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# $=$ <br>  Whath whre we सwas wiaze  CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 

VOL. $V$.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEGEMBER 29, 1854.
NO. 20 .

THE CATHOLLC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-Rector, and Professor of the Sacred Scriptures, deliiered his innugirial lecture on the Scriptures, on Thursday
piglit November 30, at the University, before a niglit, November 30, at the University, before a
crowded assemblage of Dignitaries, Clergy, members of the learned professions, gentry, students, \&c. The inportance and extent of the subject, and the known learning and ability of the Very Rev. lecturer; liad the effect not merefy of attracting a numeroun attendance; but of exciting the greatest-possible in-
terest amongst all present. The lecture no less reterest amongst all present.
markable for the ameonint of research and the talent it eringed than for its beauty and eloquence as a piece of composition, was listened to whr he ueepest.aThe great and singgestive theme selected was dealt with in a masterly and comprehensive style, reflecting rend gentiteman as a profound theologian and ay accomphished scholar: He was repeatedly interrupted with loud bursts of applause.
[We ('Tablet) quote the leading passage of this erceedingly eloquent and learned discourse. After some introductorf' remarks with reference to the founding of the university, the Very Reverend gen-
tleman Iurned to the immediate subject of bis lectleman turned to
ture. He said]:-
The subject or this evening's lecture is the Holy Scripture, the Wirtten Word of God. The Word of God, according to the doctrine of the Catholic Clurch, consists of two parts-Scripture, or the written Word, and dirine tradition, or the unwritten
Word-boti having the same Dirine origin, and coeral in authority. Taken together they complete the oody of re relacion. .to them nothiog Jo be added in the ray of revelation till the Day of Jugment.-
Not even if an Angel came from Heaven to aqnounce a nelr, reselation should you believe hin. Not an iots to be added, not an iota to be taken amay.The work is finished: the vision is shut up, and the ended. Tlis: palmary doctrine of the Catholic Charch is set forth in the clearest terms by the Councill of 'Trent in its fourth session. At present we linminated the Bible, the Scripture, the Holy Bible, the Holy Scripture. Jusily has it been called the Bible-ithat is, the book, the Scripture-that is, the writing, by way of eminence; for whether you con-
sider its contents or its origin, never did book or sider 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. Wlat its origin? Dirine inspiration. Its contents are true: : inot only true but Divine; not
only true and Divine, but also written under Divine inspiration. Therefore is it called by way of eminence the Bible, the Scripture ; the Holy Bible, the
Holy Scripture. The title of the sacred volume to Holy Scripture. The title of time sacred volume it our veneration rests upon the strong ground that for it no ligigher degree of respect than what we might attach to a merely human composition, even so could it justly challenge a bigher degree of respect than any 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 Mosese cilaiims an antiquity higher by nearly a thowsand years tlan any other authentic history we rossess ; and, on the other hand, the time of Esiar the authors of tle most recent historical books of the Oid Testament, louches 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 fiercelfy assailed. Ths deadiy foes, the Pagan sophist and the inodern infidel, have, with a malignant industrty, ransacked every departunent of knowledge for
objections; and hore;; as it were, put nature to the torture, in order, if possible, to e elicit some ansiver adjerse to the clams of the Bible. No other book eut pof it uniseathed 1 las silver tried by fre, and gold in tle furnace." Tlie acuteness of ancignt and the vaunted discoveries of modern times notwithstanding, there las been found inothing either within the range of man's observation over the wide earth, or in its depths', whichithatire beens scrutinised by the geologist or througloiot the vast field or yieiv reudered visible by the teles copoe - nothiere has there been discovered The very researchiss undertaken in a a cospititof liosbetreenititand the discoreries of scienc not contradiction, bit pérféct laimoing Wvery new
fact come to
discovered- The manipulation and nice analysis of na-
ture by the philosopher,- his calculations, his demon trations--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 ears.ago and later still was in.a manner given orer to infidelity, is now, as it ever ought to be, the hand-
maid of religion ; and, thank God, who knows how to turn eril to good, men are now to be found in every part of Europe in good number (and their
number is increasing sepery day) distinguished for their scientific attainments, who are at the same time dutiful sons of the Church. Apart altogether from the conclusive arguments brougit to establish the
authenticity, integrity, and trull of the Bible, with which we liare not to do at present, ought not this he Bible on the ne ( 1 d and science on the oller -ought not this coincidence so fier to on the olher candil mind a conviction, I will not say of the truth only, but of the Divine original of the Bible, for, living in those primitive t iome lavse enjoyed a total exemption from error? How could they have touclied upon almost every imaginable subject without dropping a sentence or a word that the utmost ingenuity be at rariance with any modern times can prore range of human knowledge? This. subject of itself invites us to consider the course of action of the Ca-
tholic Clurch in reference to the Bible-what care she has taken of it'; what respect sle pays to it.Ecclesiastical history is fuil of proofs of the extreme vigiance with which the Church has erer guarded
the deposit of the Faith, of which the Holy Scriphure is a part. In the very first age of Christianity, strange as it may appear, the purity - nay, the existgered. As the value of, genuine coin sels people to substitute a base counterfeit, so was it in the first disciples of heresp, seeking. to force theire filse docIrines into circuilation, sent them abroad in writing under the name of the A postles. And with many the delusion succeeded. As once the fother of lies quoted scripture to the Son of God; so now he sought to iess bold in thieir attempts to debase the genuine les, or added passages he withere, as suited thei particular purnose ; and those corrupted Scripture were in circulation for a time. There was also a
class of writings which with some passed for inspired class of writings which with some passed for inspired

- books in theniselves unobjectionable, or really good -books in themselves unobjectionable, or really yood, Clenent. Add to this, that the authority of some of the bonks of genuine Scripture was then called in question by many pious Cliristians, by learned Bi-
shops, and even by whole Churches. Thus doubts were for a time and by some entertained of the Episles or Jam of Peter, the Secoll and Tird of The and the Apocalypse. From these circumstances the and he Apacapps.
obscurity that hung orer he origin of of he genuine
Scripures, the circulation of spurious and adulteScriptures, the circulation of spurious and a audite-
aled Scriptures, the claims to inspiration of books hat were inspired, and of others that were not, rom all these circumstances, I say, it is eass o say how dificult a problem it must hare been and what not, and liow utterly hopeless the atterpt voild be in our day, at least without the Church's
puidance. But the Church settled the question at once and forever. From the beginning stie 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 colbeted or dispersed of the A Apostolic and other Clurches, and, abore all, of the Bishop of Bishops sitting in the see of Rome, the mother and mistress of all Churches, "What is the faith of your Church
with respect to "hese books ", "wid " what faith of your Church, and what of yours?" And so the raps of truthi, converging from the differentChurchs, she collated into one body of evidence so luminous of her autho was proposed to: he, wond in the form heared and the equesion was settled for ever.Had it not been'so, who could now say what books vere inspired-what not? In the early ages there came a trial of another sort to test the Clurch's fideity in guarding the Scriptures. In the attempts of the Pagans to root out Christianity, they waged war against the sacred books, requiring the Christians
io deliver them into :their hand to be burned, and pinttinge them to the torture for refusing:to do so--
Whate was: tie econduct of the Church? Did she ermit 7ief clildren to purchase life at the price of iving un the sacrel books ? No. With the naternal tendereses a dide for itude of the mother'mentioned
in the book of Machabecs, who, joining as man's
heart to a voman's thought'," exhorted her seven sons ove and the corrge of that noble mother the Clurch exhorted her children to die rather than give up the sacred books; and if any preferred life wilh the be trajal of God and His lioly word to death with fidelity to Him and it, them she dealt with as all but hhe King of Kins she deemed them quilty of treason to inplied, though in strictness meaning not exactly that dle ages there were other agencies at work tho mie ages iuere were other agencies at work that
might have destroyed the then extant conies of the Scripture, if the Church were not there to guard tiem: Thiere were the devastations of the barbiwere at a ber period the Roman enpire; there vian hordes of the North; and there were the fierce struggles of Christians among themselves in those oftentimes be the Bible, with its covers plated vith goid and silver, studded with precious stones. Here were agencies sufficient to accomplish the destruction of the Bible; and were not the Church the vigilant guaruan: of it that sle was, we mighlt not now have pu in the Church's authority wherevithal to do so:Thanks to her, it is not so. Thanks to God, whose spirit taught her to know the true value of the Bible and; knowing it, to guard it as the apple of her eye irom lhe daring hieretic, the pagaa prosecutor, the
ruthless' spoiler, the hand - even of the destroyer, Time ; so that faithtul to the ligh trust, she has brought it down, whole and entire, to these our days when the grand invention of printing enabiles us to sai (at least himanly speaking) that for ali time to come the destruction of the Bible is an impossibility Her respect for it hs care of the ScriptureHer restpect for it has been equal to her care. . Did
she notirespect it, trould she liare taken suchic care of it:? W ouvp sle have regarded it, would she still reegard it, as being, will the Holy Euclasist, the most precious treasure in her possession? Look to her to the Scripture, and doubt, if you can, her respect for it. She believes it to be -the inspirsd Word of God-inspired too in a ligh sense of the word-in spiration far above the views of those who pretend to hold Scripture in higher respect ; for while she ence and teach her the truth, she ascribes to the Scrip ture that higher degree of Divine inluence called any man or men-neither Priests or Bishops, or any number of them, to take auy liberty whatsoever with a single title of the Scripture; and should any dare o do so, them she frrihwith denounces as corrapters the word of Gou. Me Cathonc Clureh preachthe Scriplure from her palpits-teaches her chairs of learning in her schools, her colleges gardng faith and morals-places it on a table in the matst of her councils, as was done in the Council of own authority: her Biblical scliolars have piled up commentary upon commentary of learning for its elucidation; her theologians when marslaalling their arguments place those irom Scripture in the front rank, a a caplain will put some of his best soldiers fore the purest streams of Christian eloquence, and her ascetic writers enrich their pages with gems of ce lestial wisdom from this storehouse of precious things. For the benefit of all classes of Cluristians the Catholic Church transiuted the Scriptures, first into Latin, twas less so, into the vernacular tongues prevailin droughout Eirone and sle reproduced and multilied it in thrope; and she reprodiced and of her Monks; and aftervards she printed it and circulated in all lands under such conditions as at once pro of God, Let me add that the Cast, olic Churchit was who; through the -greal Cardinal: Ximines, gare the world the first Polyglot Bib lots, vé are indebted to ${ }^{\circ}$ Catholics for great . ${ }^{\circ}$. then, see what : respect the Calliolic. Clurch evinces or the Scripture in the most solemn'acts: "When she renders to God the homage of public worship in 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 Semin ceremony of the ordination on her Miscen
 Epistles and lof the: Gospels: in :t their: sliands spestpeo tively, and she enpowers and charges hiem ocotrea theminithe Church of God; as well for the awingras
and of the Holy Ghost; and when slie consecrates Pastor with the cure of souls, or, or charges the bis diploma, or installs the professor in his chare she makes thew, each and all, lay his liand upon the Book makes hex, each and all, hay his band upon the Book holy Gospels of God." And, then, are not: all her ordained Clergy and all her Religious bound every day of their lipes 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 as they are over the whole world-what are they but one great choir as vast as the earh, from whose ten of thousands of voices, day by day, and hour by honr from the rising of the day star to the swiect Vespe hour, solemn psalmody ever ascends as incense in the ight of the Lord ? " The state of things in the middle oses, he Bible, or Bible, or do even small justice to those pionces Curistian worll owes deem obligations. There wer hen no metal tries. No piant engines threw of handreds of printed sheets by the hour. In place of the printing-house was the Scriptorium, or apartment or transcribing books in the monastic cloister; the pen was the engine for doing the work of our mathi nery; and the toiling hirind or the Monk tracing let ter after letter on the page of vellium, with a strain ing eye and an aching head, had to ply its weary sas the Bible was produced. And what added to the labor of manual transcription was the grea pains they took to embellish their copies of the
Bible with the beautiful art of illuminating ornamenting with rignettes; ininiatures, and othe painting. "Books,"' says Gerbert, "were then so beautifilly painted and embellished with emblems and miniatures, that the whole seemed to be the produce of the. Mo bits in tringer hanus. prodigious is' amply attested by the lists of works they produced whicis the ide at an amount of tabor almost incredible, and adea of als or the indef tigable Monks as wonderful in their way as the pro ductive pavers of our modern giant machines, aston sining as they unquestionably are. Lemoine, in his Typooraphical Antiquities quated 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 thicse was a MS. Bible, beautifully written on vellum and illuminated, which had taken the writer halfa century to execute. The writer, Guido de Iars, began it in lis fortieth year, and did not finisin it untit he had aecomphished his ninetieth, A.D. 1294, in the reign of Pbimp lie Fair, as appeared by the writer's own anograh in the ront of the book., Surely these me
 he libraries of Europs scattered at this day throng the inties of Elo dent. Only run your eye over the pares of Mar dent. Only run your eye over the pages of will see what Biblical treasures he found in the ar chives of the monasteries visited by him-at L Grasse, in Languedoc, a cony of the Gospels, ssia o have been given to the monastery by the Empero Charlemagne-at the Priory of St. Lupucin, a fine cong of the Gospels, written in silver, in uncial leiters, upon purple vellum, about 900 years old-a tho copies of the Gospels, covered wild t St. Riquier a copy ters of gold, given by the Emperor Charlemagne to
St. Angilbert-at Hautrillers, St. Michael. St. Vin ent at St Mednd Soissons, St. Vaasts a Douay, St. Mary at Pont-a-Mouson, Malmidi, Ia Val Dieu, Grimberg, Eisterbach; and at other place enumerated by him, manuscripts of the Bible, or parts of it, of great antiquity, richness, and beauty. ${ }^{W}$ the materials of their Bibles in those times, as if the Word of God could not-and it could not-be sirin ed in a tabernacle gorgeous enougly for it. Beside he manuscripts noted by. Martene for their riehnes III. presen a few others out of mor the Gospel hound in pure gold, and studded with precious gems o another one, so heapy with decorative work, that weighed more than seventeen pounds: Hincmar of Reims gave to his cathedral a copy of the Gospie Figen in letters of gold and siver, bound in plates manner, gave to the Cliurch of St. Calistus a cony the Gospels bound in plates of gold and silyer, an near seventeen pounds weight: cor add they merel possess the Bible; they were also diligent readers' t Tren on the shelf of the poor scholar, pas tin


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ound ; and whoerer could not compass the possession zoonastic library, where the threadbare sclolar was as ryelcome as the young noble; or, if le vislied, hee
might satisfy his pious desire qut of the great Bible
mind to know more than he had leard or read in the church, hie 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
ivisdom at the feet of many a Gamaliel. And, many is were the names of persons and places famous in those.times for Scriptural linompedge, we may be ex cused if we tase sone fithe of pho the foremost were some of our own countrymen, and that our great schools of, Armagh, Emly, Lismore; Clonard, and tle rest of dhem, were, resoried to from all parts by per edge.- - Mrediayal history supplies us with , uumerous illustrations of the state of Scriptural knomledge o hose times, $;$ But there is one fact that goes to prove ure; nor vithout 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 ries, there were, executed many translations of the Bible into the yernacular tongues of Eurone- the
Italian, the French, the Spanish, the Gaclic, 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 Iong before Wyck-
lyffe's days, by virtuous and well-learned men, translated into the Eng lish tongue, and by good and godly neople, read." "It is not much above one lundred years", says Cranmer, "since Scripture hath not
been accustomed to be read in this realm; many undred years before that it was translated and yead in the Saxon's tongue, $;$ and when that language waxed old, and. out of common usage, because folks lated again into the nemer lauguage." In fact, it was the statute of the 33Fd of Henry the Eighth that enacting that "no women; not of gentle or noble read the Bible or the New Testament in Enolish, to hemselves or others, openly or privately.'. The act tons. Time would fait us were we to enter more been said to trindicate the action of thie Catholic Clurch:in refference to the Bible. In the long lapse
of ages; since first the Word of God vas entrusted o her safe keeping; lingdoms rose and fell. Tide alter tide of barbarism rolled orer the face of Eu--one, each in its course doing its rork of destruction,
sweeping aroy not oply; the forms of past civilization, at even the vestiges of past ruin, just as one waye of the sea, sweeps away all traces, of that which vent before it, and in its turn is lost $t$ tself as that which
comes after it. But in bhe midst of all the surging comes after it. But in the midst of all the surging with the eucharistic chalice, in one hand and the Bible the others and there she will stand, holding them aloft, to gire: light and fe to her colduren in alt ages
to come. The motives which slould bring us to ?he jiligent slady of the Scripture may be summed up in such, we shall derive incomparably greater profit and pleasure from its perusal than from that of any he best of all spiritual boolis-ilhe bulvarls of faithof heapentar of hope-a lainp to our foet-a treasure profit by the perusal of the Holy Scripture, we must approath it in no spirit of mere idle curiosity, but as -with prayer, because we hare need of some one to teachus its mysteries, its deep, and hidden meaning,
and that "one is your Master, Christ," who is accessble only by prayer-with a pure heart, because 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 las not only given the, Scripture, but also His own Diviae: and meaning of the Scripure. Winout tuis humble ture is sure to be lost, finding nothing but darkness and, death, where he sought for light and life, and furnishing in himsel, for, the ten- thousand time, a me-
lanclioly exemplification of the Apostle's wordsThe unleaned and unstable wrest:
the Scriptures to their ovn destruction, on Let.............. student of the Scripture, says the great Bishon of Happo, relect on hese words of the A postheupon thiose woyds of Christ, ": Learn of Me, because ounded in humble charity, we may be able to comprelend, with:all the saints, what is the breadth, and the length, and, the ,height, and the depth- that is, xue,Gross of Chirst. 1 And, again, this same great
Bishop says, there mo wape to arrire at truthand heareny wisdom but that which God bimself was marked outifor up namely, humilits, ading- The frst, wayis, humilit, the second humility the, third nosthenes assigned to, delirer the firstplace and io

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war preparations.

the meeting of Parliament on the 12 th of onext-manth
the despatch of busuess. The princinal objec regiments to Gibraliar 'and the' Mediterraneani sta: tions; : to take the place of the regiments: of the Line going on to the Crimea, Of the absolute necessit troops now idle in the Mediterranen. where there not the shadow: of an eneiny are urgently required at that nowifamous promontory where the foreminost Poyvers of the: world are engaged in morital combat and where ncither, side will give way till it has ex hausted its. resources. We presume thatiany regiat Gibraltar, or: Malta, or Corfu, as at a dull Englis) town, in difierent barracks, and with the average al lowance of frost, snow, and cast winds. Very fen
of our readers will require to be told that no militioman will be obliged to go so be told that no miltia asmuch as lue entered the serivice on the contrary un dersianding. An act of Parliament; however, iis redered to a foreign station, even if it has roluntered or the sempice As to the general embodiment of the militia, which a contemporary has affected to doubt, we beg to reneat our statement that it is "inearly date; the precise order in which they are'to be summoned depending on a variety $:$ of circumstances 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 lis senses to assist the Government, the armis, and the nation by every means in his power; and to oppose no meaure, no rote of money or men, no arrangement harwar. Having drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard in the face of a powerful and barbarous toe, and by the side:of a noble ally, we: must derote have embraced unless rve rrould make un our minds to:retire from the front rank of nations, and take our place we knownot how far belind.
As Gorernment is at lenglh doing its utmost so forcements, and as the mobilisation of the militia is a confession of our comparative weakness in point of
numbers;: this is the occasion for a feiv remarks on ther matters not less requisite: to success. : We have profess to be a first-rate military Power. Wo France ; ivhile together with France we barely equal our colonies and other Our navg, commerce ur colonies, and: other peculiar calls compete with the army tonthe, services of our men, who, brave;
bardy; and: loyal as they are, nevertheless cannot be numerical superiority is to decide. We capnot bring our men up forever in as great masses as the Czar can bring up his; and when the struggle recommences with more fury: than ever next spring, we must lay our account for having to dealu with larger masses
than we met on the banks of the Alma or in the Valley of Inkermann. It must be considered that an English or ia; 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 ferr thousand, men put hors the combat with the same indifference possibly as the Emperor of Russia,-
We cannot:aford-or, at least, ve donnt affordto mass 40,000 : men in solid squares and drive them througl the: morning mist on the steady fire and unAlinctiong, bayonets of an unconquerable foe. We of the esenemy, or set our one man killed or wounded to his two or half-a-dozen. It may or may not be ani:inconvenient thing to the Emperor of Russia to it is a great calamity.: to ourselves-tlat is, to Engand and Erance-to lose a quarter of that number and it is an object of the greatest national imporble, by: any, means that: $:$ bkill, money, and art can apply Then howilare we to spare our men, and make hhem go as far: as possible? How are we to make one ouglif to be no difficulty as to the reply. Our cast superiority:in meehanical art is timquestionable. Thie Russiansfare but imitators, erer, on the watele, to pick undere inventions of their neighbors, and laboring they cony in the-most servile maviner. such :means uof mectranicalk production; such forges, in Riussia thatono, ${ }^{\text {nen }}$, dutydhengtongivejout soldiers erery mechanicall as sistance thatiart can procures, Wilen this is the first

 The Crimea is divided inte two diatinct parks, on
ying $N$.and the olher $S$. of the
 most entirely of vast pluiis, or steppes, destitute of

 with bad weapons.
 forlhwilh make ourselves independent of contractors and-heirworkmen.-But-thert-is-angood deal-mor to be done before we have eshausted, libe assistance
of art or of our meclahical superionty. After the ncrince of much valuable time, many beasts of bur den and even' some' men; in the transport of heavy
articlés from Balaklava'to the batteries, it is suggest ed tlat abore nine-tenths might'tiare bjeen' sared by he use of iron rails, a sufficiency of which migh are done duty for ballast in a' single transport, and
which it would not hare "taken a week to lay down: Five hundred navies too" with their jiractical experiworks in lest thing half the time the soliliers und!ma ines liave been about thein, and would hare conn pleted the defenses of our rigltt flank in time able the Russian loss aid liblre our own on the spectable contractor" would suggest, which would contribute to the great object : of spiaring the British numbers ant bresent we are simply conipeting in super-abundance of them, and i cares not bow much he throws aray; so long as lie can reckon'three o make that Gremadier stand" for more than three sa vages, and the Dragoons for more than three Cos sacks, if we would win thie day, and not suffer a re verse; which may be England's firstistep in that de
cline: and fall which historians tell us' is the fate of all empires.
The London Economist lias the following article on now spending their Christmas and New 'Years'. Day, of France and Eugland will wiuter: in the Cimea We presume they will nccupy principally the southern
skirt of the peninsula, situated to the south of the 4.5 deg. of latitude, and of cousse in the temperate part
Earope, about the latitude of Bordeaus, Milan and
Venice. - Sheltered by hills from the prevalent north winds, and in the vicinity'of the ocean, the southern other places.mentioned situated in the same para!lei At least it is not exposed to the extreme cold some-
cimes experienced at Milan and Venice. It is a land of vines and figs and malons. It is richly productive vulets fringed by nairow strips of wods. Simphe-
topol is described by a recent tinveller as half-buried apidst lixuriant vegetation: © Beneath it flows the
Salghir through a Jovely valley; in which orchards andghir through a Jovely valley, in which orchards known in the temperate climates of Europe are abundant, and the wine of the Crimea, though not ia. Another town, Bagtche Serni, the ancient capiiant vegetalion.?, Nol long sitice the Crimea has beThe Emperor and ithe vealhhier nobles have villa palaces along the narrow strip. which borders on the
ocean, and, being sheltered from the north winds, is 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 Bor-
deaux, or still warmer, which, on account of jis many e favored residence of soath coast of England, a he favorel yesidence of thnse who are free to dwel
where they like, should not form excellent winte "Thers our soldens
The single plausible objection to it we have seen, and peopled with colonists from various' parts of Ger many, has not increased in population, implying some-
thing deleteriuus in the climate:. From the most an cient lime it has had a succession of masters, none of
whom had held it for a very; long perioi, and none of whom had held it for a very long periol, and none of flourished:
have been a have been at all times, nis now, more powerful, than cessive masters itte Crimea has haid, indicates rather moral than physical causos of decay. It is quite pos
pible to stifle humaniprosperily, asiwell as plants and animals, by too moch care. Individuals only exer of the Czar seems as fatil to individual enterprise in Turlish Paclias. We can infer nothing against the physical properties of the conntry from the decay the peopla, for this seems sthe iunavoidable result of a
system which substitites the Imperial will for he enterpise of numerous indjididales, A Ger
gives us this description of iue Crimea:-
 the southern'parts of the peninsula, where vegetation
is truly tropicaly is of an extraordinary, fertility vallies, watered by numberless brooks and mmall rivers, are excellently cultivated, rabounding in pro:
ductive corn-fields and vineyards 0 . of he, alter those ductive corn-fields and vineyards; Of .the, latter those
 cereals, millet, Io bacco, fonsyiderable quanitities on breeding of horned catile; 'horses, i, and lisheep is is of



Ir S. portion of the peninsula, are entirely diflerent. presents a succession of loty mountains, pictu and valleys. The mountains, formed of strata of chat
 ag, or Tent mountain, the nighest in the chain, fis ea, and eeveral of the oher siumnits the level. of the derable elevation. The climate of the valleys; an aid to be the most deliciovs that can be imagined and, besides the commoti products, buchias corn, flax rees, pomegranates, oranges, \&c, fourish in the ave given the most glowing descriptions of this int cresting region," According to Clarke, "rif their ex. coast of the Crimea. Protected by encireling alp om every cold and blighting wind, and only open t itants enjoy every advantage of climate and of situaom the conmual streams of crystal water pour down pecies of fruit innown in the rest of Europe, and many hat are nol, atlaid the highest perfection. Neilher
nwholesome exhalations, nor chiling winds, no enomous insects, nor poisonous' reptiles, nor hastil
eighbors, infest this blessed territory', The is inhabitants resembles that of the golden age . The
nil, like a hot-bed, rapidy puts torth such variely of mi, like a hot-bed, rapidy puts forth sueh variely of
spontaneous produce, that labor becomes nuerely an
musing exercise. Peace and planty crew oard; while the repose they so much admire is oul interrupted by harmiess thander, reverberatiog on ocks above them, or by, the murmur of the waves on he bench below.2 (Clarke, ii. p. 2528 vo . ed.) But
if this description be as faillful as it is elnquent, it will not certainly apply to any other portion of, the
Crimea, not even to the famous valley of Baidar. mart of it described as in any degrea deleterious We bejieve that the climate, , like the seoil, is exteremencly
fine, and that nowhere could more liealthy winter

## IRISH INTELIIGENCE.

Royat, laish Volunterar Rifles.-It is in contemnder the above denomination.
DIED.-At Forkhill, Armagh, Nov. 12 th, the Res Death of Sia Anthur Brooke, M.P.-We regre his residence, in the county Fermanagh, from Ger Monday with very alarming illness, which teriminated fally yeslerday. Sir A. Brooke's loss will be severealgent landlord. Sir Arthur represented the county The Roman correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph, mong the items of interest communicated, thus writes ompleted by the eminent sculptor Benzoni:- - Little
s' wanted for the completion of the memorial to Connell; the lower relief for which, representing variety of portrait-heads, is entirely, finished in mar-
ble. The upper, where appears Ireland mourning ver an urn, consoled by an angel hovering above, is if beauty of conception with other works of this Eetter of Smith $O$ 'Brien:-The following letter
rom Mr. O'Brien appears in Gallignani's Messenger Paris) in reference to a statement which appeared in some of the Lrish journals, and, was exsensirely copied
Paris, Hotel Meurice, Nov. 23.
"Sir-r have seen in your journal of to day"s date, he Irish friends of Mr. William Smith O'Brien har permi of the French with our gracious Sovereign to
some all conditions from the ooyal pardon, which may be done (the paragrapb adds) with perfect safety fe. 1 know not whether this statement is as unfound ed as many others respecting mee; which have appeaid in the newspapers during my absence from Europe;
but, if it be well founded, 1 wish it to be knownthat uch an application as that here contemplated has not eyond expression the sentiment which bas induced arge portion of the Irish nation, to evince ansiets he British has been exhibited in the Uuited States, political exiles; but it does not seem consistent with the diguity of my country to solicit foreign intervention in our. bethalf. For my own part, I am not conscious endine the remainder of which disentitles me from ountry is not only the hume of my. ffactions, but vinced that sound policy my well as ; ane and am fopeling dictates the promulgation;'by the British Government, of a complete and general amnesty withilregard ito ne proceedings, of, insll those who were compromise the insurrectionaty movement, of the yearit848.
now find myself compelled. to rempvemy faily, I Ireland, and to seas for them a domicile e eome mprisonment in Wan Dieman's Land, naturálly's give occasion:for such:solicitude ut But Duvould rathertethan return thither under restrictions ancompalible with my personal honor, of with the rights and dutieg

## THE TRUE WITNESS ANB CATHOLCC CHRONICLE.

 and carriages, and the almost fabulous expense of for the $t$ wo fleets-the flect-that did so litte good in pected in the Black Sea-and come the the money cost
of the human item, the Man, without whose skil ron and steel, are of fittle avail. It is computed that every man who stands in the British lines, or who
stogd there on the morning of the fight of Alma, has cost the country $£ 150$. If so, the havoc in their ratik on that bloody but glorious day-the destruction of udge, then, what the awful martality in boith seas and on both shores of the Black Sea, has cost the
comnunity. It can only be counted by millions. comnunity. It can only be counted by millions.o be, many, many millions of pounds-it may be
ivice, thire times, four times the amount of the gross ceceiftof this year's income tax amount of the gross
more. And who is to pay it? - is it we who are more. And who is to pay it? - is it we who are
nay; or our posterity. In oher words, are we to pay
oun way as we goon, or are we to shine the burden wit those who are to succeed us? ? If we are to pay, then and the old system of taxation revived inall its oppressiveness, to the injury of all, to the ruin or many.
We mist remember that there is a tax which is felt
by every fidividual in the community, but especially by every individual in the community, but especially
by those who live by themr, labor, and those whose war price fir the first necessary. We are paying a
been rand has
保
 increases the butdens of a nation, while it diminishes the power of bearing up againat them: $1 f$, then, we
ure asked in :1855, to pay for the War of 1854 , why, the nation, cannot-istand it, that's all-indeed wa mere Caffre brush, and nothing more than that, the bave done with it. But it is quite a different thing to nilliens provide or one minion ani twenty or thitty millicns; and if twenty or thirly millions have to be nity to pay the interest, than to be crushed under the
capitai. E $£ 33$, paid as interest : is a tifle; whereas
$£ 1,000$ in a lump is a very serins ita
 Dhe taxation of as compared to year. The one could easily be provided for; the oher wouk swamp every ioterof its legitimate, pathy of progress. The i present
Chancellor of the Exchequer described the Income Tax as Mighty Engine of Finance. We in, Ireland bit we should his opinion that it is a mighty engine witness a discharge of hea-
vier metal from it than what Ifeland is favored wit vier metal from it than what Ifeland is favored with
at present fi for we have a notina that this mighty,
engine of finance could be rendered as formidable and as fatal to Irish pockets; as the Lancaster gan. is
said to be to Russian ships,' Russian walls, and Russian, ranks, Oor posterity, have done wothing for the
preseint taxpayer of these kingdoms which would at all justify them crippling themselves lor the bene-
fit "o "said posierity. It the debt can be wiped off before they come to the estate, well and good's but if
not; why; it was :to defend the honor of state that it was; incurred; and is they are to succeed to its honors, We of must take theit far , share of its obligations.cost of the Gresent, Way are paying our share of the
victory of Waty Werminated with the con'é after "us do unto"their' grandfathers,"as. we are doing unto ours ? At any rate; the question is one ot
firstimportaice are topdecide ere many months.? ?
CONNDGUT RANGERS. The Chronicle correspondent tsyys: 4 The 88 th (Connanght Raogers) went

 Crise replied wilh wis revolver, with which he killed

## GREAT BRITALN

Meeting of Parliament. - The Morning Chronicle summon Parliament immediately, at an early day in
December, and a royal proclamation will probably 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 arly is understood to be the amendment and extenthe executive with the power required by the existing Thergency.
The augmentation of the army to be submitted to Parliament is, 43 battulions
and 1 of rifles- otal 36,000 .
Conversion in England. -The Rev. Mathew ParCons 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 in nur holy religion, the family consisting of
seven young children.-Cátholic Standard: Floating Batrenibs yon the Balic.-The worlsnen at the Clyde Forge are at present, arid will pro-
bably be for several months to come, employed in makng ye. years campaign in the: Ballic.. These vary
from eirght toi 12 feet in length, and 21 to 36 inches in breadth, according to which they are iplended. The thickuess is four
inches, and each plate will weigh from one to three ons. They are made of scrap iron (the punchings of of which are put itto a furnace, and then hammere no a homogeneous mass by the tilt hammer. acending to the size of the plate wanted, and then
welded logellher, under the hammer. In the experihent made :o ascertain, the resistance of ron to sho
the shoi passed through eifht halfinch olled boiler was shivered to pieces on a four-inel plate of malle-
wble ironlike a snow-ball on a stotie wall. The plates are to be bolled to the oulside of the floating batteries, which are at present being construcled by three. Eugoigraged in manufacturing similarplaies. The fleet France, amounts to no fewer than 40 , and the whole are to be launched by March: They are to be armed
with 120 of the largest Lancaster guns. The 20 bitiding, in Lonilon are rom designs supplied by the French
Government. : They, ure nearly $2 ; 000$ tons' burhen, Government, They, are neary $2 ; 000$ tons burthen,
Gat bottomed, with round stem and stern, 180 feet ex-
remet jengh, 56 feet in widih, and 20 in depth, each ing propelled by horizontal, ang ines of opth, each proof, and the lower the decks, the upper being bomb-labs.- Ireenock Adverliser.
Private letlers have been received from Captain
Collinson, stating that when his ship was in Cam bridge Bay, a portion of a companiou docr, with the

Popucar Favort An English paper has the followeader of he preston the eratives, durge Cowell, the amongst the workmen:-"A year ago, who so popu-
la as ho? "Who so cheered and applaided when he harangued them with his rough eloquence, and worked bard in the movement in which all their hearts were
sel F . At this'moment:he is in Lancaster jail; arrested
for a debt of $£ 150$;incurred for printing balance-sheets and documents conuected with the agitation. It was hundred thousand pounds passed for the sapport of money is pretty clear; from the fact that he cannot
payj the printers bill Twopence a head collected
ronnd the:Preston mills: would frnnish the sum, but Co peipeatives refuse to give even that; and so George ade some valuable refiections, upon the most prucen-

##  Contiains the Tolowing:

 diodical which has' been The editor of 'a weekl In-resisting the agyressions of : Rome, and :in servili hemporary, is for the religion than any Profestant conat 5 est, of interes! in the holy stivitalist, who feels an hat ihe investment would be as sate as if the eecurity were real and not personal. "No money-lender, bill
disccunter, or bill-agent need apply.". They would probably, recognise an old acquaintance if they did
comments the Jeekly Nerss.
The Fifth of November.-This day, hitherto con picuous in Britain through the notorious Guy Fawkes, battle of Inkermanni--Punch, varying the popula reet doggrel for occasion, says-
"Renember, remcinber the finh of Noyenber,
Sehastupol, Einpowder and shot,
Whare General Lipraici.
Where General Liprandi
Changed Pan, John nnd
UNITED STATES.
"Gosin ro Roste", A yaing Neev Yort lavyer, of
 a candirror.
$A^{\prime}$ distirbance has occurred in the German Lutheran Church in Newark; N. J., growing out of the conver-
bion of the pastor to Callolicity and his atlempting to The Callo
The New York Post analyses the effect of the haril
imes upon various kinds times upon various kinits of business in that city. 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.-- Monteal Transcript.
Cathone Paper in $S$ t. Lnurs. - We are inform
says the Weslern Tablet, that ed, says the IVeslern Iablel, that the Catholics of St Catholic organ, have at length determined to establish a paper on such a basis as 10 insure its future success.
About $\$ 8,000$ have been subscribed in shares capital to set it going, and the celebratedi anthor of
"Alban," "Lady. Alice," \&c-J. V. Huntington, Esq.,-has been employed to conduct the editurial de paper must succeed, even in St. Louis.
An Extradition Cabe.-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 quantity of baggage, were
of our principal hotels.
The Ste.maship " Lliss" Declared Forfeited.have been decided two interesting and smysurtan! decisions by Judge Ingesisoll, of the United States Dis-
trict Contt; sitting in admiraliy. The British 'sleamtrict Conrt; situing in admirally. The British slenm-
ship. 6 Alps the ownern account of smuggling by her steward. A the owners, and other officers, appear to, be entirely
innoeenit, the President. will doubtless emit. the pe-
nalty of foifeiture. The decision in the case of he steamship 'Washinglon' is on points of of pratice.
That vessel is also libelled for smuggling. . Montreal Herald.
-Some of our Protestant exchanges are going in for discarding the unmeaning appendage
D. D." The Uniled Presbylerian, with unexampled good sense, recommeuds, futhermore, the retrench-
ment of the title "Rey." Our neighbrrs perceive at fthe furidamental distinctions are a practical derial recogiises no difference between pieachers and peoIt is cistomary to have a sermon preached, on the Massachusetts. As they are all c" Know-Nothings," allhrop, of Boslon, who is to preach the sermun-Job, know nothing."
Fish Catt ur from the Sea.-We learn from the
V. O. Della that a curivus phenomenon, has latel been withessed in the port of Vern Cruan, For se veral
days in the beginning of November the shores of the barbor and neighborhood were strewn with dead fish,
cast up from the sea. The Dolic says :- 6 So greal
was the quantits, that serious fears were enteriained, lest diseasesticuld lollow froin such a masis of puatre-
action. Bodies of frops were tüned oul each day who gathered up the fish and buried them on the spot A general order was issued commanding, all those hrevenion of disease. An order was, also issued pro Ior several days, and at last graduali'y, disappeared,
It is interesting to naturalists, and we therefore giv It is interestirg to naturalists, and We therefore, giva
the explanations of Mr. Adolphus Hegewisch, geon; in the Military hospita, resulting fom experi
ments made by order of the commandant. In the appearance of all the fish, the first thing that struck
the attention was the infiamed and protruded state of he eyes, such as ordinarily takes place ii strangula ation. This; the doctor says, was not; as might be he same, when it had uat commenced. On opening The fish) the jntestines were obseryed to be much distended with a gas, which; on, testing, proved, to be
cabohic acid gas. A decomposition of the contents of the intestines showed the presence of no poison
either mineral or vegetable. A' subimetsion or either mineral or vegetable. A. submetsion of the
intestines and fish in slacked lime, caused, the evolit-
ion of large quantities of carbonic acid:gas e judge
farssen
clude

Second Adventists - Many of the Second Advent SECOND ADventists:-Many of the Second Advent
people strong in the faiff, and suill hook, forward to the Elder Cummings says:-" Brethen of the world. back to Egy pt; neither put of the conning of one Lord bridegrootio. Finish up, the work that out to to meadone as ast as you can, that you nayy be sendy tobe presented World's Crisis, the publication of which has been remed after a weeks' suspension, remaitss "W or meeting our blessed Saviour in the seventh month Millerites have recently been tiolding a series of meet ings in that city, aud have labored some what earnestly all things carthly, is the 19 h of May, 1855 .
Phogress of Delision.- In five yoars the numbos
believers in spiritual rapers have increased in this country to over two hundred thousand, and they now upport eleven ne wepapers.-Calholic. Herald.
Mone "Know-Nothingism"-Langar. Fury in Troy
T!oy, Dec. 18.-A fire broke out here last uight six or eight bamens and sleeds, together wihih the French Calhulic Church of SL. John the Buptist, ou Ferry about $\$ 10,000$; for which there is an insurance of 2,500 a the Mechauies' Mutual, of this city. The whole
lass by the is put down at $\$ 12,000$. The fire was the The N. Y. frremun has an numirable article on the "Kuow-Notlings," from which we make some ev-
racts:-
"In this critical state or the public mind, contracts, obs, claims, patens, land-bills, and such, contracts, -defalcalions and dishonesty being ilmost overy day occurrences in Wall street; foreigu appointments being confer:ed on atheisis, socialisis, and red republ-
cins; and perambulating demagogues, having a semi-
flicial character, endeavoriag to alir up civil Enrope, in order to create a market for second-hand muskets;-at this juncture, a number of mercenaries, parties, the fag ends of factions, all who wore want selves felt in the community, banded themselves to give aat additional zest to their secret plollings,
they imparted the felish of natioual dislikes, andithe sauce of religious bigotry, in order to seduce the young, he leaders. This composel party calling isself Know-Nothing," enters the political nigration, to Catholies, native and foreign. Now hing to porty chielly directs itself had little or nodishonesty of Wall street, and the foreign'appoint-
ments on which so much stress has been laid, wer cortainly unpalatable to the great jody of adopted ci gave expression to their dissalisfaction as individuals, It is noturious that they looked upon many of the issues a the case of Kossuth, Kosta, and others, they ; stood on the Amarican ground, to which many who now
denounce them have seen fit to tetreat. The insiij-
and ace. Welt, this new party has done great things; it
has crented quite a diversion in Ponngylvania, 50 mehas created quite a diversion in Ponnsylvania, some-
thing of a selsation in onr own State, nud hass made sylvania and New York, we will examine a litle th Lel us remarls in this place, that where ndopted citiwhere in fact heir power is unfelt, and where thare is no necessity for opposing. them, and also where Ca nown-there is the strength of the Kriow-No aning manifesled in the greatest. degree. In Massuclinscits nd it is there we should look for its principles in all own as its axioms: Hosility to adopted citizensNow, we are all well a ware hat there has naver been nce, fin Massichusetts. Why, you could not find at ommon legisfators havei for years refnsed 10 do the convent destroyed by the Massachusetts mub re-
main to this day; and the Slate has refused to inderin ify the owners for the acts of her citizens, although is the evidentiduty of every governiment to guarantee perty. Now, is not this a palpable demensiation of
he false pretence on which the party of "the well
named" attempls to ride into office? A Yankry Datgetry- We find the following in A gentleman uamed Rosevelt, a man of wealith atal
 concerning the war in the east, fand agreeably to ar nool, last saturday in ihe baltic., Mr. Rosevelt was avyer in this cily, but is is be mised to Generalor the last two months in skeecting tbe plan and calt duced to paper and:capable of being rolled up into'
 several persons of stading in his city pao are famithe czar, in the They sing, to open the cam is inging on o
nost formidable foundation, and to carry, the wartiot Great Britain itself: : On Salurday a a number of the friends; of Mr. Rogevelt repaired to the Bultic withebim he passengersof the Baltic, were several olher jodi
viduals who are bound for Russ a, eaoh of hemp
 the Czar and that:bervill
diately upon his arrival.


## THE TRUE WITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1854.
OUR LAST ISSUE FOR. ${ }^{\prime} 54$.
The old year is drawing to a close. Its hours are ing you apain, ffity-four will be numbiered with the years that were, and fifty-five will occupy its place. solemn thouglit-days when the earth is overhung with heary clouds, exercising a corresponding indlumight say with the poet-

## "The nelanchooly days are ,

This is at all times the case ; the passage from the Id to the new year, is ever a solemn season; but is
it not doubly so now? The year that is gone las eft bundreds of families desolate and sad, even withinithe narrove limits of our own city; and, casting
our ejes around, we see that the edict of death went our eyes around, we see that the edict of death went
forth over the whole earth-Montreal lhad but is share, of the clastisement. Standing thus on the urestold; as it were, between past and present, we
look back on a year of pestilence and slaughter.Look back on a year of pestilence and slaugher.-
Ciookiog forward to the future, what do we see thro Lie thid veil of time? Alas! the picture is far from singuinary, ferocious war:-"nation rising against of the times are ominous :- they whio tun may read them. It is more than probable that the war now raging in the Crimea will be a general war ere an-
other year is out, unless the good Providence of God ' heased 10 appease the storm. The nations of Europe are horering around the vortex created by nd engulphed in the horrors of warfare. Where this will end, none but God knows. In the neighboring
Rejublic, hie' powers of darkness are at work, stirins up' men's souls to eril, exaiting persecutions against the people of God, and madly driting out
trom amongst them the "ten" who would have saved dieir Sodoni from destruction
:Never was nation morre visibly given over to its own reprobate folly. These"people are themselves
unsealing the phial of God's wrath, in their heallien unsealing the phial of God's wrath, in their heathen ie Jewish Deicide was there any folly like urto theirs. They calt themselves at po them; "they say there is eace, and there is no pe
For us who thave really peace-that "peace which lie world knoweth not"-let us' "reioice in the Lord"-thanking the God of nations that the fearful courge of war has not yet reachied is, and beseechng. Him that ife
Wishing you, our kind friends, all thie blessings of ind tenderig you our warmest thanks for your co Jial support, during the past year, we take our leare or the present, hoping you may all:be alve to read


## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the seatiof war the intelligence is anything but cheerful. No progress bas been made since the bloody battle of Inkermam on the 5th of November the fire of the besiegers is slackening, whinst hat of vermatched in everything, in artillery, in numbers, worn out with fatigue, harassed with continual assaults from the garrison, their ranks decimated by
disease anil the bullets of the enemy, liardy can the Allies liold their position on the heights from whence they cast many a wistful glance on the Rusian stronghold. To add to their sufferings, the terrible gales which raged for several days during the midule of Transport slipss; on bioard of which were the ammunition, stores, winter clothing for the troops, and medical conforts for the sick and wounded. $A s$ a set oft
to these disasters, all that we have to boast of, is, bat our arny is still in position before Sebast, put with litule llopes of getting into the city for many a b barels sufficient numbers to repair the waste of the campaigna, and to keep up the effective force of the bejieging army to its origitial standard.
Under these distbartening circumstances, it is not to be wonderedat, if complaints are rite, both at home,
and with the army; as to the - manner in which the

Other accounts asigh as the reason of H. R. Highness abandonment of the army, a violent alter-
cation which he liad with Lord Raglan, as to the manner in which the Guiards were lanided during the action of the 5 th. Lord Furth, son of the Earl
Perth, is another officer nimed as having returned to England on account of a refíisal to obby certain or-
ders from thé Commander-iu-Clief. When annongs ders oficers of an army silch events occiur, it is too
the officen much to be feared that the example will not be with out its effect upon their subordinates.
The Liverpool. Times calculates that, since the bothe of the 5th, the British army las been rein-
forced br about 15,000 men of all arms; thus raising its effective strength to about 31,000 . The
French have receired still greater additions to their numbers; and, united, the two armies muster about 90,000 .sabres and bayonets. A boily of Turks, about $4,0,000$ strong, under Omar Pachia, is about to
embark for the Crimei. It is noir determined that embark for the Crimed. It is nov' determined thal
the troops slall winter in the Crimea, and wooden the troops shall winter in the Crimea, and wooden
houses, capable of steltering 25,000 men, are already Austri
Austria has, it seems, at length consented to take part with the Western Poovers against' the Eastern colossus, The terms of the treaty are not certain hat Anstria has been forceu to acceue to them, much against her will, and that she will prove but a luke-
warm ally, is, we fear, but too certain. To remain varm aily, is, we fears but too certain.
neuter any longer was inpossibee ; to declare openty on the side of Russia would have entailed the loss o her Lombard propinces, and would hare been imne-
diately followed by a Mazzinian outbreak in Italy.As the less of two evils Austria las therefore given in her adhesion to the Allies; who we suppose will they will hardly be' able to prevent another Hungarian nsurrection, and the revolt of her Sclavic population. In the Spring we may expect to witness an appeal to p, in a Polish kingdom, à barrier against Russian aggression. That such a scheme is in contemplation, is pretty certain, from the tone of the public press
in France and England ; but the experiment will be a most dangerous one, and if persisted in, will scarce rail to lead to another uprising of what are termed the "oppressed'nationalities" of Europe. Besides,
the Poles are Sclires ; and as sucli are far inore inely to sympallise with their brother Sclaves, than
to subserve the interests of the Teutonic nations of to subserve the interests of the Teutonic nations of
the West. The war has bitherto been treated as he Eastern Question ;" before !ong it may become the great "Sclapic Question.". The cause of Eu-
rope, of "Western Civilisation, depends upon the issue of the contest now raging in the Crimea. For the armies of the West there is now no retreat, no alter native betwixt. complete triumph, or irretrieveable
destruction. If our troops retire from the contest without having planted the proud standard of Britain without haviug planted the proud standard of Britain Napoleon be accomplished, and Europe "will became Cossack." The London Spectator thus speculates on the consequences of a failure before Sebastopol: "If Russia retains Sebastopol, henceforth Europe
only cannot prevent Russian conquest of Tuikey, except at the expense of a permanent occupation on
the Blact Sea by a superior naval force, if even tha could be effectual, but Russia will have established her superiority in mililiary power to the utmast force
the most tortunate combination has been able to bring
 tion against Russia, and Russia is to strong for us.-
trom that failure the mission of Russia to conque and absorb wills start with rene wed zeal and irresistible prestige ; sed will no longer need to proceed by de
grees to foel her way with caution and cunning;
who will only have to accept the desting assigned her, and To develop it as suits her purpose. An Imperial akase
would be omnipotent from Tobolsk to London, from Archianget to Ceylon; the limits of states would re-
main, if f at all, as mere geographical divisiuns; the institpton of Slates, if at all, as mere machinery for
carrying carrying out the will of the monarch, whether he,
tinued io date fiom Moscow or Constantinople."
Ireland is at present in a very distrazted stale,Bishops have issued an injunction to their clergy forbidding them to take an actire part in poititics. This lias much annoyed Mr. Lucas and the party with
which lie acts and in consequence, a depuation come posed of the bove-named renleman, and same o bis friends, are on their way to Rome, to lay their grievances before the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff
beseecling hin to internose betwixt the Irish Pre lates and their priests. The deputation was expect On'the 20th ist session of the Prelate now assembled at Reme Irom all parts of Crexistes,
dom, was held in the Vatican : We borroiv the following details from the Univers:-
"At nine oolock took place ino of the balls on
the Vatican, and under the presitiency of Cardinals



 meetings: After the edisucussion ot the libishopslithey
will have their meetings in secret colisistories, under
the presidency of the Rope thimself. An offial fist
has just been : published, which declares the number of prelates present at Rome on the 18th ilt to be-fifiyone cardinals, thirly-seven archbishops, and iffyseven bishops. Mors baye arsived since, and other lates in Rume amounted on the 23rd Nov. to one hum in the city; arid some spanish and other foreign pro

SATAN REPROVING SIN.
A great meeting has been lately held in Nerr York congratuate smith of inch ons release-a of Iristmen as all as mive Americans, assita this was natural, and in' very good taste. In the speech from Jobn Mitchell; a 'Mr. Doheny addressed the meeting, and, alluding to the Czar, elicited from his audience the most enthusiastic cheering for the gussian. despot; this, it strikes us, was in exceed and not calculated to increase our respect for Ame ican 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 Irislimen, who have so ittle cause to lore England and England's rule, should exult in the anticipated triumph of England's enemy. All this may be very true; the treatinent
of Jieland by England for the last three hundred years has, it must be adnnitted, been most brutal; and such as perfectly to justify the batred which rishmen bear to their oppressor. But this has been because England has been Protestant, and Ireland Catholic; it has been the product, not of national antipathies, but of religious intolerance; and as such
all honest men must unite in denouncing it. all countries in the world, the United States has the least right to reproach another with religious intolefounded chiefly by Catholics, her whole bistory from Grst to last, is but a bloody, her whole history, from less persecution; and if there be a nation on the face the earth which Catholic Irishmen should loo Yankee Nation," which lias given birth to the illusan Irish Catholic should not love England-tliat should even desire her humiliation-is natural enough but that he should sympalhise with a Yankee, or that he Yank
It is because England is Protestant, that she las been unjust towards Catholic Treland. But is Ame-
rica then less Protestant? - or are the descendants of rica then less Protestant?-or are the descendants o the Pilgrim Fathers, the canting blackhearted Puri-
tans, the framers of the Connecticut Blue Laws entitled to taunt England with her cruelties toward Catholic Irishmen? Has "Know-Nothingism" the ceased to be a fixed fact, and conrent burning a re gular Yankee institution? Judge O'Connor, in open
ing the proceedings, well observed-" that the lris ored England nothing; that England had giren Ireand neither justice nor clemency; and that Englan might periaps sue some day in vain for justice and
clemency from others." But what, then, has Protestant America done for Srishmen? -unless indeed they happened to be renegades to their ancestra What justice, what clemency, has America erer ex tended to Catholics? Answer the charred rafters of Charlestown conrent-answer too, the ruins of the land, testity that which, throughout the breadth of told more a persecutor, fenfold more a child of the England which Yankee Protestants have that very dence to reproach as wanting in "clemency and jusdice to Catholics.
British mean not to drave a veil over the iniquities of ise for the abominations it has no design trated in Ire and. But then it must be remembered that Protest antism is not essentially English; that England once was Catholic, and may, by the Grace of God, be-
come Catholic again. Its Protestantism is but a black ome Catholic again. It Protestantism is but a black spot, foul indeed, but whicla may yetjbe washed ou yet be excised. Otherwise is it with the New Eng and States. Protestantism is of their very essence aints 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 lently anti-Catholic eren than Protestant England whose Protestantism is but an accident; thus, we se that in Protestant Aimerica the Catholic Irishmian is far:4porse treated than he was in"lis'native land and
that in the "Eiberal" United States "Sociat Persecution" against Popistr Padulies tas become so intense and unremitting, that Irish Calholics are now teing from the country - Which once they tooked apon as a
" Pand Promise? -as from a" pestilence: $R$ Read "Cand of Pronnise"-as from a pestilence, sRead troit Cutholic Vindicator-and say whether the
True Witness lias esaggerated the wrongs tilichi are daly inficted upon I rish Catholics by tio Pro

Czar" as the champion of civil and religious ifree

 orisy, about ithe malier st thuse who live unider them
snow whatuher' hen Itis an honesl mudé of dealing al allievents. T
 dern; and prevailing opthion athel peopler may mo oppressive ag they pleate. This system may the admi.
ration of those whosate which obtain's uadertit, as: the otheris the practiee ceedings of oflier nations
"S Some of the people of the United States they receive with much gusto the admiration of is
world as possessing the themselves in to think that they have asserted petty tyranny, and seem When they have shot, maimed, and mide suffer, some executed'a magnanimous atta Cathonc Chureh, an coninected with her, such as Orphan Asslums, Cbarity
Hospitals, and Churches. Hospitals, and Churctes
but it is the most degrading to thusie most oppresaire, paclise it It argues a degree of norul corruption, whith it

Yes indeed. England has liee faults.; but it is not in the latter, all the worst vices of the first are roproduced, and exaggerated tenfold.

Sonte of the Calholic constituencies of Upper Ca of their representatives in Parliament. A Mr. Aiken M.P.P. for the County of Peel, who owes Jis se o the Catholic vote, has provolsed some very sever the Toronb, well merited censures fro a wiler of Upper Canada woutd but look closely into the heir some others of those genilemen wh lature, they as Mr. Aiken have proved themselves - unvert we the confidence reposed in them by Catholic constitu says the writer in the $O$ izen-" clearly distinguish the difference which ex sts between an independent and consistent Conserya ive, and a pretended Reformer-a name in the pre ent instance used only to disguise demolishing prin inles." lt is a pity that the Catholics of Upper nce" at nol more "clearly distinguish the uifter We might electons in the course of sast summe many Liberals, and ". pretended Reformers"-no so many secularisers and demagogues of the George
Brown and J. M. Ferres stamp-but we certainly hould have had a greater number of honest, con istent and independent men, from whom Caiholic might lave expected a favorable hearing
C Institute of That Session to which he Catholic Institute of Toronto, under the inspira neeting beld in the :uonth of May last, it unanimould Resolved:-
"Thal the Catholic Institute of Toronlo pledges itselJ o oppose, by alf constitutional means, the lre election ers, if, at the next Session of the Provingal parliament, fulli justice is not done to the Ca are working of thein Separafe Schoois; amul that this lustitute invokes the sympathy and ;issist
ance of their fellow Catholics in Eastern Canada." As the "next" Session, alluded to in the above Catholics of has passed, would it not be well for the eneral election which cannot be far distant-to ask hemselres a fesp questions as to whit bas been dono by the men whom they sent to represent them in Par hament with reference to the S'chool Question?and, how far "full justice" has been done' to them wita regard to the free working of their Separat chools? We fear that the results of such an enuiry will not be very agreeable to the friends died bes long occupied the serious attention of the Pastor of the Church, and which so vitaily concerns the in erests of the Catholic laity, has , beencrenuerea a most, if not allogether, imposibien br the suicid policy of nominal Catholics, who, in their desperal istry, forgot enthemselves docile iols of the M in the Clergy lieserves Bilt, of the righte of, Catho ic separate schools to share equallf, with the Pro estant schools, in all sums accruing from the secuarisation of the Ileserves, and rendered aplicab or Schoor purposes. That justice 10 Calhalics in lie Bill, is certain, and was admitted by Ministerialists hemselves. It is equally certian that, of the mem Catholics, not one was to be found in the Hous onest enough to redeem his pledres:made on thi ustings, or to make one effort to procure tor his Ca jolic supporters, the first instalment even of thal justice in regard to the free working of their Se he result of this treachery may thus be shortl summed up-The sums accruing, froun the secularise Reserves are now handed over to the County Muncipalities, and are tierefore applicable to School'pur oses. But from the almost exclusively: Prolestan orally ${ }^{2}$ a iven to the assistance of Catholic Senarater Scliools hich, eren now, owing the noverty of heir sup porters, and the nnumerable dificultiest whici an un
hagteriesinihein way con harely manage, to exis intheypresence:

## Or, rearing out of the question the inevitable e

 fector fithe Mintsterial settement of the Réserves feston Whatomestep, has been taken, either, by the Ministr rid of "the presept insultingi and oppressive School Law"-as.the Toronto Mirror of the: 21st of Juiy ius ritiposed upon' Catholies? And if none lias been taken-what, would we ask, is he duty of the Calliolic Jnstitute of Toronto, and the Catholic body generally throughout Uppur Canada? What, wouldwe ask, ; are they in the terms of their own Resoluion "! piedged". to do, "解 they do not wish to be come the laughing stock of the couniry ? - if they ar not prepared to be henceforward pointed at, as lou sil boastrul ormance-asquick to bark, bin to The Catholic Institute of Toronto will know how to redeem its "4 pledges," as the betrayers of Ca
That thie Catholics of Upré Canada who Jool Naid to the session of Parliament Just expired, for corwurd to the session of Parliament just expired, for complained, have been most egregiousiy betrayed by demp representatives is now certain; and thus ver has been, and ever will be, whilst Catholics allow themselves to be gulled with the silly phrises on
"Liberal" and "Reformer." At the hustings and the polling booths, they will receive plenty of fine Halls of the Legislature. Writing in August las upon this subject, and in reply to our esteemed co emporary the Cutholic Citizen of Toronto, who semed rather inclined to congratulate himself upo bejresul of the ciections then concluded, as promising "the certainty of a speedy"änd equitable Question-we warned lim of quathen, had to expect from : House compe, and his friend and Reformers. .We told him then; that an "equi able settlement" was further of than ever, and that, "however little disposed the preceding Legislature lad found still more aitirely hosile $\%$ We warnd be found s
"That, from the Liberal and democratic complexion of the next: Parliament we have but hitle hopes of ablaining justice ; and small as these hopes are, they are stil further dimunished by the great probabilities
here are of Mr. Hinck'
Reserveis
' Bill being carried by the assistance of nominal Catholics We have ruing from the seculatisation of the Reserves, to the county yystem ; and from the want of zeal on the part
sciol wart of independence in oihers, itis much to be fear ed that this ruinous measure will, ere long, be carried
into execution. When that fatal day arrives, when into execution. When that fatal day arrives, when
the Catholics of Upper Canada shall find themselves theprived of all their political infuence, and', in the matter of education, as helpless as their brethren in
the neighboring repubtic, they mayy perhaps bewai their folly in preferring the interests of a faction to
those of their Church; but it will be too late then fo them to repent, as it will be out of
hem."-True Witness, Aug. 4 h h.
Every one of our anticipations-gloomy as they were-has been fully realised. Secularisation, the most odious acceptation of the term, is now un
fait accompli; the funds thence accruing have been handed over to the Countr Municipalities, and thus made applicable to school purposes ; but no provision lias been made for securing to Catholic, separat schools in Upper Canada any particination therein at the very root of the separate or denominationa of connection betiveen Churcli and State"-lias bee aid cowa by men who hase the impudence and hy pocrisy to call themselves clildren of the Church which condemns, this principle as false and heretical -How then can Catholics in the Upper Province expect from this, or any subsequent Parliament" full
justice with regard to the free working of theit justice with regard to the free working of theit mon schools upon religious or ecclesiastical grounds can be recognised or supporied by the State, only in virtue of a connection between Church and State We are members of the Catholic Church" say th disidents to the State-" and have Cherefore consc demand therefore, to be exempted from taikation for demand therefore, to be exempted from taxation the State, in proportion to our numbers, and in aid of our Catholic scliools approved of by the Church, our purposes? : But low can a State which repudiates all semblance even of connection with a Church atertain such a demand $?$ Must not the answer o with Clurch or ecelesiastical institutions ; we has nothug to do with Church, we therefore know noth ing about ecclesiastical differences; we canno therefore accede to your request for mmanity from based upon your ececlesiastical statzes?" Such at leas pould be the reply of every honest and consisten adrocate of the principle- h hat between Churchand State there slould not be eren the semblane o Thus, lhen, owing to the apathy of some, and to the treachery of o thers a measure has been allowe to pass, nosthostile in tos provision to tie interests of, Catiolics, and whith laps down a principe which,

For this the Catholics of oreclesiastical character: thank buts themselves; "and int is too late for thein ion : weep over the consequences of their infatiaWich the had at tie last el ectio the the game in their own hands, they, hrew away. Then, night have dictated their own terms upon the School Question ; and thus have secured for themselves; a speedy and equitable settlement, and or their chilaren, the inestimable blessings of a good Catholic spstem. of education, approved of by, and under the he unmeaning cry of "Liberalism". and "Reforin" -as if Liberals and Reformers ever were ficiendly of Education - the Cathetics in the words of the writer in the Catholic Cutizem, when it is too late to be or use to them-" they can an indenendent and consistent Conservalive, and pretended Reformer." Pity it is that such clearness of vision has been purctiased at so dear a rate, and has been attained so laie!

The Life of Phineas T. Barnum, written by Himself." Mesiss. Sadliers, Montreal. Though modestly professing to be but the life of led the "Life of THE Yansee;" for Barnum is no so much : Y Yankee, as he is the great "Universal
Yankee," the type, or living embodiment, of the Yankee," the type, or living embodiment, of the
"Universal Yankee Nation" to which, wills a just consciousness of his own merits, Barnum dedicates his great work. All nations, all peoples, have bad their heroes, and heroic age; but of these alas
have scarce any authentic, or reliable histories. We have inyths, and legends, fragments of ballads, and Amtastic traditions-but no autobiographes. Happy America, upon who casts the fullness of its light, and whose great man his "Life, written by himself." How little do know of Fingal, or of Ossian?-how much of fabunow is therc not mixed up with the listories of King Alfred the Saxon, or Ireland's monarcle, Brian Boruime? What a mystery hangs over the adventures of the British Arthur and his companions-and what vould we not give for a full cotemporary history of their early lives, and the achievement of their riper 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
of one dollar and twenty-five cent.
Long will the memory of Barnum be cherished, and his "Life" be studied, by an admiring and grateful pople: For Pluneas T. Barnum is indeed a "Representalive Man," and in future gyes will, no doubt, be looked up to by his fellow-cotintrymen as a model of almost unapproachable rirtue, in whose person were
combined, and in whose life were illustrated, all the combined, and in whose life were illustrated, all the "go-a-head-itiveness," and its "money-make-itive-

Barnum lias indeed left a precious legacy to posterity. History, it has been well said, is philoso phy teaching br example; and the history of Bar pursuit of the' one thing needful-that is, the Al nighty Dollar-all things are possible to the bold earnest and adventurous man, blest with a strong digestion, and not troubled with a delicate conscience. and whose precepts should be laid to heart, by all who bunger and thirst alter riches. As a book to place in the hands of youthful Yankees, it is invaluable; nor should we feel surprised if, ere long, it were to supplant King James' Bible in the Common Schools of as the "Word of Mammon," or "The Gospel according to Barnum.
In the mean time, it will be found abundantly worWhy of perusal, even by those who are strangers
the Holy Yankee Faith. The book is full of fun and abounds with aunusing anecdotes, told in good plain intelligible language. A fastidious foreigner, indeed, fresid from the oller side of the Aldantic, and
with his old prejudices still clinging to lim, may poswith his old prejudices still clinging to him, may pos-
sibly object to the morality of some of the stories, and may find it difficult to discorer the point of a joke, which' in the old country. would be called swindling But these feelings will wear off ; and, in spite of him elf, he wind yield to the merriment which many
these anecdotes are calculated to provoke. Who in deed can read unmoved the history of the "Mermaid," the "Woolly Horse," or of "The Great Bufalo Hunt?" Equally interesting, though not so ludicrous, are the details of Barnum's engagement to hear this accomplished songstress spoken of in terms of the most fulsome adulation, that it is perhaps almost painful to be roused from our day dreams, anu o learn liat Jenniy Lind was, after all, but a very common-place personage-with as keen an eye to the
main chance," as her great showman limself. Ve if Barnum's record of the transaction may be relieu pon, it would appear that Jenny 'Lind's liberality and much vaunted charities, were, after all, but part of the gigantic system of humbug practised by Barnum on his fellow-countrymen; and were used a the means of sustaining the popular excitement avoits the great cantatrice, and luus obtaining higher prices
for Barnum's concert tickets. Her charities; in fact, were but"a speculation, a prudent and exceedingly rofitable' investment of the 'joint funds of Barnum henny Led fola, whaterer they may do in the wordd to come. Jenn Lud would gire, a thousand; or, te
yould take care that a foll, account thereof should
appearin the morning papers ; the effect upon the tickets for the evenings concert may easily
gined. In justice to Jenny. Lind, it mus ned. I
river, of this "artful dodge," so also he seems to are received the fion's share of the profits accruing rom the transaction.
With these remarks, we recommend the Life of Bargum to our readers. What Sir Jonah Barrington has done for Ireland and his cotemporaries, Bar He las furnishor Connecticut and its "tn-pedars. He has furnished us with a rery amusing, and cer-
tainly the most thoroughly American; work that lias rer issued from the press ; and which gives a clearer asight into the depths of the lankee character than ny book heretofore published.' The Dutchman who went about all day "cheating one analler, 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 tumor. 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 lae tarern, it is called "fum:" This; we think, is one of the most convincing proofs of the
practical bent of the Yankee claracter.

The Protestant press in the United States is beinning to become alarmed at the progress of "KnowNothingism," and the consequent rapid increase vanimn, of Plifaderty and person. The Pennsylare more numerous than before-that arson lights up the whole city, night after night, with conilagrations -that cifizens are knocked down and robbed of whatever they may possess, but " that it is presumpboth the perpetrators and the Police are leading mem bers of the "Know-Nothing" Lodges, and in league with one-another. Under hese circumstances, the Civic authorities are impotent to repress crime, arrest the criminals. From these complaints, it may easily be seen how closel
and "Know-Nothingism."

Compliments of the Season."-The Chitis tian Guardion of Toronto (Methodist) publishes an aricie on "The Established Church of England," in which the writer-though he speaks of the clergy-
men 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 wih the bes specimens amongst Dissenters and Wesleyans. Comparisons, il is sad, are frieds ful Some of the Aest ame the frate being compared with Jabez Buster and Joe Stiggins of the taberoacle

The notorious Protestant convert, Achilli, is, it is corted, preparing a nen. version of tor word It is expected that in the Achilli version all those passages which condemn inpurity and bestiality will be omitted. The Protestant sect styled "Baptists" are, it is said, engaged in circulating this ne
of the "Word of God," by Belial Achill.

The Montreal Herald cannot see how the Legisares in Tols, Canada can be reconciled with "th political axiom recently anoounced by M. Morin, Chat no semblance, even, of ecnnection between

## nada."

The luchartstic Controversy.-The Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced judgment betirixt
Dr. Suminer, and Archideacon Denison, and in favor of the former.

Catholic schools are "going-a-lead" in Toronto ian Broth from the Catholic Guizzen that hool for the use of apprentices, mechanics, and others, who are unable to attend during the day. The Sisters of St. Joseph lave also opeued an Erening
use of girls wimilarly circumstanced.

Sir Edinund Fread was sworn in as Governor on he 19 thi instant. His personal staff is for the present Composed of-Secretary Viscount Bury ; Aides-deRetallach, 16 th Regiment.

Departure of rak Eabr. or Elan shom Canada.
The Ear! of Efgin left on Friday moining, by the Ruchmond Railway, en ioule for England. The monning was the coldest that has been experienced as 30
winter, tlie ihernometer having fallen a low as Winer, the hermometer having fallen as low asied
degrees below zero. Lord Eigin was accompanied
down to the canoe-station in the Lower Town, at about half-past eight v'clock, by his suecessor in office, Sir
Edmund $M$ Mead, and the officers of his Excellency's streets through which he passed werd lined by the
roonp, and in balute of uineteen guns was fired.-

The gallani 93rd Highanders - Who repulsed the harge of the Russian caralr at Balakiara, in line, storming narty at Sebaytonol, when the breaches are ucclared practicable.

The tollowing remarks from aqfench, paper, the inleresting to our readers:-

Whenever the history of the Crimean expedition is written, the remarkable, delusion under : which the gard to the strength of this cotnatry labored with repol, and the character of the defenders, will not escape the eje of the listorian. An arsenal and a ortrass 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 aefenceless upon the land side iand, although a pethe uprards of three montlis had been given to dently enemy to prepare for the attack, it? was confidently asserted and believed that there had not been works, or scipic fortications of anth or stone works, or scientific fortifications of any sort upon the journal the patur of the torm by a cok. 1 one journal the capture of the town by a coup de-maain cution'; it another, thoughit 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 lew hastily coastructed redoubts, mounted by guns of small calibre, which would be swept avay by hhe first fire of our heary 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 spoedy breach, a rapid assault, and an easy conquest inight
be anticipated without any presumption. Even the-sea-front forts themselves, with their walls of eighteen feet thick, were described as 'not having that sess;' and the far-famed graniice forts of Sebastopol would, it was said, literally' prove food for the powder of our tleets, and cruinble into dust tereat thi concentrated broadsides.
"As to the troops entrusted with the defence, they were described as inferior in quality and spirit. They
were the Russians of Preuss Eylau, Pultusk, or Borodino; and although something was allowed for not latural 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 inguire how, far these sanguine ex arrived in position on the buights of Bain. Wo the 26 th of September, and up to the 29th of Norember we know rery well that Sebastapol had not
been captured. Instead of thie few hastily been captured. Instead of thic few hastily constructed fire of our artillery, we find an iuregular but strongly fire of our artillery, tre finu an inregular but strongly
fortified wall, mounting in all some 130 guns, of as ortified wall, mounting in all some 130 guns, of as
heary; and in some instances, heavier, calibre than ihe opposing guns of the allies. Mud lorts and reevery prominet pind immense resnurces, together with a powerful defensive 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 tere considered to have been effictually silenced, constitute the main defences of a town which was to be carried by a coup de main in
a few hours. Ontside the walls, we find concentrated upon our right hans, a powerful army, which, though unable to raise the siege, has yet the potver and the delermination to seriously harrass our operations.
"The details which we have received of the latest operatians, though exhibiting the Allies as still prosecuting the siege with rigor and energy, yet declare to us that the worts is exhausting . lhe strength of our army, that the speedy capture and destrucion of tha determined defence, and the inmense resources of the enemy, and it ther the siege can be continued with safety while a powerful a rmy is hovering on our rear and llank; or attacking a pitched battle is to decide the fate or this lief of Sebastopol."

We reg:t. to see by our Lower Canada exchanges


Don't all Speak at once.-The Christian Guardian contains an adrertisement, in which the cient service in resisting the ages beess of more ellathan any Protectant jourtiat in the outio wo destly requests the loan of 8400 "to enable him'to carry on the 'var 'with vigor." If any of "ouf friends which they should not despise.

## Birth.

At Muscoucha, on Miandiy, the 11 1 in instant, the wie of
W. Mount, Eqg, M.D., ol daughter.


## S LFO AETGN HMTELTGENCE

 $3 ; 000$ in alls immedtately cande forivardand will march atlonce to the Crimedothery regiment in the camp
shorved thésame'zealininanswer to this call for vo lunteering.
The intention of the government:to send two diri sions of the Frenchiarmy to the principalities, to act withe Oner Pasua in aggressive operations;against:the Russians onthe' Pruth; has:given great satisfaction $\Delta$ in Paris.
The additiondlftroons to bbe 眢ent to the East wi amount to 50,000 mei, and itfis thought not inprobable that a portion: of this lorce will be :landed at which Prive ciénsclikoff receives from Perekop.: ITALY:
In the Sardinan Chamber, De Deptes the minig ter of foreign afairs stated that French regiments of cavalry would pass through Piedmont, and that the
sympaithies of Sardinia was with the Western Powers sympathies of sardina was with the Western Powe
ut not to the extent of an mimediate alliance.
ThE Council at Rome.- The following is from correspondent of the $L$ ender, inder date November: celebrate High Mass hiniself at Ho. Peter's, and afConcention of the Mely pronounce the Immaculat Conception of the Mother of Gou. There will b splendid siglt. The Pone is also going to consecrate vill be inscribed on a tablet in thet 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 Papal Nuncio at Paris, whether he was conducted by Dr. Grant, the Bishop of Southwark. It is expected is nosp here, preparing for Holy Orders. Robert Wilberforce is considered next in importance to
Newman and Manning. He'was the greatest theologian of the Establisiment siace Dr. Milts death Denison is now the most prominent man, though
Thrope is the leader of the $\mathrm{r} \in \mathrm{m}$ nant of the subscitbers to the resolution of March, 15, 1840 . I expect the marvellous unity of the Church about the dogma of the Immaculate Conception will astonish Anghicans
not a little. There are norv here the Archbishops of Westminster, of Rheims, of Prague, Capua, Lupons Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, Genoa, Turin, Munich, Vienna, Salamanca, Baltimore. The frist meeting takes place, I believe to-morrow. Nothe reary prepared. No soleminreay prepared. Noinin
ity to the promulgation."

## SPAIN.

From Spain we bear of the continued persecution has resigned bis office of the Assembly, a position of greater power: and influence; lis election, is considered protable. But What maycone next in that unbappy land, few peoin these erentful times

GERMAN POWERS
A treaty of Alliance between Austria, England,
and France was signed at Vienna, binding, it is sup: posed, Austria to declare wai against Russia vithin. one- mionth, and England and France to guarantee against invasion or insurrection. Austrin calls on
the Germanic states to support her 'with federal troops's but Russian infuences are at wer
sition to this. Commercial letters assert that :Austria entered into this treaty unwillingly, but consented to it in preference to breaking entirely wili the
The treaty
1ste.' That 'Austria regards the vielation of til Turkish' Territory as war against itself.
2nd. That Austria will augment ber ferce in the Principalities, to enable the Turks to assume offen$\therefore$ Brat That on demand from France and England ,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea
4th. That France and England guarautec tfat the remain uxdiminished.
5th. The terms of this article are kept secret.
6th. That Prussia shall-be invited to joia alliance.:
Th. The treaty to come into operation on the part the 2nd January
Prussia end eall the Germanic States were hastily puting all their armies on a war footing., The King the army slath be made ready for war, but he rethe army shatitue made ready or war, but he re-
frams from indicating the course,which Prussia will aupht. Whe, Berlin papers publish a despatch from November A, expressing the determination of the Prussian Government not to demand from Russia any concessions beyound the four points. It is stated, that at a council held on the 6 th, the King of PrusFiew of bringing the war a close:

## EASTEIN WAR

A despatcl from Bucharest dated the 6th Dec.; says, that: 40,000 Turks and:100 guns will be! emCrinequ, R'énforcements to the yumber of 9,000 Crigea, Recinforcements to the number ory, the French Dröpsin Greece had been ordered to the


 English been opened Mens chikof reports, that the Ifead of the Doclayard but were repulsed with los. Oentsed by'thé English, who min' pirsuing them took repulsed by'tlie English, who in pusuing then to
and retainéa 9 gins which the Russians had forgoten
 rencldine but" Yere'
The defensive works of tlie tenglish between the right of their line of attack, and Balaklava were ${ }^{2}$ The follovino
The following despath dated the 28 th, is from Ge: "Rain ceased ne
xhibit fresh'áctivity an improving., Our worls exhivi resh activity, and our remforcements continue
to arrive ${ }^{\text {! }}$ The eniemy shows no signs of activity out continues to protect the town.". The'Russiansisin'the Talley weere observed to have der Geñ: Liprand
The details of the loss of the allies during a great gale in the Black Sea proved to be not quite so seailing at first reported. Thirteen ships, principally Two ships of the French and 13 vessels of differen classes were driven ashore:near Eupatoria. Some: these would be got off, others had been burned to The Cossacks fired upon the crews while atter $\therefore$ The Cossacks fireu upon the crews while attemptbastonol. A vast quantity of clothing, ammunition and provisions was lost.
The loss of life on
The loss of life on the part of the crews of the Admiral Famelin.
Ad French flametin had resigned the command of the Erench
to Erance.
The British army in the Crimea comprises nine caralry and 33 infantry regiments, but the former effective mounted troopers, thus not averaging 200 to each corps. The infantry will not musiter 600 is the maxinum of the British force against 90,000 Russians.
Proposed Reinforcements.-Eleven remiments of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, are to battle of Inkeriman: 150 rank and file' are to be added immediately to each of the ten cavalry regiments in the Crimea.
It lias been decided to give to all the infantry regiments in the Crimen, tivo additional lieutenants and chasive of the adjutint) is fourteen lieutenants and eight ensigns. Under the new rule there will be to increase the medical strength by the addition f an assistant surgeon to each regiment.
incionnts and anecdotes.
The following anecdotes, taken from private letters, will assist the mind in realising the trials to which "The shells of the : 13 inch mortars have done cur vorks and guns much damage; but the sailore, who
re principally treated to these agreeable missiles, have-gotquite accustomed to them. 'Bill,' cries one 13-inch shell has been thas baptised by inem in con-
sequence of the Joudness and shrillness of the noise it makes in the air.- They all Jook up, and their keen, quick eyes 'discern the globe of iron as it dessribes its
curve aloft LLong ere 'Whisting Dick' has reached the ground, the blue jackets are snug :in their various
hiding-places; but all the power of man cinnot keep ther from peeping out now and then to see if the fuse is still burning. One of them the ether day approach-
ed a sheil which he hougtut had s gone out? 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 hhe spot where the shell. had been, he exhis hist at te spot where the shell: hal been, he ex-
olaimed: You-deceitful begrar, there's a iriok Compare: phis with ihe followitg:-
"The Turks (or, as they are now universally called,
he 'Bono' Johnies,' except by the air
 have done grood service. * The first night they set to
work in Captain Chapman's athack, they wort work in Captain Chapman's attack, they worked on
manifly till ten oclock at niglt. when a.Rnssian
shell came over then The shell came over them: They at once shouted out.
sWe shall be killed,' and fan off as fast as they could, carrying of a portion of cur. work fast as they could, paries with them. However, they were at last rethe will of Heaven, they shoy declated that it was
tab no more that wight, and, as they had really, exserted themselves; it mained quietly in the trenclies, them go. They
hever since they

 our surgeong are net suffieititin number for the wan
of our army. Nothing cañ esced their kidinest heir own sick. It is commo to see" strings of them men on their backs down to the miserable shed wfich

 officer of "distinguished. Fundier cons was manume
night is the trenches when the Turks were disiging
 pantomimio action being repeateds very politely onand

 Silinuargh Courants wifition fircorrespondent of the an accouit of, the charge of itheitheayyy brigade: man with his had clove to the chin, throigh helme ther with his arm" lopped oftas if th had been done by a butcher's eleaver; 'and a third having'adeeep"gash
into the brain from behind, severing' the head nearl in two, and yet this unfortunate man was -alive, and several times: sat up in, great agony,
his head. Logeliger with both thands.
Snele Conifat--Now it, was a terible but inte resting.confict took place between the tallest man of
thè nud bátalion of Rifes and a hige, Rusian yifleman. Hannan, an Irishman, noted at the "Cape fo returned, and a second shot atternpted by his opponent
but fotunately a cap could not be found Hannan! rushed up; cond with his fist hnocked the Russian over a low wall, and leaped after him: ' The tw now grappled, and a dreadinl, struggle followed, in
which at tast, our soldie was worsted, and a shor
swo sut sore, its point was through the frousers, anit about penetrate the thigh and bovels-but ere the thrus
was given, a shol from Hannan's comrade and friend Ferguson, pierced the heart of the sturdy Rusian,
he fell lifeless by the side of bis intended victim.
Amongst the persons taken in the batle of Inkerman wounded men and ajor, who was seen stabbing the wounded men, and encouraging his, men to do the rellows were murdered in cold blood by, the Russians
while lying wounded:' A court martial, formed by: a cominittee of ufficers, sentenced the. Rossian Majo Raglan. thought it would lead to retaliation, but has howev
koff.

## Ineepmann by Moonlight-TA correspondent o

 one of the London papeis gives the following avfin narrative :- " stood upon the parapet al about nineat nizbit, and felt my heart sink as $I$ gazed upon the
scene of carnage:around. The monn was' its fut, and showed every: object ias if by the fight of the day.
Facing me was the Valley of Inkermann, with the Chernaya like a band of silver Nowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque
beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Ye
I shall never recall the memory of the inkerman Val ley' with any but:feelings of loathing and horror; for
aroond the spot from which I surveyed the scene Jay upwards of 5000 bodies. Many badly wounded also
lay. there; their low, dull moans of mortal agon struck wiih horrible distinctness upon the ear, or struggles of hose who were convulsed before they passed away. A Aound liee hinl small groups of men
with hospital siretchers, Were searching out those who still survived $;$ and others, again, ' with lanterns,
busily found. Here also were English women whose husbarids had not returned, huryirg about with foud la-
inentutióts; turning the faces of our dead to the moonight, and eageriy seeking for what they feared to find These later wete far more to be pitied than the inani-
mate forms of those who: mate forms of those who lay slaughtered around.their load of sufferers, and even blankets were .employed to convey the wounded to the rear. Outside side the place was lierally full with bodies of the
Russian Guardsmen,' 5 th and 20th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the grey great-coais, stained with
blowd, rendered themalike externally. They lay as
fell, in heaps $;$ sometimes onirmen over 3 or 4 Rusleil, in heaps; sometimes ourmen 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, peared to have died in eyes and swolen features, ap Some lay as if prepared for butrial, aded ast though hands of relatives had arrayged their mangled limbs!' while others arain were in the most startling.pusitions, hal
standing, or kneeling; clutching theic weapons; or
crawing a cartridge. Many lay with boit binds teaded towarda the shy a sif to avet a blow, or in
ter a prayer, "while btiers had a matignant scowl of mingled fear and fatred; astr, indeed, they died denatiral paleness to their forms ; and, as the cold dam Wha sivept.around the hils, and waved gue boug ble apparance of viality; and it seemed as if the
dead were funhing, and about orise. This was not
the case on one tnot buit all The case on one spot, but all o'ver ilie bloody field: Alma. In all thatirelates to idiscipline and courage our late antagonists were far, superior: They were al clean, but ragged in the extreme. None had knap-
sacks, but merely a litue canvass-bar of that disgust sacks, but merely a hithe canvass bag of that disgust
ing, nauseous lobking stiff they call their bread. No I pres provisions were found on any, The knapsacks scale the heights on our left with greater facility:" Every man wore strong well.made Wellingtoniboots,
of a slout ruugh looking : brown lenther. On inone, that have heard of, were found money, or books. ai hair. They appeared to have been veleran trops, as dead officeiss, as at Alma, weie with difficulty to be
distinguished from the men. Their officers behaved verỳ:well.
 night atlacks, alarms; or surprises; are, now: maters we shonld be more surpinged if they did not occur In fact, the have ceased to beanything exceptafer
tile source of blaspermies agoinst enemies in general, and Russian in particulas They are, beyond ald
doñt, the most disagteeable
 in a tent acceptable-you relire in all the great coais


 England justifies the immediate interveption of iht
Ruyal Humane, Society. In lhis andbiguous state foin oryfive hooprs passia;etye In this andigigoous state four you estimate, the period by your own feetings, yor if Crimea-whor uddenly yoi leel a slight concussion in the earth, followed by alfew seconds after by the a shell', screaming shroügh the air,' nearer, nearer,
until, it falls: with a heavy dump outsith
 with a foud bang, and thémiveces sowing off, explodes the 'air, thei, with a prophetic sigh, yon guess what
is to follow.' Eight or'ten more shells drop abont the to leave you parfecti' unconcerned, and then five or six guns begin to go off at once and make a roa:-
 bonade continueg, and after one or iwo temporary lalls
 the canvas cimly the flashes of their explosions thru' yon , urould so willingly exchange for lodgings, event
in Islington. Still the Allies make no sign of turning oit, though the cannonade gets hotter every moment quick report of a musket, followed quickly sharp,解 till the Allies are unaccountably. quiet, and you been to wander'whether L.ord Raglan intends them to sh and public spirited abuut it, when the roll of drums arms.
The Allies on the Alert-"Guand Turn Oite" -At the same time the rignal, "Guard turn out", is
passed along our lines ; all the bugles begin to blow which oaths.prevail most distingtly ; and then comes 000 men are under arms and falling into their ranks. But all this while your "Special Corresponden" has
nol moveur, but, feeling, for his revolver in his tent, is and hoping against hope that there will be no ocension for him to turn ont. During all this lime, the
fre of musketry has been increasing and coming nearer. Our pickels are evidently retiring, and you begin to thinlr it is really a sortie after all. roared out to:the different brigades, and a peculiat jingle and clatler show that :the artillery are saddling and preparing for action... With a sigh, you teel that
Yon, mustigoafter all, and issue forth finto the maw damp air and thick wet giass, which wets you as ef musketry and little flashes: on the hills over Sebas-
topol soon tell which way to take; guides you would assuredly lose your, way. You pass ing vaguely about loss of:time, and, cutling across begin 10 rumble after. Our brigades :are marching
forvard fast ip the hill, in'line; with supports in column. No, one is very urbane, though all yawn and shiver amazingly. These, you feel, are the ap. propriate compliments of he season, about the many have serious doubts. Arrived upon the hill, the slate
of affairs is seen at a glance. The Russians have fired to "s sey "ns, and andance. The Russians have
see if we, were on the alerk. If we ware not the to would have spiked our guns; findine we are, they re-
tire, content with daving turned us out and harassed us for nathing. As they fall bnek, their battemes again take up the fire at the brow of the hill, and
every one "ducks" involinntarily as the balls go whisling over his head through the darkness. As the
cannovade increases the regiments draw under the nill, and in course of half an hour or so the Russians nuribed with cold and wet with dev) return within cantoriments, having been inder arms about an hour.
The Staingthy the Allird Anmy.-The folan officer in command from a privale:leffer addressed by an officer in command of a French battery to a friend bastopol the 2nd of November:- CThe Russians are viciory tioll be the more brilliant. I must first tell you that I am in an axcellent position to judge the
progress of the siege We have'now been before Seopenel more than a month : The trenches wer wailon the night of the ath of Octuber. Our fire opened on he 17t, and we lad the presimption to
imagine thai one'day woild be sufficient to extiigguish the enemy's fire $i$ In woms be sufficient to extiiiguian
compelled to cease'firing hours we were plosion: of two gunpoirder magazines.? We soon repaired the damage, and since then we have notceased, sibly diminished me enemy's fire. This is easily ex-
 commenced with equal numbers against a town :so formidably armed. The Rassian lartillery is of the inst farce byyits calibre, and Sobastopol ipossesses, an inexhaustible park, with an, ajequate, supply ot, am-
mution. The fortifications on the , pide we are attackalmost mpossible to prevent the Russing from repairing then diring the night, atill probably cou-
 we would prefer death to $a$ defeat or to a capitulation. I am consequenly inerfecty convinced that we shall succeed, but I fer noto assert that our progress has

## THE TRUE MIMNESSIANDGCAILHLUCICHIONLCLE

erer recorded in history $3:$ Ourforces in the Crimea




 front of nur army of ofservation. . The advaneced posit
 ubserration is in a perfectly stronime ensive postion,
and that it will not quit it io assime the offensive:Ind iny opinion, froin the strength of its dines, it is folfy equal to an;army of four times itt: atrength. As io the sigege, we are approaching, and l have no doubl
 fis, and we have not yet extuguished the fire of the hussians. This is heginning to be tiresome: The

This is highly cleseriptive of our brave allies:which has excited great enthusiasm. You cand figure to yourself the ardior of the troops. They are nol noly fult of fiery enthusiasm, but are mad-nobly mad. An immense, cry of joy greeted the order af the day. The soldiers threw their capa in the alr,
shook each olter by the hand, and embraced each whes: The spectacle was one which I shall nevar forget as long as I live. The General-in-Chief innited all the meln who desired to form part of the coa great russh, each marr weishing names, There was a greal rush, each matr wishing to arrive Girst, and in
a sliort time 8,000 names were inscribed. That was to 0 many : General Canrobert only wated 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 exaggesate nothingt but many of these iton soldiers hard
tears in their eyes. Cre nont, captain!' said one of my company; ' 1 have been wounded five tiones in Anco, and again at the Alma, and am set down for a no luct. Recommend me, I pray you, to the General.' I had great dificulty in calming the man, by
telling him that we stould liave our part to play the great day. A depulation of tiose 6 to play on luck' has solicited from the General-in-Chief the honor of following the first column. They etate that doy have received a positive promise that they shal bayonets, cleaning now engaged in sharpeling their bayining their gunlocks. muskets, and caretuly exto think of their country and their families, and the avars of the company have been placed in requisition by those who cannot write. The eloven batteries hat commenced firing on the morning of November which will give you the rock by means of petards, to surmiount. A new baltery of 15 guns, on our extreme vight, worked by sailors, is duing monders, and tas silenced the Mat Bastion. On the lett we are no so fuccessicul. Shorty after nightall, with the moon at ils full, the hird parallel was opened at about iso is seldom opened until tioe fire of the place is comWelely subdued. Generally it is under cover that this imporlant trench, from which the colnmns mareh leprising. It was urider the fire of a formidable artillery, and wittiout any protection, that our eegineer jege operations. But.the siege of Sebastoppl is dit ferent: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 tant from their arsenals. The Russian artillery is not only one of the firat in Europe, but there never was prorhaps, a siege commenced with equal numbers "aninst a town so formidably armed."
rame to the backibune. Our purser, renchmen have nshore next day; met a party carrying oflay, when flicer badily wounded-une arm shot close off, an ther wounds besides. He asked the poor fellaw to trimk a litle brandy and waler, and ho immedintel pulled uut a fask of his own-drank to Bowley-sung then fall bact exhausted. Their pluct away.-Letler of an Oficer iu the Yorteshireman.

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December 27, 1854 .
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[^0]:    Dec. ${ }^{23}{ }^{2}$ And 1854

