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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. V.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1854.

NO. 20.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRE-LAND.

THAUGURAL LECTURE OF THE VICE-RECTOR, THE VERY REV. DR. LEAHY.

The Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-Rector, and Professor of the Sacred Scriptures, delivered his inaugural lecture on the Scriptures, on Thursday night, November 30, at the University, before a crowded assemblage of Dignitaries, Clergy, members of the learned professions, gentry, students, &c. The importance and extent of the subject, and the known learning and ability of the Very Rev. lecturer, attendance, but of exciting the greatest possible in-terest amongst all present. The lecture, no less re-markable for the amount of research and the talent it eringed than for its beauty and eloquence as a piece of composition, was listened to with the deepest attention, and commanded the highest admiration .-The great and suggestive theme selected was dealt with in a masterly and comprehensive style, reflecting additional lustre upon the name of the Very Reverend gentieman as a profound theologian and au accomplished scholar. He was repeatedly interrupted with loud bursts of applause.

[We (Tablet) quote the leading passage of this exceedingly eloquent and learned discourse. After some introductory remarks with reference to the founding of the university, the Very Reverend gentleman turned to the immediate subject of his lec-

ture. He said]:-

The subject of this evening's lecture is the Holy Scripture, the Written Word of God. The Word of God, according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, consists of two parts-Scripture, or the written Word, and divine tradition, or the unwritten Word-hoth having the same Divine origin, and coeval in authority. Taken together they complete the body of revelation. To them nothing is to be added in the way of revelation till the Day of Judgment.-Not even if an Angel came from Heaven to announce a new revelation should you believe him. Not, an iota to be added, not an iota to be taken away.-The work is finished: the vision is shut up, and the testimony is sealed, and the Word of the Lord is ended. This palmary doctrine of the Catholic Church is set forth in the clearest terms by the Council of Trent in its fourth session. At present we have to do only with the written Word of God denominated the Bible, the Scripture, the Holy Bible, the Holy Scripture. Justly has it been called the Bible-that is, the book, the Scripture-that is, the writing, by way of eminence; for whether you consider its contents or its origin, never did book or writing issue from the hand of man at all comparable to it. What are its contents? A Divine revelation. What its origin? Divine inspiration. Its contents are true; not only true but Divine; not only true and Divine, but also written under Divine inspiration. Therefore is it called by way of emiour veneration rests upon the strong ground that it is the inspired Word of God. Were we to claim for it no higher degree of respect than what we might attach to a merely human composition, even so could it justly challenge a higher degree of respect than any other book could lay claim to. It is the oldest, or rather it contains the oldest book in the world—the Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses. Written three thousand three hundred years ago, the Pentateuch of Moses claims an antiquity higher by nearly a thousand years than any other authentic history we possess; and, on the other hand, the time of Esdras and Nehemias, the authors of the most recent historical books of the Old Testament, touches the time of Herodotus, "the father of history," as he has been called, and of Thucydides. No book has been so much read and studied as the Bible-none so fiercely assailed. Its deadly foes, the Pagan sophist and the modern infidel, have, with a malignant industry, ransacked every department of knowledge for objections, and have, as it were, put nature to the torture, in order, if possible, to elicit some answer adverse to the claims of the Bible. No other book ever passed through such an ordeal, and it has come out of it unscathed "as silver tried by fire, and gold in the furnace.". The acuteness of ancient and the vaunted discoveries of modern times not withstanding, there has been found nothing either within the range of man's observation over the wide earth, or in its depths, which have been scrutinised by the geologist or throughout the vast field of view rendered visible by the telescope—nowhere has there been discovered any one thing to shake a single title of the Bible.-The very researches undertaken in a spirit of liostility have resulted in its favor; for it is found that between it and the discoveries of science there exists

ture by the philosopher, his calculations, his demonstrations—all harmonise in a wonderful manner with the views of nature presented in the pages of the Bible. Thus it happens that science, which fifty years ago and later still was in a manner given over to infidelity, is now, as it ever ought to be, the handmaid of religion; and, thank God, who knows how to turn evil to good, men are now to be found in every part of Europe in good number (and their number is increasing every day) distinguished for their scientific attainments, who are at the same time dutiful sons of the Church. Apart altogether from had the effect not merely of attracting a numerous the conclusive arguments brought to establish the authenticity, integrity, and truth of the Bible, with which we have not to do at present, ought not this marvellous coincidence (for marvellous it is) between the Bible on the one hand and science on the other -ought not this coincidence go far to produce in the candid mind a conviction, I will not say of the truth only, but of the Divine original of the Bible, for, without a Divine original, how possibly could writers living in those primitive times have enjoyed a total exemption from error? How could they have touched upon almost every imaginable subject without dropping a sentence or a word that the utmost ingenuity of the cleverest men of modern times can prove to be at variance with any one truth or fact in the whole range of human knowledge? This subject of itself invites us to consider the course of action of the Catholic Church in reference to the Bible-what care she has taken of it; what respect she pays to it.-Ecclesiastical history is full of proofs of the extreme vigilance with which the Church has ever guarded the deposit of the Faith, of which the Holy Scripture is a part. In the very first age of Christianity, strange as it may appear, the purity—nay, the existence of the books of genuine Scripture, was endangered. As the value of genuine coin sets people to substitute a base counterfeit, so was it in the first ages with the sacred book. Bold heresiarchs and disciples of heresy, seeking to force their false doctrines into circulation, sent them abroad in writing precious treasure in her possession? Look to her under the name of the Apostles. And with many the delusion succeeded. As once the father of lies quoted Scripture to the Son of God, so now he sought to nut a lie in the place of God's Word. Others, again, God-inspired too in a high sense of the word-inless bold in their attempts to debase the genuine Word of God, mutilated the writings of the Apostles, or added passages here and there, as suited their particular purpose; and those corrupted Scriptures were in circulation for a time. There was also a class of writings which with some passed for inspired -books in themselves unobjectionable, or really good, such as the Epistles of Barnabas and the Epistles of Clement. Add to this, that the authority of some number of them, to take any liberty whatsoever with of the books of genuine Scripture was then called in a single title of the Scripture; and should any dare question by many pious Christians, by learned Bi- to do so, them she forthwith denounces as corrupters shops, and even by whole Churches. Thus doubts of the Word of God. The Catholic Church preachwere for a time and by some entertained of the Epis- es the Scripture from her pulpits-teaches it from tles of James and Jude, the Epistle to the riebrews, her chairs of learning in her schools, her colleges, nence the Bible, the Scripture; the Holy Bible, the | the Second of Peter, the Second and Third of John, her universities—appeals to it in controversies re-Holy Scripture. The title of the sacred volume to and the Apocalypse. From these circumstances the garding faith and morals-places it on a table in the take into account the ravages of time, war, and acciobscurity that hung over the origin of the genuine Scriptures, the circulation of spurious and adulterated Scriptures, the claims to inspiration of books that were inspired, and of others that were not, from all these circumstances, I say, it is easy to say how difficult a problem it must have been in those early times to say what books were inspired and what not, and how utterly hopeless the attempt would be in our day, at least without the Church's guidance. But the Church settled the question at once and forever. From the beginning she guarded the sacred books as a treasure of inestimable value. and now that, from the causes assigned, doubts arose concerning some of them, she asked the Bishops collected or dispersed of the Apostolic and other Churches, and, above all, of the Bishon of Bishons sitting in the see of Rome, the mother and mistress of all Churches. " What is the faith of your Church with respect to these books?" and "What is the faith of your Church, and what of yours?" And so the rays of truth, converging from the different Churches, she collated into one body of evidence so luminous that, when it was proposed to the world in the form of her authorative decision, all previous doubts disappeared, and the question was settled for ever .-Had it not been so, who could now say what books were inspired-what not? In the early ages there came a trial of another sort to test the Church's fidelity in guarding the Scriptures. In the attempts of the Pagans to root out Christianity, they waged war against the sacred books, requiring the Christians to deliver, them, into their hands to be burned, and puttings them to the torture for refusing to do so .-What was the conduct of the Church? Did she permit her children to purchase life at the price of giving up the sacred books ? No. With the maternal

heart to a woman's thought," exhorted her seven sons | and of the Holy Ghost; and when she consecrates to die manfully for the law of their fathers-with the the Priest to the office of Bishops, or charges the love and the courage of that noble mother the Church exhorted her children to die rather than give up the sacred books, and if any preferred life with the betrayal of God and His holy word to death with fidelity to Him and it, them she dealt with as all but apostates, for she deemed them guilty of treason to the King of Kings, which indeed their name (traitors) implied, though in strictness meaning not exactly that, but the surrender of the sacred books. In the midmight have destroyed the then extant copies of the Scripture, if the Church were not there to guard them. There were the devastations of the barbarians who pulled down the Roman empire; there were at a later period the ravages of the Scandinavian hordes of the North; and there were the fierce struggles of Christians among themselves in those turbulent times, when the spoil of the victor would oftentimes be the Bible, with its covers plated with gold and silver, studded with precious stones. Here were agencies sufficient to accomplish the destruction of the Bible; and were not the Church the vigilant guardian of it that she was, we might not now have a single copy of it in our hands, nor those who impugn the Church's authority wherewithal to do so.-Thanks to her, it is not so. Thanks to God, whose and, knowing it, to guard it as the apple of her eye from the daring heretic, the pagan prosecutor, the ruthless spoiler, the hand even of the destroyer. Time; so that faithful to the high trust, she has brought it down, whole and entire, to these our days when the grand invention of printing enables us to say (at least humanly speaking) that for all time to come the destruction of the Bible is an impossibility. So much for the Church's care of the Scripture .-Her respect for it has been equal to her care. Did she not respect it, would she have taken such care of it: ? Would she have regarded it, would she still regard it, as being, with the Holy Eucharist, the most doctrine, view her whole course of action in regard to the Scripture, and doubt, if you can, her respect for it. She believes it to be the inspired Word of spiration far above the views of those who pretend to hold Scripture in higher respect; for while she ascribes to herself but that degree of Divine influence which is sufficient to preserve her from error and teach her the truth, she ascribes to the Scripture that higher degree of Divine influence called inspiration. The Catholic Church will not allow any man or men-neither Priests or Bishops, or any Calcedon, and relies upon it as a title-deed of her own authority: her Biblical scholars have piled up commentary upon commentary of learning for its elucidation; her theologians when marshalling their arguments place those from Scripture in the front rank, as a captain will put some of his best soldiers foremost; her noblest preachers draw from this fountain the purest streams of Christian eloquence, and her ascetic writers enrich their pages with gems of celestial wisdom from this storehouse of precious things. For the benefit of all classes of Christians the Catholic Church translated the Scriptures, first into Latin, when Latin was in general use, and afterwards, when it was less so, into the vernacular tongues prevailing throughout Europe; and she reproduced and multiplied it in thousands of copies by the hands of her Monks, and afterwards she printed it and circulated it in all lands under such conditions as at once prowas who, through the great Cardinal Ximines, gave to the world the first Polyglot Bible ever printed, the Complutensian—and that out of the four great Polyfor the Scripture in the most solemn acts. When that grandest of all her grand rites—the Mass—it is chiefly in words selected from the Holy Scripture that she offers up the tremendous Mysteries; in the solemn ceremony of the ordination of her Ministers, having clothed the Sub-Deacon and the Deacon in the Holy vestments, she then places the Book of the Epistles and of the Gospels in their plands respectively, and she empowers and charges them corread

Pastor with the cure of souls, or grants the doctor his diploma, or installs the professor in his chair, she makes them, each and all, lay his hand upon the Book of the Gospels and say, "So help me God, and these holy Gospels of God." And, then, are not all her ordained Clergy and all her Religious bound every day of their lives to recite the praises of God in the Divine Office, which consists almost entirely of the Psalms of David? In fact, what are they-spread die ages there were other agencies at work that as they are over the whole world-what are they but one great choir as vast as the earth, from whose tens of thousands of voices, day by day, and hour by hour, from the rising of the day star to the sweet Vesper hour, solemn psalmody ever ascends as incense in the sight of the Lord? The state of things in the middle ages, demands a special notice it we would form a just estimate of the Church's action in reference to the Bible, or do even small justice to those pioneers of Biblical literature, the Monks, to whom the Christian world owes deep obligations. There were then no metal types. No giant engines threw off hundreds of printed sheets by the hour. In place of the printing-house was the Scriptorium, or apartment for transcribing books in the monastic cloister; the pen was the engine for doing the work of our machinery; and the toiling hand of the Monk tracing letspirit taught her to know the true value of the Bible, | ter after letter on the page of vellum, with a straining eye and an aching head, had to ply its weary task for many a long year before one single copy of the Bible was produced. And what added to the labor of manual transcription was the great pains they took to embellish their copies of the Bible with the beautiful art of illuminating or ornamenting with vignettes, miniatures, and other painting. "Books," says Gerbert, "were then so beautifully painted and embellished with emblems and miniatures, that the whole seemed to be the produce not of human but of angelic hands." That the labor of the Monks in transcribing and illuminating was prodigious is amply attested by the lists of works they produced, which give the idea of an amount of labor almost incredible, and make the toils of the indefatigable Monks as wonderful in their way as the productive powers of our modern giant machines, astonishing as they unquestionably are. Lemoine, in his Typographical Antiquities quoted by Horne in his Introduction to Bibliography, says-" Fifty years were sometimes employed to produce a single volume, an evidence of which occurred at the sale of the late Sir William Burrel's books in 1796. Among these was a MS. Bible, beautifully written on vellum and illuminated, which had taken the writer half a century to execute. The writer, Guido de Iars, began it in his fortieth year, and did not finish it until he had accomplished his ninetieth, A.D. 1294, in the reign of Philip the Fair, as appeared by the writer's own autograph in the front of the book." Surely these men loved the Bible? Look to the number of manuscripts, the works of the Monks scattered at this day through the libraries of Europe. Why, it is amazing, if you midst of her councils, as was done in the Council of dent. Only run your eye over the pages of Martene's very interesting "Literary Journey," and you will see what Biblical treasures he found in the archives of the monasteries visited by him-at La Grasse, in Languedoc, a copy of the Gospels, said to have been given to the monastery by the Emperor Charlemagne—at the Priory of St. Lupucin, a fine copy of the Gospels, written in silver, in uncial letters, upon purple vellum, about 900 years old-at Jouarre two copies of the Gospels, covered with plates of gold, the one 700 the other 800 years old, at St. Riquier a copy of the Gospels, written in letters of gold, given by the Emperor Charlemagne to St. Angilbert-at Hautvillers, St. Michael, St. Vincent at Metz, St. Medard at Soissons, St. Vaasts at: Douay, St. Mary at Pont-a-Mouson, Malmidi, La Val Dieu, Grimberg, Eisterbach, and at other places enumerated by him, manuscripts of the Bible, or parts of it, of great antiquity, richness, and beauty. We vide for the use, and against the abuse, of the Word may observe, in passing, how uncommonly rich were of God. Let me add that the Catholic Church it the materials of their Bibles in those times, as if the Word of God could not-and it could not-be shrined in a tabernacle gorgeous enough for it. Besides the manuscripts noted by Martene for their richness, glots, we are indebted to Catholics for three. And we may add a few others out of many. Pope Lee then, see what respect the Catholic Church evinces III. presented to a church a copy of the Gospels bound in pure gold, and studded with precious gems; she renders to God the homage of public worship in to another one, so heavy with decorative work, that it weighed more than seventeen pounds. Hincmar, of Reims, gave to his cathedral a copy of the Gospel written in letters of gold and silver, bound in plates of gold, studded with jewels. Benedict III., in like manner, gave to the Church of St. Calistus a copy of the Gospels bound in plates of gold and silver, and near seventeen pounds weight. Nor did they merely possess the Bible; they were also diligent readers of not contradiction, but perfect harmony. Every new tenderness and the fortitude of the mother mentioned themsin the Church of God, as well for the Aving as it. Even on the shelf of the poor scholar, as in the fact come to light every cosmical or organic law in the book of Machabees, who, joining a man's the dead, in the pame of the Father, and of the Bible Be

found; and whoever could not compass the possession of the sacred volume for himself had access to the monastic library, where the threadbare scholar was as welcome as the young noble; or, if he wished, he might satisfy his pious desire out of the great Bible placed in the church, and sometimes chained there, to the end? as Bede says, "that all who desired to read any chantenin either. Testament might be able at once to find what they desired;" or, if he had a mind to know more than he had heard or read in the church, he had but to turn his steps to the monastery school, for there a knowledge of Holy Writ formed the prominent branch of instruction for all, rich or poor, lord or vassal, who came to learn the lessons of wisdom at the feet of many a Gamaliel. And, many as were the names of persons and places famous in those times for Scriptural knowledge, we may be excused if we take some little of pride to ourselves for being able to say that first among the foremost were some of our own countrymen, and that our great schools of Armagh, Emly, Lismore, Clonard, and the rest of them, were resorted to from all parts by persons desirous to perfect, themselves in sacred, knowledge. Mediæval history supplies us with numerous illustrations of the state of Scriptural knowledge of those times, But there is one fact that goes to prove that the laity were not debarred the use of the Scripture, nor without the means of acquiring a knowledge of its contents; and it is the fact that, not to speak of the Latin, which was the language of learned Christendom between the fourth and fifteenth centuries, there were executed many translations of the Bible into the vernacular tongues of Europe—the Italian, the French, the Spanish, the Gaelic, the Gothic, the Anglo-Saxon, the English, the German, the Flemish, the Icelandic, the Swedish, the Polish, the Russian, and others besides. "The whole Bible." says Sir Thomas, More, "was long before Wycklyffe's days, by virtuous and well-learned men, translated into the English tongue, and by good and godly people, with devotion and soberness, well and reverently read." "It is not much above one hundred years," says Cranmer, "since Scripture hath not been accustomed to be read in this realm; many hundred years before that it was translated and read in the Saxon's tongue; and when that language waxed old, and out of common usage, because folks should not lack the fruit of reading it, it was translated again into the newer language." In fact, it was the statute of the 33rd of Henry the Eighth that first prohibited the laity to read the Bible in English, enacting that "no women, not of gentle or noble birth, nor journeymen, artificers, or printers, should read the Bible or the New Testament in English, to themselves or others, openly or privately." The act of the 34th Henry the Eighth added other restrictions. Time would fait us were we to enter more fully into this most interesting subject. Enough has been said to vindicate the action of the Catholic Church in reference to the Bible. In the long lapse of ages, since first the Word of God was entrusted to her safe keeping, kingdoms rose and fell. Tide after tide of barbarism rolled over the face of Europe, each in its course doing its work of destruction, sweeping away not only the forms of past civilization, but even the vestiges of past ruin, just as one wave of the sea sweeps away all traces of that which went before it, and in its turn, is lost itself as that which comes after it. But in the midst of all the surging flood, there stands all the while the spouse of Christ, with the eucharistic chalice, in one hand and the Bible in the other, and there she will stand, holding them ploft, to give light and life to her children in all ages to come. The motives which should bring us to the diligent study of the Scripture may be summed up in this much it is the Word of God. Since it is such, we shall derive incomparably greater profit | numerical superiority is to decide. We cannot bring and pleasure from its perusal than from that of any our men up for ever in as great masses as the Czar can other book, how excellent soever it may be. It is bring up his, and when the struggle recommences the best of all spiritual books—the bulwark of faith the day-star of hope—a lamp to our foot—a treasure our account for having to deal with larger masses of heavenly and earthly wisdom. But, if we would profit by the perusal of the Holy Scripture, we must approach it in no spirit of mere idle curiosity, but as becomes a book so sacred, with the utmost reverence -with prayer, because we have need of some one to teach us its mysteries, its deep and hidden meaning, and that "one is your Master, Christ," who is accessible only by prayer—with a pure heart, because "blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God," and if God, then the sense of God's Word also—with humility, because "God resisted the proud and giveth His grace to the humble;" and if, with lumility, then with humble obedience to the Church. "the pillar and the ground of truth," to whom God has not only given the Scripture, but also His own Divine Spirit, and through His Spirit the true sense and meaning of the Scripture. Without this humble obedience to the Church the searches of the Scripture is sure to be lost, finding nothing but darkness and death, where he sought for light and life, and furnishing in himself, for the ten thousand time, a melancholy exemplification of the Apostle's words-The unlearned and unstable wrest..... the Scriptures to their own destruction." "Let the student of the Scripture," says the great Bishon of Hippo, "reflect on these words of the Apostleknowledge puffeth up; charity edifieth;" and, again, upon those words of Christ, "Learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart, that being rooted and founded in humble charity, we may be able to comprehend, with all the Saints, what is the breadth, and the length, and, the height, and the depth—that is, the Gross of Christ." And, again, this same great Bishop says, there is no way to arrive at truth and heavenly wisdom but that which God, himself has marked out for us namely, humility, adding "The first, way is, humility, the second humility, the third

#### WAR PREPARATIONS.

(From the London Times, November 27;); A Privy Council will be held this afternoon at Windsor Castle, chiefly for the purpose of ordering the meeting of Parliament on the 12th of next month for the despatch of business. The principal object of this early meeting, we believe to be the necessity regiments to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; stations, to take the place of the regiments of the Line of such a measure there can be no doubt. The troops now idle; in the Mediterranean, where there is not the shadow of an enemy, are urgently required Powers of the world are engaged in mortal combat, and where neither side will give way till it has exhausted its resources. We presume that any regiment of militia would just as soon spend the winter at Gibraltar, or Malta, or Corfu, as at a dull English town, in different barracks, and with the average allowance of frost, snow, and east winds. Very few of our readers will require to be told that no militiaman will be obliged to go abroad against his will, inasmuch as he entered the service on the contrary understanding. An act of Parliament, however, is required before a single regiment of militia can be ordered to a foreign station, even if it has volunteered for the service. As to the general embodiment of the militia, which a contemporary has affected to doubt, we beg to repeat our statement that it is intended to embody all the militia regiments at a very early date, the precise order in which they are to be summoned depending on a variety of circumstances. It may be readily conceived that much has arisen during the eventful period of the recess to call for the assistance of Parliament, and we are quite sure that every member of the Legislature in his senses will come with the sincere and hearty determination to assist the Government, the army, and the nation by every means in his power; and to oppose no measure, no vote of money or men, no arrangement having for its object the vigorous prosecution of the war. Having drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard in the face of a powerful and barbarous foe, and by the side of a noble ally, we must devote everything we possess in this world to the cause we have embraced; unless we would make up our minds to retire from the front rank of nations, and take our place we know not how far behind. As Government is at length doing its utmost so

far as regards the numerical strength of the reinforcements, and as the mobilisation of the militia is a confession of our comparative weakness in point of numbers; this is the occasion for a few remarks on other matters not less requisite to success. We don't profess to be a first-rate military Power. We have not more than two-thirds the population of France; while together with France we barely equal the population of Russia. Our navy, our commerce, our colonies, and other peculiar calls compete with the army for the services of our men, who, brave, hardy, and loyal as they are, nevertheless cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers for a contest in which with more fury than ever next sa than we met on the banks of the Alma or in the Valley of Inkermann. It must be considered that an English or a French soldier is a much more valuable article than a Russian; such, at least, is the appreciation at home, where we do not hear of a few thousand men put hors de combat with the same indifference possibly as the Emperor of Russia. We cannot afford—or, at least, we don't afford to mass 40,000 men in solid squares and drive them through the morning mist on the steady fire and unflinching, bayonets of an unconquerable foe. We cannot even compare our numerical losses with those of the enemy, or set our one man killed or wounded to his two, or half-a-dozen. It may or may not be and inconvenient, thing, to the Emperor of Russia to lose 20,000 men in one day. All we know is, that it is a great calamity to ourselves—that is, to England and France-to lose a quarter of that number, and it is an object of the greatest national importance to avert the loss, and save our men, if possible, by any means that skill, money, and art can supply, said to assume the control of

Then how are we to spare our men, and make them go as far as possible? How are we to make one Englishman count for half-a-dozen Russians & Thereought to be no difficulty as to the reply. Our vast superiority in mechanical art is imquestionable. The Russians are but imitators, ever on the watch, to pick up the inventions of their neighbors, and laboring understhe want of a mechanical genius even where they conveniente most servile manner. We possess. such means of mechanical production, such forges, laboratories, land: workshops, as are mot to be found in Russia, and we have classes of skilled workmen that no (seris could eyer (vie with. It is our plain duty) then to give our soldiers every mechanical assistance that art can produce ... When this is the first

of the national fortunes our soldiers are sent out with bad weapons. It is clear that the private manufacturers are not to be trusted where the national honor and safety are concerned and that we must forthwith make ourselves independent of contractors of art or of our meellanical superiority. After the of an act for enabling Government to send militia sacrifice of much valuable time, many beasts of burarticles from Balaklava to the batteries, it is suggestgoing on to the Crimea. Of the absolute necessity ed that above nine-tenths might have been saved by the use of iron rails, a sufficiency of which might have done duty for ballast in a single transport, and which it would not have taken a week to lay down. at that now famous promontory where the foremost | Five hundred navies too, with their practical experience and their own tools, would have done the earthworks in less than half the time the soldiers and marines have been about them, and would have completed the defences of our right flank in time to double the Russian loss and linive our own on the terrible 5th. Much more there is, that almost any respectable contractor would suggest, which would contribute to the great object of sparing the British soldier. At present we are simply competing in numbers and brute force against an enemy who has a super-abundance of them, and cares not how much he throws away, so long as he can reckon three of his savages to one Brstish Grenadier. We must make that Grenadier stand for more than three savages, and the Dragoons for more than three Cossacks, if we would win the day, and not suffer a reverse, which may be England's first step in that decline and fall which historians tell us is the fate of all empires.

> The London Economist has the following article on the climate of the Crimea, where our brave troops are now spending their Christmas and New Years? Day. "At present it seems likely that the allied armies of France and England will winter in the Crimea. We presume they will occupy principally the southern skirt of the peninsula, situated to the south of the 45 deg. of latitude, and of course in the temperate part of Europe, about the latitude of Bordeaux, Milan and Venice.—Sheltered by hills from the prevalent north winds, and in the vicinity of the ocean, the southern part seems to enjoy a much warmer climate than the other places mentioned situated in the same parallel At least it is not exposed to the extreme cold some. times experienced at Milan and Venice. , It is a land of vines and figs and melons. It is righly productive in wheat. Through fertile valleys run sparkling ri-vulets, fringed by narrow strips of woods. Simphetopol is described by a recent traveller as half-buried amidst luxuriant vegetation. Beneath it flows the Salghir through a lovely valley, in which orchards and gardens abound, containing every variety of fruit trees known in the temperate climates of Europe. The fields bear tobacco and Indian corn. Vineyards are abundant, and the wine of the Crimea, though not perhaps, suitable to our taste, is well known in Russia. Another town, Bagtche Serni, the ancient capital, like Simpheropol, "lies embowered amidst luxuriant vegetation." Not long since the Crimea has become a fashionable resort for the Russian nobility. The Emperor and the wealthier nobles have villas palaces along the narrow strip which borders on the ocean, and, being sheltered from the north winds, is extraordinarily fertile. It is impossible to suppose that a place enjoying a similar climate to that of Bordeaux, or still warmer, which, on account of its many harms, is chosen, like the south coast of England the favored residence of those who are free to dwell where they like, should not form excellent winter quarters for our soldiers.

"The single plausible objection to it we have seen, is that the Crimea, though lavored by the Government, and peopled with colonists from various parts of Germany, has not increased in population, implying something deleterious in the climate. From the most ancient time it has had a succession of masters, none of whom had held it for a very long, period, and none of whom, except the Tartar race, seem much to have flourished. The moral causes of depopulation may have been at all times, as now, more powerful than the physical causes of increase; and the many successive masters the Crimea has had, indicates rather moral than physical causes of decay. It is quite pospible to stiffe human prosperity, as well as plants and animals, by too much care. Individuals only exert themselves and thrive in freedom, and the lender care of the Czar seems as fatal to individual enterprise in the Crimea as formerly was the 'rude rapacity' of the Turkish Pachas. We' can infer nothing against the physical properties of the country from the decay of the people, for this seems the unavoidable result of a system which substitutes the Imperial will for the enterprise of numerous individuals. A German writer

gives us this description of the Crimea:—,
"The Crimea is one of the finest and most pictures que countries of the world. "Its soil, particularly in the southern parts of the peninsula, where vegetation is truly tropical, is of an extraordinary fertility. The vallies, watered by numberless brooks and small rivers, are excellently cultivated, cabounding in productive corn-fields and vineyards. Of the latter those near Sudak and Koos give the best grapes. Apricots, peaches, oberries, plums, almonds, pomegranates, figs, pears, apples, and melons, are grown in gardens, whilst the open land yields considerable quantities of cereals, millet, tobacco, honey war, and silk. The breeding of homed cattle; horses; and sheep is of some importance; the latternyield/the favorite amall; grey, curly skins, known as Grimean lambskins.

"In the northern parts of the peninsula, on the other the same thing." Therefore, as, in eloquence, Defact, that the reinforcements now going out are armed with the reinforcement are scarce, and the soil, is than return thither under restrictions. In the reinforcement are scarce, and the soil, is than return thither under restrictions. In the reinforcement are scarce, and the soil is the reinforcement are scarce, and the

second place, and the third place, solvilly in regard which have been found so serviceable, and to which to the wisdom of Christ, assign the first place and the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the second place, and the third place to humility, to the rest difference between our casulty ing N. and the other S. of the river Salghir, which tious from W. to E., and is the only stream of any importance in the peninsula. The former consists almost entirely of vast plains, or steppes, destitute of trees, but covered with fuxuriant pasture, except where the Holling of the place of the former former pasture to the second place, and the other S. of the river Salghir, which tious from W. to E., and the other S. of the only stream of any importance in the peninsula. The former consists almost entirely of vast plains, or steppes, destitute of trees, but covered with fuxuriant pasture, except where the Holling of the past plants of the past plants. The Crimea is divided into two distinct past, one the plants? The Crimea is divided into two distinct past, one the plants? The crimea is divided into two distinct past, one the plants? The crimea is divided into two distinct past, one the plants? The crimea is divided into two cleans of the plants? The crimea is divided i It presents a succession of lofty mountains, picturesque ravines, chasms, and the most beautiful slopes and valleys. The mountains, formed of strata of cal-careous rocks, stretch along the S. coast from Caffa, on the E., to Balaklava on the W. The Tchadyadag, or Tent mountain, the nighest in the chain, tisse and-their workmen. But-there-is a good deal-more-to the height of about 5,110 feet above the level of the to be done before we have exhausted the assistance sea, and several of the other summits attain to a considerable elevation. The climate of the valleys, and of the slopes between the mountains and the sea, is said to be the most delicious that can be imagined; den and even some men; in the transport of heavy and, besides the common products, such as corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, vines, clives, fig, trees, mulberry trees, pomegranates, oranges, &c., flourish in the greatest profusion. Pallas, Dr. Clarke, and others, have given the most glowing to Clarke, and this interesting region. teresting region. According to Clarke, "If their exist a terrestial paradise, it is to be found in the district intervening between Kutchukoy and Sudak, on the S. coast of the Crimea. Protected by encircling alps from every cold and blighting wind, and only open to those broezes which are wasted from the S., the inhabitants enjoy every advantage of climate and of situa-tion. Continual streams of crystal water pour down from the mountains upon their gardens, where every species of fruit known in the rest of Europe, and many that are not, attain the highest perfection. Neither unwholesome exhalations, nor chilling winds, nor venomous insects, nor poisonous reptiles, nor hostile neighbors, infest this blessed territory. The life of its inhabitants resembles that of the golden age. The soil, like a hot-bed, rapidly puts torth such variety of spontaneous produce, that labor becomes merely an amusing exercise. Peace and plenty crown their board; while the repose they so much admire is only interrupted by harmless thunder, reverberating on rocks above them, or by the murmur of the waves on the beach below." (Clarke, ii. p. 252 8vo. ed.) But if this description be as faithful as it is eloquent, it will not certainly apply to any other portion of the Crimea, not even to the famous valley of Baidar.

"In no writer that we have met with is the southern part of it described as in any degree deleterious. We believe that the climate, like the soil, is extremely fine, and that nowhere could more healthy winter quarters be found for our troops."

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLES .- It is in contemplation to raise in Dublin and its vicinity a local force under the above denomination.

DIED.—At Forkhill, Armagh, Nov. 12th, the Rev. John Mooney, Catholic Curate.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, M.P.-We regret to state that Sir Arthur Brooke, who recently returned to his residence, in the county Fermanagh, from Germany, in improved health, was suddenly attacked on Monday with very alarming illness, which terminated fatally yesterday. Sir A. Brooke's loss will be severely felt by his tenants, to whom he was a kind and indulgent landlord. Sir Arthur represented the county Fermanagh in parliament for several years.—Ferman-

The Roman correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph, among the items of interest communicated, thus writes Bianconi's Memorial to O'Connell, now being completed by the eminent sculptor Benzoni :- " Little is wanted for the completion of the memorial to O'Connell, the lower relief for which, representing the historic scene in the house of Parliament, with a variety of portrait heads, is entirely finished in marble. The upper, where appears Ireland mourning over an urn, consoled by an angel hovering above, is the portion now occupying the chisel, alike admirable for beauty of conception with other works of this gisted artist.

Smith O'Brien. The following from Mr. O'Brien appears in Gallignani's Messenger (Paris) in reference to a statement which appeared in some of the Irish journals, and was extensively copied:

Paris, Hotel Meurice, Nov. 23. "Sir-I have seen in your journal of to-day's date, an extract from the Limerick Chronicle, stating that the Irish friends of Mr. William Smith O'Brien have it in contemplation to solicit the influence of the Emperor of the French with our gracious Sovereign to remove all conditions from the royal pardon, which may be done (the paragraph adds) with perfect safety and propriety, as that gentleman has taken a final leave of political agitation for the remainder of his ife. I know not whether this statement is as unfounded as many others respecting me, which have appeared in the newspapers during my absence from Europe; but, if it be well founded, I wish it to be known that such an application as that here contemplated has not been sanctioned, still less prompted by me. I prize beyond expression the sentiment which has induced a large portion of the Irish nation, to evince anxiety for my return, and I feel deeply grateful for the sym-pathy which has been exhibited in the United States, the British Colonies and elsewhere, towards the Irish political exiles; but it does not seem consistent with the dignity of my country to solicit foreign intervention in our behalf. For my own part, I am not conscious that I have done anything which disentitles me from spending the remainder of my life in Ireland, which country is not only the home of my affections, but also the natural sphere of my duties; and I am convinced, that sound policy as well as generous feeling dictates the promulgation, by the British Government, of: a complete and general amnesty with regard to the proceedings, of all, those who were compromised in the insurrectionary movement, of the year 1848.— I now find myself compelled to remove my family, in the middle of Winter, from their cherished home in Ireland, and to seek for them a domicile in some foreign country. Such a loi, though preferable to imprisonment in Van Dieman's Land, naturally gives occasion: for such solicitude. But I would rather remain for ever an exile from the land which I love

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The Cork Examiner apostrophises the London Times as follows:—"And now, indeed, might Ireland turn to that greath organ of English feeling and opinion, and ask whether it remembers its fiendish and damnable gloatings over the extirpation of the Celtic race have been filled, as they were, had the filtieth part of the costrof this years campaign been expended in time over the thousands that foundered at sea, while on their despairing flight from home—over the mil-lions, who carried their strong arms and their brave healts to another land? Does the Times, while it. scares all England from its propriety, remember its cold-blooded philosophising over an expiring race, while the West and the South-where the recruiting Sergeant was at one time most certain of successwere being thinned of their population by hundreds of thousands? ... Perhaps the hour is come when the verdict of Coroner's Juries-" Died of starvation"-are to be avenged.

WHO IS TO FAY FOR THE WAR. - The Cork Examiner speculates very pertinently upon the burthens which the Eastern Expedition is likely to entail upon Ireland:-" There is one question of transcendant importance affecting the interests of every class and grade in the community, from the possessor of many thousands a year, to the man whose labor is his only capital, and whose weekly income is but a few shillings; it is this—who are to pay for the war? Who are to pay for the millions lavished in costly blood, and only less costly munitions? Who are to pay for its blunders, its slaughters, and its victories? Who are to pay for the cost of the war, from the embarkation of the first man, to the close-not of the warbut of the present year? We see bossiful statements from naval correspondents of the newspapers, how their ship fired so many shell and ball-500 or 1,000 shell from a single ship in a single day! Now it is said that not a shell is flung against the enemy-mottling the face of fortress, burying itself in the earth, exploding in mid air, blowing up a magazine, or shattering human limbs—that does not cost from £1 10s to £2 before it leaves the iron throat from which it is projected. Fire off a million of those deadly missiles during the campaign, and you add a couple of million pounds to the War. Pass over the enormous cost of provisions, forage, munitions of all kinds, army and accoutrements, clothing and necessaries, horses, mules and carriages, and the almost fabulous expense of their transport; even pass over the portentous items for the two fleets-the fleet that did so little good in the Baltic, and the fleet from which so much is expected in the Black Sea-and come to the money cost of the human item, the Man, without whose skill, whose courage, and whose right arm, powder and ball, aron and steel, are of little avail. It is computed that every man who stands in the British lines, or who stood there on the morning of the fight of Alma, has cost the country £150. If so, the havec in their ranks on that bloody but glorious day—the destruction of life, or even of limb—has cost no less than £300,000. Every thousand men stand the country £150,000.-Judge, then, what the awful mortality in both seas, and on both shores of the Black Sea, has cost the community. It can only be counted by millions.—
"Who is in pay for the War?" We assume its cost to be many, many millions of pounds—it may be twice, three times, four times the amount of the gross receipt of this year's income tax-or it may be much more. And who is to pay it?—is it we who are to pay, or our posterity. In other words, are we to pay our way as we go on, or are we to share the burden with those who are to succeed us?" If we are to pay, then the income tax must be raised to 15 or 20 per cent, and the old system of taxation revived in all its oppressiveness, to the injury of all, to the ruin of many. We must remember that there is a tax which is felt by every individual in the community, but especially by those who live by their labor, and those whose incomes are small—the bread tax. We are paying a war price for the first necessary of life. Bread has been ranging almost to famine price; and this tells fearfully upon the industrious classes. War also interferes with trade, and restricts the manufacturer. It increases the burdens of a nation, while it diminishes the power of bearing up against them. If, then, we are asked in 1855, to pay for the War of 1854, why, the nation cannot stand it, that's all-indeed we should add, won't stand it either. If the war were a mere Caffre brush, and nothing more than that, the best thing would be to pay for it as it went on, and have done with it. But it is quite a different thing to have to provide for one million and twenty or thirty millions; and if twenty or thirty millions have to be met some way or other, it is far easier for the community to pay the interest, than to be crushed under the capital: £33, paid as interest is a trifle; whereas £1,000 in a lump is a very serious item. And so is the interest of £20,000,000 added to the National Debt, a trifle, as compared to £20,000,000 added to the taxation of a single year. The one could easily be provided for; the other would swamp every interest in the country, and fling it back many years out of its legitimate path of progress. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer described the Income Tax as a Mighty Engine of Finance. We in Ireland are already of his opinion that it is a mighty engine; but we should be sorry to witness a discharge of hea-vier metal from it than what Ireland is favored with at present; for we have a notion that this mighty engine of finance could be rendered as formidable and as fatal to Irish pockets; as the Lancaster gun is said to be to Russian ships; Russian walls, and Russian ranks. Our posterity have done nothing for the present taxpayer of these kingdoms which would at all justify them in crippling themselves for the bene-fit of said posterity. If the debt can be wiped off before they come to the estate, well and good; but if not, why, it was to defend the honor of state that it was incurred; and as they are to succeed to its honors, they must take their fair share of its obligations. We of the present day are paying our share of the cost of the Great War which only terminated with the victory of Waterloo; and why should not those who come after us do unto their grandfathers as we are doing unto cours? At any rate, the question is one of first importance; and one upon which the country will -have to decide ere many months.??

marine volcanic eruption, and, in support of his assailants. The fourth was knocked on his assailants. The fourth was knocked on his assailants. The fourth was knocked on his assailants. CONNAUGHT RANGERS .- The Chronicle correspon-

the head by a private of the regiment. Lieut-Col. Jeffries and Major Maxwell of the same regiment, had each a horse killed under him.

THE DIPPERARY MEETING .- A monster demonstration took place in the old town of Thurles, on last Monday: At-least twenty-five thousand men are said to have been present, including clergymen, landholders, professional men, traders, and tenant farmers, and probably representing every class and district of Tipperary. It was the second of the series of great county meetings recently projected by the League; to elicit public opinion in favor of the Land Question and Independent Opposition. 🖽 🦠

THE "DUNDALK DEMOCRAT" IN JAIL. - A journalist has been sent to jail for defending the principles of the Irish Independent Party. On Monday last, Joseph Cartan, Editor of the Dundalk Democrat, was lodged in the county Prison of Louth, in virtue of a verdict obtained by Lord Clermont. A more vindictive and wanton proceeding we have no recent record of in Irish politics.—Nation.

The ship 'Friels,' under Danish colors, from Miramichi with deals, was seized at Belfast as belonging to Russia.

It gives us pleasure to be able to say that there are: even in Ireland, Protestant clergymen who have not wholly forgotten decency and their country in their love of their faction. The reading of the disgraceful State prayers for the 5th of November was, it seems, made a party test this year, and congregations were warned beforehand to watch, and denounce all who neglected it. The Protestant Dean of Dromore has published in the papers his dislike of this. He says: I am happy to say that, in my parish church I was not reading a service which Catholics regard as offensive, on a day, and at the very hour, when so many of our Catholic soldiers were fighting gallantly and nobly for the glory of England, and in oppposition to 'Russian tyranny and arbitrary power."

On Thursday night some audacious thieves effected an entrance to the Catholic chapel of Thomastown.-They rifled the vestry-room, and carried away two silver chalices and other sacred vessels which they took from the tabernacle, scattering the consecrated vessels about, and also tearing up the clergyman's vestments, for the purpose of appropriating the lace with which they were embroidered.-Kilkenny Moderator.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Morning Chronicle says "the Government has, we believe, decided to summon Parliament immediately, at an early day in December, and a royal proclamation will probably receive her Majesty's sanction at the Privy Council which is to be held this day. The immediate object for which the Legislature will be assembled thus early is understood to be the amendment and extension of the Militia acts which do not at present clothe the executive with the power required by the existing emergency."

The augmentation of the army to be submitted to Parliament is, 43 battalions of infantry, 1 of artillery, and 1 of rifles—total 36,000.

Conversion in England.—The Rev. Matthew Parsons Houghton and his wife were received into the Catholic Church, St. Marie's church, Rugby, this week-this conversion will be an addition of nine souls to our holy religion, the family consisting of seven young children.—Catholic Standard.

FLOATING BATTERIES FOR THE BALTIC.—The Workmen at the Clyde Forge are at present, and will probably be for several months to come, employed in making iron plates for the floating batteries destined for next year's campaign in the Baltic. These vary from eight to 12 feet in length, and 21 to 36 inches in breadth, according to the portion of the battery for which they are intended. The thickness is four The thickness is four inches, and each plate will weigh from one to three tons. They are made of scrap iron (the punchings of rivet holes, cuttings of iron, &c,) a number of pieces of which are put into a furnace, and then hammered into a homogeneous mass by the tilt hammer. A recognises no difference between preachers and peonumber of these pieces are then laid on each other, ple. Success to the movement.—Pilsburgh Catholic. according to the size of the plate wanted, and then welded together, under the hammer. In the experiment made to ascertain the resistance of iron to shot, t half-inch rolled boiler assed through eig plates bolted together while the heaviest shot in use was shivered to pieces on a four-inch plate of malleable iron like a snow-ball on a stone wall. The plates are to be bolted to the outside of the floating batteries, which are at present being constructed by three English ship-building firms. Two Glasgow firms are also engaged in manufacturing similar plates. The fleet of steam floating batteries building in England and France, amounts to no fewer than 40, and the whole are to be launched by March. They are to be armed with 12 of the largest Lancaster guns. The 20 building in London are from designs supplied by the French Sovernment. They are nearly 2,000 tons burthen, flat-bottomed, with round stem and stern, 180 feet extreme length, 56 feet in width, and 20 in depth, each being propelled by horizontal engines of 200 horsepower. They have two decks, the upper being bomb-proof, and the lower the fighting deck. They are to be encased with nearly 700 tons of wrought iron slabs .- Greenock Advertiser.

Private letters have been received from Captain Collinson, stating that when his ship was in Cambridge Bay, a portion of a companion door, with the Queen's acrow stamped upon it, was picked up, which it is supposed belonged to the Erebus or Terro

POPULAR FAVOR .-. An English paper has the following remarks upon the fate of George Cowell, the leader of the Preston operatives, during the late strike amongst the workmen :- "A year ago, who so popular as he? Who so cheered and applauded when he tended with a gas, which, on testing, proved to be compass sufficiently small to enable him to secret it harangued them with his rough eloquence, and worked carbohic acid gas. A decomposition of the contents on his person without fear of detection. There are hard in the movement in which all their hearts were of the intestines showed the presence of no poison, set? At this moment he is in Lancaster jail, arrested either mineral or vegetable. A submersion of the set? At this moment he is in Lancaster fail, arrested for a debt of £150, incurred for printing balance sheets and documents connected with the agitation. It was through the hands of this man that upwards of one intestines and fish in slacked lime, caused the evolution of the Czar, in the spring, to open the campaign on the through the hands of this man that upwards of one judges, therefore, that the death of these fish had hundred thousand pounds passed for the support of the supp hundred thousand pounds passed for the support of arisen from asphyxia, caused by this gas. He conthe Preston operatives. That he dealt fairly by that cludes that this gas has been evolved during a submoney is pretty clear; from the fact that he cannot maine volcanic eruption, and, in support of his opinion.

PROTESTANT ADVERTISEMENTS. - The London Times

contains the following .-- The editor of a weekly periodical, which has been of more efficient service in resisting the aggressions of Rome, and in serving the interests of true religion than any Protestant contemporary, is for the moment, in urgent want of £400 at 5 per cent, to enable him to carry on the war with vigor. He will satisfy any capitalist who feels an adequate interest in the holy struggle, now at the hottest, of his thorough responsibility, and can prove that the investment would be as safe as if the security were real and not personal. "No money-lender, bill discounter, or bill-agent need apply." They would probably recognise an old acquaintance if they did, comments the Weekly News. .

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER. - This day, hitherto conspicuous in Britain through the notorious Guy Fawkes, has this year been made mournfully famous by the battle of Inkermann.-Punch, varying the popular street doggrel for occasion, says-

"Remember, remember the fifth of November, Schastopol, gunpowder and shot, Where General Liprandi Charged Pat, John and Sandy, And a jolly good licking he got."

#### UNITED STATES.

"GONE TO ROME."-A young New York lawyer, of an old New England Protestant family, is on his way to Rome, bearing letters from Archbishop Hughes, as candidate for the priesthood. - Ballimore Calholic Mirror.

A disturbance has occurred in the German Lutheran Church in Newark, N. J., growing out of the conver-sion of the pastor to Catholicity and his attempting to enforce Catholic forms of worship.

The New York Post analyses the effect of the hard imes upon various kinds of business in that city. Real estate has fallen thirty to fifty per cent., the eating houses and botels have lost half their business, the pawnbrokers are overrun with trade, the theatres are crowded more than usual, and strongest sign of all, some of the ladies wear their old bonnets .-- Montreal Transcript.

A CATHOLIC PAPER IN ST. Louis.—We are inform ed, says the Western Tablet, that the Catholics of St. Louis, convinced of the necessity of having a local Catholic organ, have at length determined to establish a paper on such a basis as to insure its future success. About \$8,000 have been subscribed in shares, as a capital to set it going, and the celebrated author of "Alban," "Lady Alice," &c-J. V. Huntington, Esq., -has been employed to conduct the editorial department. Under the auspices of Dr. Huntington a paper must succeed, even in St. Louis.

An Extradition Case.-Philadelphia, Dec. 19 .-Augustus Bastay was arraigned here to-day, charged with extensive forgeries, committed in Quebec, and was held to await a requisition under the extradition act. Six hundred dollars in gold, and a large quanfity of baggage, were found with the prisoner at one of our principal hotels.

THE STEAMSHIP "ALPS" DECLARED FORFEITED.— The New York Commercial Advertiser says "there have been decided two interesting and important decisions by Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, sitting in admiralty. The British steamship. Alps' is declared to be forfeited to the United States, on account of smuggling by her steward. As the owners, and other officers, appear to be entirely innocent, the President will doubtless temit the penalty of forfeiture. The decision in the case of the steamship Washington is on points of practice. That vessel is also libelled for smuggling. 27—Montreal Herald.

SENSIBLE.—Some of our Protestant exchanges are going in for discarding the unmeaning appendage "D. D." The United Presbyterian, with unexampled good sense, recommends, furthermore, the retrench-ment of the title "Rev." Our neighbors perceive at last that these vain distinctions are a practical denial of the fundamental right of private judgment, which

It is customary to have a sermon preached on the inauguration of the State officers and Legislature in the party has received its most perfect development, Massachusetts. As they are all "Know-Nothings," and it is there we should look for its principles in all the Roston Courier picks out as a text for Samuel K. their integrity. The party of "the well-named" lays Lathrop, of Boston, who is to preach the sermon-Job, chap. S, verse 9:-" for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing."

FISH CAST UP FROM THE SEA .- We learn from the N. O. Delta that a curious phenomenon, has lately been witnessed in the port of Vera Cruz. For several lays in the beginning of November the shores of the barbor and neighborhood were strewn with dead fish, cast up from the sea. The Della says:—"So great was the quantity, that serious fears were entertained, lest disease should follow from such a mass of putrefaction. Bodies of troops were turned out each day, who gathered up the fish and buried them on the spot. A general order was issued commanding all those residing in the vicinity to take the same steps for the prevention of disease. An order was also issued pro-hibiting the sale of fish. This phenomenon continued tor several days, and at last gradually disappeared.— It is interesting to naturalists, and we therefore give the explanations of Mr. Adolphus Hegewisch, a surgeon, in the Military hospital, resulting from experiments made by order of the commandant. In the appearance of all the fish, the first thing that struck the attention was the inflamed and protruded state of the eyes, such as ordinarily takes place in strangulasupposed, the result of putrefaction, for the case was the same when it had not commenced on On opening the fish, the intestines were observed to be much dis-

SECOND ADVENTISTS. - Many of the Second Advent people strong in the faith, and still look forward to the coming of our Saviour and the end of the world. Elder Cummings says :- "Brethren, take not one step back to Egypt, neither put off the coming of the Lord to 'next' spring,' but continue to go out to meet the bridegroom. Finish up the work that is to be done as fast as you can, that you may be ready to be presented before the Father blameless." The Editor of the World's Crisis, the publication of which has been resumed after a few weeks' suspension, remarks "We have been severely tried and sorely disappointed in not meeting our blessed Saviour in the seventh month of this autumn." A Syracuse paper says that tho Millerites have recently been holding a series of meetings in that city, and have labored somewhat earnestly to make converts. The day now fixed for the end of all things earthly, is the 19th of May, 1855.

PROGRESS OF DELUSION. In five years the number of believers in spiritual rappers have increased in this country to over two hundred thousand, and they now support eleven newspapers.—Catholic Herald.

More "Know-Nothingism" - Large Fire in Troy -Troy, Dec. 18.-A fire broke out here last night about 1 o'clock, and before it was extinguished some six or eight barns and sheds, together with the French Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, on Ferry-street, were destroyed. The loss on the church is about \$10,000, for which there is an insurance of 2,500 in the Mechanics' Mutual, of this city. The whole loss by the is put down at \$12,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The N. Y. Freeman has an admirable article on the 'Know-Nothings," from which we make some extracts:-

"In this critical state of the public mind, contracts, obs, claims, patents, land-bills, and such like speculations having engendered corruption in Washington -defalcations and dishonesty being almost every-day occurrences in Wall street; foreign appointments being conferred on atheists, socialists, and red republicans; and perambulating demagogues, having a semiofficial character, endeavoring to stir up civil war in Europe, in order to create a market for second-hand muskets;—at this juncture, a number of mercenaries, worn out political hacks, the excommunicated of all parties, the fag-ends of factions, all who were wanting in standing, character, or genius, to make themselves felt in the community, banded themselves together for the salvation of the country; and in order to give an additional zest to their secret plottings, they imparted the relish of national dislikes, and the sauce of religious bigotry, in order to seduce the young, the enthusiastic, the ignorant, and the fanatic, who were to make up the rank and file, carry out and give. effect to the decrees of the leaders. Thus composed, a party calling itself Know-Nothing" enters the political arena, proclaiming hostility to adopted citizens, to immigration, to Catholics, native and foreign. Now it is evident to all observers that those against whom this new party chiefly directs itself had little or nothing to do with the corruptions at Washington. The dishonesty of Wall street, and the foreign appointments on which so much stress has been laid, were certainly unpalatable to the great body of adopted citizens, Catholics especially; and though they only gave expression to their dissatisfaction as individuals, it is notorious that they looked upon many of the issues which had been raised as fraught with mischief; and in the case of Kossuth, Kosta, and others, they stood on the American ground, to which many who now denounce them have seen fit to retreat. The insincerity of this movement is, therefore, patent on its

"Well, this new party has done great things; it has created quite a diversion in Pennsylvania, something of a sensation in our own State, and has made a clean sweep in Massachusetts. Passing over Penn-sylvania and New York, we wil! examine a little the doings of this immaculate party in Massachusetts. Let us remark in this place, that where adopted citizens have least influence, socially and politically, where in fact their power is unfelt, and where there is no necessity for opposing them, and also where Catholics are least numerous, and their principles least known-there is the strength of the Know-Nothings manifested in the greatest degree. In Massachusetts down as its axioms: Hostility to adopted citizenshostility to Catholics, whether native or adopted. Now, we are all well aware that there has never been either foreign influence, (so called, or Catholic influence, in Massachusetts. Why, you could not find an adopted citizen or a Catholic within her legislative halls; her legislators have for years refused to do common justice to Catholics; the blackened walls of the convent destroyed by the Massachusetts mub remain to this day, and the State has refused to indefinnify the owners for the acts of her citizens, although it is the evidentiduty of every government to guarantee security and to afford protection to persons and property. Now, is not this a palpable demonstration of the false pretence on which the party of "the wellnamed" attempts to ride into office?

A YANKEY DALGETTY .- We find the following in the New York Sun of Saturday.

A gentleman named Rosevelt, a man of wealth and standing, it is reported on good authority, has been in communication with the Czar for the last four months, concerning the war in the east, and agreeably to arrangements made, sailed for St. Petersburg, via Liverpool, last Saturday in the Baltic. Mr. Rosevelt was a the eyes, such as ordinarily takes place in strangula- lawyer in this city, but is to be raised to a General-lation. This, the doctor says, was not, as might be ship, in the army of Nicholas. He has been engaged for the last two months in sketching the plan and calculating the costs of a campaign-all of which are reduced to paper and capable of being rolled up into a on his person without fear of detection. There are several persons of standing in this city who are famifriends of Mr. Rosevelt repaired to the Baltic with him

#### REMITTANCES

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Montreal, December 14, 1854.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

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# THE TRUE WITNESS

# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1854.

OUR LAST ISSUE FOR '54

The old year is drawing to a close. Its hours are numbered. Before we have the pleasure of addressing you again, fifty-four will be numbered with the years that were, and fifty-five will occupy its place. These days of transition, from old to new, are days of solemn thought-days when the earth is overhung with heavy clouds, exercising a corresponding influence on the minds of men—days when every one might say with the poet-

"The melancholy days are come, The saddest of the year."

This is at all times the case; the passage from the old to the new year, is ever a solemn season; but is it not doubly so now? The year that is gone has left hundreds of families desolate and sad, even within the narrow limits of our own city; and, casting our eyes around, we see that the edict of death went forth over the whole earth-Montreal had but its share, of the chastisement. Standing thus on the threshold, as it were, between past and present, we look back on a year of pestilence and slaughter .--Looking forward to the future, what do we see thro' the thin veil of time? Alas! the picture is far from cheering. There we behold nought but war-warof the times are ominous; -they who run may read them. It is more than probable that the war now raging in the Crimea will be a general war ere an-Europe are hovering around the vortex created by the Polish nationality, and an attempt made, to raise "the Turkish question;" - one after one is drawn in up, in a Polish kingdom, a barrier against Russian their Sodom from destruction.

own reprobate folly. These people are themselves to subserve the interests of the Teutonic nations of unsealing the phial of God's wrath, in their heathen the West. The war has hitherto been treated as ignorance of its effects. Never since the days of the Lewish Deicide was there any folly like unto theirs.

They call themselves at peace with the world, but rope, of Western Civilisation, depends upon the issue peace there is none for them; "they say there is of the contest now raging in the Crimea. For the peace, and there is no peace"-terrible illustration armies of the West there is now no retreat, no alter-

of the words of Scripture.

surpasseth all understanding"—" that peace which without having planted the proud standard of Britain testant America done for Irishmen?—unless indeed the world knoweth not"—let us "rejoice in the and the imperial eagles of France on the citadel they happened to be renegades to their ancestral Lord"—thanking the God of nations that the fearful scourge of war has not yet reached us, and beseeching Him that He may forbid its approach to these

peaceful provinces.

Wishing you, our kind friends, all the blessings of which you stand most in need for the coming year, and tendering you our warmest thanks for your cordial support, during the past year, we take our leave for the present, hoping you may all be alive to read, and we to write at the close of fifty-five—that is, if it be the will of God—to whom be glory, honor, power and dominion, for ever and ever .- Amen.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the seat of war the intelligence is anything but cheerful. No progress has been made since the bloody battle of Inkermann on the 5th of November the fire of the besiegers is slackening, whilst that of the defenders of Sebastopol is hotter than ever .-Overmatched in everything, in artillery, in numbers, worn out with fatigue, harassed with continual assaults from the garrison, their ranks decimated by disease and the bullets of the enemy, hardly can the Allies hold their position on the heights from whence they cast many a wistful glance on the Russian stronghold. To add to their sufferings, the terrible gales which raged for several days during the middle of November, have destroyed the greater part of the transport ships, on board of which were the ammunition, stores, winter clothing for the troops, and medi-cal comforts for the sick and wounded. As a set off to these disasters, all that we have to boast of, is, that our army is still in position before Sebastopol, but with little hopes of getting into the city for many a long day. Reinforcements are indeed arriving, but in barely sufficient numbers to repair the waste of the campaign, and to keep up the effective force of the now assembled at Rome from all parts of Christenbesigging army to its original standard.

Under these disheartening circumstances, it is not to lowing details from the Univers: be wondered at, if complaints are rife, both at home, . At nine o'clock took place in one of the halls of

campaign has been managed, and the elite of our troops sacrificed. Ugly rumors are affoat as to misunderstandings between the leaders of the expedition. and as to gross injeconduct in others. ... As yet indeed these have scarcely outtained a definite form, but enough has transpired to convince the public that they are not without foundation. Several officers of the service; others, feighing sickness, have returned home on leave of absence; and the report that the, Duke of Cambridge, had left the army, is confirmed:— or all 🖖 1 a 39 41 381 3

"There is no doubt of the fact" -- says the Nation-"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is insane. The reason assigned is the shock experienced at seeing some of the Guards stabbed on the ground by the Russians. And the The first appearance of the disease was an insult to a distinguished officer.— The rumor is, that he struck Sir De Lacy Evans."

Other accounts assign as the reason of H. R. Highness abandonment of the army, a violent altercation which he had with Lord Raglan, as to the manner in which the Guards were handled during the action of the 5th. Lord Forth, son of the Earl of Perth, is another officer named as having returned to England on account of a refusal to obey certain orders from the Commander-in-Chief. When amongst the officers of an army such events occur, it is too much to be feared that the example will not be without its effect upon their subordinates.

The Liverpool Times calculates that, since the battle of the 5th, the British army has been reinforced by about 15,000 men of all arms; thus raising its effective strength to about 31,000. The French have received still greater additions to their numbers; and, united, the two armies muster about 90,000 sabres and bayonets. A body of Turks, about 40,000 strong, under Omar Pacha, is about to embark for the Crimea. It is now determined that the troops shall winter in the Crimea, and wooden houses, capable of sheltering 25,000 men, are already on their way, or in course of construction.

Austria has, it seems, at length consented to take part with the Western Powers against the Eastern colossus. The terms of the treaty are not certain; that Austria has been forced to accede to them, much against her will, and that she will prove but a lukewarm ally, is, we fear, but too certain. To remain neuter any longer was impossible; to declare openly on the side of Russia would have entailed the loss of her Lombard provinces, and would have been immesanguinary, ferocious war:—"nation rising against diately followed by a Mazzinian outbreak in Italy.—nation, and kingdom against kingdom." The signs As the less of two evils Austria has therefore given in her adhesion to the Allies; who we suppose will they will hardly be able to prevent another Hungarian is nleased to appease the storm. The nations of In the Spring we may expect to witness an appeal to and engulphed in the horrors of warfare. Where this aggression. That such a scheme is in contemplation, will end, none but God knows. In the neighboring is pretty certain, from the tone of the public press Republic, the powers of darkness are at work, stir- in France and England; but the experiment will be ring up men's souls to evil, exciting persecutions a most dangerous one, and if persisted in, will scarce against the people of God, and madly driving out fail to lead to another uprising of what are termed from amongst them the "ten" who would have saved the "oppressed nationalities" of Europe. Besides, the Poles are Sclaves; and as such are far more Never was nation more visibly given over to its likely to sympathise with their brother Sclaves, than native betwixt complete triumph, or irretrieveable For us who have really peace—that "peace which destruction. If our troops retire from the contest ll the old prophecy of Napoleon be accomplished, and Europe " will become Cossack." The London Spectator thus speculates on the consequences of a failure before Sebastopol:

"If Russia retains Sebastopol, henceforth Europe not only cannot prevent Russian conquest of Turkey, except at the expense of a permanent occupation of the Black Sea by a superior naval force, if even that could be effectual, but Russia will have established her superiority in military power to the utmost force the most fortunate combination has been able to bring against her. If we fail to take Sebastopol, we have tried our strength under the most favorable combination against Russia, and Russia is too strong for us.-From that failure the mission of Russia to conquer and absorb will start with renewed zeal and irresistible prestige; she will no longer need to proceed by de-grees, to feel her way with caution and cunning; sho will only have to accept the destiny assigned her, and to develop it as suits her purpose. An Imperial ukase would be omnipotent from Tobolsk to London, from Archangel to Ceylon; the limits of States would remain, if at all, as mere geographical divisions; the institution of States, if at all, as mere machinery for carrying out the will of the monarch, whether he continued to date from Moscow or Constantinople."

Ireland is at present in a very distracted state. It must be known to our readers that some of the Bishops have issued an injunction to their clergy forbidding them to take an active part in politics. This has much annoyed Mr. Lucas and the party with which he acts; and, in consequence, a deputation composed of the above-named gentleman, and some of his friends, are on their way to Rome, to lay their grievances before the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, beseeching him to interpose betwixt the Irish Prelates and their priests. The deputation was expected to arrive in Rome about the middle of November.

On the 20th ult., the first session of the Prelates, dom, was held in the Vatican ... We borrow the fol-

and with the army, as to the manner in which the line Vatican, and under the presidency of Cardinals testants of America, who cheer lustily for the just law, and a most oppressive administration of that

Brunelli, Catermi, and Santucci, the first meeting of the Bishops on the important question which has first assembled at 'Rome so many, of the lights' of the Church. Nothing is allowed to transpire, either of the subjects to be discussed, or of the mode adopted for the discussion to All those who are engaged in the question are bound to secrecy. The sitting continued until one o'clock, and the second took place yesterhave, it is said, sold out, disgusted with the hardships day (Nov. 21). The cardinals are not present at these meetings. After the discussion of the bishops they will have their meetings in secret consistories, under the presidency of the Pope himself. An official list has just been published, which declares the number of prelates present at Rome on the 18th ult. to be-fiftyone cardinals, thirty-seven archbishops, and fiftyseven bishops. More have arrived since, and others are coming every day. The number of strange prelates in Rome amounted on the 23rd Nov. to one hundred and six, independent of those usually, resident in the city; and some Spanish and other foreign pre-lates were on their way to Rome through France."

#### SATAN REPROVING SIN.

A great meeting has been lately held in New York to congratulate Smith O'Brien on his release-at which a great number of Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, as well as native Americans, assisted; this was natural, and in very good taste. In the course of the evening, however, after a "vitriolic" speech from John Mitchell, a Mr. Doheny addressed the meeting, and, alluding to the Czar, elicited from his audience the most enthusiastic cheering for the Russian despot; this, it strikes us, was in exceedingly bad taste, on the part of Catholic Irishmen, and not calculated to increase our respect for American notions of liberty. We shall be told it was as the enemy of England that the Czar was cheered; and that it is but natural that Irishmen, who have so little cause to love England and England's rule, should exult in the anticipated triumph of England's enemy. All this may be very true; the treatment of Ireland by England for the last three hundred years has, it must be admitted, been most brutal; and such as perfectly to justify the hatred which Irishmen bear to their oppressor. But this has been because England has been Protestant, and Ireland Catholic; it has been the product, not of national antinathies, but of religious intolerance; and as such all honest men must unite in denouncing it. But of all countries in the world, the United States has the least right to reproach another with religious intolerance. If we except some of the Southern States, founded chiefly by Catholics, her whole history, from first to last, is but a bloody record of cruel, remorseless persecution; and if there be a nation on the face guarantee to her the tranquility of Lombardy, though of the earth which Catholic Irishmen should look upon with loathing and aversion, it is that "Great other year is out, unless the good Providence of God insurrection, and the revolt of her Sclavic population. Yankee Nation," which has given birth to the illustrious Protestant order of "Know-Nothings." That an Irish Catholic should not love England—that he should even desire her humiliation—is natural enough; but that he should sympathise with a Yankee, or that the Yankee should sympathise with him, is incompre-

It is because England is Protestant, that she has been unjust towards Catholic Ireland. But is America then less Protestant ?-or are the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the canting blackhearted Puritans, the framers of the Connecticut Blue Laws, entitled to taunt England with her cruelties towards Catholic Irishmen? Has "Know-Nothingism" then ceased to be a fixed fact, and convent burning a regular Yankee institution? Judge O'Connor, in opening the proceedings, well observed—" that the Irish owed England nothing; that England had given Ireland neither justice nor clemency; and that England might perhaps sue some day in vain for justice and clemency from others." But what, then, has Protestant America done for Irishmen?—unless indeed Catholics of Upper Canada—with a view to another and false to the religion of St. Patrick! What justice, what clemency, has America ever ex- by the men whom they sent to represent them in Partended to Catholics? Answer the charred rafters liament with reference to the School Question?of Charlestown convent-answer too, the ruins of desecrated churches, which, throughout the breadth of the land, testify that Protestantism in America is tenfold more a persecutor, tenfold more a child of the devil, than it was in the Old World, and in that very England which Yankee Protestants have the impudence to reproach as wanting in "clemency and jus-

tice to Catholics." We mean not to draw a veil over the iniquities of British Protestant rule-we have no design to apologise for the abominations it has perpetrated in Ireland. But then it must be remembered that Protestantism is not essentially English; that England once spot upon its otherwise admirable national character; yet be excised. Otherwise is it with the New England States. Protestantism is of their very essence it is the vital principle of their national existence; it taints the air they breathe, and corrupts the food they feed upon; they can get rid of their Protestantism only by ceasing to be Yankee. And thus we see that, at the present day, America is far more violently anti-Catholic even than Protestant England, whose Protestantism is but an accident; thus we see that in Protestant America the Catholic Irishman is far worse treated than be was in his native land; and that in the "Liberal" United States, "Social Persecution" against Popish Paddies has become so intense and unremitting, that Irish Catholics are now deeing from the country—which once they looked upon as a "Land of Promise"—as from a pestilence. Read the following from an American journal—the Deare daily inflicted upon Irish Catholics by the Pro- porters, and the innumerable difficulties which an un-

Czar" as the champion of civil and religious free-"And now, indeed, well lied Social Pensecution. Other nations have laws and institutions which may be considered arbitrary and oppressive, but there is no concealment or hypeorisy; about the matter othose who live under them know what they have to expect and what to obey.-It is an honest mode of dealing at all events. The United States, on the confiding, bast a beautiful and attractive political systemic but according to the modern and prevailing opinion, the people may be as oppressive as they please. This system is the admiration of those who are not familiar with the practice which obtains under it, as the other is the detestation of those who are not acquainted with the local proceedings of other nations and t

"Some of the reople of the United States, whilst they receive with much gusto the admiration of the world as possessing the freest government; indulge themselves in the practice of petty tyranny, and seem to think that they have asserted a sovereign's authority when they have shot, maimed, and made suffer, some poor foreigner, oppressed the Catholic Church, and executed'a magnanimous attack upon the institutions connected with her, such as Orphan Asylums, Charity Hospitals, and Churches.

"Social persecution is not only the most oppressive. but it is the most degrading to those who practise it. It argues a degree of morul corruption, which no circumstances can excuse or palliate."—Detroit Cu-

tholic Vindicator.

Yes indeed. England has her faults; but it is not for America to reproach her with them, seeing that in the latter, all the worst vices of the first are reproduced, and exaggerated tenfold.

Some of the Catholic constituencies of Upper Canada seem by no means well pleased with the conduct of their representatives in Parliament. A Mr. Aiken, M.P.P. for the County of Peel, who owes his seat to the Catholic vote, has provoked some very severe, and, no doubt, well merited censures from a writer in the Toronto Catholic Citizen; and if the Catholics of Upper Canada would but look closely into the votes of some others of those gentlemen, whom by their suffrages they assisted to a place in the Legislature, they would soon discover that others as well as Mr. Aiken have proved themselves unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by Catholic constituencies. "We can now"—says the writer in the Citizen—" clearly distinguish the difference which exists between an independent and consistent Conservative, and a pretended Reformer-a name in the present instance used only to disguise demolishing principles." It is a pity that the Catholics of Upper Canada did not more "clearly distinguish the difference" at the elections in the course of last summer. We might perhaps, in that case, not have had quite so many Liberals, and "pretended Reformers"-not so many secularisers and demagogues of the George Brown and J. M. Ferres stamp-but we certainly should have had a greater number of honest, consistent and independent men, from whom Catholics might have expected a favorable hearing.

The Session is now over; that Session to which the Catholic Institute of Toronto, under the inspiration of its venerated President, referred when, in a meeting held in the month of May last, it unanimously Resolved:—

"That the Catholic Institute of Toronto pledges itself to oppose, by all constitutional means, the fre-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters, IF, AT THE NEXT SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, FULL JUSTICE IS NOT DONE TO THE CA-THOLICS OF WESTERN CANADA, WITH REGARD TO THE FREE WORKING OF THEIR SEPARATE SCHOOLS; and that this Institute invokes the sympathy and assist-

ance of their fellow Catholics in Eastern Canada."

As the "next" Session, alluded to in the above Resolution, has passed, would it not be well for the general election which cannot be far distant-to ask emselves a few questions as to wha and, how far "full justice" has been done to them " with regard to the free working of their Separate Schools?" We fear that the results of such an enquiry will not be very agreeable to the friends of Freedom of Education; and that it will appear that a satisfactory solution of the great question which has so long occupied the serious attention of, the Pastors of the Church, and which so vitally concerns the interests of the Catholic laity, has been rendered almost, if not altogether, impossible by the suicidal policy of nominal Catholics, who, in their desperate hurry to approve themselves docile tools of the Ministry, forgot entirely to insist upon the recognition, was Catholic, and may, by the Grace of God, be- in the Clergy Reserves Bill, of the right of Catho-come Catholic again. Its Protestantism is but a black lic separate schools to share equally, with the Protestant schools, in all sums accruing from the secua spot, foul indeed, but which may yetibe washed out larisation of the Reserves, and rendered applicable -an excrescence, loathsome indeed, but which may for School purposes. That justice to Catholics imperatively demanded the insertion of such a clause in the Bill, is certain, and was admitted by Ministerialists themselves. It is equally certain that, of the members owing their seats in Parliament to the votes of Catholics, not one was to be found in the House, honest enough to redeem his pledges made on the hustings, or to make one effort to procure for his Catholic supporters, the first instalment even of that " justice in regard to the free working of their Separate Schools" which they were entitled to demand. The result of this treachery may thus be shortly summed up The sums accruing from the secularised Reserves are now handed over to the County Municipalities, and are therefore applicable to School purposes. But from the almost exclusively Protestant composition of those bodies in Upper Canada; it is morally certain that not one penny thereof will be troit Cutholic Vindicator—and say whether the given to the assistance of Catholic Separate Schools; TRUE WITNESS has exaggerated the wrongs which which even now, owing to the poverty of their sup-

lawalbrow in their way, con barely manage to exist in the presence of their wealthier and more, highly lavorellarivals. Ha mi gritter nor - ent ungeren tust n m Or leaving out of the question the inevitable effeets of the Ministerial settlement of the Reserves' question upon the Catholic Separate Schools of Up-per Canada, our friends may well ask themselves— what one step has been taken, either by the Ministry or by Liberal and Reform members, to modify or get rid of "the present insulting, and oppressive School Law" as the Toronto Mirror of the 21st of July last calls it which " sophistry and craft have insidiously imposed upon Catholics ?" And if none has been aken what, would we ask, is the duty of the Catholic Institute of Toronto, and the Catholic body generally throughout Upper Canada? What, would we ask, are they in the terms of their own Resolution "pledged" to do, " if they do not wish to become the laughing stock of the country ?-if they are not prepared to be henceforward pointed at, as loud and boastful in their words, weak and pitiful in performance—as quick to bark, but too timorous to bite? These questions we reed not attempt to answer.-The Catholic Institute of Toronto will know how to redeem its "pledges," as the betrayers of Catholic interests will, in good time, learn to their cost.

That the Catholics of Upper Canada who looked forward to the session of Parliament just expired, for a redress of the wrongs of which they have so long complained, have been most egregiously betrayed by their representatives is now certain; and thus it ever has been, and ever will be, whilst Catholics allow themselves to be gulled with the silly phrases of "Liberal" and "Reformer." At the hustings and the polling booths, they will receive plenty of fine words, but very few votes will be cast for them in the Halls of the Legislature. Writing in August last upon this subject, and in reply to our esteemed cotemporary the Catholic Citizen of Toronto, who seemed rather inclined to congratulate himself upon the result of the elections then concluded, as promising "the certainty of a speedy and equitable sculement of this important question"—the School Question-we warned him of what he, and his friends had to expect from a House composed of Liberals and Reformers. We told him then, that an "equitable settlement" was further off than ever, and that, "however little disposed the preceding Legislature had been to do justice to our claims, the next would be found still more actively hostile." We warned him then:--

"That, from the Liberal and democratic complexion of the next Parliament we have but little hopes of obtaining justice; and small as these hopes are, they are still further diminished by the great probabilities there are of Mr. Hinck's Reserves' Bill being carried by the assistance of nominal Catholics. We have already shown-that the handing over of the funds accruing from the secularisation of the Reserves, to the County Municipalities, must be fatal to the separate school system; and from the want of zeal on the part of Catholic electors in some quarters, and from their want of independence in others, it is much to be feared that this ruinous measure will, ere long, be carried into execution. When that fatal day arrives, when the Catholics of Upper Canada shall find themselves deprived of all their political influence, and, in the matter of education, as helpless as their brethren in the neighboring republic, they may perhaps bewail their folly in preferring the interests of a faction to those of their Church; but it will be too late then for them to repent, as it will be out of our power to help them."—True Witness, Aug. 4th.

Every one of our anticipations—gloomy as they were-has been fully realised. Secularisation, in the most odious acceptation of the term, is now un fait accompli; the funds thence accruing have been handed over to the County Municipalities, and thus made applicable to school purposes; but no provision hunger and thirst after riches. As a book to place has been made for securing to Catholic separate in the hands of youthful Yankees, it is invaluable; nor schools in Upper Canada any participation therein; should we feel surprised if; ere long, it were to supand, worst of all, the infidel principle—which strikes plant King James' Bible in the Common Schools of at the very root of the separate or denominational | New England, and to be publicly read from the pulpits system -" that it is desirable to remove all semblance as the "Word of Mammon," or "The Gospel acof connection between Church and State"—has been laid down by men who have the impudence and hylaid down by men who have the impudence and hy-pocrisy to call themselves children of the Church which condemns this principle as false and heretical the Holy Yankee Faith. The book is full of fun, -How then can Catholics in the Upper Province, and abounds with amusing anecdotes, told in good expect from this, or any subsequent Parliament " full justice with regard to the free working of their separate schools?" Schools separated from the common schools upon religious or ecclesiastical grounds, can be recognised or supported by the State, only and may find it difficult to discover the point of a joke, in virtue of a connection between Church and State. "We are members of the Catholic Church" say the But these feelings will wear off; and, in spite of himdissidents to the State—" and have therefore consci-entious scruples against Non-Catholic schools. We these anecdotes are calculated to provoke. Who indemand therefore, to be exempted from taxation for deed can read unmoved the history of the "Merthe support of such schools, and to receive from the maid," the "Woolly Horse," or of "The Great State, in proportion to our numbers, and in aid of Buffalo Hunt?" Equally interesting, though not so our Catholic schools approved of by the Church, our Indicrous, are the details of Barnum's engagement share of the Grant made by the State for school with Jenny Lind. We have been so long accustomed purposes." But how can a State which repudiates to hear this accomplished songstress spoken of in all semblance even of connection with a Church, terms of the most fulsome adulation, that it is perhaps entertain such a demand? Must not the answer of almost painful to be roused from our day dreams, and the State be ?- " Gentlemen, we have no connection to learn that Jenny Lind was, after all, but a very with Church, or ecclesiastical institutions; we have common-place personage-with as keen an eye to the nothing to do with Church, we therefore know noth- "main chance," as her great showman himself. Yet, ing about ecclesiastical differences; we cannot if Barnum's record of the transaction may be relied therefore accede to your request for immunity from upon, it would appear that Jenny Lind's liberality, taxation, and pecuniary assistance from the State, land much vaunted charities, were, after all, but a based upon your ecclesiastical status?" Such at least part of the gigantic system of humbug practised by would be the reply of every honest and consistent Barnum on his fellow-countrymen; and were used as advocate of the principle—that between Church and the means of sustaining the popular excitement about State there should not be eren the semblance of the great cantatrice, and thus obtaining higher prices

the treachery of others, a measure has been allowed profitable investment of the joint funds of Barnum,

of a distinctive religious or ecclesiastical character. For this the Catholics of Canada bave nobody to thanks but themselves; and site is too; late for them now to weep over the consequences of their infatuation. Tears and sighs will not recall the chance which they had at the last election; but which, with the game in their own hands, they threw away. Then. by taking a firm stand against secularisation, they might have dictated their own terms upon the School Question; and thus have secured for themselves, a "speedy and equitable settlement," and for their children, the inestimable blessings of a good Catholic system of education, approved of by, and under the control of, the Catholic Church. This, led away by the unmeaning cry of "Liberalism" and "Reform" -as if Liberals and Reformers ever were friendly to the cause of the Church, or favorable to Freedom of Education—the Catholics failed to do: and now, in the words of the writer in the Catholic Citizen. when it is too late to be of use to them-" they can clearly distinguish the difference which exists between an independent and consistent Conservative, and a pretended Reformer." Pity it is that such clearness of vision has been purchased at so dear a rate, and has been attained so late!

"THE LIFE OF PHINEAS T. BARNUM, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF." Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal.

Though modestly professing to be but the life of an individual, this work might well have been entitled the "Life of THE Yankee;" for Barnum is not so much a Yankee, as he is the great "Universal Yankee," the type, or living embodiment, of the "Universal Yankee Nation" to which, with a just consciousness of his own merits, Barnum dedicates his great work. All nations, all peoples, have had their heroes, and heroic age; but of these alas! we have scarce any authentic, or reliable histories. We have myths, and legends, fragments of ballads, and fantastic traditions-but no autobiographies. Happy America, upon whose heroic age the sun of history casts the fullness of its light, and whose great man has bequeathed to a grateful posterity the records of his "Life, written by himself." How little do we know of Fingal, or of Ossian?-how much of fabulous is there not mixed up with the histories of King Alfred the Saxon, or Ireland's monarch, Brian Boruime? What a mystery hangs over the adventures of the British Arthur and his companions—and what would we not give for a full cotemporary history of their early lives, and the achievement of their riner manhood? Future generations of Yankees will have no such cause of complaint. Of their hero, of their great Barnum, they will retain the imperishable record, written in a book, and sold for the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents.

Long will the memory of Barnum be cherished. and his "Life" be studied, by an admiring and grateful people. For Phineas T. Barnum is indeed a "Repreentative Man," and in future ages will, no doubt, be ooked up to by his fellow-countrymen as a model of almost unapproachable virtue, in whose person were combined, and in whose life were illustrated, all the excellencies of the genuine Yankee character—its "go-a-head-itiveness," and its "money-make-itiveness." Barnum has indeed left a precious legacy to posterity. History, it has been well said, is philosophy teaching by example; and the history of Barnum, as "written by himself," teaches, that, in the pursuit of the one thing needful-that is, the Almighty Dollar-all things are possible to the bold earnest and adventurous man, blest with a strong digestion, and not troubled with a delicate conscience. It is a book, we say, that should be meditated upon, and whose precepts should be laid to heart, by all who hunger and thirst after riches. As a book to place

thy of perusal, even by those who are strangers to plain intelligible language. A fastidious foreigner, indeed, fresh from the other side of the Atlantic, and with his old prejudices still clinging to him, may possibly object to the morality of some of the stories, which in the old country would be called swindling. self, he will yield to the merriment which many of for Barnum's concert tickets. Her charities, in fact, a connection.

for Barnum's concert tickets. Her charities, in lact, were but a speculation, a prudent and exceedingly.

would take care that a fall account thereof should appear in the morning papers; the effect upon the sale of tickets for the evening's concert may easily be imagined. In justice to Jenny Lind, it must however be observed that, as Barnum was the contriver of this "artful dodge," so also he seems to have received the lion's share of the profits accruing from the transaction.

With these remarks, we recommend the Life of Barnum to our renders. What Sir Jonah Barrington has done for Ireland and his cotemporaries, Barnum has done for Connecticut and its "tin-pedlars." He has furnished us with a very amusing, and certainly the most thoroughly American, work that has ever issued from the press; and which gives a clearer insight into the depths of the Yankee character than any book heretofore published. The Dutchman who described New York as a place where the people went about all day " cheating one another, and calling it business," gave but a one-sided view of the Yankee character. Barnum shows us his countrymen in their moments of relaxation, when yielding to their national propensity for humor. Strange to say, it turns out that, with the Yankee, fun and business are one and the same thing; and that the former, as the latter, consists mainly in "cheating one another." On the Exchange and in Wall street, this process is called "business;" in the grocery, and at the bar of the tavern, it is called "fun:" This, we think, is one of the most convincing proofs of the essentially practical bent of the Yankee character.

The Protestant press in the United States is be ginning to become alarmed at the progress of "Know-Nothingism," and the consequent rapid increase of crimes against property and person. The Pennsylvanian, of Philadelphia, complains that "burglaries are more numerous than before—that arson lights up the whole city, night after night, with conflagrations -that citizens are knocked down and robbed of whatever they may possess," but " that it is presumntuous" for any one to complain of these outrages, as both the perpetrators and the Police are leading members of the "Know-Nothing" Lodges, and in league with one another. Under these circumstances, the Civic authorities are impotent to repress crime, or to arrest the criminals. From these complaints, it may easily be seen how closely allied are "Orangeism" and " Know-Nothingism."

"Compliments of the Season."-The Chriscian Guardian of Toronto (Methodist) publishes an article on " The Established Church of England," in which the writer-though he speaks of the clergymen of the said establishment as for the most part making no sorts of pretension to spiritual religion? -kindly admits that "there are very many whose piety and diligence may be compared with the best specimens amongst Dissenters and Wesleyans."-Comparisons, it is said, are odious; but surely here is one for which our Anglican friends will feel grateful. Some of the best amongst them are worthy of being compared with Jabez Buster and Joe Stiggins of the tabernacle!

The notorious Protestant convert, Achilli, is, it is reported, preparing a new version of the "Word of God" for the special use of his fellow-countrymen .-It is expected that in the Achilli version all those be omitted. The Protestant sect styled " Baptists" are, it is said, engaged in circulating this new version of the " Word of God," by Belial Achilli.

The Montreal Herald cannot see how the Legislative Grants, made to ecclesiastical schools and colleges in Lower Canada, can be reconciled with "the political axiom recently announced by M. Morin, at no semblance, even, of connection between Church and State ought to be recognised in Canada."

THE EUCHARISTIC CONTROVERSY .- The Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced judgment betwixt Dr. Sumner, and Archdeacon Denison, and in favor of the former.

Catholic schools are "going-a-head" in Toronto. We learn from the Catholic Citizen that the Christian Brothers have opened an Evening School for the use of apprentices, mechanics, and others, who are unable to attend during the day. The Sisters of St. Joseph have also opened an Evening School for the use of girls similarly circumstanced.

Sir Edmund Head was sworn in as Governor on the 19th instant. His personal staff is for the present composed of Secretary Viscount Bury; Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, C.M., and Lieut. Retallach, 16th Regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE EARL OF ELGIN FROM CANADA. The Earl of Elgin left on Friday morning, by the Richmond Railway, en route for England. The morning was the coldest that has been experienced this winter, the thermometer having fallen as low as 30 degrees below zero. Lord Elgin was accompanied down to the cance-station in the Lower Town, at about half-past eight o'clock, by his successor in office, Sir Edmund Head, and the officers of his Excellency's staff, by Sir A. McNab, and other citizens. The streets through which he passed were lined by the troops, and a salute of uneteen guns was fired. Quebec paper.

The gallant 93rd Highlanders-who repulsed the to pass; most hostile in its provision to the interests Jenny Lind & Co.—returning in this world at least a charge of the Russian cavalry at Balaklava, in line, of Catholics, and which lays down a principle which, liundred fold, whatever they may do in the world to two deep—have, it is said, volunteered to lead the of Catholics, and which lays down a principle which, liundred fold, whatever they may do in the world to two deep—have, it is said, volunteered to lead the shortest in peace, if carried out, must lead to the discontinuance of all come. Jenny Lind would give a thousand, or ten storming party at Sebastopol, when the breaches are fact Jameson, wife of Robert Middleton, Esq. Proprietor of Sale assistance to schools in any degree possessed thousand dollars to a charitable institution; Barnum declared practicable.

The following remarks from a Erench paper, the Presse, upon the defences of Sebastopol, will prove interesting to our readers 1.42000

Whenever the history of the Crimean expedition is written, the remarkable delusion under which the press and the people of this country labored with regard to the strength of the land defences of Sebastopol, and the character of the defenders, will not escape the eye of the historian. An arsenal and a fortress the destruction of which was known to be the ulterior object of the expedition, and the plan of attack upon which was explained to the world by the leading journals of the day five weeks before the expedition set sail, was presumed to be comparatively defenceless upon the land side; and, although a period of upwards of three months had been given to the enemy to prepare for the attack, it was confidently asserted and believed that there had not been sufficient time for the erection of solid earth or stone works, or scientific fortifications of any sort upon the one weak point of the object of attack. In one journal the capture of the town by a coup de-main was asserted as not only possible, but 'easy of exccution; in another, though it was admitted as probable that some fortifications might have been thrown up for the defence of the only assailable point, still they were described as 'a few hastily constructed redoubts, mounted by guns of small calibre, which would be swept away by the first fire of our heavy artillery;' in another the real difficulties were described as being not so much the capture of Sebastopol, which was 'certain and inevitable,' but the placing the army in the Crimea. Once there, 'everything was certain; and, as soon as the proper position was gained on the heights commanding the town, a speedy breach, a rapid assault, and an easy conquest might be anticipated without any presumption. Even the sea-front forts themselves, with their walls of eighteen feet thick, were described as 'not having that strength or solidity which they were supposed to posand the far-famed granite forts of Sebastopol would, it was said, literally prove food for the powder of our fleets,' and crumble into dust beneath their concentrated broadsides.

"As to the troops entrusted with the defence, they were described as inferior in quality and spirit. They were not the Russians of Preuss Eylau, Pultusk, or Borodino; and although something was allowed for their natural stubborness of character, which does not know when it is beaten, yet they were described more as canaille than soldiers, poor wretched recruits, raw and undisciplined, who would never stand fire or a charge for a moment. The generals fared but little better; they were ignorant and unskilful, and represented as unequal to the handling of such troops as they had.

"It is time to inquire how far these sanguine exnectations have been fulfilled or disappointed. We arrived in position on the heights of Balaklava on the 26th of September, and up to the 29th of November we know very well that Sebastopol had not been captured. Instead of the few hastily constructed redoubts which were to be swept away by the first fire of our artillery, we find an irregular but strongly fortified wall, mounting in all some 130 guns, of as heavy, and in some instances, heavier, calibre than the opposing guns of the allies. Mud forts and redoubts, both inside and outside the town, command every prominent point; and an arsenal, containing immense resources, together with a powerful defennassages which condemn impurity and bestiality will sive army, which by unremitting exertions, constantly repair 'the disastrous effects of our fire,' replace guns which have been dismounted, and resume firing from works which were considered to have been effectually silenced, constitute the main defences of a town which was to be carried by a coup de main in a few hours. Outside the walls, we find concentrated upon our right flank, a powerful army, which, though unable to raise the siege, has yet the power and the determination to seriously harrass our operations.

"The details which we have received of the latest operations, though exhibiting the Allies as still prosecuting the siege with vigor and energy, yet declare to us that the work is exhausting the strength of our army, that the speedy capture and destruction of the town is rendered improbable by the obstinate and determined defence, and the immense resources of the enemy, and it yet remains an open question whether the siege can be continued with safety while a powerful army is hovering on our rear and flank; or whether a pitched hattle is to decide the fate of this attacking army, and ensure either the capture or relief of Sebastopol."

We regret to see by our Lower Canada exchanges that small pox and scarlatina are still very prevalent at Quebec and Three Rivers.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE. - The Christian Guardian contains an advertisement, in which the advertiser, who boasts "that he has been of more efficient service in resisting the aggressions of Rome" than any Protestant journalist in the country, modestly requests the loan of £400 " to enable him to carry on the war with vigor." If any of our friends have money to spare, there is a chance for them, which they should not despise.

Birth. 1 of ann brown first At Museouche, on Monday, the 18th instant, the wife of J. W. Mount, Esq., M.D., of a daughter. Died,

In this city, on the 25th instant, of palpitation of heart, Thomas Conway, Esq., aged 50 years.

mas Conway, Esq., aged 50 years.

At Quebec, on the 24th instant, Mary Hanaher, aged 61 years, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Cosgrove, deeply, regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was a native of Ballina, county Mayo, Ireland.—May.

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FRANCE. showed the same zeal in answer to this call for vo-

The intention of the government to send two divisions of the Frenchiarmy to the principalities, to act with Omer Paslia in aggressive operations against the Russians on the Pruth, has given great satisfaction in Paris statement and of plant

The additional troops to be sent to the East will amount to 50,000 men, and it is thought not improbable that a portion of this force will be landed at Eupatoria to cut off the supplies and reinforcements which Prince Menschikoff receives from Perekop.

#### LI AC DES CO SO ITALY.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the minister of foreign affairs stated that French regiments of cavalry would pass through Piedmont, and that the sympathies of Sardinia was with the Western Powers but not to the extent of an immediate alliance.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.—The following is from a correspondent of the Leader, under date November: "On the 8th of next month the Holy Father will celebrate High Mass himself at St. Peter's, and afterwards will definitively pronounce the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God. There will be more than 100 bishops assembled. It will be a splendid sight. The Pope is also going to consecrate St. Paul's, Bassilica, and all the names of the bishops will be inscribed on a tablet in that church, which will be one of the finest in the world when complete. Our Queen, if she were Catholic, would be the Protector of St. Paul's. Of course you are aware that Robert Isaac Wilberforce has been received by the Papal Nuncio at Paris, whether he was conducted by Dr. Grant, the Bishop of Southwark. It is expected he will come here to be made a priest. Northcote is now here, preparing for Holy Orders. Robert Wilberforce is considered next in importance to Newman and Manning. He was the greatest theologian of the Establishment since Dr. Mil's death. Denison is now the most prominent man, though Thrope is the leader of the remnant of the subscribers to the resolution of March, 15, 1840. I expect the marvellous unity of the Church about the dogma of the Immaculate Conception will astonish Anglicans not a little. There are now here the Archbishops of Westminster, of Rheims, of Prague, Capua, Lyons, the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishops of Malines, Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, Genoa, Turin, Munich, Vienna, Salamanca, Baltimore. The first meeting takes place, I believe to-morrow. The Bull is already prepared. Nothing is omitted to give solemnity to the promulgation."

## SPAIN.

From Spain we hear of the continued persecution of the Jesuits. The Cortes is sitting, and Espartero has resigned his office, hoping to be elected President of the Assembly, a position of greater power and fifteen lieutenants and ten ensigns. It is also intendinfluence; his election is considered probable. But ed to increase the medical strength by the addition what may come next in that unhappy land, few peo- of an assistant surgeon to each regiment. ple in these coun tries trouble themselves to enquire in these eventful times.

## GERMAN POWERS.

· A treaty of Alliance between Austria, England, and France was signed at Vienna, binding, it is supposed, Austria to declare war against Russia within one month, and England and France to guarantee against invasion or insurrection. Austria calls on the Germanic states to support her with federal troops; but Russian influences are at work in opposition to this. Commercial letters assert that Austria entered into this treaty unwillingly, but consented to it in preference to breaking entirely with the Western Powers.

The treaty contain the following stipulations:-1st. That Austria regards the violation of the Turkish Territory as war against itself.

2nd. That Austria will augment her force in the Principalities, to enable the Turks to assume offensive operations.

3rd. That on demand from France and England 20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea.

4th. That France and England guarantee that the territorial possessions of Austria shall in all cases remain undiminished.

5th. The terms of this article are kept secret. 6th. That Prussia shall be invited to join the าง ค่องกอท**อ**ดี พ.ส

Tth. The treaty to come into operation on the nart of Austria, if Russia does not come to terms before

the 2nd January. Prussia and all the Germanic States were hastily putting all their armies on a war footing. The King of Prussia in his speech to the Chambers says that the army shall be made ready for war, but he refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. The Berlin papers publish a despatch from Baron Manteuffle to the ambassador at Vienna, dated November 4, expressing the determination of the Prussian Government not to demand from Russia any concessions beyound the four points. It is stated, but the statement must be received with caution, that at a council held on the 6th, the King of Prusa view of bringing the war to a close.

# EASTERN WAR.

says, that 40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be emserves them as an hospital or rather as a dead house."

barked at Baltsclik and Varna next week for the says, that 40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Baltselik and Varia next week for the Crimea. Reinforcements to the number of 9,000 by no means an industrious laborer in the trenches; had reached the Crimea. The remainder of the French Troops in Greece had been ordered to the control of distinguished Fusiler corps was the other

liead of the Dockyard, but were repulsed with loss.

On the 25th the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed by the English, who in pursuing them took and retained 9 guns which the Russians had forgotten

On the 26th part of the garrison attacked the French lines but were repulsed with a loss of 230 men. French loss 75.

The defensive works of the English between the

right of their line of attack, and Balaklava were nearly completed.

The following despath dated the 28th, is from Ge-

"Rain ceased,"weather improving. Our works exhibit fresh activity, and our reinforcements continue to arrive." The enemy shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town."

The Russians in the Valley were observed to have received reinforcements; supposed to be 20,000 under Gen. Liprandi: "

The details of the loss of the allies during a great gale in the Black Sea proved to be not quite so severe as at first reported. Thirteen ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol. classes were driven ashore near Eupatoria. Some of these would be got off, others had been burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Cossacks fired upon the crews while attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sank near Sebastopol. A vast quantity of clothing, ammunition and provisions was lost.

The loss of life on the part of the crews of the transports was frightful.

Admiral Hamelin had resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea and has returned to France.

The British army in the Crimea comprises nine cavalry and 33 infantry regiments, but the former arm of the service does not count more than 1.700 effective mounted troopers, thus not averaging 200 to each corps. The infantry will not muster 600 men, on average, to each regt., and 20,000 bayonets is the maximum of the British force against 90,000

PROPOSED REINFORCEMENTS.—Eleven regiments of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, are to increase Lord Raglan's army, consequent upon the battle of Inkerman. 150 rank and file are to be added immediately to each of the ten cavalry regiments in the Crimea.

It has been decided to give to all the infantry regiments in the Crimen, two additional lieutenants and two ensigns. The present number of subalterns (exclusive of the adjutant) is fourteen lieutenants and eight ensigns. Under the new rule there will be

## INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The following anecdotes, taken from private letters, will assist the mind in realising the trials to which the allied troops are exposed, and the spirit with which they are borne:-

"The shells of the 13 inch mortars have done out works and guns much damage; but the sailors, who are principally treated to these agreeable missiles, have got quite accustomed to them. 'Bill,' cries one fellow to another, here comes Whistling Dick. The 13-inch shell has been thus baptised by them in consequence of the loudness and shrillness of the noise it makes in the air. They all look up, and their keen, quick eyes discern the globe of iron as it describes its curve aloft. Long ere 'Whistling Dick' has reached the ground, the blue jackets are snug in their various hiding-places; but all the power of man cannot keep them from peeping out now and then to see if the fuse is still burning. One of them the other day approached a shell which he thought had gone out; it burst just as he got close to it, and the concussion dashed him to the ground. He got up, and, in his rage, shaking his fist at the spot where the shell had been, he exclaimed. You-deceitful beggar, there's a trick to play one: 💥 🕟

Compare this with the following:-

"The Turks (or, as they are now universally called, the 'Bono Johnnies,' except by the sailors, who call them "No bono Johnnies.") have been employed for the last lew nights in working in the trenches, and have done good service. The first night they set to work in Captain Chapman's attack, they worked on manfully till ten o'clock at night when a Russian shell came over them. They at once shouted out.

We shall be killed, and ran off as fast as they could, carrying off: a portion of our working and covering parties with them. However, they were at last reformed and brought back, and then they worked on till eleven o'clock, when they declared that it was the will of Heaven, they should labor no more that night, and, as they had really exerted themselves, it was considered advisable to let them go. They re-mained quietly in the trenches, and ever since they have been laboring regularly, repairing damages and casting up earthworks, which they do exceedingly well. The poor creatures are decimated by dysentery, fevers—the typhus particularly—and by diarrhæ, and that at a council held on the 6th, the King of Prus- die in swarms. They have no medical officers, and sia had decided to unite in the treaty of the 2nd with our surgeons are not sufficient in number for the wants of our army. Nothing can exceed their kindness to their own sick. It is common to see strings of them A despatch from Bucharest, dated the 6th Dec., men on their backs down to the miserable shed which on the road to Balaklava, carrying sick and dying

night in the trenches when the Turks were digging

From the 21st November to the 24th the home and seeing one rather more idle than the pest, gesti-hardment continued by the Allies but was weaker; collated violently at thin) and induced him to work a their fire did little damage and that little was con-nantominic action being repeated, very political change. The government having called for volunteers from the camp at Boulogne, from each company, at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp at lonce to the Crimean Every regiment in the camp showed the same zeal in tanswer to this call for volunteers from the Allies were mainly occupied at the colonel. Between the three allied set in the colonel armies the mainly occupied armies to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. So the colonel sets in the spade to the colonel. Between the three allied sets in the spade to the colonel. So the colonel sets in the spade to the colonel. So the spade to the colonel sets in the spade to the colonel. So the spade to the colonel sets in the spade to the colonel sets in the spade to the colonel. So the spade to the colonel sets in the spade to the c glis. Withwar Turk! it is is Bono Johuny! Hach faction that peculiar condition of vitality which in seems to think if to be the language of the other.

FEAREUL SABRE STROKES: A correspondent of the Edinburgh Courant, writing from Balaklava, says, in an account; of the charge of the heavy, brigade:

"Some fearful sabre cuts were, delivered. I saw one
man with his head cloven to the chin, through helmet
and all, so that the head appeared in two flaps; another with his arm lopped off as if it had been done by a butcher's cleaver; and a third having a deep gash into the brain from behind, severing the head nearly into the brain from behind, severing the head nearly a shell screaming through the air, nearer, nearer, in two, and yet this unfortunate man was alive, and until it falls with a heavy dump outside the line of several times sat up in great agony, actually holding his head together with both hands. Single Compar.—Now it was a terrible but inte-

resting conflict took place between the tallest man of the 2nd battalion of Rifles and a huge Russian lifleman. Hannan, an Irishman, noted at the Cape for his rashness, rushed torward and fired. The sliot was returned, and a second shot attempted by his opponent, but fortunately a cap could not be found. Seeing this, Hannan rushed up, and with his fist hnocked the Russian over a low wall, and leaped after him. The two now grappled, and a dreadful struggle followed, in which, at last, our soldier was worsted; and a short sword was in the air to give him his death blow-nay, more, its point was through the trousers, and about to I wo ships of the French and 13 vessels of different penetrate the thigh and bowels-but ere the thrust was given, a shot from Hannan's comrade and friend, Ferguson, pierced the heart of the sturdy Russian, and he fell lifeless by the side of his intended victim.

Amongst the persons taken in the battle of Inkerman was a Russian Major, who was seen stabbing the wounded men, and encouraging his men to do the same. Colonel Seymour, and a number of our brave fellows were murdered in cold blood by the Russians while lying wounded. A court martial, formed by a committee of officers, sentenced the Russian Major engaged in this atrocious work to be hung; but Lord Raglan thought it would lead to retaliation, but has, however, written on the subject to Prince Menschi-

INKERMANN BY MOONLIGHT .- A correspondent of one of the London papers gives the following awful narrative:-"I stood upon the parapet at about nine at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The mon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of the day. Facing me was the Valley of Inkermann, with the Chernaya like a band of silver flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of the Inkerman Valley with any but feelings of loathing and horror; for around the spot from which I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5,000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with horrible distinctness upon the ear, or, worse still, the hoarse, gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were convulsed before they passed away. Around the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers, were searching out those who still survived; and others, again, with lanterns, busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here also were English women whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud la-inentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moon-light, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the inanimate forms of those who lay slaughtered around .-The ambulances, as fast as they came up, received their load of sufferers, and even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear. Outside the battery the Russians lay two and three deep. Inside the place was literally full with bodies of the Russian Guardsmen, 55th and 20th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the grey great coats, stained with blood, rendered them alike externally. They lay as fell, in heaps; sometimes our men over 3 or 4 Rus-sians, and sometimes a Russian over 3 or 4 of ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if sleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying to the last. Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others again were in the most startling positions, half standing, or kneeling, clutching their weapons, or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both hands extended towards the sky, as if to avert a blow, or utter a prayer, while offices had a malignant scowl of mingled fear and hatred; 'as if, indeed, they died despairing. The month in this property in a secret of the spairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms; and, as the cold damp wind swept around the hills, and waved the boughs above their upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were laughing, and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field.— The Russian soldiers, I have already remarked, were infinitely inferior in appearance to those we met at Alma. In all that relates too discipline and courage, our late antagonists were far superior. They were all clean, but ragged in the extreme. None had knapsacks, but merely a little canvass-bag of that disgust-ing, nauseous-looking stuff they call their bread. No other provisions were found on any. The knapsacks, I presume, were left behind, in order that they might scale the heights on our left with greater facility. Every man wore strong, well made Wellington boots, of a stout rough-looking; brown leather. On mone, that I have heard of, were found money, or books. On many were miniatures of women, and locks of hair. They appeared to have been veteran troops, as a large number bore scars of previous wounds. The dead officers, as at Alma, were with difficulty to be distinguished from the men. Their officers behaved

NIGHT ATTACKS, ALARMS, AND SURPRISES. Those night attacks, alarms, or, surprises; are now matters of course. They have long ceased to be surprises; we should be more surprised if they did not occur.

In fact, they have ceased to be anything except a fertile source of blasphemies against enemies in general, and Russians in particular. They are, beyond all doubt, the most disagreeable and harassing incidents clusion it will be one of the grandest leads of arms

verýnyell, ja j. hostdo odli hen overalitym tame op

of a stege 3" For instance," after a laborious and excitor, a siege. For instance, after a laborious and excit-ing day allay of such fatigue as 'renders rest' even in a tent acceptable—you retire in all the great coats you possessite lie auponable ground. An hour or so 'gets you love the feeling of extreme numbness which England justifies the immediate intervention of the Royal Humane Society. In this ambiguous state four confive hours pass away, I mean to literal time, for if you estimate the period by your own feelings, you would expect to wake grey and decrepit. It is past two o'clock—"the witching time of night?" in the Crimea—when suddenly you teel a slight concession in the earth, followed by a few seconds after by the deep boom of a gint and then there comes the coarse deep boom of a gun, and then there comes the roar of tents. Here it fortunately remains, and, after roaring for a moment, like a locomotive blowing off, explodes with a found bang, and the pieces go humming thro-the air; then, with a prophetic sigh, you guess what is to follow. Eight or ten more shells drop about the same place, too far off to hit you, but much too near to leave you perfectly unconcerned, and then five or sto leave you perfectly unconcerned, and then five or six guns begin to go off at once and make a roa:—Still the camp is quiet, and the guardsman says—Still the camp is quiet, and the guardsman says—All's well, as if he was at Kensington. The cannonade continues, and after one or two temporary lulls breaks out into a regular storm. Shells pour over the hill, and fall with a gabes of their concerns. begin to see dimly the flashes of their explosions three the canvas of your dwelling, which at that moment you would so willingly exchange for lodgings, even in Islington. Still the Allies make no sign of turning out, though the cannonade gets holter every moment. In another minute you can plainly hear the sharp, quick report of a musket, followed quickly by another and another. Then the canonacte ceases, and the crack of Minies spreads along our line of outposts. Still the Allies are unaccountably quiet, and you begin to wonder whether Lord Ragian intends them to be massacred in their tents, and are just getting peerish and public spirited about it, when the roll of drums in the distance tells you that the French are beating

THE ALLIES ON THE ALERT-" GUARD TURN OUT." -At the same time the signal, "Guard turn out," is passed along our lines; all the bugles begin to blow the "assemble"-there is a moment of confusion, in which oaths prevail most distinctly; and then comes a rattle and hoarse murmur, and you know that 10,000 men are under arms and falling into their ranks. But all this while your "Special Correspondent" has not moved, but, feeling for his revolver in his tent, is emphatically "blessing" both Turks and Russians, and hoping against hope that there will be no occasion for him to turn out. During all this time, the fire of musketry has been increasing and coming nearer. Our pickets are evidently retiring, and you begin to think it is really a sortie after all.

FORWARD!-SUFFERINGS OF THE TROOPS-RETURN. In the darkness you hear the word "Forward" roared out to the different brigades, and a peculiar jingle and clatter show that the artillery are saddling and preparing for action. With a sigh, you teel that you mustigo after all, and issue forth into the raw damp air and thick wet grass, which wets you as effectually as if you forded a river. The crackling of musketry and little flashes on the hills over Sebastopol soon tell which way to take; without such guides you would assuredly lose your way. You pass the batteries of artillery, at which an officer is cursing vaguely about loss of time, and, cutting across the camp, ascend the hills just as you hear the guns begin to rumble after. Our brigades are marching forward fast up the hill, in line, with supports in open column. No one is very urbane, though all yawn and shiver amazingly. These, you feel, are the appropriate compliments of the season, about the many returns of which if the season, about the many returns of which, if things go on in that style, you have serious doubts. Arrived upon the hill, the state of affairs is seen at a glance. The Russians have fired to "try" us, and their skirmishers advanced to see if we were on the alert. If we were not, they would have spiked our guns; finding we are, they retire, content with having turned us out and harassed us for nothing. As they fall back, their batteries again take up the fire at the brow of the hill, and every one "ducks" involuntarily as the balls go whistling over his head through the darkness. As the cannonade increases the regiments draw under the hill, and in course of half an hour or so the Russians cease firing. Then the troops (by this time thoroughly numbed with cold and wet with dew) return within cantonments, having been under arms about an hour-THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIED ARMY.—The fol-

lowing is an extract from a private lester addressed by an officer in command of a French battery to a friend at Marseilles, and dated from the trenches before Sebastopol the 2nd of November: - "The Russians are defending themselves with determination, and the victory will be the more brilliant. I must first tell you that I am in an excellent position to judge the progress of the siege. We have now been before Sebasiopol more than a month. The trenches were opened at seven hundred and fifty metres from the wall on the night of the 9th of October. Our fire opened on the 17th, and we had the presumption to imagine that one day would be sufficient to extinguish the enemy's fire. In less than three hours we were compelled to cease firing, in consequence of the explosion of two gunpowder magazines. We soon repaired the damage, and since then we have not ceased, and have considerably increased the number of our batteries; but it must be confessed we have not sensibly diminished the enemy's fire. This is easily ex-plained. The Russian artillery is not only one of the first in Europe, but there never was, perhaps, a siege commenced with equal numbers against a town so formidably armed. The Russian artillery is of the first force by its calibre, and Sebastopol possesses an inexhaustible park, with an adequate supply of ammution. The fortifications on the side we are attacking are of earth, and of an immense number. It is almost impossible to prevent the Russians from repairing them during the night, and probably con-structing others behind them, as the fortress is not completely invested quWe are in the Crimeann the position of an army which cannot be vanquished, for we would prefer death to a defeat or to a capitulation. I am consequently perfectly convinced that we shall succeed; but I tear not to assert that our progress has been brilliant, and when brought to a fortunate con-

ever recorded in history . Our forces in the Crimea ever recorded in history. Juriforces in the Crimea do not amount to more than, 55,000 (combatants, driviled as follows:—17,000 French engaged in the siege, 15,000 forming an army of tobservation, 9,000 English engaged in the siege, and 6,000 in observation, Torks, 6,000, with artillery, cavalry, and engineers, from 10,000 to 12,000. These figures are according to We, however, received weinforces and a constant with the companion of the companio curate. We, however, receive reinforcements every curate day. The Russian army is composed of a garrison of 20,000, and of a corps of 35,000 to 40,000, now in front of our army, of observation. The advanced posts are within cannon shot. I must add that our army of observation is in a perfectly strong defensive position, and that it will not quit it to assume the offensive.—
In my opinion, from the strength of its lines, it is fully equal to an army of four times its strength. As it is fully equal to an army of four times its strength. As it is fully expected, we are approaching, and I have no doubt we shall soon enter bebastopol; I fear, nevertheless, the assault will be most sanguinary. We have, at present 94 pieces of cannon firing in the French batteries, and we have not yet extinguished the fire of the lussians. This is beginning to be tiresome. The tissians. This is beginning to be titesome. The moons are birning with impatience, and would put an end in it by making the assault."

This is highly descriptive of our brave allies:—

"General Conrobert has issued an order of the day, which has excited great enthusiasm. You cannot figure to yourself the ardor of the troops. They are not only full of fiery enthusiasm, but are mad-nobly mad. An immense, cry of joy greeted the order of he day. The soldiers threw their caps in the air, shook each other by the hand, and embraced each other. The spectacle was one which I shall never forget as long as I live. The General-in-Chief invited all the men who desired to form part of the columns of assault to inscribe their names. There was a great rush, each man wishing to arrive first, and in a short time 8,000 names were inscribed. That was too many; General Canrobert only wanted 4,000.—How can I describe to you the griet of those who had to be struck out of the lucky list? I wish to exaggetate nothing; but many of these iron soldiers had tears in their eyes. 'Cre nom, captain!' said one of my company; 'I have been wounded five times in Africa, and again at the Alma, and am set down for a decoration, and yet I am not to go. Cre nom, I have no luck. Recommend me, I pray you, to the General. I had great difficulty in calming the man, by telling him that we should have our part to play on the great day. A deputation of those 'who have no luck' has solicited from the General-in-Chief the honor of following the first column. They state that they have received a positive promise that they shall do so. The men are now engaged in sharpening their bayonets, cleaning their muskets, and carefully examining their gunlocks. Some, however, find time to think of their country and their families, and the savans of the company have been placed in requisition by those who cannot write. The eleven batteries that commenced firing on the morning of November 1st, were all cut in the rock by means of petards, which will give you an idea of the obstacles we have to surmount. A new battery of 15 guns, on our extreme right, worked by sailors, is doing wonders, and has silenced the Mat Bastion. On the left we are not so successful. Shortly after nightfall, with the moon at its full, the third parallel was opened at about 180 yards from the Mat Bastion. This line of approach is seldom opened until the fire of the place is completely subdued. Generally it is under cover that this important trench, from which the columns march to the assault, is dug. Here we have been more enterprising. It was under the fire of a formidable artillery, and without any protection, that our engineers undertook and executed one of the most critical of siege operations. But the siege of Sebastopol is different from all those hitherto recorded, and the attack and defence are not conducted according to the ordidinary rules of war. No fortress ever reckoned so great a number of guns or so numerous a personnel of artillerymen, and the besiegers are 800 leagues distant from their arsenals. The Russian artillery is not only one of the first in Europe, but there never was, perhaps, a siege commenced with equal numbers against a town so formidably aimed."

What unquenchable pluck those Frenchmen have

-game to the backbone. Our purser, Bowley, when ashore next day, met a party carrying off a French officer badily wounded—one arm shot close off, and other wounds besides. He asked the poor fellow to drink a little brandy and water, and he immediately pulled out a flask of his own—drank to Bowley—sung out "Long life to the Emperor and the English," and then fell back, exhausted. Their pluck never dies away.—Letter of an Officer in the Yorkshireman.

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By Order,

E DALTON Secretary

Dec. 28, 1854.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

F. DALTON, Secretary.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, Sth January, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order, W. F. SMYTH, Rec. Sec.

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WM. CAMPBELL, See. & Trens. to Commissioners. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1854.

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May 12th, 1853.

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June 26.

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OND . OMR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY HAS discovered in one of our common pasture week miedy that cares EVERY KIND OF HUMOR from worst Scrofula down to a common Pample. He has fired worst Scrofula down to a common Pempte. He has find its over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in the cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his polecy over two hundred certificates of its value, all within world miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to core a nursing sore month of the core to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimple.

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One bottle will cure scaly emptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst can

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Three to four bottles are warranted to care salt rheum.

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

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and periect cure is warranted when the above quantity is take.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in this tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no in nor ands, hums nor ha's about it suiting some cases but no yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has a ready done some of the greatest cures ever done in Mastachs, setts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sall, I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flet was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

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

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"During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical dictovery, and used three bottles for the cure of Eryspahis, which had for years afflicted my face, nose and upper fig." perceive that I experience great benefit from the use of figure 1 to being obliged to return to this place in a hurry, I could no procure any more of the Medicine. I made diligent enquiry for it in this section of the country, but could find none of it. My object in writing is, to know if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found.

"DONALD M'RAEA Answer-It is now for Sale by the principal Druggistrie Canada-trom Quebec to Toronto.

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

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"Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulno-"D. M'MILLAN,"

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"Mr. Kennedy,-Dear Sir-I have been afflicted for up-

derful effects of it upon me.

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