

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1854.

VOL. V.

NO. 20.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

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

The Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-Rector, and Professor of the Sacred Scriptures, delivered his inaugural lecture on the Scriptures, on Thursday night, November 30, at the University, before a crowded assemblage of Dignitaries, Clergy, members of the learned professions, gentry, students, &c. The importance and extent of the subject, and the known learning and ability of the Very Rev. lecturer, had the effect not merely of attracting a numerous attendance; but of exciting the greatest possible interest amongst all present. The lecture, no less remarkable for the amount of research and the talent it evinced than for its beauty and eloquence as a piece of composition, was listened to with the deepest attention, and commanded the highest admiration. The great and suggestive theme selected was dealt with in a masterly and comprehensive style, reflecting additional lustre upon the name of the Very Reverend gentleman as a profound theologian and an accomplished scholar. He was repeatedly interrupted with loud bursts of applause.

[We (*Tablet*) quote the leading passage of this exceedingly eloquent and learned discourse. After some introductory remarks with reference to the founding of the university, the Very Reverend gentleman turned to the immediate subject of his lecture. He said:]—

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

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

heart to a woman's thought," exhorted her seven sons to die manfully for the law of their fathers—with the love and the courage of that noble mother the Church exhorted her children to die rather than give up the sacred books; and if any preferred life with the betrayal of God and His holy word to death with fidelity to Him and it, they she dealt with as all but apostates, for she deemed them guilty of treason to the King of Kings, which indeed their name (traitors) implied, though in strictness meaning not exactly that, but the surrender of the sacred books. In the middle ages there were other agencies at work that might have destroyed the then extant copies of the Scripture, if the Church were not there to guard them. There were the devastations of the barbarians who pulled down the Roman empire; there were, at a later period the ravages of the Scandinavian hordes of the North; and there were the fierce struggles of Christians among themselves in those turbulent times, when the spoil of the victor would oftentimes be the Bible, with its covers plated with gold and silver, studded with precious stones. Here were agencies sufficient to accomplish the destruction of the Bible; and were not the Church the vigilant guardian of it that she was, we might not now have a single copy of it in our hands, nor those who impugn the Church's authority wherewithal to do so.—Thanks to her, it is not so. Thanks to God, whose spirit taught her to know the true value of the Bible, and, knowing it, to guard it as the apple of her eye from the daring heretic, the pagan prosecutor, the ruthless spoiler, the hand even of the destroyer, Time; so that faithful to the high trust, she has brought it down, whole and entire, to these our days when the grand invention of printing enables us to say (at least humanly speaking) that for all time to come the destruction of the Bible is an impossibility. So much for the Church's care of the Scripture.—Her respect for it has been equal to her care. Did she not respect it, would she have taken such care of it? Would she have regarded it, would she still regard it, as being, with the Holy Eucharist, the most precious treasure in her possession? Look to her doctrine, view her whole course of action in regard to the Scripture, and doubt, if you can, her respect for it. She believes it to be the inspired Word of God—inspired too in a high sense of the word—inspiration far above the views of those who pretend to hold Scripture in higher respect; for while she ascribes to herself but that degree of Divine influence which is sufficient to preserve her from error and teach her the truth, she ascribes to the Scripture that higher degree of Divine influence called inspiration. The Catholic Church will not allow any man or men—neither Priests or Bishops, or any number of them, to take any liberty whatsoever with a single title of the Scripture; and should any dare to do so, them she forthwith denounces as corrupters of the Word of God. The Catholic Church preaches the Scripture from her pulpits—teaches it from her chairs of learning in her schools, her colleges, her universities—appeals to it in controversies regarding faith and morals—places it on a table in the midst of her councils, as was done in the Council of Calcedon, and relies upon it as a title-deed of her own authority: her Biblical scholars have piled up commentary upon commentary of learning for its elucidation; her theologians when marshalling their arguments place those from Scripture in the front rank, as a captain will put some of his best soldiers foremost; her noblest preachers draw from this fountain the purest streams of Christian eloquence, and her ascetic writers enrich their pages with gems of celestial wisdom from this storehouse of precious things. For the benefit of all classes of Christians the Catholic Church translated the Scriptures, first into Latin, when Latin was in general use, and afterwards, when it was less so, into the vernacular tongues prevailing throughout Europe; and she reproduced and multiplied it in thousands of copies by the hands of her Monks, and afterwards she printed it and circulated it in all lands under such conditions as at once provide for the use, and against the abuse, of the Word of God. Let me add that the Catholic Church it was who, through the great Cardinal Ximenes, gave to the world the first Polyglot Bible ever printed, the Complutensian—and that out of the four great Polyglots, we are indebted to Catholics for three. And then, see what respect the Catholic Church evinces for 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 solemn ceremony of the ordination of her Ministers, having clothed the Sub-Deacon and the Deacon in the Holy vestments, she then places the Book of the Epistles and of the Gospels in their hands respectively, and she empowers and charges them to read therein the Church of God; as well for the living as the dead, in the name of the Father and of the Son,

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

law, throw in their way, can barely manage to exist in the presence of their wealthier and more highly favored rivals... Or, leaving out of the question the inevitable effects of the Ministerial settlement of the Reserves upon the Catholic Separate Schools of Upper Canada...

of a distinctive religious or ecclesiastical character. For this the Catholics of Canada have nobody to thank but themselves; and it is too late for them now to weep over the consequences of their infatuation...

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

Though modestly professing to be but the life of an individual, this work might well have been entitled the "Life of the Yankee," for Barnum is not so much a Yankee, as he is the great "Universal Yankee," the type, or living embodiment, of the "Universal Yankee Nation" to which, with a just consciousness of his own merits, Barnum dedicates his great work.

Long will the memory of Barnum be cherished, and his "Life" be studied, by an admiring and grateful people. For Phineas T. Barnum is indeed a "Representative Man," and in future ages will, no doubt, be looked up to by his fellow-countrymen as a model of almost unapproachable virtue...

In the mean time, it will be found abundantly worthy of perusal, even by those who are strangers to the Holy Yankee Faith. The book is full of fun, and abounds with amusing anecdotes, told in good plain intelligible language.

would take care that a full account thereof should appear in the morning papers; the effect upon the sale of tickets for the evening's concert may easily be imagined.

With these remarks, we recommend the Life of Barnum to our readers. What Sir Jonah Barrington has done for Ireland and his cotemporaries, Barnum has done for Connecticut and its "fin-pedlars."

The Protestant press in the United States is beginning to become alarmed at the progress of "Know-Nothingism," and the consequent rapid increase of crimes against property and person.

"COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."—The Christian Guardian of Toronto (Methodist) publishes an article on "The Established Church of England," in which the writer—though he speaks of the clergymen of the said establishment as for the most part "making no sorts of pretension to spiritual religion"—kindly admits that "there are very many whose piety and diligence may be compared with the best specimens amongst Dissenters and Wesleyans."

The notorious Protestant convert, Achilli, is, it is reported, preparing a new version of the "Word of God" for the special use of his fellow-countrymen.

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

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

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

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

DEPARTURE OF THE EARL OF ELGIN FROM CANADA.—The Earl of Elgin left on Friday morning, by the Richmond Railway, en route for England. The morning was the coldest that has been experienced this winter, the thermometer having fallen as low as 80 degrees below zero.

The gallant 93rd Highlanders—who repulsed the charge of the Russian cavalry at Balaklava, in line, two deep—have, it is said, volunteered to lead the storming party at Sebastopol, when the breaches are declared practicable.

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

"Whenever the history of the Crimean expedition is written, the remarkable delusion under which the press and the people of this country labored with regard to the strength of the land defences of Sebastopol, and the character of the defenders, will not escape the eye of the historian. An arsenal and a fortress the destruction of which was known to be the ulterior object of the expedition, and the plan of attack upon which was explained to the world by the leading journals of the day five weeks before the expedition set sail, was presumed to be comparatively defenceless upon the land side; and, although a period of upwards of three months had been given to the enemy to prepare for the attack, it was confidently asserted and believed that there had not been sufficient time for the erection of solid earth or stone works, or scientific fortifications of any sort upon the one weak point of the object of attack.

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

"It is time to inquire how far these sanguine expectations have been fulfilled or disappointed. We arrived in position on the heights of Balaklava on the 26th of September, and up to the 29th of November we know very well that Sebastopol had not been captured. Instead of the few hastily constructed redoubts which were to be swept away by the first fire of our artillery, we find an irregular but strongly fortified wall, mounting in all some 130 guns, of as heavy, and in some instances, heavier, calibre than the opposing guns of the allies.

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

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

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.—The Christian Guardian contains an advertisement, in which the advertiser, who boasts "that he has been of more efficient service in resisting the aggressions of Rome" than any Protestant journalist in the country, modestly requests the loan of £400 "to enable him to carry on the war with vigor."

Birth. At Mascouche, on Monday, the 18th instant, the wife of J. W. Mount, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

Died. In this city, on the 25th instant, of palpitation of heart, Thomas Conway, Esq. aged 60 years.

At Quebec, on the 24th instant, Mary Hanaber, aged 61 years, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Cosgrove, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Quebec, on the 23d instant, after a lingering illness, Margaret Jameson, wife of Robert Middleton, Esq., Proprietor of the Quebec Gazette, aged 45 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The government having called for volunteers from the camp at Boulogne...

The intention of the government to send two divisions of the French army to the principalities...

The additional troops to be sent to the East will amount to 50,000 men...

ITALY.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the minister of foreign affairs stated that French regiments of cavalry would pass through Piedmont...

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.—The following is from a correspondent of the Leader, under date November: "On the 8th of next month the Holy Father will celebrate High Mass himself at St. Peter's..."

Spain. From Spain we hear of the continued persecution of the Jesuits. The Cortes is sitting, and Espartero has resigned his office...

GERMAN POWERS.

A treaty of Alliance between Austria, England, and France was signed at Vienna, binding it is supposed, Austria to declare war against Russia within one month...

EASTERN WAR.

A despatch from Bucharest, dated the 6th Dec., says that 40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Baltselick and Varna next week for the Crimea...

From the 21st November to the 24th the bombardment continued by the Allies...

On the 25th the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed by the English...

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

The defensive works of the English between the right of their line of attack, and Balaklava were nearly completed...

The following despatch dated the 28th, is from General Canrobert: "Rain ceased, weather improving. Our works exhibit fresh activity..."

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

The details of the loss of the allies during a great gale in the Black Sea proved to be not quite so severe as at first reported...

The Cossacks fired upon the crews while attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sank near Sebastopol...

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

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

The British army in the Crimea comprises nine cavalry and 33 infantry regiments, but the former arm of the service does not count more than 1,700 effective mounted troopers...

PROPOSED REINFORCEMENTS.—Eleven regiments of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, are to increase Lord Raglan's army...

It has been decided to give to all the infantry regiments in the Crimea, two additional lieutenants and two ensigns...

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The following anecdotes, taken from private letters, will assist the mind in realising the trials to which the allied troops are exposed...

"The shells of the 13 inch mortars have done our works and guns much damage; but the sailors, who are principally treated to these agreeable missiles, have got quite accustomed to them..."

Compare this with the following:—"The Turks (or, as they are now universally called, the 'Bono Johnnies,' except by the sailors, who call them 'No-bono Johnnies...')

A POLITE TURK.—"BONO JOHNNY."—John Turk is by no means an industrious laborer in the trenches; he digs a few minutes, gives a grunt, and then sits down...

and seeing one rather more ill than the rest, gesticulated violently at him, and induced him to work a little. Johnny, however, soon gave up and on the pantomimic action, being repeated, very politely handed the spade to the colonel...

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

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

The details of the loss of the allies during a great gale in the Black Sea proved to be not quite so severe as at first reported. Thirteen ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol...

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

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

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

The British army in the Crimea comprises nine cavalry and 33 infantry regiments, but the former arm of the service does not count more than 1,700 effective mounted troopers...

PROPOSED REINFORCEMENTS.—Eleven regiments of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, are to increase Lord Raglan's army...

It has been decided to give to all the infantry regiments in the Crimea, two additional lieutenants and two ensigns...

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The following anecdotes, taken from private letters, will assist the mind in realising the trials to which the allied troops are exposed...

"The shells of the 13 inch mortars have done our works and guns much damage; but the sailors, who are principally treated to these agreeable missiles, have got quite accustomed to them..."

Compare this with the following:—"The Turks (or, as they are now universally called, the 'Bono Johnnies,' except by the sailors, who call them 'No-bono Johnnies...')

A POLITE TURK.—"BONO JOHNNY."—John Turk is by no means an industrious laborer in the trenches; he digs a few minutes, gives a grunt, and then sits down...

of a siege." For instance, after a laborious and exciting day—a day of such fatigue as renders rest even in a tent acceptable—you retire in all the great coats you possess to lie upon the ground...

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

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

The details of the loss of the allies during a great gale in the Black Sea proved to be not quite so severe as at first reported. Thirteen ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol...

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

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

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

The British army in the Crimea comprises nine cavalry and 33 infantry regiments, but the former arm of the service does not count more than 1,700 effective mounted troopers...

PROPOSED REINFORCEMENTS.—Eleven regiments of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, are to increase Lord Raglan's army...

It has been decided to give to all the infantry regiments in the Crimea, two additional lieutenants and two ensigns...

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The following anecdotes, taken from private letters, will assist the mind in realising the trials to which the allied troops are exposed...

"The shells of the 13 inch mortars have done our works and guns much damage; but the sailors, who are principally treated to these agreeable missiles, have got quite accustomed to them..."

Compare this with the following:—"The Turks (or, as they are now universally called, the 'Bono Johnnies,' except by the sailors, who call them 'No-bono Johnnies...')

A POLITE TURK.—"BONO JOHNNY."—John Turk is by no means an industrious laborer in the trenches; he digs a few minutes, gives a grunt, and then sits down...

ever recorded in history. Our forces in the Crimea do not amount to more than 55,000 combatants...

This is highly descriptive of our brave allies:—General Canrobert has issued an order of the day, which has excited great enthusiasm.

What unquenchable pluck those Frenchmen have—game to the backbone. Our purser, Bowley, when ashore next day, met a party carrying off a French officer badly wounded...

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, Are fast superseding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c.

New York, August 30, 1852. I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

MARY HILL, Fifth Avenue. P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

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

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, 71, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT TEACHER, in this School. He must be a man of good moral character, and an excellent Arithmetician.

the undersigned, hereby give notice, that I will not pay any debts that James Finn, senior, or his wife, Mary Doyle, or John Finn, their son, may contract after this date.

WANTED, A TEACHER for a Catholic School, at Perth, to whom a salary of about \$100 will be given.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 2nd January, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th January, at EIGHT o'clock.

December 27, 1854.

LOST, ON TUESDAY, the 5th instant, either in Charles Borromeo or St. Catherine Streets, a STONE MARTIN VICTORINE.



PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government...

UPON payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal.

December, 1854.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Only FIVE SHILLINGS a year, in advance.)

No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to his Subscribers, has the pleasure to inform them, that through their patronage, he has been enabled to increase his LIBRARY to ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY VOLUMES,

to which he will continue to add the best Works as they come out, so as to please his Subscribers and merit public support. Montreal, December 6, 1854.

WANTED, A SITUATION, by an active intelligent MAN, who is capable of keeping Accounts, and would make himself generally useful as STOREMAN.

Apply at this Office.

TO CATHOLIC TEACHERS. JUST PUBLISHED, THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY;

COMBINED with Geography and Chronology, for younger classes. By John G. Shea, author of the History and Discovery of the Mississippi, 12mo, illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps: price only 2s 6d; or 20s per dozen.

The author of this work (Mr. Shea) has made History his particular study. He has produced a History which Catholics can safely place in the hands of their children without fear of meeting the usual lies against Catholics and their Religion, which form part of most of the School Histories published.

We have spared no expense in the getting up of the work, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best as well as the cheapest elementary History for Catholic Schools published.

Just Published, The Practical Letter Writer, with various forms, &c., 1s. 3d. THE FRANKLIN GLOBES, 10 inch, at prices from £6 5s per pair to £9 10s, according to the mounting.

D. & J. SADDLER & Co., Corner of Notre-Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts. Montreal, Nov. 30.

NOW PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, AND WILL SHORTLY BE READY, 'THE MUNICIPAL LAW OF UPPER CANADA,' COMPRISING all the Municipal Acts Incorporated with Notes and References to the principal Cases decided under them, and the latest English Cases; the Territorial Divisions Acts, and the Rules of Court regulating the practice for the Trial of Municipal Elections, with like Notes and References, and a copious Index.

BY JAMES HALLINAN, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW. The Price to Subscribers will be \$1. 5s. Subscribers can send their names to Mr. H. ROWSELL, Bookseller, Toronto.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Table listing books for sale by subscribers, including 'Devotional' books like 'Annima Devota', 'Challoner's Meditations', and 'Practical Piety', with prices listed.

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &c.

Table listing books of instruction, sermons, and other religious texts, including 'Cochin on the Mass', 'Catechism of the Council of Trent', and 'Practical Piety', with prices listed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous books, including 'The Green Book', 'The Songs of the Nation', and 'Moore's Poetical Works', with prices listed.

PRAYER BOOKS, Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York.

Table listing prayer books, including 'The Golden Manual', 'The Way of Heaven', and 'The Key of Heaven', with prices listed.

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS. 30,000 French and American Prints, Religious and Fancy, best quality, at only 25c the hundred.

The Subscribers have now framed up a large assortment of Religious Prints, amongst which are some beautiful copies of the CRUCIFIXION, the MADONNA, &c. &c. Having imported a large lot of GILT MOULDINGS, we are prepared to self-Framed Pictures at a much lower price than formerly.

For Sale by H. GOSGROVE, 24, St. John Street, Quebec; also, by JOHN McDONALD, Alexandria, C.W.

RE-OPENED!!! CHEAPSIDE; OR THE LONDON CLOTHING STORE. McGill Street, Corner of St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

NOW is the opportunity of buying WINTER CLOTHING CHEAP—CHEAPER than ever. Several thousand COATS, VESTS and PANTS, being the Stock saved from the late fire, in a perfect state, will be SOLD for Cash, in some instances at less than half the usual prices, and in all cases EXTREMELY CHEAP!

Persons wanting to purchase Winter Clothing ought to call very soon, as, no doubt, this Stock will be sold very quickly. Upper Canada Merchants, buying for Cash, will make a Profitable Investment, by purchasing at CHEAPSIDE. Terms—Cash; and One Price!

CHEAPSIDE! As the system of Selling Cheap will be strictly adhered to, and the prices marked in Plain Figures, the most inexperienced may buy with perfect confidence.

The Proprietor begs leave to call the attention of his Friends and numerous Customers (who have so constantly patronised his Establishment) to his Fall importations, purchased at the CHEAPEST Markets in Europe and the United States, COMPRISING:

West of England Broad Cloths, Heavers, Reversible and Pilots; Whinneys, Petershamms, Cassimeres, Douskims, and Tweeds; Trousersings and Vestings, (newest styles); Fancy Black & Fancy Satins, Neck Ties, Shirts, and Gloves; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bracons, &c., &c.

PAPER, STATIONERY, &c.

THE Subscribers are constantly receiving from their NEW WORKS, at VALENTFIELD, on River St. Lawrence, FRESH and ABUNDANT SUPPLIES of WRITING, PRINTING, BROWN,

AND EXCELLENT QUALITIES. WRAPPING PAPERS, OF EXCELLENT QUALITIES. ALSO,

From Vessels in Port and to arrive, their usually large and well-assorted Stock of the best BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED WRITING, DRAWING, & COLORED PAPERS

CARDS, BOOK-BINDERS MATERIALS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, TWINES, SLATES, INKS, PENCILS, STEEL PENS, AND GENERAL STATIONERY &c., &c., &c.

PRINTING PAPERS of any given Size, Weight, or Quality, made to order, on shortest notice. Prices low, and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MILLER & Co., 196 St. Paul, and 64 Commissioner Streets. Montreal, September 13, 1854.

THREE TEACHERS, for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, in the Municipality of LaCorne, County of Terrebonne, C.E. Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C. E. WM. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Trans. to Commissioners. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1854.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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



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

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, Beans, etc., with columns for quantity and price per unit.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established, and enlarged Foundry...

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

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties.

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

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION!

- 20 Hhds. of VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR
250 loaves Refined SUGAR
20 barrels Crushed do
BLACK TEAS.
15 chests of Superior Souchong
10 boxes of very fine Flavored do
GREEN TEAS.
10 boxes of Superior Hyson
15 do of very fine Gunpowder
10 do of Extra fine Young Hyson
70 do of Superior Twankay
COFFEE.
10 bags (best quality) of Java
15 bags of very fine Rio

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN MC-CLOSKY,

Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years...

LIST OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR A CATHOLIC LIBRARY

Table listing various books for sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., including titles like 'History of the Church', 'The First Book of Reading Lessons', 'Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary', etc., with prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The following Books are published by us for the Christian Brothers; and they should be adopted in every Catholic School in Canada...

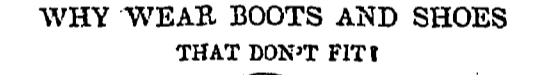
Montreal, Sept. 5, 1854. D. & J. SADIlier & Co.

SOMETHING NEW!!

PATTON & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 42, McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market. WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP, in magnificent style, the above Establishment...

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT!



EVERY one must admit that the above indispensable article, WELL MADE and SCIENTIFICALLY CUT, will wear longest and look the neatest.

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK

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

EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING, All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered in one of our common medicines, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to the commonest pimples... Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of pimples on the face...