished and adorned the calumniated Irish race.—Cork Examiner.

THE MOUNTGARRETT PEERAGE CASE.—The Hon. Pierce Somerset Butler, the plaintiff in the above memorable case, applied yesterday for his discharge, under the Insolvent Debtors Act. After some opposition, the Court granted the application. It is probable that this will have the effect of staying all further legal proceedings in the matter of Butler v. Mountgarrett. The gentlemen of the bar have been already considerably gainers by the litigation between the contending parties.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew has remained in London since his return from Madeira, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice. His friends will be glad to hear that his health is improved.

THE IRISH ASSIZES.—COUNTY WICKLOW.—The commission was opened by Judge Crampton, and the grand jury, having been sworn, his lordship congratulated them on the absence of crime in their county. There was literally nothing to do by counsel or attorneys in connection with the criminal business; for the only bill of any importance was one in which two lads were accused of setting fire to some corn; and the grand jury ignored it. The result was, that the learned judge soon rose, as there was nothing to do but disposing of one or two petty larcenies; and this significant fact speaks highly, indeed for the peace, good order, and tranquillity of the county of Wicklow.

TIPPERARY.—We this day have to announce a fact unparalleled, we believe, in the annals of the criminal judicature of Tipperary. At the ensuing assizes, which will be held for the South Riding in this town on the 19th instant, there are only thirteen prisoners for trial, and the heaviest offence charged is that of larceny!—*Tipperary Free Press.*

There is only one case for trial at Carlow Assizes, and of a trivial nature.

THE NEWTOWNLIMAVADY RIOT CASES.—In common with the peaceably disposed portion of the community, we had hoped that the trials arising out of the unhappy riots at Newtownlimavady last year were at an end, especially as party feeling has now subsided in that quarter. We understand, however, that thirty one cases of this description are set down for trial on the 24th inst., that new witnesses have been summoned, and that the whole affair is to be again revived. For the sake of all the interests concerned, it is greatly to be wished that some mode of amicable arrangement could be adopted, so as to avoid the irritation which this renewal of the subject is sure to produce.—*Northern Whig.*

FLOGGING IN THE MILITIA.—It is stated by the *Galway Express* that a stripling soldier of the North Mayo Militia has been flogged at Castlebar for drunkenness.

THE IRISH IN THE BATTLE OF THE 18TH.—In answer to a correspondent, the *Nation* replies:—"Yes, the only success in the last attack upon Sebastopol, and the most brilliant success of the siege, has been an Irish success. While French and English were both completely driven back, about five hundred Irish soldiers, the 18th Royal Irish Fusiliers, penetrated into the town, and for seventeen hours held their ground there, amid showers of shot and swarms of bayonets. All that heroes could do they did, and for seventeen hours they were left there unsupported, in the midst of countless enemies, to be shot down like dogs. The French General, it is said, asked Lord Raglan to support them and attempt the town through the passage they had opened—but the old Marshal refused, and left the gallant fellows to make their way out again as well as they could. 250 of them expiated that daring feat, and paid with their lives for planting the British flag the only time it ever waved over the Russian stronghold. The fact is not encouraging to enlistment in Ireland. It was also due to an Irishman that any benefit whatever was derived from this courageous attack. A Cemetery near the town was, it seems, the strategic point to be gained by General Eyre's attack, and it was gained; but after the defeat at the Redan, the English General abandoned it. An Irish officer, Lieutenant Donnelly, perceived next morning the mistake that had been made in time to occupy the place with about thirty men, who kept out the Russians until they were reinforced, and the place has since been turned into a battery."

The death of Captain Mansfield, 44th Regt. is announced, from the wounds received in the assault of the 18th of June, against Sebastopol. He was third son of the late Alexander Mansfield, of Monistown, Latten, county Kildare, and was in his 28th year.

DEATH OF AN OLD WARRIOR.—A correspondent has sent us an account of the death of Thomas Convery, a gallant old tar, 94 years of age, a native of Newry and a Catholic, who fought under Nelson at the Nile and Trafalgar, and enjoyed the generous pension of £8 per annum, to support himself and his wife, who survives him.

FORTUNES OF WAR.—A fine tall young (Irish) artilleryman, who fought at the Alma and Inkermann, passed through this city on Tuesday. At Inkermann he lost his two arms, his body having escaped untouched. Another soldier, whose business was, we believe, to feed him, accompanied the wounded man. So much for war.—*Waterford News.*

Michael Connors, says an Irish paper, invalidated of the Royal Artillery, returned to Limerick on Thursday week, with the Crimea medal and loss of both arms, from the explosion of an ordnance gun in the batteries, while ramming home the charge. Her Majesty was pleased to order him a pair of artificial hands, which cost £25, and the connecting apparatus extends to the elbow joints.

PRINCE ALBERT AND MODEL LODGINGHOUSES.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has forwarded a donation of £100 towards the erection of model lodging-houses for the poorer classes in the city of Waterford.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN THE NORTH.—On the 10th of July a strong body of the county Kildare constabulary force, under the command of Sub-inspector Galway and Head-constable Dobbs, proceed by train to the vicinity of Portadown, Lurgan, &c., in order to be present in the vicinity of those places on the 12th of July. All passed off tranquilly. There was no demonstration of party feeling amongst the adult population. A Presbyterian clergyman attended at a spot about two miles from Portadown, where a large assemblage of Orangemen were addressed by the Rev. gentleman as to the propriety of refraining from any infringement of the law. The crowd separated quietly. A few youths in the neighbourhood of Lurgan and Portadown paraded the roads, making a noisy procession. They had constructed an effigy with a caricatural imitation of ecclesiastical robes, mitres, &c. Several amongst the crowd had firearms, and amused themselves by firing at the figure. Unfortunately the man who bore the pole received a shot in the head from a musket carelessly aimed. The sufferer was afforded prompt surgical aid. No hope, however, is entertained of his recovery.

We read in the *Freesman's Journal*, that the Liverpool Orangemen had a field day on the 12th, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne. The public peace was preserved, and thousands of persons repaired to the place of meeting, Wavertree, to view the silly doings of the bigots.

Mr. Jas. Haughton, of Eccles street, Dublin, the teetotal advocate, exhorts the farmers of Ireland not to sell their grain to brewers or distillers, who convert it into liquid poison. Sell it, he says, to the miller who will prepare it to be a blessing, not to the malster who converts it to a fiery curse upon body and soul. Mr. Haughton is a humbug; but he ought to know something about the most humane way to dispose of grain. He threw many a bushel of it into the Liffey during the famine, after holding it up for high prices until it rotted!

OUTRAGE ON A CHAPEL.—John Compton, John Perry, James Harbison, Wm. Abernethy, and Henry Libburn, were charged at the Stewartstown Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, for maliciously breaking the windows of the Catholic Church of that town; but notwithstanding the positive evidence of two witnesses (Catholics) of unimpeachable character, the accused were discharged by the magistrates—Sir Thomas Staples, S. R. Magill, and St. George Wilcocks, Esqrs. Both witnesses swore distinctly to having seen the accused raise the stones and throw them at the chapel windows.

PENAL LAWS AND PROTESTANT CONVERTS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,—In my last letter I gave you the account of a Protestant Archdeacon who died calling out for a priest; to whom, however, his family refused access. You are not to consider this a rare case: it was common enough, beyond a doubt, among the higher classes during the continuance of the penal laws; it is common enough now among the lower, for the influence of landlords, and above all, the immense sums of money sent over from England, and spent in providing, in one form or another, for all who call themselves converts to Protestantism, does the very work among the poor which the penal laws did among the rich—they make it the overwhelming interest of the widow and children of any of them who has made a hypocritical profession of Protestantism, that he shall not avow himself a Catholic on his death-bed. The penal laws were strong upon this. Death sets a man out of the reach of pains and penalties. It is only through his family that he can be touched. A relapsed Papist, therefore, was specially deprived of all power to make a will; and men like Earl Nugent, whom I mentioned last week, were forced to conceal their return to the church, or their children would lose their property. There is a well-known instance in the case of the late Lord Dunboyne, the representative of a distinguished Catholic branch of the Butler family. He was a weak-minded man, who inherited the title and estates of the family after middle life, and when he was already Catholic Bishop of Cork. The Devil knows men's weak points—his was family pride. The world would be the loser if the Dunboyne family and peerage were to become extinct. This, he pleaded, would happen if he died without children (for he denied, I am assured, the claim of the gentleman who now assumes the title, and who, it is said, I know not with what truth, has never brought it before the Committee of Privileges). He therefore demanded of the Holy See permission to be secularised and to marry; and being denied, his zeal to prevent the family from being represented by Protestant heirs, made him turn Protestant himself; he married a Protestant lady, but never had heirs. Of his Protestant life stories, curious but I believe true, are told. He is said never to have omitted his Office, which he usually said walking bareheaded in the garden—his friends believed, for penance. His wife was much scandalised one day by finding him receiving the confession, *in extremis*, of a poor man who was dying without a priest. But though these things showed which way the wind blew, it was not till his death-bed that he was received into the Church. He had left a large sum to the College of Maynooth, and the object of his next heirs was to set this aside, on the ground that he was a "relapsed Papist." The matter was at last compromised, and the College got part: before that, however, there was a curious scene in court. Most of your readers must have been edified by seeing the priest carrying the viaticum in procession to the bed of a dying man, in the cities of Belgium, or of the southern nations. In Ireland nothing like this was or is possible; and it is still, I believe, carried in a small silver box, worn by the priest on these occasions next to his heart. I have been told by priests that the special reverence with which an Irish priest is usually greeted by the poor, who accidentally meet him, arises from this custom. He is so often bearing the Blessed Sacrament, when no visible token of it appears, that the custom has sprung up of greeting him, in a manner which would not be un-Christian if such should be the case. A priest attended Lord Dunboyne's death-bed, and was seen through the key hole to produce the well known silver box. The inference was that he was admitted to the Sacraments of the Church, and that his will was invalid. This had been foreseen by the lawyer engaged for the will, and when the witness described the box he had seen, the counsellor took a similar box from his pocket, and asked, "Was it like this?" "Yes," said the witness. "Gentlemen," said the counsel, turning to the jury, "this is my snuff-box; will you take a pinch, and see what poor evidence this is that Lord Dunboyne was received." After death a man might be received without penalties, and Lord Dunboyne is said to have ordered that his corpse should be decked in the robes of a Catholic prelate, and his Protestant friend returning, found it had so been done. An instance lately came to my knowledge, your readers may depend on it, which shows how similar is the effect of English gold at this day to that of Protestant laws fifty years ago. A poor woman, named Roberts, in the parish of Carigaholt, county Clare, who had been converted to Protestantism four years before, died some months back. The Protestant newspapers have made this a great case against the priest, the Rev. Mr. Hannon, who attended, they say, against the wish of the family, assaulted the husband, threatened the Protestant clergyman, and anointed her against her will. The real facts were nothing unusual. Mrs. Roberts, when she found her time come, cried out, like Archdeacon K—, "For God's sake and the Blessed Virgin, send for a priest." There is always some Catholic friend; in this case, it was a sister-in-law, to go for him. The husband and daughter were passive. The husband can prove that he sent for the Protestant minister, and retains the worldly advantage which induced him and his wife to call themselves Protestants, and thus the blame of invading a Protestant's death-bed is thrown upon the priest. He has intruded himself in spite of the wish of the family. I hear there has been a private police examination in this case, and it is not unlikely that it may come before Parliament as a gross case of priestly violence. You may, however,

depend on the facts as I have stated them. I know another case in the same parish, in which a mother secretly brought the priest to attend the dying daughter; and sent publicly for Mr. Hamilton, the Protestant clergyman; to bury her when dead. Her remark on the matter was characteristic—"Eh, now," she said, "and who is it that gets any harm? Sure if I did not, should not I lose the thing I am getting. I took good care of my daughter's soul, and I am easy; for where the soul is in the day of judgement, there the body will be sure enough, whether it is the parson or the priest that reads over her in the graveyard."

Where facts like these are notorious, as they are here, Protestantism does not gain in moral dignity by the proceedings of the proselytising societies. Grievous evil no doubt is done; for souls are lost, not by being Protestants, but by being nothing. By the way, Mr. Editor, I have often asked, is there any instance of a Catholic wishing to become a Protestant on his death-bed. We hear much of the tyranny of the Church; dit it ever tend to this? I never heard of a case in any country, whether among those who have been educated as Catholics who have joined the Church. Considering how common a thing it is for Protestants of both classes to send for a priest when dying, I think the contrast remarkable.—Your obedient servant, A SAXON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* of the latest date, says:—"We have great pleasure in announcing that Sir William Molesworth is to succeed Lord John Russell in the direction of the Colonial Office."

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—Catholic Missions form the subject of one of the most interesting chapters in the history of missionary enterprise. In heroic self-devotion and disregard of life, in fixedness of principle and submission to the dangers and hardships inseparable from their lot, no men ever excelled—few have equalled—those who have striven to extend the widespread dominion of the successor of St. Peter. But the narratives of their adventures are of a characteristic kind, and, to be thoroughly understood, must be read with a feeling of respectful toleration for their peculiarities.—*Athenaeum.*

REPRESENTATION OF LONDON.—We understand that a movement is now being made with the view of getting up a requisition calling on Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild to resign their seats for the city.—The ground on which Lord John is to be called on to resign is, that he grossly misrepresents the sentiments of his constituents on the question of the war; while the reason which is to be urged for the resignation of the Baron is, that he does not represent them at all.—*Morning Advertiser.*

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The *Scotsman* says it is more than likely that the annual visit of Royalty to this country will be omitted this year. The contemplated visit to the French Emperor in August, and the critical position of public affairs may account for this. It is now positively stated that Her Majesty may not enter Paris till Monday the 20th, remaining there till Saturday the 26th, and so avoiding the awkward questions that might arise from having a Parisian Sunday as one of the gala days.

Sir Charles Napier received a summons to attend at Court for the purpose of being installed a G.C.B. He however, declined the proffered boon. The reason assigned by the gallant Admiral, if not officially given, is well known to his friends. "I have been," he says, "censured and degraded, and have been denied the opportunity of clearing my reputation. Yet am I now offered a G.C.B.—*United Service Gazette.*

COAST DEFENCES.—Works of considerable importance for the defence of the southern coast are now in progress in Sussex, the expenses of which were set down in the Ordnance estimates at £10,000. From Romney, in Kent, to Newhaven, there were 74 Martello towers, which were erected when England was threatened with invasion by the first Napoleon. They are about a quarter of a mile apart, about 35 feet high, and fitted for one gun on a dwarf traversing platform. Each of these is calculated to hold 12 men, and underneath are magazines and stores. Near Eastbourne is the Langley Redoubt, mounting 9 8-inch guns; and the Circular Redoubt at Eastbourne mounts 11 24 pounders. A new battery is in course of erection at Cockmore; when completed it will mount 6 24 pounders. At Blatchington and Newhaven new fortifications are also being erected. The latter place is becoming a port of considerable importance, and at the mouth of the harbor extensive works are in course of construction. They are to present an angular front to the sea; internally there will be brickwork. The batteries will be composed of earth-work, 30 feet thick, rising 9 feet above the level of the eastern pier. The dimensions of the works are 112 feet from each of the angles in the interior. The magazines are of brickwork, and fifty feet square. Each front of the batteries will mount three guns of heavy calibre on swivels. At Brighton there is a battery of six 24-pounders; and thence to Little Hampton the coast is unprotected. At the latter place new fortifications have been just completed and armed.

The British people, for all that Mr. Cobden says to the contrary, are resolved to go on with this war; to persevere, in spite of losses, disgraces, and even apparently irretrievable disaster. The war may have to stand that greatest, and severest, and truest of all tests—the ordeal of failure. Success is no test. It gilds a bad cause as much as it recommends a good one. Knives and tyrants may prosper and give thanks. To suffer the loss of friends, to pay largely out of the pocket, to bid farewell to private wealth and national prosperity, to smile on disaster and welcome poverty, all for the sake of a good cause, make that cause sacred, honorable, and heroic. These are the things that bring us back to the nobility of ancient days. We cannot command success; but England is satisfied that her cause is good, and she will persevere all the more that she has to do so through many obstacles and in much discouragement. What cause so good as to have escaped those trials?—*Times.*

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—An account of the public income and expenditure for the year ended the 30th of June last past, has just been published. It shows that the grand total amount of the receipts was £61,153,840, and the grand total amount of the expenditure £73,055,171, leaving an excess of expenditure over income of no less than £11,901,331.

VISIT OF THE LONDON MAYOR TO PARIS.—The office of Lord Mayor of London has from time immemorial been considered the embodiment of dignity and consequence, and the Lord Mayor has in past years been

regarded as the incarnation of solid conservatism and sober, sterling sense.—However, even the Lord Mayor of London is not immaculate, and cannot always be depended upon to maintain the high bearing which becomes his exalted position. The present Mayor is evidently no admirer of the Maine liquor law; if we may judge from the following account given by a reliable Paris correspondent of some curious capers which he recently cut upon the occasion of an official visit to Fontainebleau:—"On this occasion the Lord Mayor and several of the Aldermen of London (who were then the guests of the municipal authorities of Paris) were accompanied by M. Edouard Thayer, whose loquacity is proverbial, and who speaks English with great fluency and correctness. After several hours devoted to sight-seeing, a splendid dinner was served up to our dear guests, to restore them a little after the fatigues of the day, at which the municipal officers of Fontainebleau were present. At first all went on harmoniously; but after a good supply of champagne had been imbibed, M. Thayer's tongue was loosened, and on the occasion of a toast offered to the union of France and England, he pronounced a discourse which, advancing from one quarter of an hour to another, gradually assumed the most magnificent proportions. The Lord Mayor was anxious to show that in long-windedness no nation surpassed the British; and scarcely had M. Thayer ended, than he arose and gave free vent to his eloquence, making a reply half as long again. But the astonishment of the guests exploded in shouts of laughter, when they perceived that the champagne, mounting into the head of the worthy civic chief, was causing him to utter the most absurd and extravagant language. This flow of words, however, far from diminishing, seemed constantly increasing, until the senior alderman, seating himself by the side of the Mayor, pulled him by the sleeve, as a hint that it was time to stop. His honor, however, took the interruption in no very good part, and with a volley of oaths of the most energetic character, requested his colleague to leave him alone. This was only a prelude to a regular 'mill' between these worthy city fathers, which all the Frenchmen present hastened to quell. The Lord Mayor, furious at the interruption, wished to fight any one with pistols at six paces. Such were the melancholy effects of the champagne upon him. But by the next day the fury of the combatants had disappeared under the influence of slumber, and M. Thayer succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between them, as they breakfasted with him at his well covered table."

THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD AFLOAT.—The steamer *Persia*, intended for the Cunard line, was launched on Tuesday afternoon (July 10), from the building-yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, on the Clyde, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators from Glasgow and elsewhere. When the engines are on board, and she is fully loaded, the weight of the immense mass will be 5,400 tons, at which time she will draw 23 feet of water. Her coal-cellar is constructed to receive 1,400 tons of coal; and besides the superb and roomy accommodation for 300 passengers, there will be stowage for about 1,200 tons measurement of goods, in seven water-tight compartments.—*Scottish Record.*

MORE BISHOPS!—The great want of the day is Bishops. Mr. Osborne some time since asked for "big bishops," that is, a sort of bagman bishop, going round the country with samples of faith, hope, and charity. We have no objection, none, to such travelling episcopacy. The Cathedral Report, however, suggests twelve new Bishops of another sort, the round dozen to have each £3,000 per annum. Bishops, with trimmings, would stand thus:—12 New Bishops, £36,000 a year; 12 New Deans, £18,000; 48 New Canons, £36,000. Total, £100,000 a year." After all, no more! And when so much good is to be done, the money ought to be had.—and after this fashion. Deal with the bishops existing as it is said certain Hebrews deal with the Queen's sovereigns; namely, sweat them. That is, put them all in a bag, and shake out of their incomes the small £1000,000 needful.

A HINT FOR THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—We are informed, says the *Bristol Times*, that it is not an unusual practice with some of our quay "imps," for one of them to purposely fall into the water, and two or three of his companions to jump in to the rescue, and thus secure both the benefit of the Humane Society's award and the luxury of a swim during the present oppressive warm weather.

The Rev. H. R. Ridley, Vicar of Stranton, repaired to Christchurch, West Hartlepool, on Tuesday, the 3d ult., to solemnise a marriage, but the bridegroom was so drunk that he sent him away unmarried.

A NEGRO FEMALE PREACHER.—One Mrs. Zelpha Shum, a "lady of color," has been preaching in the pulpits of various Primitive Methodist chapels. Her discourses are said to be much admired.

A GOOD RETORT.—Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, having mentioned in his recent work, "The End of Controversy Controverted," that relic worship was very profitable in the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Kenrick replies in his work just published, entitled "The Roman Catholic Church Vindicated,"—"I am an utter stranger to any pecuniary gain attached to it. I have visited the shrines of the saints, and bent before their images, and seen thousands perform the like acts of devotion, but I have never seen or known the smallest sum of money to be given or received on such an occasion. It is only in places like Westminster Abbey, (?) which have passed into the hands of the stranger, that money is expected for visiting the shrines and tombs of the saints."—*Boston Pilot.*

The spirit of the present age is the spirit of the intensest worldliness and self-willed pride. It is not Atheistic, like the spirit of the last age. It is not Polytheistic. It believes in two Deities: God and Mammon. And never was the imperial government of Rome more obstinately determined on making the thousand gods of its conquered provinces dwell peaceably together in the Pantheon, than the spirit of the present age is on reconciling the worship of God and Mammon. Mammon has the heart of the age; and if God would be content with a temple, (a fine one, sometimes, when it gratifies the vanity of the builders,) with the bended knee, and with the service of the lip—on Sundays; that would be an arrangement profoundly acceptable to the taste of the age; provided, also, that God's temples may be torn down, and the consecrated earth carted off to fill up lots with—whenever the age wishes to dig the deep foundations of some Mammon's temple on the sacred ground.—*Church Review.*

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on—
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

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, AUG. 10, 1855.

TO OUR READERS.

With the present number we conclude the fifth volume of the TRUE WITNESS; and embrace this opportunity, of returning thanks to our numerous paying subscribers for the support and encouragement that we have received from them, and of recommending their punctuality in making payment, to our non-paying subscribers as an example worthy of all imitation.

We had intended, with the sixth volume, to commence a new and enlarged series of the TRUE WITNESS; but owing to the difficulties that we have had to contend with in collecting arrears due to us, we have been compelled to postpone the execution of our original design for some months. We are well aware that it is to the hardness of the times, and the scarcity of money, that we must in a great degree attribute the dilatoriness of some of our subscribers in meeting our demands; and that so soon as they can, they will, faithfully discharge their obligations towards the printer. In this expectation therefore, we intend to defer any alterations in the form of the TRUE WITNESS until the first of January next; when we propose to issue the first number of a new series, considerably enlarged, and we trust, in other respects made more worthy of the support of our Catholic friends.

This will of course demand a considerable outlay on our part; but we rely upon the punctuality of our subscribers to enable us to meet it. We therefore call upon them to pay up as speedily as possible all outstanding arrears, and to take notice that the terms of subscription are—"Six months in advance." Our City collector will call upon our Montreal subscribers in a few days, and we hope will meet with a favorable reception from them.

We cannot close this notice without thanking, very sincerely, our numerous local agents for their generous and indefatigable exertions in our behalf.—We beg of them to accept favorably this acknowledgment of our gratitude for their important services to the TRUE WITNESS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Baltic arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates up to the 28th ult.—The news from the Crimea is of little importance; but, upon the whole, is far from cheering. The siege still lingers on; more apparently because the Allies cannot well abandon it, and the besieged cannot compel them to withdraw from before Sebastopol, than from any present hopes of a successful issue. The French continue to push their approaches towards the Malakoff; but, according to the Times' correspondent, the Russians still maintain the superiority of fire, and on the night of the 12th July destroyed a French battery erected betwixt the Mamelon and the Malakoff. The siege works have consequently again "received a check." The Russian garrison have also made one or two pretty smart sorties, with the result of which Gortschakoff professes himself satisfied; whilst the French make but light of it.—Something is expected shortly from the fleet; and a rumor in Paris asserts that the late preparations are not intended for an assault upon Odessa, but for a dash at Sebastopol by land and sea simultaneously. General Simpson has tendered his resignation, but reports the general health of the army good, and the cholera on the decrease.

In the Baltic, nothing has occurred. There have been consultations betwixt the French and British Admirals, from which it is suspected that something will shortly be done somewhere.

Sir William Molesworth's appointment, as Colonial Secretary, is confirmed. It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued about the 16th inst.—Austria seems more than ever inclined to make common cause with Russia, and her wavering policy is causing general uneasiness.

There have been serious Protestant riots at Louisville; during which the inextinguishable hatred that the Yankee Protestant naturally entertains towards the Catholic Irishman was strikingly displayed. Many Catholics were brutally murdered by their Protestant oppressors. Particulars in our next.

The Church—the Anglican organ of Upper Canada—hitherto published at Toronto, has changed hands, and upon the 3rd inst., made its first appearance from Hamilton; where, for the future, this champion of Church of Englandism will have his abode.—The editor breaks ground in his first number with an article against the "Immaculate Conception" of the

Mother of God; having been greatly "edified by the study of the Abbé Laborde's masterly work on the 'Impossibility of the Immaculate Conception.'" Not having seen the Abbé's work, we are unable to say if our cotemporary of the Church quotes its title correctly; if he does, it seems that the Abbé must have undertaken to defend a very hard thesis—viz., that it is impossible for the Omnipotent to create a pure creature.

The Church also favors us with a specimen of the argument resorted to in Abbé Laborde's "masterly work, with which he has been so highly edified."—"I am required"—says the Abbé, as quoted by the Church—"to believe at the same time these two things—(1.)—that, the Immaculate Conception is a dogma of the Catholic faith, and of ALL AGES—since what is not of all ages cannot be Catholic; and (2.) that the belief in this dogma is, nevertheless, entirely modern." The Abbé's case is undeniably a hard one, and he has good cause to complain of the injustice of Rome towards him in particular; for not so does Rome behave towards any others of her children. By none of them, save this poor, dear persecuted Abbé Laborde, does she require it to be believed that the "Immaculate Conception is a dogma of the Catholic faith, and of all ages—and that the belief in this dogma is, nevertheless, entirely modern." Rome requires no such belief of her children; all that she requires them to believe is, that, though the explicit definition of the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception" is entirely modern, the dogma itself is old, and has ever been implicitly held, from the first centuries of the Christian era. The Church will, we trust, be able to perceive the immense difference, betwixt what the Catholic Church requires of all her children in general, and what she requires of the poor Abbé Laborde in particular.

For instance, the dogma of the "consubstantiality of the Son to the Father" was only explicitly defined for the first time in the IV. century; though the dogma itself had been implicitly held from the beginning. So with the Personality of the Holy Ghost—and His Procession from Father and Son. These were always, and in all ages, dogmas of the Catholic Faith; implicitly held by all the faithful, though not explicitly defined, before the IV. and later centuries. The faithful were then required to believe of these dogmas, what the Catholic of the XIX. century is required to believe of the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception;" not that the dogmas themselves, but that the definitions thereof, were modern.

"We will not"—says the Church—"accept any thing as the Truth that cannot be proved from Scripture, and the Fathers of the three first centuries.—We believe that the doctrines of Jesus Christ, were fully and entirely embodied in the Bible by our Blessed Lord Himself, and by His apostles." It is very well for the Church to say he "will not" believe this—and "he believes this;" but can he give any reason for his refusal to believe in one case, and his easy credulity, not to say an idle superstition, in another? Why stop with the writers "of the three first centuries?" And if admitting them as of any authority in matters of faith, why not extend the same indulgence to the writers of the IV., V., VI., and succeeding centuries? The Fathers of the earliest centuries of the Church's existence, were unless miraculously preserved from error by the presence of the Holy Spirit, just as likely to err, and therefore as unworthy of credit, as the writers of the succeeding centuries; and if the Lord, in fulfillment of His promises, was present with His Church "in the three first centuries," continually assisting her, and leading her into all truth—why—when—and in what manner—was this supernatural presence withdrawn from her A.D. 300? The Church should be prepared to give every man a reason for the faith that is in him; but we defy him to give any reason why he should yield more deference to the Christian writers of the second and third centuries, than to those of the fourth, fifth, and succeeding centuries. The Church, unless miraculously assisted, was just as liable to fall into error in the first century of her existence, as in the XIX.; and if miraculously assisted in the one, what reason have we to believe that He, Who promised to be with her all days, even to the consummation, has deserted her now?

Were it not impertinent, we should also like to ask of our, at one moment sceptical, at another easily credulous, cotemporary, what reason he has for believing that all, or any part, "of the doctrines of Jesus Christ were embodied in the Bible by our Lord Himself?" We pause for a reply.

A few lines lower down, our cotemporary confesses his "pious belief" that the Blessed Virgin "was made pure through the operation of the Spirit by the conception of our Saviour;" though that, by the operation of the same Spirit she should have been "made pure," from the first moment of her existence, seems to him a thing utterly impossible, and a monstrous Popish delusion. We will not enlarge upon the fact, that, to Omnipotence, it is as easy to make a pure creature, as to make an impure creature pure. We will content ourselves with asking him, where in the Bible does he find authority for his "pious belief?" In his version of the Scriptures, we read that, before the "conception of our Saviour," the Angel Gabriel addressed Mary as already—"highly favored—blessed amongst women;"—and as having "found favor with God."—ST. LUKE i., 28, 30. A form of salutation certainly not appropriate towards one in a state of mortal enmity with God—as Mary must have been when the Angel first addressed her, if she was conceived maculate, or subject to the curse of Original Sin—and if it was only "through the operation of the Spirit by the conception of our Saviour," that she was "made pure," or that the stain of Original Sin, wherewith her soul was defaced, was blotted out. St. Paul tells us that all are by nature the children of wrath.—Eph. ii., 3. If then the

Blessed Virgin was only "made pure" from the curse of Sin—"by the conception of our Saviour," it is certain, if St. Paul speaks truth, that when the Angel first addressed Mary—that is, before "the conception of our Saviour"—she was still "a child of wrath," and therefore not "highly favored"—not "blessed"—and not in "favor with God." It is evident therefore that Mary must have been "made pure" before, and therefore not by "the conception of our Saviour."

The Church professes respect for the opinions of the early Fathers of the Church. We recommend him to study their writings; and he will find that; on this point, they are agreed—that greater and more glorious privileges were accorded to Mary than to any other Saints, or favorites of the Lord. Now, in the Bible, our cotemporary will find it written that Jeremias, and St. John the Baptist, were cleansed, or "made pure," in their mothers' wombs.—JER. i., 5; ST. LUKE i., 15; and were therefore born Immaculate; the "Immaculate Nativity" of the latter is also decreed by Act of Parliament, which enjoins the observance as a Feast, of the 25th of June, by the Anglican Church. What reason then can the Church assign, why we should believe with him, that Mary was conceived and born under the curse of sin, and so remained, a "child of wrath," and a servant of Satan, for many years of her life—whilst Jeremias and St. John the Baptist were cleansed from their mothers' wombs, from the first instant of their birth?—or how shall we reconcile this "pious belief" of the Church, with the Christian faith, that Mary was "highly favored" above all the children of Adam?

To have been only equally favored with others, God's Saints, Mary must at least have been sanctified, that is, "made pure," or Immaculate, in her mother's womb, or before her birth. But this is not recorded in Scripture; and therefore the Church cannot, or rather "will not," believe it; for it is the will, rather than the intellect, which is in defect with our Protestant cotemporary. Neither can he believe that Mary was "made pure" at any time betwixt her birth, and the visit of the Angel; for neither is this recorded in Scripture. He must therefore admit, either—that, from the instant of her conception, Mary was "made pure" by the special privilege and Grace of God, and in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ the Saviour of the human race—which is the Popish dogma of the "Immaculate Conception"—or, that when the Angel Gabriel first saluted her with that homage or worship, which Catholics still delight to render unto her, she was still a "child of wrath"—foul with the loathsomeness of Original Sin—therefore the object of abhorrence to Him whose eyes are too pure to behold iniquity—and that therefore the message of the Angel, "thou hast found favor with God," was a lying message.—There is no escape from this dilemma for him who denies that Mary was Conceived Immaculate, and who will not believe anything that is not recorded in Scripture; for it is not written in Scripture that, at any time betwixt her conception, and the Angelic Salutation, the Blessed Virgin was "made pure."

Miss Nightingale's mission to the military hospitals in the East has turned out a total failure. That high minded lady, saddened, and sickened at the disgusting scenes of immorality and bestiality which she was doomed to witness, but was unable to remedy, has as our readers are aware, abandoned her attempt to organise a body of Protestant Sisters of Charity. She has returned home; and were it not for the Catholic Sisters who still remain at their posts, our wounded soldiers would be left to the tender mercies of these harpies, known in H. M. Service as "Hawlar Hags," or professional hospital nurses.

The reason assigned for Miss Nightingale's withdrawal from the work which she had so nobly undertaken is, the insubordination and incorrigible drunkenness of her hired assistants. It seems, however, that drunkenness was the least of the failings of these interesting creatures; and that their incontinence and habitual licentiousness, not only caused fearful scandal, and led to many dissensions betwixt Miss Nightingale and the other Protestant ladies, who with her had undertaken the hopeless task of setting on foot a Protestant Sisterhood—but at length compelled the stout hearted leader of the expedition to abandon in despair her generous efforts to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of the sick and wounded British soldiers.

God forbid that we should triumph over, or that we should take any pleasure in, this melancholy and humiliating termination of, we believe, the first Protestant attempt on record to show that Protestantism was not altogether the barren tree that it had been represented; but that it too could bring forth fruit worthy of competing with the choicest products of Catholicity. But though we may not rejoice or triumph over the ridiculous finale of the Nightingale mission, we may point to it as another and very profitable lesson;—as a proof of the insufficiency of philanthropy, or natural benevolence, to do the work of charity, or supernatural grace.

For whilst the Protestant expedition, supported by all the assistance that Government could give it, cheered and encouraged by the loud plaudits of the world, has utterly failed, the Catholic missions to the military hospitals still continue their labors of love and mercy; and the field which Miss Nightingale has reluctantly found herself compelled to abandon, as demanding labor beyond her strength, is still occupied, and successfully tilled, by the humble, unassuming, and by men unknown and unrecompensed Irish Catholic Sisters of Charity. Amongst them are to be found, ladies as highly educated, as delicately nurtured, as unused to scenes of bloodshed, or rioting, as were Miss Nightingale and her brave companions. No Government patronage is extended to the

former; no press publishes their names to an admiring world; no eye but God's is upon them; and no pen, save that of Angels; records their noble deeds, their silent heroism, their daily, hourly martyrdom.—Yet they, the Catholic Sisters, remain firmly, unflinchingly, at their posts, which the others have been at last, after a wearisome and hopeless struggle, compelled to abandon. Surely in this, if the Catholic has no right to triumph, he may at least find abundant cause to thank God, that He has been pleased to glorify His Holy Name, and to acknowledge as His own the Church which He established.

And Protestantism too! should it not take a lesson from these things? Can it not see that God is not with it?—and that its offerings will not be had in respect by Him who accepted the sacrifice of Abel, but rejected that of his brother Cain? Naturally, our Sisters of Charity are but poor, weak, tender women; as unable, as Miss Nightingale, and her companions, to fulfil the rude task assigned to them. Nay, perhaps far inferior—for who shall deny to Miss Nightingale the possession of every natural good quality?—a stout heart and a kind one, disinterested philanthropy, and a marvellous energy, combined with a no less marvellous prudence? In worldly gifts, in natural endowments, Miss Nightingale may have far excelled the humble Irish Sisters of Charity. Yet one thing lacked she. That grace which cometh from on high; that supernatural strength which is to be found only in that supersubstantial bread with which the Church daily nourishes her children from her Altars. In that heavenly manna, in that supernatural food, is to be found the secret of the supernatural strength of the Catholic Sister of Charity.

"Why have we no Sisters of Charity like our French Allies?"—was a question asked in the London Times nearly a year ago, when the neglected sufferings of the British wounded at the battle of the Alma, were contrasted by the English press with the attentions lavished by our brave Catholic allies upon their maimed soldiers. For a brief moment it was thought that Protestantism, too, might have Sisters of Charity; and when Miss Nightingale's expedition to the hospitals started, the Protestant press seemed confident that its brilliant achievements would soon throw the labors of the Popish Nuns into the shade. Little more than six months have elapsed—and the Protestant mission is an acknowledged failure; its organisation broken up; whilst its leaders, dispirited and disgusted, have returned home. "Protestantism"—writes Fauber Gloriot in the *Univers*—"has here to suffer most humiliating checks"—

"You have heard of its efforts to emulate the devotedness of our Sisters, by a counterfeit institution of Protestant Sisters, destined for the service of the hospitals. This attempt has served only to show once more, that, outside of Catholicity, there can be no true devotedness such as is necessary for charitable institutions. These ladies arrived here, with a numerous retinue of servants that they called nurses, and who alone are charged with the care of the sick. As might have been expected, enormous scandal happened.

"The directresses, in their turn, ended by quarrelling, and confusion and anarchy precipitated the dissolution of this association. Alongside of all these disorders, and scandals, the English soldiers see the Irish Sisters of Mercy, who have been sent here, giving the example of union, of self-denial, and of devotedness without measure. Believe it, it proves the most efficacious kind of preaching; and so conversions are numerous, but they are obliged to keep still respecting them, to avoid exciting the jealousy of the Protestant ministers."

In the last number of the *Montreal Witness* our cotemporary referred with much complacency to the fact, that, at a trial of the ploughs of different nations, the ploughs of Protestant England stood first, whilst Popish ploughs were the worst of any. The conclusion, though not expressed, is irresistible—that, as the ploughs, so the religions of the respective countries. Good ploughs, well made harrows, and ingeniously constructed threshing machines, are of course—no Christian will be so bold as to deny it—unmistakable proofs of the Grace of God. Yet would we venture to propose to our evangelical cotemporary another test of the comparative merits of Protestantism and Popery—viz., that afforded by the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Allied Armies in the Crimea. In one army—that of the Catholics—he will see the soldiers in hospital well taken care of; all their wants, spiritual and bodily, supplied by a well organised, and well conducted body of voluntary nurses; serving, not for the sake of fee or reward in this world, but out of love to Him Who, for our sakes, became poor. In the hospitals of the other—the Protestant army—he will see, on the contrary, scenes at which humanity shudders, and which, if not related by a Protestant press, could scarcely be credited of a nation calling itself Christian. He will see our brave soldiers—left to die like dogs—their wounds undressed, their groans unheeded, and their souls neglected.—Yet, not altogether. For there too he will see, though in far inferior numbers, the same gentle Sisters, as those to whose presence the comfort of the French wounded must be attributed—and but for whom the British and Irish soldier, in his sickness and in his sufferings, would be abandoned to the cruel mercies of the disgustingly dirty, gin-drinking, God-blaspheming, hirelings, who have exchanged the profession of prostitutes, for that of nurses in the military hospitals; or rather, not exchanged altogether, but who carry on their old trade under a new name. These indeed Protestantism can furnish us with in any quantity; but it can give us no Sisters of Charity.

DECLINE OF POPERY.—The *Christian Guardian* of Toronto—Methodist—publishes a correspondence from the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, which, as coming from an inveterate foe of Catholicity, and as illustrative of the progress that Popery

is making on the Continent of Europe, is highly interesting to the Catholic. We make one or two extracts. The writer, to the question which he proposes—“What is the actual condition of Popery in France?”—replies:—

“It cannot be denied that it has had, under the present Imperial regime, a general renaissance—a thorough revival.

“The superficial evidences of the fact are everywhere seen. I saw Popery in France twenty years ago, under Louis Philippe. To-day the religious aspect of the country is quite different. The churches are crowded, not only with women and children, but with more of the substantial bourgeoisie—the middle class citizens—than have appeared in them at any earlier date since the Revolution of 1789. It is not an unusual sight to see in the great churches at Rouen, Paris, Strasburg, &c., from five to even eight thousand people upon their knees, before the canonised idols with which Popery has studded its temples. The spectacle is not without its poetic effect; it is sublime even, these mighty masses, prostrate in the old mediæval cathedrals, amidst the incense of the altars, and the choral thunders that resound above them, from the opposite ends of the church. It is admitted by old travellers here, that never, during the present century, were the churches fuller.

“And these things are going on everywhere, and almost continually in France. They are even more rife in the remotest parts of the country, especially in the South. The churches are not only open from morning to night everywhere, (this was always the case, as in all Catholic countries), but they are continually occupied. Some sort of service seems continually in process. The priests are everywhere awake; they are incessantly at work; you meet them not only about the chapels, but at almost every corner; passing to and fro in their black habiliments. Their example is worthy of the imitation of the Protestant ministry; and is, alas! not a little in contrast with that of the latter throughout most of France. They are especially indefatigable in their labors among the children of the common people; they gather them into schools, they catechise them, and seem incessantly to be preaching to them in nooks and corners of their cathedrals and great churches.”

Let the reader compare this picture of Catholic France—with its churches always open, and continually occupied—with that given in the TRUE WITNESS of last week, of Protestant England—with its churches closed for six days of the week; and even on the seventh, when opened for an hour or two, scarcely a quarter filled. The contrast is striking indeed, and is worth a folio volume of controversy.

“Are we a Free People?” asks the *New York Freeman's Journal*. Yes—certainly—if blathering about “freedom—civil and religious liberty—happy homes and altars free—the land of the free and the brave,” &c. &c., is one and the same thing as freedom itself, the fellow-countrymen and fellow-Catholics of the *New York Freeman* are a “free people.” However our cotemporary furnishes us with data by means of which we are enabled to answer his question.

“Two powers”—according to the *Freeman*—contend against the constitution of the United States—a constitution against which, in theory, there is nothing to be said. “On the one side, the individual assumes to set up his own crude views against the recognised interpretation; whilst on the other, the despotism of the majority seeks to overrule the plainest provisions of the organic laws—to encroach on the natural and inherent rights of the family and of the individual, and to trample on the reservations rendered inalienable by time and universal concurrence. The despots of the *Tribune* cry out for prohibition by law of intoxicating liquors, and inquire—“why we cannot dispense with all these private charitable schools, and put every child in the City under the authority of the Common School Superintendants, with compulsory power to compel every one to attend a Ward School. To such lengths do they push their theory of State despotism.”

In a country where such despotic views obtain—though in them there is nothing but what is a logical deduction from the Massachusetts' principle of State-Schoolism—it is hardly necessary to ask the question—“Are we a free people?” No, Sir, decidedly you are not. Again, the *N. Y. Freeman* calls upon his readers to “Look at this picture!”

“ANOTHER CASE OF ABDUCTION BY CATHOLICS.—Laura Connelly, a young girl about fourteen years of age, living with Mr. Linnell, of this city, was forcibly carried away from his house yesterday morning about sunrise; and, in spite of her cries and entreaties, her abductors succeeded in getting her away. It is supposed she is at present secreted in some part of the city. The girl has been living with Mr. Linnell for more than one year, and was a great favorite on account of her strong attachment to his family. Her mother and stepfather are supposed to be implicated in this heartless affair, and the cause of such extraordinary conduct on their part is attributed to the girl having manifested a disposition to attend a Protestant Sabbath school.”—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal*, July 21.

“And then look at this from another paper:—

“A Roman Catholic Convent Case occupied the attention of the Court at Chicago, July 19th. A *habeas corpus* was issued to Sisters de Sales, one of the sisters of the Roman Catholic Convent, otherwise ‘Sisters of Mercy,’ so called, of the city of Chicago, commanding that they bring the body of Mary E. Parker before the Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. The young lady was brought into court, where she appeared to remain under constraint, but conversed with her counsel for a few moments without removing from the neighborhood of the Lady Superior. The Court took the young lady aside, conversed with her for some time, and then stated that Miss Parker, although on some accounts unwilling to remain in the convent, was not willing to leave it until her father returned to the city, and that she was not in the fear of returning thither; that the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued solely for the benefit of the young lady, and, as she declined to avail herself of the liberty asked for therein, the Court would merely state that she was at liberty to go where she pleased. Miss Parker and the respondent then retired together, and the young lady returned with the Lady Superior to the convent.”

“From all that which, if Know-Nothing laws and morals were to have sway, we are to learn—1st, that if the parents of a child of fourteen years are dissatisfied with the moral influences to which she is subjected, and take her away, it is a case of ‘abduction’;—but 2nd—that if any unauthorised person, a graceless scamp, perhaps, who wishes to accomplish the ruin of an inexperienced school-girl, takes measures to get her away from the school, and the teachers to whom her parents have committed her for education and safe-keeping,—it is a case of ‘rescue from incarceration in a convent.’

“When are we going, finally, to be done with such nonsense in grave matters? Our legal provisions for the real security of personal rights ought not thus to be fooled with. Let the fable of the silly shepherd-boy, be meditated, who called ‘wool’ so often that when the wolf did come every one disregarded the cry, and the flock were torn to pieces.”—*N. Y. Freeman*.

No, Sir, decidedly “you are not a free people.”

The *Quebec Gazette* circulates a cock-and-a-bull story about His Lordship the Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec—and how he was guilty of an outrage upon some lady passengers, by turning them out of their cabin. As this falsehood, if uncontradicted, might not be without its effect upon the minds of persons ignorant of the real facts of the case—we take this opportunity of giving the *Quebec Gazette* the lie; and of explaining the circumstances out of which our mendacious cotemporary has trumped up his ridiculous story.

M. Baby, owner of the steamer *Advance*, ordered her to Rimouski, expressly for the accommodation of His Lordship and suite, who were returning to Quebec after an episcopal visit to the rural parishes of the Diocese; the ladies' cabin also was, by the owner's orders, set apart for the reception of His Lordship, who was suffering under severe indisposition, in consequence of which he was obliged immediately upon his arrival in town, to seek rest and medical advice in the General Hospital. Some ladies who took a passage on board the *Advance*, were forewarned of the arrangements that had been made; and told that, in consequence of the instructions of M. Baby, who had sent his steamboat particularly for the accommodation of the Bishop, they could not be accommodated with the usual cabin. These are the simple facts of the case; and we leave our readers to judge how far they bear out the malignant aspersions of the *Quebec Gazette* upon a Catholic Prelate, whose zeal in his Master's service, is not more remarkable than is his humility and disregard of self.

“If the principle of secular education is to be departed from”—says the *Toronto Colonist*—“let all participate in the privileges resulting from the abandonment; with what justice can the right to establish separate schools be withheld from the Presbyterian, the Methodist, or the Churchman, the Baptist, the Unitarian, the Jew, or the Mormon—when granted to the Papist?”

Our cotemporary must look to Mister George Brown, and the leaders of the Liberal party in Upper Canada, for an answer to his question. We, Papists, have nothing to do with it. It concerns not us; for we have never contended for the principle of State-Schoolism—for we have never asserted the justice of taxing any man, be he Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Christian, Presbyterian, Mormon, Anglican, or Methodist, for the support, either of a religious, or educational system to which he is conscientiously opposed. But the *Colonist*, and his Non-Catholic brethren, cannot expect that we shall force separate schools upon them. If, when they move in the Legislature for the recognition of their rights, they receive the support of the Catholic vote, it will be all that they have any right to demand from us. Up, man, then, and bestir yourself. But don't sit with your hands folded all day bewailing the consequences of your own apathy. And, above all, don't make their activity a reproach to your Catholic fellow-citizens. They have obtained separate schools by their unceasing efforts to throw off the tyrannical system which you and yours have long attempted to impose upon them; and it is only upon the same terms that you will ever be able to get rid of those chains which now, for the first time, you find galling, and which you would still bear tamely if Catholics were still compelled to bear them with you.

The *N. Y. Times* complains of the increase of crime and criminals in the State of New York.—“Any one,” he says, “who adds up the column of State Prison inmates, annually reported by the Inspectors, perceives that the convict population of the Empire State surpasses that of many thriving villages. If to the total be added the inmates of county jails, and city prisons and penitentiaries, the number will equal the population of more than one incorporated city of the State.”

We often receive letters from subscribers complaining that, for several weeks, they have not received their papers. We would beg of them in future, whenever they do not receive their paper regularly, and on the very first occasion that presents itself, to write to this office complaining of the irregularity; and not to allow, several weeks to elapse, during which the evil must go unredressed.

The fault, as we have often said before, is attributable entirely to the dishonesty of the hands in the country. Post Offices; who intercept and destroy such papers as they please, trusting that the difficulty there is detecting their knavish practices, will secure to them impunity.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.—The election terminated on Thursday last, and resulted in the return of M. Eranturel by a majority of 417.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—We understand that this corps intend leaving New York on or about the sixth of September next, on their tour to visit this City and Quebec. The Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, on whose invitation they come, are doing every thing in their power to secure them a worthy reception. We hope our Quebec friends will be prepared to give them a hearty welcome.

“An ‘Irishman’ in our next.

D. McGee, Esq., has been making a short tour in Canada; noting down the most prominent features in its material and moral condition. The result is embodied in a letter in the *American Celt*; which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers:—

Ottawa, C. W., July 30th 1855.

I have just traversed in three directions, one of the most remarkable regions in the New World. By looking at an Ordinary School Atlas, the reader will be able to follow my route from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara to London, from thence to Goderich on Lake Huron, eastward along the Huron shore down the river and Lake St. Clair to Detroit, from Windsor, (opposite Detroit,) via Chatham back to London, thence to Hamilton by rail, and Toronto by boat. I have also seen the Ottawa Valley, and have now a pretty fair knowledge of “the lie of the land” on this side of the line. At present I will merely sketch its surface, reserving the results for the promised articles.

London may be considered the central point of the triangular peninsula, of which the Ottawa is the perpendicular, Lake Erie the base, and St. Clair and Huron, the hypotenuse. Abutting on the best navigation of the north, and containing millions of acres of the best wheat land, no wonder that the region is fast filling up, that London within ten years has sprung up from its wooden beginnings to be a brick-built city of some 16,000 inhabitants. I was amazed at the regularity of its streets, the solidity of its houses, and the activity of its trade. Though I had long ceased to think that Canada was a wilderness, where you could not “see the wood for the trees,” I certainly was not at all prepared to find in this neighborhood so thriving a little city.

Our people in London enjoy the inestimable advantage of having literally a Father, in the person of the Very Rev. Dean Kirwan. This wise and excellent priest is long known in this place. His experience and advice have been of vast service to his still increasing congregation. Strangers, in a strange land, they have always found his door open, and his personal services at their command. He has now what must be the rare satisfaction of seeing around him, one of the most united, orderly, and influential congregations in Canada West. Men like Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. Kiely, Mr. Egan, Mr. Norris, and Alderman Darby, exercise their silent daily influence on the whole community, and win respect from the most unwilling sections of society. Yet all these men have made their own way in this quarter; have earned fortune and honor simply by striking in at the right time, and growing up, year by year, with the growth of the new city.

Chatham and Brantford are about equidistant from London, the former lying south, on the road to Detroit. Our countrymen in those towns are less numerous than in London, but several of them are found possessed of property and influence. I am under many obligations to Mr. Flood, and Mr. Curtin, of Chatham, to the distinguished Collector of Brantford, Wm. Murphy, to Mr. Dalton, Mr. Comerford, the Mayor, Mr. Matthews, and other citizens of Brantford. Short as were the visits I could pay, they were long enough to enable me to gather some useful information, and to lay the foundations of an acquaintance, which, I hope, may ripen into friendship. It is time that Irishmen on both sides of the line should be brought more into contact, should learn to sympathize intelligently in each others' fortunes.

The city of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, was the next stopping place. It fronts on a deep basin, completely land-locked by a dry bar, through which a short, wide channel gives access to the lake without. The ground plan is almost a perfect level, from the beach to the foot of “the mountain,” which ranges along north and south, some 400 feet above the level of the city. The foundation, as at Cleveland, and elsewhere on the Lake shore, is a fine dinsty sand, which flies in clouds, (unless after rain), and which is very disagreeable. Though a place of great enterprise, its streets are not yet well laid down, nor are there any City Water Works, from which they can be cooled and damped. In 1836, this town had less than 3,000 inhabitants; in 1854, it had 20,000. It has communication by railway with New York in twenty-four hours, and with Chicago, in about the same. Its Churches, Schools, and Warehouses, will, for elegance and size, compare with most of ours. Its “merchants are the honorable of the Province.” I mention the great wholesale houses of Kerr & Co., and of MacKellar & Co. The former is but little behind Stewarts in extent, and in the completeness of its stock. There are other large wholesale houses in other departments, among which I may mention that of my friend, D. Murphy, whose business last year, I have heard in Toronto, would, in dollars, amount to nearly half a million. To Mr. Murphy, and Alderman Thos. Grey, one of the guardian spirits of every Hamiltonian interest and enterprise, I am indebted for much kindness and much practical information about their section of the country.

From Hamilton to Toronto, by boat, is made in a little over two hours. This city also stands on the level shore of Lake Ontario, and has its dry bar, which, however, leaves a natural channel open. Its growth has been almost as great a prodigy as that of Chicago. The ratio of increase has been 95 per cent. until, what twenty years ago, was the petty village of “Little York,” has now become the flourishing Capital of Canada West, with 40,000 inhabitants, a University, a College, (Catholic,) two Cathedral Churches, the Provincial Courts of Law, Schools, Commerce, and daily newspapers, equal to the best of those in the States. The Catholic population is estimated at 14,000; they have two journals, a separate school system, and a laborious and effective clergy; who always go abroad—even on the 12th of July—in Roman collar and soutain. The Count de Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto, being absent on an episcopal visitation of his diocese, I had not the honor to see, but in the Very Rev. Mr. Molony, and Rev. Mr. Brynere, I found his not unworthy representatives. It was a satisfaction to me, to learn from them, that the Right Rev. Bishop had been kind enough to express his approbation of

my occasional, and, I fear, rather fruitless efforts, to advance the interests of religion and society, on this, as well as on the other side of the Lake.

Speaking of the Orangemen, I am now at their headquarters, and have been the past three weeks inquiring into their principles and actions. I feel bound to say, that I believe we make two cardinal mistakes in the U. S., in regard to the Orangemen in Canada. I. We are totally mistaken in supposing that all Irish Protestants or Presbyterians are Orangemen. The fact is, the Orangemen here is an exception among Irish Protestants, and all the lodges taken together would not muster one-fifth of the whole number of Irish Protestants in the Province. II. We mistake in believing that the Oaths of the Order are the same here as in the North of Ireland. The Canadian Order is largely modified; is far more political than religious, and (except on the 12th, when they go mad, of course), I am assured by the most respectable Catholics in Canada West, that they have no better neighbors all the rest of the year, than these same Orangemen. This, though perhaps incredible to those who remember other days in Ulster, will, on examination, be found natural enough. The Boyne is not a Canadian river, nor does Aughrim field lie in these woods. All alike are strangers here; there is no “old stock” and no “invaders;” if the Protestant has property, so has the Catholic; there is no established church and no tithes. Bishop Strachan has to depend on his own, just as Bishop de Charbonnel has on his; all excellent reasons why an easy consciousness of social equality is the most noticeable sign of an Irish Catholic living in Canada. He does not lower his note on entering a hotel or a steamboat, he is not obliged to bite his lip and be silent in mixed society; his feelings and opinions are habitually respected, and he holds his head high, without once straining a muscle. If my Rev. friend of Boston will take advantage of some warm week, to visit Canada West, I promise him he will find that this description so far from being overdrawn, is rather shaded down, under the dimensions of the reality.

Our countrymen in Toronto are in every department of life. One of the city members is Mr. Bowes, an accomplished Irish gentleman; at the Bar we find such men as Messrs. Hallinan and Barry; at the press, the Hayes's and (though it has been unfairly and untruly quoted against me) there is the *Mirror*. In Banking we have such men as Mr. Scollard, and Mr. D. K. Peelian; in shipbuilding, M. P. Hayes; in commerce, medicine, &c., equally honorable representatives of the Irish race are found.

In Kingston, at the head of the Bar, stands James O'Reilly, one of a family highly regarded in Canada West, and I have seen some 20 Irish merchants and traders gathered, on an hour's notice, round one board in that city, whose information would do honor to any of their class anywhere. In Perth, again, I found John Doran, who, before he has reached the age of 30, has been Warden of his County, and Reeve of his Town. Here, in Ottawa, similar facts are found in the social state, of which my friendly and most intelligent host, Ex-Mayor Friel, is a conspicuous witness.

I do not place too great importance on these facts when I say that, under similar circumstances, in new regions either in the Western States, or in the Upper Counties of this Province, other Irishmen might still do what these gentlemen have done. In new countries, the time to start is everything—

“There is a tide in the affairs of Irishmen,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

Most true great Poet. Would to Heaven, it may not be a truth thrown away on the People who, of all others in America, most need to know it, and abide by it!

T. D. M.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Augustin, Rev. Mr. Champeau, 12s 6d; Pian-tagenet, J. Paxton, 6s 3d; Sherrington, H. Blake, 6s 3d; Allouette Island, J. Lynch, 7s 6d; St. Louis, (U.S.), J. Withnell, 12s 6d; Alexandria, D. Kennedy, 5s; Lochiel, D. McPhee, £1.
Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent, Coburg—F. Assikinack, 12s 6d; M. McKenny, 3s 9d; J. O'Brien Scully, 2s 6d; Rev. A. Timlin, 10s; J. Hutton, 10s; T. Daignan, £1 5s; J. Lynch, 10s; P. Doyle, 5s; M. Burke, 5s; P. McIntyre, 10s; J. Kelly, Lindsay, 5s; J. Craig, Haldimond, 5s.
Per J. Meehan, Travelling Agent—Smith's Falls, J. Shanks, £1 5s, E. Ronayne, 6s 3d; Perth, T. Foley, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. Mr. Bourret—St. Anne de la Pocatiere—D. Malone, 6s 3d; Cap St. Ignace, Rev. Mr. Cecil, 12s 6d; St. Roch, A. Dionne, 2s 6d; Isle aux Cou-dres, Rev. Mr. Pelletier, 12s 6d.
Per Hon. J. Davidson, Mirimichi, N.B.—Self, 12s 6d; L. Robichaux, 12s 6d; Bathurst, J. Read, 12s 6d; Saumarez, W. Davidson, 12s 6d.
Per W. Halley, Toronto—Self, 11s 3d; W. J. McDonnell, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Soulerin, 6s 3d.
Per F. McDonnell, Lothbiniere—Self, 15s; Rev. M. Faucher, £1.
Per J. Hackett, Chambly—Capt. Maguire, 12s 6d. J. Farrell, Kingston, 12s 6d, instead of the Rev. Mr. Farrell, as acknowledged in last remittance.

MR. J. M. BYRNE'S LECTURE,

AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

ON “THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF IRELAND,” WILL BE DELIVERED THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY).

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Sadlier's Book Store; at the Office of the *True Witness*; and at the Door of the Hall.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—1s 3d. Doors open at SEVEN o'clock; Lecture to commence at EIGHT.

The Irish of Montreal are respectfully solicited to attend; as are also all persons interested in the acquirement of the knowledge of general history.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES PURTELL, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to New York about ten years ago, and is now supposed to be residing in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts, or of his Uncle, James and Terence Mack, will be thankfully received by his Sister Bridget PurteLL, at present in Montreal, or at the Office of this paper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We read in the *Courrier de Marseilles* of the 10th ult. "If we are to judge from the preparations making at Marseilles and Toulon, there is little doubt that our army in the East will be soon considerably augmented. We are not going to send thither fresh reinforcements to fill up the void occasioned by the war, by disease, and furloughs. An entire army is to be embarked, the effective force of which will amount to at least 50,000 men. We had been told that the divisions of General Renault and Courtign were to be detached from the camp of Boulogne, and sent to the Crimea. This may be the case, but nothing official on the subject has yet transpired. We have, however, been credibly informed that 20,000 men of the army of Lyons are to form part of the new expeditionary corps. A portion of these troops have even already commenced their movement. The brigade of General Sol, consisting of the 30th and 35th Regiments of the Line, have before this left Lyons for Marseilles, where it is expected between the 10th and 15th, for immediate embarkation. The military authorities and the intendants are actively engaged in procuring means of conveyance for other regiments, which are to arrive in succession, and to encamp in the neighborhood until the day of their embarkation. The instructions forwarded to Toulon are not less pressing. The Maritime Prefect has been ordered to prepare, before the end of the month, a sufficient number of vessels to transport 16,000 men and considerable matériel to the seat of war."

The *Salut Public* of Lyons, of the 11th, says: "The Mediterranean Railway yesterday, conveyed no less than 3,000 shells and 7,000 shot to Marseilles for the Crimea. The Rhone steamers have also conveyed a considerable number of scaling ladders, very light, but strong enough for the purpose required. Two steamers left this city the day before yesterday, the cargoes of which consisted almost entirely of oats and forage, and also some horses, all for the same destination."

A Legitimist conspiracy has been discovered at Bordeaux. A charitable society, called the Union, has been secretly canvassing for pledges to Henry V. Several arrests have been made. The society is said to have been connected with the Carlists in Spain.

It is whispered in government circles, that the following scheme for a settlement of the Eastern question is seriously under consideration. The cession of the Crimea by Russia to be made a fifth point—the Crimea to be restored to Turkey as a compensation for the Principalities, which would be annexed to Austria in consideration of Lombardy being given up to Piedmont, whenever our successes in the Crimea shall be such as to enable us to dictate to Russia.—*Morning Paper Correspondent.*

An office for the enrolment of men for the Foreign Legion is opened in Paris, in the Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, near the Porte St. Denis. It is a quarter chiefly inhabited by the working classes, and night at hand is a well-known brewery, which is much frequented by Germans. An agent is employed distributing handbills or prospectuses containing the conditions of enlistment. The pay offered to private soldiers is 1*fr.* 50*c.* per diem, to corporals 2*fr.*, and to sergeants 3*fr.* The bounty is fixed at 150*fr.*, and in case of wounds received in action and disabling the man from gaining his livelihood by manual labor a pension of 650*fr.* is secured. I do not learn that as yet many recruits have been obtained.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

SPAIN.

THE HOLY SEE AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—The official relations between the Holy See and Spain are now hanging by a thread so slender that it might at any moment be broken, or it may rather be affirmed, considering what has already taken place, must eventually break and absolutely be sundered. In the protest consigned by the Holy See to the Charge d'Affaires of Spain, before the new minister, Pacheco, had arrived in Rome, and transmitted to its own representative at Madrid, Monsignor Franchi, was conveyed the intimation that, in case the Madoz law should be adopted by the rotation of the Cortes, the Cabinet of His Holiness would solemnly declare null and void the sale of the property pertaining to ecclesiastics; and it may be affirmed with certainty that the terms in which that document was couched were the most earnest and authoritative. Moreover, the Spanish Government, having violated the terms of the Concordat, brought to satisfactory conclusion, after so many toilsomely prosecuted negotiations, in 1851, it is evident that contract ceases to be binding to the Holy See; hence the sale of those possessions which had been wrested from the Clergy and alienated during the interval from the adoption of representative institutions till 1851, has altogether lost the character of validity.—*Telegraph Correspondence.*

ITALY.

ROME, JULY 11.—The execution of De Felici for the attempted assassination of Cardinal Antonelli, took place to-day. He had been all along insensible to the calls of religion, but at the last moment is said to have given some signs of penitence. The Cardinal, his intended victim, who had interceded with justice to save his life, intends to pay a pension for the support of his widow.

The grain harvest in Italy is most abundant, but in the south the vines are again affected. In Piedmont the disease has not yet developed itself much, and the silk crop here, though not so good as last year, has turned out better than was expected. Altogether the accounts from the country are most satisfactory.

GERMANY.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The *Independence Belge* contains the following letter, dated Hamburg, 12th July:—

"The Corvette Otter not being sufficient to receive and transport to Heligoland the recruits enlisted by the English agents in the north of Germany, the English Government has sent a second ship of war to that station. The last batch of recruits conveyed by the Otter to Heligoland consisted of 72 men, enlisted on the banks of the Weser. We have been informed to-day that two officers of the contingent of Lubeck had tendered their resignation to the Senate of that city, to take service in the English legion. Since the 600 men of the first battalion left for England, 300 others have arrived in the island, and as many more are expected to form the second battalion, which is to be commanded by Major von Aller, formerly in the service of Denmark. With few exceptions, all the officers of the first two battalions have served during the revolutionary period against Denmark in the Holstein army. It is probable that the other battalions in the pay of England will be similarly officered. The staff is also entirely composed of former Holstein officers. The Commandant at Heligoland is a Prussian, who served in the army of the two duchies. Numerous workmen are still engaged in constructing barracks for the accommodation of the recruits. The provisions destined for the troops are regularly supplied by steamers plying between Hamburg and Heligoland. Our merchants have signed contracts to that effect with the English Government, which expire at the beginning of winter. England appears to attach more importance than ever to the preservation of that old Danish position, which the Congress of Vienna bestowed on her at the reiterated request of Lord Castlereagh. I have been assured that the English Government intends to execute the project of Lord Liverpool's Ministry, which had resolved to convert Heligoland into a first-rate fortress, intended to command the North Sea, as Malta and Gibraltar command the Mediterranean."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

OFF CRONSTADT, JULY 9.—On the 3rd a Russian soldier, a corporal in one of the picked regiments of the Guards, deserted to the flagship. He is a very fine man, and says he was driven to desert by being threatened with expulsion from his corps and severe punishment for some trivial fault over the committing of which he had no control. He has given most important information respecting the fortifications of Cronstadt and the distribution of the troops; he says that in the ranks of the latter, among the latest recruits are to be found old grey-headed men and boys not more than 16. Of course it would be impolitic to make his information public, but he says the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt feel confident we shall not attack the forts, but they tremble for their blockships.

July 6.—General quarters, and more exercise of every description; indeed, it seldom ceases with us, and it will not be through the want of practice if we are not perfect very soon. In the evening the Commander-in-Chief tried the range of a 32-pounder gun, which had been slung in a peculiar manner, at an angle of 45 degrees, in one of the woodboats captured a few days ago. The boat was moored across the stern of the flagship, and three or four shots fired; the fall of the first in the water was eagerly watched for, but it took so long a time before it fell that it was given up; but in a few seconds exclamations of astonishment burst forth as a small column of spray rose in the air at a distance of more than 5,000 yards, or over three miles; the shot took exactly 31 seconds for its flight. The boat was then towed a little nearer the shore, opposite one of the new earthen batteries, near the Governor's house, and a couple of shots fired, to ascertain if they were within range. Both shots went a long way over the battery, which immediately returned an ineffectual fire with mortars that would not carry the distance. These are, perhaps, the first shots from an enemy that ever alighted on the island of Cronstadt. About an hour before dusk a small boat was seen creeping along the north shore towards St. Petersburg; two gunboats were sent to stop it, and returned about 11 p.m. with it in tow. It contained three fishermen, who were trying to take three or four kegs of sprats to market; after being examined and cautioned, they were allowed to go away; but this will show you with what vigilance the blockade is enforced; within 12 miles of the capital of the empire, and five of its strongest fortress, not a boat even so large as a Thames wherry can float upon the waters within our sight, and we have complete command of all.

The English mortar vessels intended for service in the Baltic during the present campaign are 15 in number, four of which have arrived off Cronstadt. They are to be attached as tenders to the larger ships, one to each.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Military preparations are still going on in Sweden, but not with the view of any active part being taken in favor of either of the belligerent parties. The troops encamped at Stockholm have been augmented by 12,000 infantry and three regiments of cavalry. They have been supplied with 32 pieces of artillery for field practice, and are commanded by the Prince Royal, who is not to quit his post until the encampment is broken up. Two divisions of gunboats, under the orders of Prince Oscar, are to proceed to Stockholm to join the fleet, which during the summer is to put to sea for the purpose of exercising the crews in nautical evolutions.

RUSSIA.

A Cossack sergeant, who had been 17 years in the Russian army, and who deserted a few nights since from the garrison of Cronstadt, states that there are 60,000 well-disciplined soldiers on that island, 10,

000 of them being Poles, who would rejoice at having an opportunity of joining the allied forces, and at being liberated from the dominion of their present taskmasters.

Private letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 1th July, mention that Prince Gortschakoff has written to his Government to say that up to the 30th June he had received the greater part of his reinforcements, and that he expected the rest in the first days of July. He is said to express the utmost confidence in the success of his efforts to defend Sebastopol. The same letter mentions that General Mouravieff, who is considered by the Russians as one of their best, and who directs the operations on Kars, has from 60,000 to 70,000 excellent troops under his orders, and that owing to the disorganized state of the Turks, he anticipates a complete triumph. At the same time it is thought his object is a diversion rather than an invasion, with the view of forcing the Ottomans to withdraw a portion of their force from the Crimea, and to intercept the trade carried on in Asiatic Turkey.

Accounts from Kars of the 20th June, announce that the Russians were continuing to invest the place with 27,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 70 pieces of artillery. The Turks, who were amply supplied with provisions and ammunition, boldly awaited an attack, the enemy, having been ordered to hold out as long as possible in their position, and then retreat on Erzeroum. The Turkish General having demanded reinforcements, the Government had determined on sending 15,000 men to Kars. It was for a moment in contemplation to recall the Ottoman troops placed under the command of English officers, and to ship them for Asia. The formation of two Circassian regiments was also talked of.

THE ARMY OF RUSSIA.—The *London Press* (weekly) of July 14, publishes the following, with the remark that it comes from a high authority at Berlin:—

"BERLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1855.—I hasten to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Prussian Government have received positive information from St. Petersburg that the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 650,000 men. Of this force, it is ascertained that there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and that already General Luders and General Grabbe—the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000—are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches. The knowledge of these facts, proceeding from an authentic source, has produced a great sensation here. It cannot be doubted that Russia is straining every nerve to secure the active co-operation of Prussia by an imposing display of strength. Nor can it be a matter of surprise that the intelligence I have here conveyed to you should have great weight in her councils."

AUSTRALIA.

Three hundred years ago Sir Humphrey Gilbert was lost on his return from America in the Squirrel, of ten tons burthen. More fortunate than their fellow-countryman, a small band of hardy Cornish fishermen have navigated a mackerel boat from Penzance to Melbourne, at which latter place they expect (and not without reason) to make a fortune by supplying the market with fish, which abound in those waters, and have as yet enjoyed an exemption from all those evils of net and hook that fish is heir to.—In all probability the *Times* and *Punch* will cease ere long to deplore the existence of the "organ-grinding nuisance" amongst us, as the *Melbourne Herald* states—as an encouragement to the race, we presume—that two German girls with hurdy-gurdy and tambourine, have netted £2,000 in ten months.

It is said that since Ceylon become subject to the Christian queen of England, it has become much more of a heathen country than it was before. Three hundred years ago the Portuguese made great efforts to convert the natives to the Catholic faith. Then the Dutch got possession of the island. They divided it into 240 parishes; built numerous churches, translated numerous portions of the Bible into the native tongues, maintained European missionaries, and even compelled the natives to be baptised. In 1795, when the island fell into the hands of the English, there were 350,000 native Protestant Christians. In the first year of British rule, 300 heathen temples were built in one province only; in sixteen years more than half the native Protestant Christians abandoned their religion; and in 1851 the whole number of Christians in connection with all the Protestant missions was said to be only 18,046!

(From the *Dublin Tablet*.)

We have frequently described in the columns of the *Tablet* the dark and subterranean ocean of vice and misery that brood under the calm and decorated surface of English society. Its hidden existence has been industriously concealed or audaciously denied. But it is already beginning to raise its voice and manifest its existence by that growl and swell of subterranean commotion which makes the overlying surface quake and tremble through all the extent and depth of its stratification.

The riots in Hyde Park on the last two Sundays appear to be the premonitory symptoms of the future eruption of this long pent-up mass of muting and unbelief. The horrors of that eruption, if ever it takes place, must assuredly be proportioned to the misery and irreligion of the Protestant poor of Britain; it must, therefore, be more terrible—more awful—than any revolution hitherto mentioned in human history. The virtuous people evidently feel their power, and the busy terror with which the Sunday Bill has been flung out shows too plainly that the wealthy classes feel their weakness. Taking into consideration the numbers, the misery, and the infidelity of the masses, something dark assuredly seems looming in the future. The first growl of muffled thunder makes the upper classes shrink in terror, and this undeniable timidity must quicken the inferior classes to rise in their demands

and insists on their supposed rights or avenge their real or imaginary wrongs.

The cities of England are choked with inhabitants swept by the greedy haste of avaricious capitalists from the rural districts. From the Highlands of Scotland and the wilds of Connemara—from every district and extremity of the British isles, houseless swarms have come flocking into the towns. Manufacturing capitalists in the towns clamoured for cheap labor, and it was supplied by the agricultural capitalists in the shape of wretched crowds of evicted cottagers. The two classes of capitalists seem to have had a mutual understanding and have played into each other's hands; and while the country has been depopulated into a wilderness, the cities swarm with myriads who sell their labor for a song. But, while labor has become more and more cheap, brooding discontent has risen and swelled into more and more rancor. The working classes, ever eating precarious bread, have degenerated into a nation of tramps. A restless flood of nomadic misery is for ever ebbing and flowing—melting away in one place and mustering in another. In this way—owing to this—religion cannot act upon it. If that fastidious and Pharisaical Church which traces its discreditable origin to a brutal monarch really labored to humanise this infidel mass of ragged and multitudinous misery, the mass would escape by its fluidity from under the pressure of that action. But that fastidious religion does not so labor. Nevertheless, it was hoped, at least by the framers of the Sabbath Bill, that the laws of England might effect what the Church of England was too aristocratic to attempt or too feeble to realise—might Christianise the populace—at least skin the festering mass of poverty and infidelity with a hypocritical sheathing of Pharisaical godliness. In order to do this—to make a white-washed sepulchre of the rottenness of English society, the Sunday Bill was introduced by Lord Grosvenor—a bill which would deprive the laboring masses of the means of procuring subsistence for themselves on Sundays. But the people has resisted this because the vulgar, unlike the Protestant aristocracy, rarely add hypocrisy to their other failings.

It was the object of this repudiated bill to punish the poor man for complying on the Sunday with an unavoidable necessity, but above all to placard hypocrisy through an act of Parliament. The bill grasped and fettered the humble and distressed, while the rich and happy were exempt from the penalties of the arrangement. A populace who do not go to church were to be coerced into Sabbatarian idleness, and the offence of slighting the Queen's clergy was to be visited with fine and imprisonment.

This effort to wreak the spite of a malignant Establishment on a populace who scorn and despite it, produced the riots in Hyde Park on the last two Sundays. The populace of London have resisted and baffled Protestant and Parliamentary coercion through the medium of a riot. If they have the forbearance or prudence to confine their resistance to this isolated object, all is well; if not, we fear there are terrible days in store for Protestant Britain. But knowing what the people are, we fear they have not that forbearance. They have been so debilitated by three centuries of Protestantism—such strangers have they been to the soothing tenderness of Christian kindness, to such sweet voices as those of the Sisters of St. Vincent, or the consoling accents of the real not hireling shepherds, that we fear they will impetrate other objects through the same instrumentality. We fear England is on the eve of frightful and disastrous convulsions, and that the voice of civil war will rage in our cities, as it has often raged in those of the Continent. Unfortunately the keepers of the lion of English democracy are shorn in some measure of that military prestige, and temporarily deprived of that military strength which so long kept a godless populace in awe. Taking courage from this deprivation, the mob have hooted, hissed, and insulted their masters; and London has been disgraced by a scene which is perfectly unexampled in the history of the British aristocracy. Fortune is deserting them, and, as a consequence, their slave deride them.

UNITED STATES.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The *Albany Register* says:—"It is stated that Governor Clark having demanded the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Ogden Hoffman, on the Liquor Law he has transmitted an opinion to the Capitol, that the law is in substance unconstitutional."

We are of opinion that the grain speculators who have combined to dam up the flood of grain which will seek a market this fall, and to maintain prices, will be utterly confounded. Let them heed the proverb of Solomon:—"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."—*Journal.*

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—The Presbyterian Church edifice in Gallipolis has for some time been in possession of the Old School division of that sect of Christians. The New School branch of the congregation concluded one Saturday evening that the Old one had occupied the building as long as was good for it, and the next day, being the holy Sabbath, a day set apart for worship, they resolved to get possession not by exhortation but by storm. They accordingly bombarded for a breach through the back door. This was unskillfully made, being found impracticable to the broad shoulders of the saint who led the storming party. His name was brother John Smithers. One Henry Miller a Gentile member of the church seemingly, remonstrated with his brother at the breach by word of mouth first, and then with a heavy cane. The latter was persuasive, and the storming party withdrew to the entrenchments of their several residences. The next day [the Sabbath] the Rev. Warren Taylor, the New School Clergyman happening by a pleasing coincidence to be near the Church door when it was opened for a temporary purpose, walked in and ascended to the pulpit, and camped down upon it. One Myers [like Rynders of St. Tammany, he is styled Captain] had been specially delegated to watch and ward this fortalice of the Gallipolis Christian faith. He marched up the pulpit steps [twas the Lord's Day—perhaps Gallipolis believes in the better day the better deed?] and peremptorily ordered the Reverend Warren Taylor out thereof, and into the street. Warren Taylor intent upon the preaching of the Gospel [and possession is nine points in the law] gave no heed to the Captain. This son of Mars as well as of the Church, thereupon charged upon his Reverend brother, [twas the holy Sabbath] and jerked, and shoved and twisted him out of the pulpit upon the stairs. The Clergyman offered no resistance save to hang on to a knob that was attached as an ornament

to the pulpit, and in breaking his hold of it he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the floor, striking on his back. This christianity, we fear is wasted in Ohio. It ought to be at work before Sebastopol.

ALARMING STATE OF MATTERS.—It appears by a summary of a California paper, that the work of blood in that state, was as follows:—Killed from January to May, inclusive, in street fights and others, 199; hung by the Sheriff, 2; hung by the mob, 24: convicted of murder, 9.

A CHOLERA PATIENT BURIED ALIVE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, at Bolivia, Mississippi, writing under date of July 13, says:—"I learn that there is considerable sickness on the river now, the boats often stopping to bury their dead. I was informed by a physician that seven were put off on Tuesday last at Napoleon. Our country continues healthy. I heard a good story the other day. It is tough, but my informant vouches for the truth of it. On the steamer—, on her last trip, there were many cases of cholera; many died and were buried. At length all the coffin-plank was used up, and the carpenter was compelled to make his boxes out of old flatboat plank. At sundown another case died—a deck passenger. He was trussed into the box and the top loosely nailed on. The captain ran into a wood-yard, and not liking to stop to bury the body bargained with the owner of the yard, an acquaintance, to do it for him. The box was left under the bank alone until morning, when the wood-merchant promised to hide it. In the morning he sent two of his negroes down to dig a hole; when they came back, their eyes dilated with horror, and their wool standing on end, swearing that the dead fellow was knocking and thumping to get out.—The master went down and a strange sight presented itself. The corpse had revived, and finding itself in rather close quarters exerted itself and burst the rather slight fastening, thus releasing itself. The man was soon well and is now chopping wood at the place. The boat has landed there since, but although the rescued will come to the landing and talk with the officers no persuasion can induce him to go on board. He is fearful of being served another trick.

How AN EDITOR LOST A HAT AND WON FIVE HORSES.—The editor of the Albany Register the other day, on reading something very clever in the Atlas of that ilk, begged his brother of the latter journal to accept a hat, provided he could find any one willing to trust the Register for the same. Strange as it may appear, the Atlas man did find such a reckless and imprudent hatter, obtained the article, for which, in due time, the bill was sent. Upon this the Register acknowledges the corn—did not think the thing possible—finds to his sorrow that it was possible—even offers (which seems a wilder offer than the first) to pay the bill some day. He then goes on to recount his melancholy experience in betting. When Gen. Jackson was the last time in the field for the Presidency, a neighbor of his offered to bet a horse against \$50 that the Ajax of New Orleans would not be elected. Mr. Register took the bet. More palaver ensuing, more horses were bet, until five horses on one side and \$250 on the other were staked on the issue of the election.—"We" won. But "we" had forgotten to designate the animals, and "we" were paid five steeds, presenting in their sorry persons ringbone, spavin, springhalt, blindness, heaves, and deafness. After keeping the whole for a week as a collection of curiosities, "we" sold four of them for \$40, in the aggregate, and gave a tin-pedlar \$10 for taking away the other.—"We" do not express a burning desire to win any more horses.

We subjoin the following article from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, as food for reflection among thinking man of all parties:—"WHO CAN SOLVE THE PROBLEM?—The duty of the journalist often imposes upon him the necessity of referring to facts of a most unpleasant nature, and which, however startling they may be, pass from the mind of the reader when the paragraph is finished. The public attention, so frequently aroused by events of the most remarkable kind, grows indifferent at last, and, after an expression of wonder or alarm for the moment excited, turns away to projects political, financial, or of a business nature, as they afford chances to each one of the aggregated public for personal benefit. Every intelligent reader of the public journals of the day in this country must, in the last few years, have been struck with astonishment and fear at the growth of crime in this land, especially crime of the highest grade. Such readers have observed that offences against the person, which were formerly less frequent than those against property, have vastly increased in number, and they have probably tried in vain to solve the problem so as to indicate the cause of this terrible phenomenon. Is it the use of intoxicating drinks? Some of the worst cases of murder do not present the usual ingredient of crime, and this does not answer the question. It is not crime committed under great provocation, for most of the cases are marked with forethought and deliberation. The want of early training, of fireside instruction, the lack of a mother's blessed teachings and a father's steady guidance may, and probably does, enter into the producing causes of the vice and crime in our land. Who shall solve the problem, and open to the healing hand of philanthropy or the punishing terrors of the law those producing causes? The results are apparent; they shock our sensibilities and freeze our blood as they are reported from all sections of the country. The law may thunder and exhibit its terrors; the dark prison, with its iron-barred entrance and grated windows, may frown warning; the court, and all the detail of its ceremonies, may be opened to the public gaze, but what does it do towards reform? Has the elective system, as applied to the Judiciary, and the consequent and inevitable dependence of the judges; the magistracy trailing its robes in the dirty pools of politics, and polluting the ermine with the air of beershops, grogeries, and gambling-hells, and subjecting itself to the familiar greetings of felons in the dock, and their vile and filthy associates who throng about the judgment seat; reminding the bench of political favors conferred—have these altogether or in any particular contributed to bring about the crime which rages rampant and exultant over the land? Who shall stay the waves of the coming flood? Never before, since the days of early civilization and the dawn of law, in any country, among any people, were there so many shocking murders—murders of wives by husbands, and of husbands by wives; parricides, fratricides, murders by day and by night, in by-ways and on the walks; murders without cause, and of a sudden deliberate, and for the mere sport of it—as there have been within the last five years in the

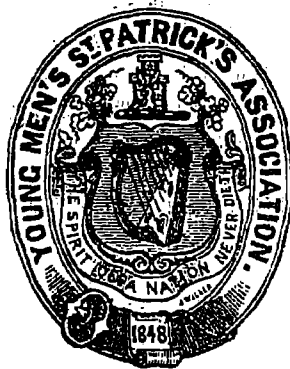
United States. Assaults on women, proceeding to outrages which make the blood boil in our veins; and some of these accompanied by unexplainable circumstances of bodies found in the fields, in the moors, in the water ways, dragged out of the deep streams, and not a voice to tell of the deed or a hand to point out the murderer. Bad, bad enough! too bad for this nineteenth century, and in a land which boasts of the Bible in every house and churches in every hamlet. What are the causes of this crime?—What remedy shall be applied to this moral disease, which is spreading so widely over the country? Who can answer the question?

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 50



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be submitted.

By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Secretary. August 3.

RAFFLE.

AN ancient and respectable Canadian Family, having for many years in their possession a RING, set with MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, of the purest water, the value of which, according to the best Jewellers in the City, is from FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, have generously given it for a CHARITABLE purpose.

This Splendid Ring will be RAFFLED so soon as the list of Tickets (\$2 each), shall have been completed. Persons residing either in the City or in the country, who would be willing to take one or several tickets, should send, together with their address, the specified amount in letters, pre-paid, to the Rev. Mr. Pellissier, Bonsecours Church, or to the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., St. Peter's Church, Montreal.

Testimony to the value of the abovementioned Diamond Ring:—

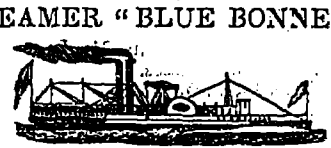
I, the undersigned, L. P. Boivin, a jeweller and lapidary, do declare and certify that the GOLD RING shown to me by the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., which bears the following inscription: "Temoignage d'amitie," is set with precious stones, namely, eleven diamonds of very pure water, the value of which may be considered from \$400 to \$500. L. P. BOIVIN. Montreal, July 27, 1855.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, 71 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WANTED, in this School, a good English and Commercial TEACHER. He must produce Testimonials respecting his moral character. No other need apply.

The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, THIRTEENTH of August. There are vacancies for four Boarders, and some Day Pupils. For particulars, apply to the Principal, W. DORAN, Principal, and Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners. Montreal, July 26, 1855.

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.

And Cornwall at 8 A.M.; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, Calling punctually at all Way Ports. CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON, Agents. July 1855.

NOTICE.

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

(Signed) M. SEEHANE, E. RIQUOT, A. BEAUX, Trustees. June 2nd, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.

THIS Institution is incorporated with the privilege of a University, and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is situated at Fordham, in a most picturesque and healthy part of the County of Westchester, eleven miles distant from the City of New York and three from Harlem—very easy of approach at all seasons, either by private conveyance or by the railway, which lies along the foot of the beautiful lawn in front of the College.

The grounds are extensive, and well laid out for College purposes. The fathers, desirous of bestowing the most conscientious care upon the domestic comfort of the pupils, have deputed to this important and highly responsible department persons of tried skill, whose training and experience fit them for the peculiar wants of an institution which purports to be one large family. The students are in three distinct divisions—the senior, the middle, and the junior—each having its separate halls and separate play-grounds, and each presided over by distinct officers and professors.

The system of government being paternal, the observance of established discipline is obtained by the mild, persuasive, yet firm means of rightly understood parental authority. Letters from or to students, not known to be from or to parents, are subject to inspection.

Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed circulation among the students without having previously been submitted to authority. The students are not allowed to go beyond the college precincts unless accompanied by their professors or tutors.

Visits of students to the city are not sanctioned, except for such as have their parents residing in the city; and the interests of the studies, as well as those of the moral training, are found not to warrant their frequency over once in three months. Even students not having their parents in New York may sometimes be furnished the means of visiting the city. But for no case of such absence from college will permission be granted except at the express wish of the parents or guardians, and for the reasons submitted to the president.

There will be a recess of one week at Christmas, but none at Easter. The regular classical course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; Religion, Eloquence, Poetry, and Rhetoric; Geography, Mythology, and History; Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics; Natural, Intellectual, and Moral Philosophy.

There are two semi-annual examinations: the first towards the end of January, the second before the annual commencement towards the middle of July.

At any time during the year, and especially at the first examination, if any one be found worthy of passing up to a higher class he will be promoted; and such promotion shall be held equivalent to the honors of the class from which he passed up. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to undergo an examination in Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and in Mathematics, before the faculty of the University. They must, besides, have given evidences of their progress in the Greek and Latin languages and in literature.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must, for the space of two years, have creditably pursued some liberal and learned profession.

When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly.

There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing, the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic.

The German and Spanish languages are taught, if required, but together with music, drawing, and other similar accomplishments, form extra charges. Twice a week there is a gratuitous lesson of vocal music for the beginners of the preparatory classes.

The Collegiate year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 15th of July, with a public exhibition and distribution of premiums.

TERMS: Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance, \$200; Washing and Mending of Linen, 15; Physician's Fees, 3.

N.B.—1. There is an additional charge of \$15 for students remaining during the summer vacation. 2. For a few years past, owing to the high price of every kind of provisions, it was found necessary to call on the parents for the additional charge of \$20. This transitory measure, however, is not likely to be kept up unless on account of the pressure of the hard times and with the agreement of the parents.

Books, stationery, clothes, linen, &c., are also furnished by the College at current prices, or may be procured by the parents or guardians residing in the city. Each student, on entering, must be provided with three suits for summer and three for winter; with at least six shirts, six pairs of woollen and six pairs of cotton socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, four cravats, four pairs of shoes or boots, one pair of over-shoes, a cloak or overcoat; a silver spoon, a silver fork, and a silver drinking cup, marked with his name.

No advances are made by the institution for articles of clothing, or for any similar expenses, unless an equivalent sum be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the College. With regard to pocket-money, it is desirable that parents should allow their sons no more than a moderate sum, and that this be left with the treasurer of the College, to be given as prudence may suggest or occasion require.

Students coming from any foreign country, or from a distance exceeding 500 miles, should have guardians appointed in or near the city, who will be responsible for the regular payment of bills as they become due, and be willing to receive the student in case of dismissal.

Semi-annual reports or bulletins will be sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the progress, application, health, &c., of their sons or wards. R. J. TELLIER, S.J. St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y., July the 12th, 1855.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,

288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,

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

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

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

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

M. C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Price need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, in this City, as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, under the Firm of BRITT & CURRIE, was DISSOLVED, on the 16th instant, by mutual consent.

All Debts due to, and by the late Firm, will be settled by PATRICK BRITT, who is solely authorized to settle and receive the same.

JOHN CURRIE, PATRICK BRITT. IN reference to the above, the undersigned would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he will continue to GIVE AWAY to his friends and the community at large, BOOTS and SHOES of the most modern style and finish, Cheap for Cash.

Remember 288, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets. PATRICK BRITT. Montreal, July 13, 1855.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

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

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

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

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

No. 47, M'GILL STREET, Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale. EDWARD FEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street. Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

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

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

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

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

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



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

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

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

HEARSES! HEARSES!!!

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

XAVIER CUSSON, Opposite Dow's Brewery, Montreal. June 6.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES

Table listing market prices for various goods including Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, etc.

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

Table listing prices for prayer beads and medals, including Gross Jobs' Tears, Common Brass, Small Glass, etc.

JUST RECEIVED from Paris, several Cases of Catholic Articles, amongst which are... At the following prices, according to the size.

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

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.'... Pictures of Christian Heroism. With a Preface by the Rev. Dr. Manning...

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sadoc and the Forty-nine Martyrs...

LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD

with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini.

This magnificent work of the Abbe Orsini was recommended to me by those whose judgment carries weight in such matters, as the fullest and most compendious Life of the Mother of God...

This very able and much needed book is the mere biography of her Blessed Lady, enlarged from the slight sketch of her life furnished by Holy Scripture...

Cloth extra, 29 6; English morocco, marble edges, 25 0; English morocco, gilt edges, 30 0...

Oranmaka, an Indian Story. Laura and Anna; or, the effect of Faith on the character. A Tale.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION AND IN PRESS: The Witch of Milton Hill; a Tale (Popular Library Series). Pictures of Christian Heroism.

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.

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c. By Lady Georgina Fullarton. 12mo. muslin, 2 6; The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining them.

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

PATRICK DOYLE, BROWNSON'S REVIEW, THE METROPOLITAN

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum; if paid in advance.

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

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

W. HOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, 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...

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...

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, Doerings, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c.

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...

M. MENELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

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...

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

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...

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN M'GLOSKY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars...

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE.

Office, Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1855.

L. P. BOIVIN

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

Printed and Published by JOHN GILLESPIE, for GEORGE BROWN, Editor and Proprietor.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

DR. WM. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered in one of our common plants, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrophulous to a common Pimple.

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

Nothing looks so unpropitious to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact.

To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh 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.

During a visit to Glenary, 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.

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

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

"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 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."

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

"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."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.) AGENTS: Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall.

Quebec—John Musson, Joseph, Bowles, G. G. Ardouin, G. 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, 1855.

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

Printed and Published by JOHN GILLESPIE, for GEORGE BROWN, Editor and Proprietor.