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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 12.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From the London Times' Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, September 24.—If there is any intention on the part of the commanders-in-chief to make any use of the short autumnal, or second summer, or whatever else the few weeks of fine weather which precede the Crimean winter may be called, it is so close a secret that its execution will cause lively dissatisfaction and great discomfort, especially among the "butters" and "the great butting interest." Men have made up their minds not only to rest, but to peace, and a real bon mot of the Duke of Newcastle, to the effect that there will be peace before Christmas, is in every one's mouth. There are rumors in camp further that there is a short and simple letter from headquarters in Downing street, via electric telegraph, to spare the docks of Sebastopol, and to leave the public buildings untouched. The cannon ball and shell have flown faster than the lightning, and these stately objects of solicitude are all in ruins—7 p.m. The old sounds of the siege are renewed. There is a gun every minute from the north side or from the south, and fair promise that the duel will last for months to come at the present rate of exchange. Judging from other sounds in the camp, it does not seem as if the discipline of the army is improved by the cessation of trench duties, or by the addition of 6d a-day to the soldiers' pay. The sutlers will, I fear, absorb a good deal of this new "boon" to the army. It is a fine, clear, moonlight night, and the air would be silent enough were it not for the monotonous drumming of the guns and their rolling echoes along the ravines, and the more varied and discordant sounds issuing from sundry guard tents, which convey the expression of very passionate sentiments, mingled with snatches of Bacchanalian pathos, melancholy remonstrance, or tender affection, from numerous incarcerated privates, and the provosts and their staff have a busy time of it. Indeed, the drunkenness of Scutari, Bulgaria, of Varna, or of Gallipoli will be emulated if the men have so much time and money to dispose of. The evil will cure itself, and the colonels have the power of stopping the 6d for seven days after the commission of an act of drunkenness, in addition to the usual military punishments for such offences. The canteens should be put under more stringent regulations. There are no such scenes of rioting and confusion at the French canteens as may be seen at our own, and no one will say that the discipline of the French is as strict as that of the English army—7 30: The Russian telegraphic lights are very active on the heights over Inkermann, and have never ceased flitting in and out all over the dark ridge between us and the Belbek for the last three hours.

September 25.—There is no change in the position of the army. The fleet which sailed round towards Balaklava on Friday turned back and passed by Sebastopol, and thence proceeded to Eupatoria on Saturday, returned to Kamiesch on Sunday with immense consumption of coal and production of black smoke, and with utter want of success as far as regards the supposed object of their curious manoeuvres, which was to draw the enemy off from their present position to meet some imaginary demonstration in their rear. Yesterday, Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Stuart, together with several post-captains, attended at headquarters, and it is understood that they, in common with the whole fleet, are most anxious "to do something" ere the season is too far advanced for naval operations. At Eupatoria, they found no less than 31,000 Turkish infantry in a fine state of discipline, and in perfect readiness, as far as the *physique* and *personnel* of the troops are concerned, for any military service. These soldiers were all reviewed and inspected on the occasion, and officers of rank, English and French, were alike gratified by the disciplined alertness and efficiency of these neglected and almost useless infantry. It is difficult to imagine that these Turks could not aid us materially in driving the enemy from Sebastopol if they were strengthened by an English division and two French divisions, which could well be spared from this army at present, aided by all our cavalry, which are now in very excellent condition, and are, nevertheless, of no earthly service at Kadekoi or Baidar. Between French, English, and Sardinians, we could send a force of at least 5,500 sabres to the north side of the Alma, which certainly would have nothing to fear from any Russian cavalry in the Crimea. Colonel M'Murdo has got more than 10,000 horses and mules for the service of the Land Transport Corps, and it would be very strange indeed if he could not spare enough of them to supply and carry food for an expeditionary column during a week or ten days, and even if he was not able to aid the French "intendance" in the field, should they require our assistance. The allied fleet could embark and land the whole force in 48 hours, or at all events in 60 hours, at any point between Balaklava or Ka-

miesch and Eupatoria. All our gallant sailors, from the admirals downwards, feel acutely the difficulties and ingloriousness of the position in which they have been placed. They had hoped, indeed, to co-operate with the land forces in the fortunate attack upon Sebastopol on the 8th September; but the violent wind and high sea which sprang up early on the morning of that day forbade them to raise an anchor; nor could such a large fleet have been set in motion in the bad weather that prevailed, and directed against the narrow entrance of Sebastopol, without the certainty of collision and the risk of fatal confusion.—Orders were given the night before to have steam up early and to give the crews dinner at eleven o'clock, and it was fondly hoped the men would have been engaged soon after noon. They were destined, however, to be again spectators, "auditores tantum," of the struggle. In the recent short cruise to and from Eupatoria the fleet could not discern any traces of the Russians north of the Alma. They could not make out a convoy, or even a single tent, all along the coast and the adjacent country, which can be swept by the telescope for several miles inland. It would seem, indeed, as if the Russians did not use the Perekop road to any great extent, or that their convoys made a detour towards the east in order to avoid any flying column from Eupatoria. Possibly they send most of their supplies down by the Tchongar-road, and there is every reason to believe that the Russians have established another route between Perekop and Tchongar for the purpose of advance or retreat. I have heard that some time back Captain Sherard Osborne with one man in a punt passed up the Straits of Genitcei, and pushed along through the rushes in the pestiferous salt marshes up to Tchongar bridge, which he observed minutely, and that he saw enough to satisfy him that an immense proportion of the Russian supplies were carried into the Crimea by that route. Perekop is quite safe from the sea side. The Spitfire was not able to get very near to the land, but, to make assurance doubly sure, the enemy take the road south between the Staroc and Crasnoe lakes, instead of going between the sea coast and Staroc. The route becomes, however, matter of indifference if we are not to make any offensive movement; and, although some people bug the hope that the Czar will not be able to feed his army during the winter, the quantity of stores piled up on the north side is, to my mind, a guarantee for their disappointment. There is no sign of any present intention on the part of the enemy to abandon their position on the north side. The celerity with which they throw up and finish the most formidable-looking redoubts on the land and sea sides is astonishing. They are admirable diggers, and Marshal Turenne, I believe it was, who was wont to say that as many battles were won by the spade as by the musket. The fire across the roads increases in frequency and severity every day, and we have to record the loss of two men in the Buffs and a few trifling casualties from the enemy's guns, but the mortars of the French must have caused serious injury and impediment to the Russian workmen, and have greatly damaged their magazines. The Anglo-French commission sits daily, and is busy apportioning the spoils of war found in the town. The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeds 4,000; immense quantities of small arms have been carried off by the soldiers and sold, but there are still piles of them remaining. As the Russians lost 18,000 men between the morning of the 5th and the evening of the 8th of Sept., it is likely that we captured at least 18,000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, &c., which belonged to men rendered "hors de combat" during the preceding part of the siege. Are we to invest the north side or not? If so, when do we begin? We may stay in our present position till the crack of doom and the Russians will remain in theirs, and the war may thus go on for half a century. The great road from Kadekoi to the camp gets on but slowly, but a really great work is in the course of execution in cutting a kind of canal for the waters of the streamlet which runs through the flat, marshy land close by the railway between Kadekoi and the top of the harbor. This work will materially tend to the strength and efficiency of the railway in winter, and will carry off the surface water which turned the whole of this marsh into a lake in winter. The Sardinians are at work on the railway from the Woronzoff Road to the main line at Kadekoi; but our engineers declare that they take such pains in elaborating, polishing, and finishing off trenches and cuttings as to lose valuable time. The French have not yet done anything towards the execution of the line laid down by Mr. Campbell from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch.

The writer goes on to complain that but little has been done towards preparing for the coming winter. "Not one twentieth of the men are huddled"—he says provisions are scarce; and unless the authorities exert themselves, the army will suffer as much

this season as it did last. As yet the health of the troops is good; he says:—

"The soldiers are exceedingly healthy, and we have escaped, thank God, the diseases of the Crimean September in a wonderful manner. In order to prevent ennui or listlessness after the great excitement of so many months in the trenches, the generals of division are taking pains to drill our veterans, and to renew the pleasures, long-forgotten, of parades, field-days, and inspections. In all the open ground about the camp, the visitors may see men with Crimean medals and Balaklava and Inkermann clasps, practising goose step or going through extension movements, learning, in fact, the A B C of their military education, though they have seen a good deal of fighting and soldiering. Still there must be periods when the most inveterate of martinets get tired, and now the soldier, having nothing else to do, avail himself of the time and the money to indulge in the delights of the canteens. Brigade and divisional field-days fill up the week with parades and regimental inspections. Road-making occupies some leisure hours, but the officers have very little to do, and it is difficult to kill time, riding about Sebastopol, visiting Balaklava, foraging at Kamiesch, or hunting about for quail, which are occasionally, after the north wind has blown, found in swarms all over the steppe, and form most grateful additions to the mess table. There is no excitement in front; the Russians are immovable in their position at Mackenzie's Farm. The principal streets of Sebastopol have lost the charm of novelty and possession. Even Cathcart's Hill is deserted, except by the 'look-out officer' for the day, or by a few wandering strangers and visitors. I regret to add that every day adds to the list of those who have died of their wounds.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, of the 33rd, a gallant soldier, who was wounded at the Alma through the chest, and who came out here in bad health, has expired of the severe wounds he received on the 8th; and Lieutenant Kerr, of the 30th, has also succumbed. The funeral processions, the strains of the 'Dead March,' remind us that war has not ceased, and that it is not long since we were engaged in a terrible struggle with an unflinching and desperate enemy. Many of the wounded are, I grieve to say, in a very precarious way, but as there are most extraordinary cases, where the surgeons utterly despaired, still going on favorably, let no one banish hope who has a friend or relative to care for. Sometimes, but rarely, a slight wound turns out fatal, and the most dangerous wounds heal, and the most extensive injuries are not always deadly. It is certain that Lieutenant-General Markham is going home; his health is much impaired, and he feels no longer equal to the duties of a divisional general. The extreme and unrelenting rapidity with which he hastened from India to the Crimea, laid the seeds of disease and suffering which the anxieties of command out here have developed, and he leaves amid the regrets of the army a stage on which it was expected he would have been no second-rate or inconsiderable actor. It is probable that Major-General Garrett, formerly of the 46th Regiment, will succeed him in the command of the second division, and that Brigadier-General Windham will remain in command of the English portion of Sebastopol.

September 29.—The contrast between the actual proceedings of the allied armies since the 9th of this month and the fevered dreams in which the public at home, as represented by the press, are indulging, is as striking as it is painful. The Russians, so far from flying in discomfort, over boundless wastes, are calmly strengthening their position on the north side. The face of the country bristles with their cannon and their batteries. As I write the roar of their guns is sounding through our camp, and occasionally equals the noise of the old cannonades, which we fondly hoped died into silence for ever. There is no trace of any intention on their part to abandon a position on which they have lavished so much care and labor. They retired from the south side when it became untenable, shaken to pieces by a bombardment which it is impracticable for us to renew. They have now between themselves and us a deep arm of the sea, a river, and the sides of a plateau as steep as a wall. We let them get off at their leisure, and looked on, much as we would have gazed on the mimic representation of such a scene at Astley's, while the Russian battalions filed in endless column over the narrow bridge, emerging in unbroken order out of that frightful sea of raging fire and smoke, which was tossed up into billows of flame by the frequent explosions of great fortresses and magazines. What time our generals woke up and knew what was going on I cannot tell, but it is certain that they did not as a body distress themselves by any violent efforts to get a near view of the enemy's movements early in the morning. It was late in the day when Fort Paul blew up. At about 5.30, as well as I can now recollect, that magnificent work was shaken violently,

heaved upwards, seemed to fly into pieces—the breaking masonry and embrasures emitting sheets of white smoke, lighted up fire—and then collapsed, as it were, into ruins. The mine missed in the first instance; but, so cool were the enemy, so perfectly satisfied of our inaction were they, and so convinced they had awed us by their tremendous energy in destruction, that they sent across a boat with a few men in her, about half-past four o'clock in the evening, who quietly landed and went into the fort, and were seen by several people in the act of entering, in order to prepare for the explosion which followed immediately after they had retired. Spies have, however, informed the authorities in the most positive manner that the Russians were prepared to retreat, and had all in readiness to cover a retrograde movement, in case the fleet succeeded in forcing a passage, and the allies evinced a determination of throwing their whole force against the north side. Their field guns and guns of position were all in readiness, and were strengthened by a very large corps of cavalry, which would hold our infantry in check, and our cavalry could not, of course, get over the water in less than several days, nor could it gain the heights of Mackenzie unless the infantry had previously established themselves there. Everything was foreseen and calculated, and the Russians were in hopes that they might catch us at a disadvantage amid some of their fortified positions in a difficult country, and retrieve their past disasters, or, at all events, make a masterly retreat. But when they saw that all was hesitation, if not confusion, in the army of the allies, they recovered their courage, stared the situation in the face for one moment, and the next were busily employed in making the best of it, and they have now erected such batteries as to shut up the harbor to our present navy, and to render any attempt to cross it as rash as it would be undesirable. Yesterday, they finished a new line of batteries, to-day we 'begin' to make some in reply. The papers which arrived yesterday must be amusing to the authorities, for they have assuredly falsified all those absurd anticipations of further victory, of utter routs, of vigorous pursuit, and of energetic action, in which these mere writers and readers—men who have read 'Thucydides' till they are stupefied, and have muddled their brains poring over histories of wars and lives of Generals, and who have musty traditions about your Cæsars, Alexanders, Bonapartes, and Wellingtons, involving disagreeable inferences and comparisons—have ridiculously and unjustifiably indulged. But could we have moved had our Generals been so minded? Is it the case that as steam has impeded the action of our fleet the Land Transport has stopped the march of our army? I am assured that Colonel M'Murdo will not permit any such assertion to be made, for with certain small help of men the army he professed to be ready to take the field and to carry provisions and ammunition for our available strength of bayonets detached on a short expedition. As to the French, they have certified their mobility by the rapid demonstration of four divisions on Baidar. Then, why did not the English move? There were orders and counter-orders day after day—requisitions on Captain This to know how many mules he had to carry ball cartridge, orders to Captain That to turn out his battery in order to take the field at daybreak next morning; counter-orders in the evening re-countered and retracted at night, till it was hard to say what was to be done; and if the men who gave the commands were in half as confused a state of mind as those who received them, they were indeed in a pitiable plight. Cato with his Plato could not have been at all puzzled like unto them. We did not move, and people say it is because we had no means of transport to carry the Land Transport Corps; but that I don't believe was the reason of our immobility. What that reason was far be it from me to pretend to say. It is quite evident that the expectations of the people at home have not been gratified to the full extent, and that we are not in undisputed possession of Sebastopol, that the Russians are not utterly defeated, and that the campaign will have to be renewed next year by doing what might have been done three weeks ago. How many men will Russia have in the Crimea by the time the country is fit for military operations, should she be determined to hold it, and be able to maintain the war? On the north side there are few houses, but there are very large magazines. First, on the western extremity of the northern shore stands Fort Constantine. The roof is covered in to a great depth with sandbags, and there are large guns mounted on it *en barbette*, but there are a large number of the embrasures empty, and do not show guns. A very heavy parapet with traverses—in fact, a line of batteries—strikes out from the north side of the fort, and crests the seaward face of the cliff, communicating with the Wasp Fort, Star Fort, and the works of the sea defences towards the mouth of the Belbek. Next to Constantine, on the harbor, there is

a large earthwork, with heavy guns, behind which is the citadel, which has recently been much strengthened and is in a commanding position on a hillside. Next come more earthworks, a large stone storehouse, and the casemated walls of Fort Catherine, with two tiers of guns; then more earthworks, till the line of defence merges into the works at Inkermann. In fact, Fort Constantine, Sivernia, Fort Michael, and Fort Catherine, with their connecting works, and the citadel and forts in their rear, form one great battery, too far to injure us seriously behind Sebastopol, but quite able to withstand any infantry attack from the south side. The difficulty of the north side was foreseen all along—foreseen, but not provided for. In fact, there was no step taken to insure the possession of the fruits of our labor.—We did not prepare for success, and we have now to face a new campaign, and the Russians have seven or eight months to strengthen themselves, to recruit their exhausted army, and to gather new matériel, and to dispute our progress with fresh slaughter, which leaves us victory but half enjoyed. The British army is busily engaged roadmaking, hutbuilding, and drilling. Large parties go down every day to Sebastopol and return with timber, doors, window-frames, joists, slabs of marble and stonework, grates, glass, locks, iron, Stourbridge firebricks, of which a large quantity was found, and various other articles of use in camp, and the huts which arise on every side are models of ingenuity in adapting Russian property to British and French uses. As yet, however, the vast majority of the soldiers are under canvas, and are likely to be so for a couple of months longer. The trenches—those monuments of patient suffering, of endurance, of courage—will soon be no more. The guns are withdrawn; indeed, they are now nearly all gone. The gabions are going fast, for the men have received permission to use them for fuel—the earthworks will speedily sink, and next spring few traces will be left of the existence of these memorable works. It is melancholy amid all these sounds of rejoicing and victory, to think that an army has been all but lost and swallowed up in these narrow dykes, and that it was done by mistake.—Our engineers drew their lines, and to them they adhered, although the Russians taught them better every day. After all, when our attack was made, the men had to run over the open for upwards of 200 yards. Let any one try to run such a distance over broken ground with a rifle and 50 rounds of ball cartridge, and then say whether he is in a good condition for hard fighting at the end of it. The French had just 10 metres to run across. They had more men to work, and easier ground between the Mamelon and Malakoff, but the question is, ought our men to have been called on for such a death run at all? The firing into the town is occasionally very heavy, and it is returned with spirit by the French mortars, and by a few guns in position. The roads advance slowly, but are solidly and well-made as far as they go, and the railway is assuming an appearance of solidity and permanence which gives satisfactory assurance of its efficiency for the winter. The number of sick officers going home is not on the decrease. Many of those whose names appear in general orders, were, however, sufferers in the attack of the 8th of September. The proportion of men invalided from ill-health is about equal to the number of officers.

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA, Sept. 29.—The taking of the Malakoff was a surprise for the Russians which forced them to evacuate the town rather more precipitately than they expected. The fall of Sebastopol seems to have been a surprise for the allies, which found them unprepared to take immediate advantage of it. Twelve months of siege operations, carried on on a space scarcely exceeding ten square miles, and in a country where they must entirely rely on sea transport for all the necessities of life, has had a prejudicial effect on their movement, while the sad experiences of last year have made them very cautious how to advance in an inhospitable laurida, and how to go to any distance from the place where their supplies have been so laboriously collected. Besides this, now, in the face of active operations, the paralyzing influence of a divided commandship makes itself doubly felt. As long as the question was only to decide upon secondary matters, when the object was clear and palpable and the direction given, this divided generalship, however embarrassing, was a lesser evil than now, when a new direction has to be taken, and when such questions as "Shall there be an advance?" or "Is it too late for this year?" and if so, where shall this advance take place?" have to be considered—when there may be a difference of opinion as to the main point; viz., whether the Russians are inclined to yield to the slightest pressure, and retire before a series of harmless demonstrations, or whether they think to be able, and hold it worth their while, to defend the north plateau and the rest of the Crimea—and when there may be even two views as to whether it is worth our while to continue a series of hazardous operations after having effected the chief object of the Crimean expedition—the destruction of the Russian Black Sea fleet—and after having broken the power of Russia to harm Turkey by her superiority at sea;—or whether it would not be preferable to seize this opportunity to withdraw with honor from the Crimea, destroying what is destructible, and begin next year a campaign, where there may be more chances of injuring the vital powers of Russia than by attacking and holding this far-removed point, which, if we should even cut it off for the moment, will be only as the loss of the tail to a lizard, or that of the claws to a crab. Which of all these opinions may have been adopted it is impossible to say for the uninitiated, for the position of the allied armies has since the fall of Sebastopol materially very little altered. They form now on this side one long line, which runs nearly straight from west to east, beginning at the Harbor of Sebastopol, and

following the course of the Tchernaya to Als, then going over to the plateau to the south of Ozembash, and crowning the heights which enclose the valley of Baidar to the north, up to the point where the road leads from Bazu over the Siurnikaia mountain to the upper Belbek. The French, who occupy this position to our extreme right, are thus in possession of the heights which lead out of the valley of Baidar to the rear of the Russians. They hold the only two roads, one to the right, which goes to Markoul and Koluluz, and the other to the left, which runs by Ozembash in to the Tchoulou valley, and from there to the defiles of Aitodor and Mangup Kaleh. The Russians are still down at Markoul, which is situated in the gorge formed by one of the feeders of the Belbek. They are, however, evidently only a strong grande garde, a few battalions, and the usual accompaniment of Cossacks. Towards Ozembash the Russian outposts hold the plateau on the right bank of the little stream of Upu, overlooking the head of the Tchoulou valley. The outposts on both sides are so close to each other that shots are continually exchanged between them. The features of the country are particularly fit for such encounters, the heights being covered with brushwood, and the little ravines on all sides facilitating the approach of both parties. Both the roads which reach up from the Valley of Baidar to the north are only country roads, and of course nearly impossible in winter or after rain. Having taken up this offensive position, the French, with their usual foresight, have begun to make them both practicable for the march of an army. All these positions have been occupied by the French without anything worth the name of a fight. They were only occupied by Cossack videttes, who, as usual at the approach of a force, retired. We have evidently not come to the line which the Russians intend to defend. Any one who goes about in Sebastopol must be struck with the immense advantages which the defending party must always have over the attacking. Every step is a position, and the Russians had only to follow the nature of the ground in all their fortifications. The ground about Sebastopol is an image, on a small scale, of the whole south of the Crimea. It is a natural fortress, which we are moreover attacking from the south—that is, its most difficult face. If you look at the map you will easily see that all the abrupt cliffs have more or less a southerly, and the slopes a northerly, direction. This is principally the case as regards the heart of the Russian position between Baktchi-Serai and the north plateau. It is a succession of steep plateaux divided by gorges, through with the Tchernaya, the Belbek, and the Katcha, with all their feeders, find their way to the sea. With the exception of the road leading over Akyar or the Mackenzie Heights, all the others follow the river courses. Most of the plateaux are too steep to be scaled by an army, so the defiles must be forced, and this seems the line the Russians have chosen all along for their defence. Whenever an advance was made on our side they abandoned without firing a shot all the points in advance of this line. We occupied the Tchernaya line, we marched to Tchoulou, and looked at Aitodor, now we have the heights of Baidar, and all without resistance. The battle of the Tchernaya being made for a special object, against Sebastopol rather than against the Tchernaya line, cannot of course be taken into consideration. Our position at Baidar is therefore only a convenient point for approaching the Russian position. In that line of plateaux which extends from Baktchi-Serai down to the north plateau of Sebastopol, from north-east to south-west, there are five approaches. First, the double road leading up from Inkermann, the one straight, near the first Inkermann light, the other through the Trestrena valley, joining the Mackenzie road. The second is the Mackenzie road. The third is the pass of Aitodor and Mangup Kaleh. The fourth is the passage of the Belbek, by Kutshuk-Sioren. The fifth, the defile of the Katcha, by Katchil Kaleh and Pitsiki. Then come the rocky heights of Tshifut Kaleh and the Upper Alma, over which there are no roads except mountain passes to the north. One or more of these positions have to be forced if we wish to turn the Russian position to the north of Sebastopol from our position, unless we begin from the north. Whether this be practicable or not I can of course not decide. Whether there are means of transport to send a large force to the north by sea and work down, having only some of the intervening rivers to force, which are too long to be effectually defended, and which may be always turned with the help of the fleet, bear their embouchure, but it certainly seems to me that we should have a much easier work from the north than from the south. Four days ago a reconnaissance was made from Eupatoria towards Sak. Sixteen battalions of Turkish infantry, besides Turkish and French cavalry, proceeded along the sea shore. Having passed the narrow strip which separates the nutrid Lake Sasik from the sea, they turned to the left into the narrow isthmus which divides the Lake Sasik from that of Tuzulu. Here the forces divided. The Turkish cavalry went into Sak, from which a few hundred Cossacks retired. The village was all but deserted, and was set on fire—a very bad idea; whoever it was, as there are, without that, not too many villages in that part which could afford shelter in case of an advantage. The only spoils found were two camels. The French cavalry, accompanied by the Bashibozouks, returned by the north side of the Lake Sasik towards Mamai without encountering any force of the enemy except the usual grandes gardes. Reconnaissances are never of any avail with Russians; they are too cautious to show their forces. They can never have the pretension of disputing the moving out of Eupatoria, and they never will be carried away by their ardor to accept a fight for the sake of fighting.

THE CAPTURE OF THE REDAN.—The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light

Division:—"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th. I allude to young Dunham Massy, of the 19th, I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as 'Redan Massy,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. This noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massy, borne along, endeavored to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course left there. Now, listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out faintly at first, loudly afterwards, 'Are you Queen Victoria's soldiers?' Some voices answered, 'I am! I am!' 'Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us show those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of that beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on the Russians crept out of the Redan and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and in some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young Massy. One fellow took away his hairesack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him and endeavored to disengage the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unflinching glance which met his eye. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as 'killed' or 'missing.' 'Dangerously wounded' was substituted, but he is now doing well."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Association for the Propagation of the Faith, received from the 8th September to the 4th October, £352.

George Bowyer, Esq., M.P., has made the following contributions to religion in Dundalk. For church vestments, £300. For the shrine containing the relics of St. Theodore, Martyr, £100. For a stained glass window, £50. Several subscriptions to the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, £150. In all £600.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—In pursuance of the resolution of the Catholic hierarchy, adopted at their last general meeting, that a collection in aid of the funds of the Catholic University should be made in each parish of the respective dioceses throughout Ireland, it was announced in a number of churches in the city that the contributions of Sunday would be devoted to the furtherance of the objects of this truly noble and national institution. The following sums were received at the undermentioned churches. The collection in the other churches in the city will be made next Sunday (14th instant.) SS. Michael and John's. The amount received at the doors of this church was £40 17s 7d, which is expected to be considerably increased by private subscriptions. Augustine Church, John Street. The amount collected was £17. Church of St. Teresa. The subscription in this church amounted to £10, and the return for the Whitefriar street has not been made up.—Nation.

It is rumored that his Holiness has directed a new election of Coadjutor Bishop, to the Right Rev. Dr. Browne to take place. At the first election the Very Rev. Dr. Kilroe had the highest number of votes.—Tuam Herald.

DEATH OF THE REV. PHILIP BUCKLEY.—On the morning of the 24th, the Festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy, this truly pious, eloquent, and revered young priest, late of Buttevant, departed this life to receive the reward which he in whose service he was, promised to the good and faithful pastor. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn over his early grave.—Tablet.

Mr. Lucas, M.P., who has been confined by illness in London since his return from Rome, is at the point of death.

The Rev. Mr. Peyton, P.P. of Blarney, having refused to pay income-tax, his horse has been seized for the amount. Mr. Peyton resists the tax on the ground that it is levied on income derived from sources not recognised by the law.

REPRESENTATION OF ARMAGH.—A vacancy in the representation of the borough of Armagh has been caused by the death of Mr. Ross Moore, who expired on Saturday, after a tedious illness, at his house in Dublin. The deceased was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1833, and was created one of her Majesty's counsel in 1852, and about the same time was elected for the borough of Armagh, defeating the former Whig member, Colonel Rawden, by a smart majority. Mr. Moore was a strenuous supporter of Lord Derby.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SOUTH.—A sale commenced at Cork on Wednesday, the 10th, of an estate situated in the baronies of Corkaginnery, Clannaurice, Iveragh, and Dunkerron. The entire property is of immense extent, comprising not less than 15,000 acres, all held in fee simple—the estate of Mr. Bland. The number of lots into which the estate was divided was 38, but of these only 33 were put up for sale. The aggregate number of acres they contained was about 11,720, and the total purchase money, £24,710.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—From the report on National Education for the past year, recently issued, it appears that in 1854 the number of schools was 5,178, and of pupils 551,110. In a note to the report it is stated that in addition to this last mentioned number of children, there was an attendance of 5,441 in schools to which salaries were granted during the three months from the 30th September to the 31st December, 1854, making the total attendance on the rolls 556,551. In the Province of Ulster there are 1,938 Schools now in operation, and 14 in process of erection. In Munster 1,261, and 23 being built. In Leinster 1,246, and 7. In Connaught 733, and 16 being built. As to workhouse schools in connection with the Board of Education, the Report states that "on the 31st of December, 1854, the number was 142, being an increase of 1 as compared with the preceding year. Of these schools 29 are in Ulster, 50 in Munster, 34 in Leinster, and 29 in Connaught. The number of children on the rolls in 142 workhouse schools for the half year ending September, 1854, was 41,191, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 12,781." On the 31st of December, 1854, the number of Model Agricultural Schools, either in full or partial operation, or in course of building, was 35; of ordinary Agricultural Schools, 47; of Workhouse Agricultural Schools, 79; of School Gardens, 3; making a total of 155, and showing an increase on the year, upon all these classes of schools of 26.

The Mayor of Kilkenny has received an opinion from Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Q.C., which prostrates that of Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., to the Corporation of Cork and renders the act of the legislature, in the case of Ministers money collection, a mere *brutum fulmen*.

The enormously increased duty on whiskey has lessened the consumption to a degree never anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The working class are taking to brown stout, and the higher ranks are exchanging for wine, upon which there is no advance of duty.

GENERAL MACMAHON.—A correspondent writes:—"General McMahon, on whom the order of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred, from his capture of Sebastopol, is the son of the late Colonel McMahon of the French service, a native of the county Galway, who entered the army when a young man, and who afterwards attained that high rank from his military talents. During the latter period of his life he was the French Consul for Cork; but was recalled on the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne. Colonel McMahon, some time after the death of his first wife, married a lady in Cork, by whom he had several children; the sons entered the French army." *Galway Vindicator*.

The emigration returns this week for the port of Cork again show an increase, and exceed that of the preceding week by 108; the numbers being 533 against 425.

REGULAR TROOPS.—There are so few officers in the north of Ireland that it is with difficulty the prescribed number to constitute a district court-martial (seven) can be assembled; recourse has to be had to the staff-officers of pensioners, engineer-officers, and the commandant of the Royal Artillery at Charlemont, to make up the number. Lieutenant-Colonel De Rinzey, of the Royal Artillery at Charlemont, is the only officer of that force in the north.

MUTINY IN A MILITIA REGIMENT.—The following account of a mutiny stated to have broken out in the Kerry Militia, now stationed in Limerick, was received in Dublin, on Monday night, by magnetic telegraph:—"Yesterday (Sunday), when the Kerry Militia mustered upon parade to march for chapel service, intimation was given that, by orders of General Chatterton, commandant of the district, they were not to be played to worship, as usual when in Kerry, by their band. As soon as this communication was made, the men became discontented, and a flame of indignation spread throughout the entire ranks. A general disposition to mutiny suddenly sprung up from one end of the line to the other, and Major Spring having called upon the most aggrieved in the affair to step forward, a corporal of the Kerry Militia did so, and was immediately placed under arrest. He was instantly conveyed to the guard-house, having previously struck Major Spring. The entire body then revolted, broke from their position, proceeded to the guard-house, and released the corporal, who was carried in triumph through the barrack-square upon the shoulders of his comrades. The sergeant-major (Godly) was also struck on the occasion, and since then the entire of the Kerry Militia have been confined to barracks."

CAPTAIN JOHN.—A Captain of the City of Dublin Militia corps attended in full uniform on Sunday at the consecration of the Catholic Bishop of Waterford. On being recognised in the *urbis infans*, his reception was anything but courteous. Such phrases as "Look at the hereditary bondsman!"—"See the fat Recruiting Sergeant!"—frequently met his ears.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

A Kilkenny boy, Michael Seix, 3rd Buffs, claims to be the first man that went into the Redan, and he got a ball through his shoulder as his reward.

Five new streets in Belfast are denominated Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and Sebastopol.

AN INCIDENT OF LETTERWRITING.—A pensioner, named Keenan, residing in Monaghan, received a letter from his son, a soldier now in Sebastopol! It is quite evident that stationery must be scarce, as his letter, announcing his safety, was written on the same sheet that a Russian soldier had left unfinished. So we must suppose that an Irishman sat down at the same desk (mayhap stool) from which the Russian arose before he concluded his last epistle home.—*Northern Standard*.

PROTESTANT BAPTISM IN BELFAST.—DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE.—Three Mormon preachers are at present on a visit to Belfast, their object being to propagate their scandalous dogmas among our people, who have, with few exceptions, hitherto refused to entertain them. One of the preachers delivered discourses in the Victoria Hall, on Sunday, the 16th instant, and again last Wednesday. On Sunday evening last another sermon was delivered in the same place, and at the close the preacher announced that there would be a baptism in the course of the evening. A gentleman who was present through curiosity, and on whose word we can place every reliance, has communicated to us the particulars of the following disgraceful scene: At about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, while every object was still distinctly visible, and when a very large number of respectable persons, of both sexes, were en-

joying a pleasant walk along the quays, the "preacher," with three females, one of whom was accompanied by her husband, proceeded to the timber pond, near Prince's Dock, denuded himself of all his clothing except a pair of drawers, and then walked into the water, and awaited the females, who had attired themselves as if for bathing. Taking one of them by the hand he immersed her in the water, at the same time pronouncing the name of the Blessed Trinity. As she came up he whispered something in her ear, to which she replied as if she were taking an oath, but what she said was inaudible to the spectators. The same proceedings were gone through with the others, and all the parties came out of the water. The females dressed themselves immediately, but the preacher removed the remnant of his clothing he had on, presented himself to the large crowd that had assembled in a state of perfect nudity, and turned round two or three times before dressing. The indignation of the people was great, and several gentlemen present expressed their opinion in an unmistakable manner, but fortunately no violence was attempted upon the miscreant. We trust the authorities will take means to prevent such occurrences in future, and vindicate that law which subjects persons offending, as this man has done, to a severe punishment.—*Belfast News Letter.*

ORANGE IMPUDENCE.—At the Belfast police-court, on Friday, Mr. Russell appeared on the part of Wm. Macar, Francis Lynch, and others, to prosecute Henry Macord, Daniel Grey, and several others for riot and assault. It appeared the complainants, who are Catholics, were coming from mass on Sunday last, at Ligoniel, when they were met by the defendants, who are Orangemen. The latter used insulting expressions to the people coming from chapel, and followed them up by assaulting the defendants in a most disgraceful manner. Grey was fined ten shillings, and ten shillings costs, and Macord was fined five shillings, and five shillings costs. Mr. Tracy, in sentencing the defendants, cautioned them against the recurrence of similar outrageous proceedings, and remarked that he had several cases of a like nature from Ligoniel. There was a number of cross charges on the sheet against the complainants, but they were dismissed by his worship.—*Ulsterman.*

We insert the following from the *Newry Examiner* of Sept. 29:—

"It strengthens and warms our hope and trust in God's providence and retributive justice to see great public crimes greatly and publicly avenged. Let any one turn to the article on extermination in the Highlands of Scotland, which we copy from the *Times* into our fourth page, and he will see the extent of the calamity which the landlords have brought upon the empire by extermination. Put 'Ireland' instead of 'Highlands,' and 'Irishman' for 'Highlander' and every word of that unanswerable argument against extermination applies to our own country. Though it does not belong to our subject we cannot refrain from animadverting on the glaring inconsistency of this English journal, in condemning in Scotland what it approves, applauds, and encourages in Ireland. Exterminate the Irish, but spare the Highlanders! Why so? Is not an Irishman as good a soldier and sailor, and as good a laborer as a Scotchman? But this inconsistency is not the question with which we propose to deal at present. Let us reflect upon, and estimate if we can the full measure of public injury which 'extermination' by Irish landlords has brought upon the empire, and of which it has yet only got the foretaste and the warning. Within the last ten years there have left this country for America and Australia about 2,000,000 of Irish people. If we suppose only one in every hundred of these to have been capable of bearing arms, this 'extermination' has inflicted on the empire a loss of at least 20,000 fighting men. The English Government would now give their weight in gold, if it could command the amount, for that number of Irish troops. For want of them, it is forced to put up with Italian and German hirelings, and all manner of strolling vagabonds from every country of Europe. But one per cent. is too low an estimate. Ten per cent. we take to be a very moderate estimate of the number of fighting men in the two millions of Irish 'exiles,' now lost to the empire, and this gives us a result of 200,000 fighting men. Two hundred thousand Irishmen—a nation who have proved themselves in the present, as well as in former European wars, not inferior to the bravest troops in the world, but a full match for the pick and choice of Europe's soldiers—have been 'exterminated' by Irish landlordism; and added chiefly to the strength of a hostile Republic! That alone, taken by itself, were wound deep enough to the empire, but taken in connection with what came after the 'extermination,' it is calculated to excite alarm. While they were flying, England was exulting, and so was the English faction in Ireland. But there came suddenly upon England a war with a powerful empire, in which the bulk of her army has already perished in one brief year! What would she now give to have the two hundred thousand fighting Irishmen, whom the Irish landlords 'exterminated,' back again upon their own soil. Already, after one short year and no more, Ireland is without defenders. What will our condition be if the war goes on for another year, attended with such disastrous victories as those which have marked the year gone by? Happily, an invasion of Ireland is not, under present circumstances, a probable event; but it is always an event to be dreaded when England is at war with any other great country of Europe. There are people still living who saw the French in Bantry Bay and Killala, and who saw them in quiet and undisturbed possession of North Connaught for three months of the year '99. In what condition are we now, thanks to 'extermination,' to meet another invasion? The only reliable force which we have is the Constabulary. But the police, however efficient and well-disciplined as constables, would be wholly inefficient for operations in the field. Of military tactics they are entirely ignorant, and their own very attempts to meet, without previous training, the evolutions and manœuvres of a regular army in open field, would bewilder and confuse them. Add to this that the whole force does not exceed 12,000 men; scattered over the whole country in small parties, and their concentration on one spot, would necessarily leave other parts of the coast exposed. The Militia amounts to perhaps 15,000 men, but they are out of the question, as yet at least, as effective troops. They are poor boys for the most part, who still carry in their persons and faces the traces of the famine and 'yellow meal' of the last eight years. To oppose them to a regular army would be an act of the greatest impudence in the Government.

A London journal has the following able and truthful article:—"The organs of the English aristocracy affect to be astonished that Irishmen in America should cherish other than the most grateful recollections of the tyrants whose oppression has driven them from the land of their fathers. Our excessively mild and modest rulers cannot understand why they should continue to be detested, and denounced by the victims of their insatiable cupidity. True, the Irishman has been robbed, insulted, starved and brutalized in Ireland; and when, at last, he was so far reduced—as completely exhausted—as to be incapable of contributing further either to the sport or the profit of his taskmaster, he was permitted to leave his country, and to carry with him into a foreign land his rags, his wretchedness, and his religion—the only commodities of which his Christian rulers had not despoiled him. Yet the Irishman is blamed, censured as a very ungrateful being, because he professes to resent the merciful treatment which left him at liberty to starve and rot at home, to be drowned on his passage, or to compete with negro slaves, if he should arrive in America. England has forgiven Ireland—the wealth-gorged robber has no objection to shake hands with the famished and destitute wretch whom he has robbed—only let him not talk of atonement or restoration, or different and juster treatment for the future. What can be more reasonable? Let bygones be bygones. The tyrant has not the slightest wish to rake the ashes of the past for any of the fierce and fiery reminiscences which may be smouldering in them. Why, then, should the slave—erect and emancipated though he now be—be more tenacious of such memories than his former master, who is ready to forget what it would be unpleasant to remember—disposed to forgive when he cannot oppress, but determined to hold all the fruits of his past plunderings and oppressions? We are afraid that the Irish located and naturalized in America, will not consent to pass a bill of oblivion of their wrongs upon any such terms. It is human nature—and, if we mistake not, Celtic nature as well—to hate the authors of its misery and its shame—to wait and wish for the opportunity of revenge—and to feed fat its ancient grudges when the propitious moment has arrived. Retaliation may be forbidden, and the forgiveness of injuries inculcated as a duty. But that is the affair of those who have injuries to forgive, and who have a right to retaliate. The wrongdoers have no right to expect forgiveness, until they have previously atoned for their past iniquities, as well as given ample guarantee of future rectitude. The destroyers of Irish independence—the exterminators of her people—the persecutors of her religion—the devourers of her wealth—the calumniators of her children, while lavishly availing themselves of their blood, their courage, and their toil—have no right to complain if the Irish in America, or elsewhere, should meditate the emancipation of their native land from the yoke of the tyrants who have so ferociously and barbarously governed her in the past. At the present moment it may suit the policy of the Englishmen to prate of justice to Ireland, and to suspend for a time the work of extermination which has been so vigorously pursued for the last half century. For this there is ample reason. Irishmen are wanted to bleed as soldiers, and to slave and sweat as drudges, all for the glory and aggrandizement of aristocratic sensualists and absentee proprietors. But we perceive no indications of any disposition on the part of our rulers to make those large concessions of justice without which Ireland must ever remain a poor and provincialized country, and Irishmen a discontented and degraded race. The Established Church still exists in all its foul enormities—the most gigantic engine of spoliation that was ever invented, and the most impious institution with which the hypocrisy and audacity of man mocked and defied the majesty of Heaven.

THE PROPHECIES OF THE IRISH SAINTS.

A correspondent sends the following to the *Tablet*.
St. Columbkille, speaking about the downfall of the power of England in Ireland, says:—
"The enemies of the Galls (English) shall be aroused into activity.
They who reside in the eastern and western parts of the world,
So that they will engage in a battle on the small sea,
From which shall result the defeat of the Galls.
"A fleet from a foreign country will arrive here,
Manned with the descendants of Golomb of the Embroidered Garments;
They will trample under foot the power of the Galls of the ships,
And liberate the people who have been held in bondage.
"This fleet that will arrive here from the west
Cannot be impeded on the great ocean,
Through the impetuosity of its noisy breathing;
Its strange appearance shall be known by its flaming mouth.
"They will engage in a furious conflict,
Who compose the armament of Balina.
It will be a wonder that the slaughter shall not be general on both sides,
In the conflict with those who will come hither to sever the intricate knot!
"The Galls will muster their rothless forces with resolution.
After their hard-contested bloody sea fight,
On Magh-Dair (plains of Kildare) of the Druid,
It is there the battle of Mullaghmast will be fought.
"After the Galls shall be defeated in this battle
They will be harassed from every quarter;
Like a fawn surrounded by a pack of voracious hounds,
Shall be the position of the Saxons amidst their enemies!
"The Saxons, after that, shall dwindle down into a disreputable people,
And every obstacle shall stand opposed to their future prosperity,
Because they did not observe justice and rectitude.
They shall be deprived of power for ever, after that time."
Saint Maellamlacht, treating on the subject, says:—
"Whenever the strangers will become guilty
Of crimes as great as those committed by the Milesians,
The bulwark of the stranger will be destroyed,
And Eire become the property of the original owners.
"It is long until the matters shall be verified,
Concerning which I have been speaking,
May the Son of Supreme Power (God) grant
That we may not reach those days!"

At the last meeting of the Ossianic Society in Dublin, a letter was read from John Burton, Esq., Philadelphia, suggesting that an address, in the Irish language, be prepared by the society, showing to what extent it is now spoken in Ireland, and inviting the co-operation of all Irishmen in America, particularly those resident in Philadelphia, where the society have a large number of warm supporters already; and on the motion of Mr. O'Duffy, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, it was resolved that said address be prepared and forwarded without delay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster's successor has been appointed for some time past, and is understood to be the Right Rev. Dr. Everington, Archbishop of Trebizond, in partibus curie successione. The Cardinal leaves England next month for Rome, to take up his office of Librarian of the Vatican.—*Nation.*

The Rev. Mr. Mahe, of Chelsea, is appointed Catholic Chaplain to the troops in the Crimea.

CHARGE AGAINST A SAINT.—A case disgusting in the extreme, has just come to light, in which no less a personage than the Provost of Leith is criminally implicated. The charge brought against the civic dignitary is a criminal assault on two girls, both under the age of puberty. He has been examined before the Sheriff and Procurator Fiscal, and on Saturday was admitted to bail. There is no doubt that Provost Phillips will figure rather disagreeably before the Criminal Court in November. The Provost, some time ago, gave the world a lengthy lecture on the Sabbath, in which he expatiated on God's and man's duties. He was about the last man, therefore, who should be thought guilty of committing a crime so heinous.—*Scottish Daily News.*

DEPOPULATION OF THE HIGHLANDS.—An attempt has been made to show that the Highland population of Scotland, instead of having fallen off, as has been argued by the *Times*, has greatly increased. The statistics adduced in support of this view of the case, make it clear enough that during the last 50 years there has been a general increase of the population in the Highland counties; but little is said about the particular phase of it as applying to the more populous towns. A very slight examination of the statistics of population show that towns have increased at the cost of counties, the Celtic inhabitants being driven by clearances for sheep farms, deer forests, and other causes, to reside in the villages and large towns on the coast. But a most important fact in the estimate of the Highland districts consist in a general decrease in nearly all the Highland counties from 1831 to 1851. In Inverness-shire, for example, while the population increased 28,828 from 1801 to 1851, the increase was only 1,733 from 1831 to 1851. But in Argyll, where the population had increased during the half century, it decreased during the ten years of the last census from 100,573 to 89,290; and Perthshire decreased from 142,166 to 138,660, and Highland counties. In Ross and Sutherlandshire the population has also declined in proportion, as compared with the first half of the whole period taken, and this falling off shows at once how the work of deterioration is going on.

By a late report made to the British Parliament, it appears that convictions for murder and attempts to murder, have arisen from fifty-nine to one hundred and thirteen, between the years of 1840 and 1849.

THE FUTURE.—Once more solicitude for the future must return to its old place in the thoughts of the nation, and mingle with the recollections of past triumphs. The ruins of Sebastopol are in the hands of the allies, a number of cannon and many thousand projectiles are among the spoils, forts that were partially blown up may be repaired and armed; but still the great question of the subsistence of the victorious army during the winter will be only partially solved by these advantages. Two contingencies are now before us,—one, that the Russians, having lost the town, the arsenals, and the docks of Sebastopol, will consider that maintenance of a fort and earthworks on the north side will serve no purpose, while it will endanger the whole army of the Crimea, and most certainly entail vast exertions and outlay during the ensuing months. The facility with which the allies can transport a force to any point on the coast early in the spring must be present to the minds of the Russian Generals, and make them anxious to reinforce the troops at Nicolaieff and on the Lower Danube. These are the reasons which render even the evacuation of the whole Crimea not improbable as a military movement. On the other hand, there are not wanting causes which may lead to a determined resistance. The chief of these is a motive which may urge the Czar and his advisers to the most desperate resolutions—the feeling of national and military pride. It may be something to them to induce the world a little longer to believe that Russia has not entirely lost Sebastopol. They may also hope to be able to hold their ground until the rains of winter, and judge that then the operations of the allies will be delayed during an interval of which diplomacy may make good use. By the letter of our correspondent it will be seen that a belief prevails in camp that the enemy will not relax without a struggle their hold of the northern forts and the ridge they occupy. Great stores of provisions, shot and shell, are ready for a long defence; the Russians labour at their new works as unceasingly as they prepared to defend the southern side.—*Times.*

Some how or other an impression appears to be gaining ground in this country that Louis Napoleon is not firmly fixed in the saddle, and that he may be thrown any moment. The *Daily News* of the 12th, in a leading article on this subject, embodies the prevailing feeling; but we have seen or heard of nothing which can warrant such a belief. Our contemporary, referring to an article in the *Monitor*, which announces the interesting state in which the Empress is known to be, says, "Any sudden change in the Government of France would occasion, at the least, an anxious pause of uncertainty. We are not, it is true, of those who think that any change that lies within the range of probability could lead to an alteration in the relations of France and England, or to any vacillation in the foreign policy of France. The more kindly feeling towards Englishmen which has come to pervade the French public is not, as some flatterers would have us believe, the work of the present ruler of France." He has watched the growth of that amity with an intelligent eye; and skillfully availed himself of it; to strengthen his government, but he has not created it. It is the result of increased

social communication and extended business relations. Should it be his fate to be driven from power, this feeling will survive his deposition as it preceded his occupation of the throne."

NEW INVENTION IN WARFARE.—It is understood that the late destruction at Swearob was chiefly effected by means of bombshells charged with a liquid combustible. We are informed that an invention precisely of the nature of these shells was communicated to Lord Hardinge in April, 1854, by Mr. William Hutton, writer in Stirling. Mr. Hutton's communication was remitted to the consideration of the Board of Ordnance, with several others bearing on the same subject; and so lately as the 29th August last, the thanks of the board were conveyed to him for his invention. From the accounts supplied to their government by the authorities at Swearob, as to the operation of the shells charged with liquid, thrown into the town by the British fleet, Mr. Hutton is fully satisfied that the Admiralty had adopted his suggestion. The effects of these shells will probably soon be experienced at Odessa. Mr. Hutton has, he believes, discovered another preparation for charging bombshells, of a nature so fearfully destructive to human life that he has resolved not to divulge it. To the same gentleman were the government, it is said, chiefly indebted for many useful hints with regard to alleviating the sufferings of the army in the Crimea during the course of the past winter.—*Scotsman.*

OUTRAGE ON RUSSIAN OFFICERS.—The magistrates at Lewes have inflicted a proper punishment on a vagabond who insulted one of the Russian officers placed as prisoners of war in the town. The prosecution was instituted by the authorities of the War Prison in consequence of the officers on parole being frequently subjected to annoyance, insult, and even personal violence from the low characters who loiter in the streets. The offence having been fully proved, the magistrates inflicted a fine which, added to the costs, made up 20s., or, in default, a fortnight's hard labor; they furthermore declared their intention to protect the foreign prisoners, as several assaults of the kind had occurred.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* by a correspondent who signs "One who stood by":—Less than three years since an illustrious assemblage stood within the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral. The occasion was the interment of the great commander who had so often led the legions of England to victory. There were present representatives of all the great monarchies which had been the allies of this country in the war which the dead hero concluded. Among these was a general past the prime of life, but distinguished by the energy and firmness which his countenance expressed. In the interval which preceded the arrival of the funeral car, this foreigner was observed to be strangely occupied. He passed along the line of soldiers chosen from the various regiments, and, turning up their trousers, attentively examined the make of their shoes. "What is the matter, Prince Gortschakoff?" said some one. "It is said at home," returned the Russian, "that your Guards are fitted with strong and well-made shoes, but that those of the line are inferior. I wished to learn the truth of the matter, and therefore examined them. There does not seem to be any difference." This minute disciplinarian was but an imitator of his master, who with his own imperial hands would open soldiers' coats on parade to see that their shirts were clean. But a few months passed, and the cloud which betokened another tempest rose on the horizon. The representative of the Russian armies at the funeral of Wellington was placed in command of a powerful force. It remained to be seen how far the higher qualities of a General were united to those of the martinet. Gortschakoff had no great success in the Principality, and had his career closed with that campaign, he would speedily have been forgotten in the West. But, as it is, his name is joined to the longest, the fiercest, the most deadly struggle in modern warfare. The last act of the late Czar was to appoint him to the command which age, failing health, and weakening resolve induced Mentschikoff to relinquish. Nicholas knew the man. You may well say, "A quarter of a century before he had carried on war in Poland with fearful severity." The case was this. He proposed to his prisoners on all occasions the alternative of the Russian service or the knout. Once a body of 2,000 insurgents were defeated, and took refuge in the Austrian territory. The Austrians disarmed them and sent them to Gortschakoff. He gave them the usual choice of entering the Russian ranks; they desperately refused. It is said that the general was present at the execution which followed. The flogging lasted many hours; ten died under the lash; seven more yielded after terrible tortures, and were borne to the hospital. Gortschakoff stated his determination to go through the whole number, if the execution lasted a month. The Poles then bowed the head, and were drafted into the Russian legions. Such was the stern nature of the man whom Nicholas sent to defend Sebastopol. You may well say that he was "wise in his generation."

The *Morning Chronicle* relates the following curious anecdote:—"It will, no doubt, be fresh in our readers' memory that the firm of Strahan has a very pious individual in the person of Sir John Dean Paul, who had a chapel of his own in Park-place, Little Chelsea, which since the bankruptcy has passed under the hammer. As may be supposed, the most conspicuous paw was the pious banker's. What was the astonishment of the congregation to find the unpurified paw on Sunday graced by its former occupant. The messenger of the Bankruptcy Court, feeling for the banker's scruples, left him his massive Bible, and Sir John failed not to display his riches in good books. After the service was over, the minister, and his deacon retired to the vestry-room, and Sir John very coolly followed. The Rev. Mr. Goodhart turned round, and waved his hand to the 'knight of the road,' in meek intimation that 'you are not wanted here.' Is not a sinner open to confession and forgiveness?" and with this password Sir John boldly entered the privileged place. The minister, in good plain Saxons, stiffer than pulpit eloquence, reproached his stray lamb for his peccadilloes, and, simple shepherd, wound up his discourse by seriously asking, "How could you have been so cruelly wicked, Sir John?" "It was God's will that made me commit myself!" was the response of the fallen Lucifer. "I'll startle you!" worse than the sacking bell; and truly, Sir John started his pious reunion with his cause; and effect. "A man may wear a priest's garb, yet still carry a big fish in his hand," and Mr. Goodhart, imitating the meek Quaker, let his spirit rise, and lustily ejected Paul of the Corinthians from the interior of the sacred edifice."

REMITTANCES

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Up to the time of going to press—Wednesday noon—the steamer had not been telegraphed at New York. The *Ariel* brings one day's later news from Europe than the *Africa*, but it is of no great importance. It confirms the rumor that Louis Napoleon, in concert with Lord Palmerston, is adopting a very offensive policy towards the Sovereign Pontiff. From the seat of war we have nothing new; but the next arrival may be expected to bring news of the bombardment of Odessa.

PROTESTANTISM AND ABSOLUTISM.

The controversy betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism at the present day is far more political than religious. Most Protestants, if hard pressed, will admit that even Catholics may be saved; and that fasting, chastity, and good works will not exclude Papists from the kingdom of heaven. It is rather upon temporal, than upon spiritual grounds that Protestantism is defended; as more favorable than its opposite—Catholicity—to man's earthly well being; as, at all events, good for the belly and the back, which it professes to fill with victuals, and to cover with superior broadcloth; and above all as the mainstay of our civil liberties and our rights as citizens. Popery on the contrary, is represented as enslaving man in this world, even if it does not deprive him of all hopes for the next; and the Catholic Church is held responsible for the extravagancies of a King *Bomba*, as if she were the friend and protectress of "absolutism" in government.

But even upon this low ground there have never been wanting Catholic controversialists ready to enter the lists with the champions of Protestantism; and who have asserted—aye, and if there be meaning in words, force in logic, or any truth in history, have made good their assertions—that "Absolutism" in civil government is essentially one of the fruits of the "blessed Reformation"; and that whatever of civil or political liberty is still enjoyed by any of those communities that have embraced its principles, is due, not to their Protestantism, or Denial of the authority of the Church, but to the fragments of Catholicity which, in spite of their Protest or Denial, still adhere to them.

The doctrine of the absolute right of kings, and its corollary, the duty of passive obedience, or "absolute submission" to tyrannical and Godless—rulers, is, as every man who has ready history well knows, eminently a Protestant or anti-Catholic doctrine. It was never heard of in Christendom before the sixteenth century; it having until then been always held, in theory at least, that man had no "absolute" rights over his fellow-man; that rights and duties, authority and allegiance were reciprocal; that rulers had duties towards their subjects, as well as rights over them; and that when the former were violated, the latter were forfeited. With the birth of Protestantism however, a new light dawned upon the world, by the aid of which a perfectly novel view of the relative positions of kings and people was obtained; and then, for the first time amongst professedly Christian nations, was the old Pagan doctrine revived, that the latter were subject to the will of the former, and that under any circumstances to resist that will was to oppose God Himself. During a considerable portion of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries this doctrine was generally professed, if not invariably acted upon; in the Protestant world; for of course, it is not pretended that Protestants were more consistent then, than they are now; or that their practice was at any time in strict conformity with their professions.

"They"—the Anglican clergy—"had studiously inculcated"—says Hallam—"that resistance to the commands of rulers was in every conceivable instance a heinous sin; a tenet so evidently subversive of all civil liberty, that it can be little worth while to argue about right and privileges, whenever it has obtained a real hold on the understanding and conscience of a nation. This had very early been adopted by the Anglican Reformers as a barrier against the disaffection of those who adhered to the ancient religion, and in order to exhibit their own loyalty in a more favorable light."—*Const. Hist. c. VII.* The same doctrine is inculcated in still stronger language in the *Homilies*, which, according to the 35th Article of the Church of England, "contain a godly and wholesome doctrine," and are commanded to be read in churches from the pulpits.

To this doctrine of the absolute right of kings, succeeded the no less blasphemous and slavish doctrine of the divine, and absolute right of peoples—

or rather of majorities; including of course the duty of an absolute submission, on the part of minorities, to the will of majorities. This has generally been the fashionable doctrine on this Continent; where polyarchical despotism proclaims itself the inheritor of all the rights and privileges of the monarchial and aristocratic despotisms of the Old World. It is therefore with no little surprise that we find the *Church*, the organ of the Anglican sect of Protestants in Upper Canada, coming boldly forward as the advocate of what we considered—in this part of the world at least—the exploded theory of the absolute right of kings; and asserting as a Christian doctrine, the duty of submission to the will of the civil magistrate, because it is his will.—

"An honest man"—says our Protestant cotemporary—"must shut his eyes, and stop his ears, before he can be convinced that the teaching of Holy Scripture is not that of absolute submission to our superiors. . . . Scriptural and Apostolic teaching require obedience to law, because it is the will of a superior."—*Church*, 12th Oct.

Not so, good *Church*, but because "so is the will of God,—that by doing well you may silence the ignorance of foolish men; as free, and not as making liberty a cloak of malice." These at least are the reasons given by St. Peter why in all things not contrary to the law of God, we should submit ourselves to civil rulers; but nowhere does he, or any other of the sacred writers, assert the duty of "absolute unqualified submission" to their "will," or that their will is law. We are almost inclined to regret that, with his peculiar political opinions, our Protestant cotemporary is not a subject of the Russian Czar, or of the amiable king of Naples; as, in that case he would soon have an opportunity of reducing his principles to practice. We may be permitted to doubt though, if they would stand the test of the knout, or a smart application of the bastinado; remembering as we do, how the very men who, in the seventeenth century were the foremost champions of this same doctrine of "absolute submission" to the "will of their superiors, were amongst the first to set the example of resistance to that will, when in opposition to theirs; and to invite a foreign prince to invade their native land with a band of foreign mercenaries, with the object of dethroning, if not of murdering, their lawful sovereign. We have also some faint idea, that in the Liturgy of the sect to which our cotemporary belongs, there is still to be found a blasphemous rigmorole, entitled "A Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving," for the happy issue of that act of rebellion; in which we are told by our friends that "The Lord has put a new song into their mouths;" a "new song" which we strongly suspect our Upper Canadian cotemporary would sing most lustily if subjected to a little of that peculiar discipline which obtains amongst the subjects of the Russian Empire.

We should be unjust to our Protestant cotemporary, however, were to refrain from adding that he qualifies his theory of the rights of rulers, and the duty of subjects. He says:—

"There is another important truth strangely forgotten in these days by most of those who dogmatize upon the principles of government; namely that, the Church of God is a Theocracy more real and personal than that which existed amongst the Israelites previous to the days of Saul. Hence, when the Church is faithful, there is a direct interference on the part of the Most High on behalf of the temporal interests of Her members, which makes perfectly safe that entire submission to rulers which He requires, however unholly and oppressive they may be."—*Church* 12th Oct.

Such a power of restricting the tyranny of the civil magistrate, may indeed be rightly predicated of the One, True Church of God—for that Church is entirely independent of, though not necessarily unconnected with, the State or civil power. Hence the Catholic Church, speaking by the mouth of her Supreme Pontiffs, has often interfered, most effectually, on behalf of her members when oppressed by unjust rulers; vindicating the rights of the former; rebuking, and exhorting the latter, reminding them of their duties, and, in extreme cases, launching against them the thunders of excommunication. But, in order that a church may so act, it is essential that she be independent, and not the mere creature, of the power which she pretends to control; for creature can never limit or control creator. A church, "by law established," cannot offer any effectual resistance to the tyranny of law, which is the will of Cæsar—neither can she—if in Cæsar she acknowledges her supreme head, "unto whom the chief government of all Estates of the Realm, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil, in all causes doth appertain"—*Art. 37*—oppose any barrier to the aggressions of Cæsar, either in things spiritual or temporal, in causes civil or ecclesiastical. Such a church is but a branch—not of the Catholic Church, but—of the civil government; whose bishops are but government functionaries, bound to do their master's bidding; and which may be, and often has been, a pliant tool in the hands of the tyrant. But such a church never can be an assertor of freedom, or of the rights of Cæsar's subjects; never can she presume to speak with the bold tongue of a St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Thus the saving clause by means of which the Anglican Church seeks to evade the dangerous consequences of his doctrine of the "absolute rights" of rulers, and the duty on the part of subjects of "absolute submission" to their "will" is—as his own Articles would term it—"a fond thing, vainly invented; grounded upon no warranty of history, but rather repugnant to reason, and all experience."

AN UNLUCKY SPEECH.—It would have been well for His Excellency, the Governor General, had he been born dumb; for so would he have escaped getting himself into an exceedingly unpleasant mess, by a singularly injudicious and ill-timed speech, delivered at Hamilton in Upper Canada, upon the oc-

casions of a public banquet to which he had been invited in that city.

In acknowledging the toast of "The Governor General," His Excellency is reported to have delivered himself to the effect, that, as Upper Canada was the more important section of the Province, so its superiority must in part be ascribed to the natural and inherent superiority of the "Anglo-Saxon" race over the French Canadian race, and all other races of Celtic extraction. This insult to the great majority of the people of Lower Canada, both French and Irish, was received with "loud cheers" by his "Anglo-Saxon" audience—whose modesty and good taste are proverbial; but has since met with a very different kind of acknowledgment from the inferior French Canadians and the other Celts, whom, in his speech, His Excellency took the opportunity to so wantonly insult.

Upon the truth or falsity of the assertions contained in this speech, we shall not at present make any comments; neither need we insist upon the glaring impropriety of which the representative of our Sovereign in Canada was guilty, in thus sowing the seeds of jealousy and ill-will, betwixt the different races of which the population of the Province is made up. We may be permitted to remark, however, that the time chosen for this glorification of Anglo-Saxonism at the expense of the Celtic race, was most unlucky. For it will naturally be asked at the present juncture—How comes it—if the Anglo-Saxon race is so superior to the Franco-Celtic race, and all other races of Celtic extraction—that, at the present moment, the former cut so sorry, not to say contemptible a figure in the Crimea, alongside of their Celtic Allies? How is it that they have not displayed some of their so much vaunted superiority during the present war; and especially during the long protracted struggle before Sebastopol and at the assault on the Redan? During the past winter, whilst the army composed of the inferior race was well able to take care of itself, how came it to pass that the other army, composed in part, and officered almost entirely, by descendants of the superior Anglo-Saxon race, was dying off by thousands daily, of hunger and cold—unable to help itself—the scorn of its enemies—and a burthen to its Celtic Allies, by whom indeed it was fed, protected, and, on more than one occasion, rescued from utter destruction? These questions, easy to ask—questions in fact which are in the mouths of every one, and which have been very significantly asked upon more than one occasion by our Allies of the inferior race—it will not be so easy to answer upon the hypothesis of an inherent superiority in the Anglo-Saxon race, over races of Franco-Celtic extraction. It may perhaps be said that this superiority asserts itself only in times of peace, and in commercial pursuits; that the Anglo-Saxon is a sharper hand at a bargain, has a keener eye for the pence, and is greater amongst broad cloth and dry goods; than is his Celtic neighbor—and this may be true. But if so, His Excellency's laudation of his "Anglo-Saxon" friends should have been somewhat qualified.

We would fain believe, however, that the words, attributed to the Governor slipped out from betwixt his teeth in an unguarded moment; and that he never intended that they should bear the construction put upon them by the "Anglo-Saxon" organs of Upper Canada. These gentlemen, however, have not been slow to improve the occasion afforded them by His Excellency's escapade. Amongst others we may notice the *Toronto Leader*, who charitably and most condescendingly informs the poor inferior Celts of this Province, that their inevitable destiny is to be absorbed—"catawomposly chawed up" as the Yankees have it—by the Anglo-Saxon. The inevitable fate of races," he says:—

"Has settled the point, irrespective of a Governor's speech, or a Ministry's policy. The Celtic race is hastening to dissolution. Its mission, as a part of the human family has all but closed; and whether we speak about it, or hold our peace, the issue is the same. Ireland and Scotland are witnesses of the fact. . . . Canada is hastening to the same end. If the Union lasts, and let us hope it may, the issue cannot be long doubtful."

If this be so, the sooner the Union is dissolved the better; if it cannot be preserved except at such a price—away with it to the dogs; and let the voice of every French Canadian, of every Irishman, of every one in whose veins flows a drop of Celtic blood, be raised against this Union, as an insult to their nationality, and as a badge of degradation to which they will not submit. We know not if the *Leader* speaks as one having authority—or if his commentary upon the Governor's unlucky speech be put forward with Ministerial sanction—but if so, assuredly he has furnished the French Canadians of Lower Canada with the best of arguments for the immediate Repeal of the Union.

But this question involves more than meets the eye—more than a mere question of races. "Anglo-Saxon Ascendancy," which is to be the inevitable result of the Union, according to the *Leader*, means Protestant Ascendancy as well; it means that an Anglo-Saxon religion, as well as an Anglo-Saxon nationality, is to become the all-absorbing religion of this country. It is true that cases of Catholicity may occur, even amongst the Anglo-Saxon race, and of Protestantism amongst the Celtic; but if so, it is only in the sporadic form that they appear. As a general rule, amongst the races of European origin on the American Continent, the Celt is a Catholic, the Anglo-Saxon a Protestant of some denomination or another. Protestantism—if a religion at all—is a Teutonic religion—just as Mormonism is a peculiar form of Protestantism as modified by Yankee Anglo-Saxonism. When therefore the organs of Anglo-Saxon supremacy in Canada tell us that "the Celtic race is hastening to dissolution"—that "its mission has all but closed"—and that its

"inevitable fate" is to be swallowed up by the more powerful Anglo-Saxon race—we must understand them to mean, that the Catholic religion is at its last gasp—that the mission of the Church has all but closed—and that "the inevitable fate of Catholicity" is to be absorbed by Anglo-Saxon Protestantism.—They tell us too, that, "if the Union lasts, this issue cannot be long delayed." If they are right, we say again, that we desire no better argument for the dissolution of this anti-Catholic Union.

Yet may not these boastings, these triumphant anticipations be somewhat premature on the part of our Anglo-Saxon friends? Are the relative positions of the Anglo-Saxon and the Celtic nations in Europe, at the present moment, such as to authorize us to assume that the latter "are hastening to dissolution," and that the former are destined to rule the earth. Great Britain is the representative of the Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world. Is then her position such as to inspire confidence in the permanent superiority of Anglo-Saxonism? Contrast, we say, her position with that of Catholic and Celtic France; and then say if—after all—even the boasted material superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, be not a gross delusion, which the events of the war now raging have exploded, and which can never more obtain credence amongst the nations. Unable to bring an effective army into the field, unable to clothe, feed, or find shelter for the trifling handful of soldiers whom they have sent to perish miserably in the trenches before Sebastopol—humbly, cap in hand, courting the alliance of that Franco-Celtic race whom they affect to look upon as their inferiors—and their Queen compelled by political misfortunes, to submit to the fraternal embrace of him, who but a few years ago was scorned as a needy adventurer, and upon whom the dogs would have been set, had he dared to approach the royal shades of Windsor—the circumstances of the representatives of "Anglo-Saxonism" in Europe are assuredly not so brilliant as to warrant the language of the Governor-General at Hamilton, or the insulting comments of the *Toronto Leader* and other Anglo-Saxon organs of Upper Canada.—Perhaps, however, His Excellency, during his sojourn amongst the Anglo-Saxons of Upper Canada may find occasion to somewhat modify his opinions. And for this purpose would we strongly recommend him—we do not say to compare, but—to contrast the habits and general characteristics of the two races of whom the population of Canada is composed. This he may do most effectually by referring to the criminal statistics of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively; and from these he will learn that this boasted superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race does not extend into the domain of morals and religion—unless indeed the rapid increase of crime be a sign of the spread of the one, and a test of the influence exercised by the other. It is in the Toronto Penitentiary, if anywhere, that we must look for the real proofs of Anglo-Saxon superiority.

MR. M'GEE'S LECTURES.

We would beg to remind our readers that Mr. T. D. M'Gee will lecture in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, of next week. His subject will be *Irish History, as a Key to Irish Destiny in the Nineteenth Century*. To all who love Ireland and cherish her memory in a foreign land we would say, this is, perhaps, the best opportunity they may ever have of hearing her history treated of as it deserves. If there be any one man on the American Continent qualified to lecture on Irish History, that man is Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, who has done more than any man now living in America towards the creation of a modern literature for Ireland. To hear him lecture three times on Irish History will be indeed a privilege; especially for the children of that ancient land, drifted by their changeable fortunes on these distant shores. Like the children of Israel sitting by the waters of Babylon, so do the Irish people every where, look back with enduring love to the land where their fathers lived and died; and they will, we are sure, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to hear her changeable history treated of by one of her most gifted sons. We are again indebted to the young Men's St. Patrick's Association for the honor of Mr. M'Gee's visit; and we hope to see such an attendance at the lectures as shall warrant them in undertaking future enterprises of a similar nature.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—In consequence of the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute being engaged for Monday night, Mr. D. M'Gee's first lecture has been postponed until Tuesday next; when we expect he will have a crowded audience.

As the Lecture night has thus been changed, we have been requested by the Secretary of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association to announce that their next monthly meeting has been postponed until Tuesday the 13th inst.

In reply to the TRUE WITNESS of the 19th ult., in which we denied the assertion of the other *Witness*, that the Sisters of Charity who lately left Montreal for Chili had been "made publicly to take a solemn vow of perpetual celibacy;" because—every one of the said Sisters had voluntarily offered herself for the work, and because it is a dishonest perversion of language to say that a person has been "made" to do, that which he or she has voluntarily, and without any external compulsion, undertaken to do—the *Montreal Witness* favors us with the following remarks:—

"We never stated, not even by implication, as our cotemporary affirms we did, that they had been compelled, against their will."

He admits too:—
That "it is quite possible, if not probable," that the Ladies themselves "wished to do what they have done; quite possible that if at the last moment, they

erty, to withdraw from the Order had been fairly proffered to them, they would have declined to avail themselves of it; but for all that there is nothing to show that they have not been 'made' to take the vows, and sever themselves for ever from their country and their friends."

Therefore, concludes the *Montreal Witness*, with his peculiar logic, although it is quite possible and probable that the Sisters of Charity aforesaid were volunteers, and therefore not "made" to take any particular engagements upon themselves—for to "make," when applied to persons, always necessarily implies compulsion, the overruling of one will, by another, and stronger will—yet as "there is nothing to show that they have not been made to take the vows," he, the *Montreal Witness*, is perfectly at liberty as an evangelical Christian, and as a professor of vital religion—one of the "unco Guid" in fact—to assert positively that the said Sisters "have been made" to take certain vows, and to contract certain engagements. And not only is he at liberty to assert this; but he also feels himself as in a manner constrained to evoke legislative interference to put a stop to such abominable priestly tyranny.

How, we wonder, would our cotemporary like to be subjected to a similar logical process? E.G.—"It is quite possible, nay it is highly probable," that the editor of the *Montreal Witness* was never detected picking a pocket, or cheating at cards—yet, as "there is nothing to show that the aforementioned evangelical gentleman has not been a pickpocket and a black-leg in his time," we, the TRUE WITNESS, are perfectly authorised to state publicly that he is both. If this process of reasoning were retorted upon the editor of the *Montreal Witness*, we cannot but think, dull as he is, that he would be alive to its injustice—and that he would cry out loudly against our conclusion, that he is a "thief and a black-leg," because "there is nothing to show the contrary"; although, at the same time, we are compelled to admit that it is very possible, nay probable, that he never dipped his fingers into his neighbors' pockets, or poked an ace up his sleeve, in the whole course of his valuable career.

It is a principle universally recognised, that every man has a right to be considered innocent until he is proved, or at least until there is reason to think that he is, guilty. In treating of Catholics however our honorable cotemporary reverses this golden rule; and invariably proceeds upon the assumption that every Priest or Nun is to be held guilty of every conceivable enormity, until his or her innocence shall have been shown. Nay, he does not even require any presumption, however slight, of their guilt, in order to bring in a verdict against them. Even in cases where it is not only "possible, but highly probable," that they are innocent, although there is not the slightest reason even for suspecting them, still they must be held and treated as guilty until it can be shown that they are not guilty, of the crimes which the conventicle lays to their charge.

To conclude—If the Sisters of Charity, to whom our cotemporary refers, have, as he says, "been made" to take the vows and other obligations required by the Church of all candidates for the religious life—then, as there can be nothing made without a maker, must some person have made these Sisters to act in the manner that they have done. Who then is this person? and what means has he employed to effect his purpose? These are questions to which—if the editor of the *Montreal Witness* were a gentleman, or if he so much as knew what is invariably expected from one who pretends to be a gentleman—he would feel it his duty to give a definite and unambiguous reply; failing in which, he would retract his scandalous accusation altogether.

Our readers will see with regret that F. Lucas, the talented editor of the *Tablet*, is dangerously ill; indeed it is feared that he is lying at the point of death. Of this gentleman's services in the cause of Catholicity, there can be no doubt; and although many Catholics may regret the attitude he has of late assumed towards his Bishops, and may look upon his mission to Rome—as on the part of a layman appealing against a decree of his ecclesiastical superiors which did not immediately affect himself—uncalled for, and as subversive of ecclesiastical discipline, we are sure that there is not one but will feel his loss as a serious calamity.

Whilst alluding to Mr. Lucas' abortive mission to Rome, we may mention that it is now asserted as certain that the Sovereign Pontiff is about to issue a decree, discountenancing the active interference of the Irish Clergy with political questions in which the rights of the Church are not involved; though we believe that it would be difficult to point out a single instance in which a Catholic priest in Ireland has ever taken a prominent part in politics, unless imperatively called upon so to do by the interests of religion. Almost every political question has a religious, as well as a secular side; and it is but reasonable that, when the interests of the Church are jeopardised by the action of the civil power, the Clergy should exercise their rights as citizens to ward off the threatened blow. For, in becoming a Priest, the individual loses none of his rights as a citizen.

We must suppose therefore that the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff is not to limit the influence of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland over their flocks; but to take an argument out of the mouths of the enemies of our religion; who constantly accuse the Church—in Ireland especially—of being a great political engine; more intent upon worldly aggrandisement, than upon winning souls; and denounce her as, in every country, the opponent of the civil power.—Though such an accusation scarce needs refutation—though the Church has always, and everywhere, approved herself the supporter of order, and the unflinching assertor of the duty of obedience, to legitimate authority—yet it is so often and so boldly re-

peated, that many Protestants believe that it must be true. To these, the action that His Holiness has been pleased to take in the internal affairs of Ireland, is a sufficient reply; and should, we think, convince every impartial person, that the Church discountenances, by every means in her power, the entanglement of her ministers with purely secular affairs.

It is said too—as yet we know not with how much of truth—that the forthcoming letter of the Pope will especially condemn all interference of the Clergy with the long-ruled question of "Tenant Right" in Ireland. "His Holiness," it is said, "cannot comprehend what portion of their Sacerdotal duties imposes on the Clergy the necessity of advocating the 'Socialistic' doctrine of 'Tenant Right.'" Over this announcement the *Times* chuckles prodigiously; pretending to find therein not only a condemnation of the doctrine itself, but of the conduct of the Irish Catholic Clergy—of whom, it is true, many of the most zealous and pure-minded, have openly declared their opinion, that the 'Tenant farmer in Ireland is entitled to legal protection against the extortion and rapacity of the Landlord; but none of whom have ever pretended that the particular measure—known as the "Tenant Right Bill"—was the only, or even the best means of conferring that necessary protection upon the tenant. Indeed, it was hardly to be expected that the Irish Catholic Clergy should witness unmoved the extermination of their flocks, and the expatriation of their people. And if, in consequence, they have raised their voices against the oppressor and spoiler of the poor, most assuredly in this they have not exceeded the limits of their duty, and most assuredly for this they have not merited, nor will they receive, the reproaches of the common Father of the Faithful. No doubt, when the Papal Rescript is before the world, we shall see that the enemies of the Irish Clergy have either falsified its language, or put upon it a construction which it is by no means intended to bear.

This seems the more probable from the conduct of His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of Ireland, towards the Clergy of his Archdiocese, as reported in the following extract from the *Galway Vindicator*—

"We have very sincere pleasure in announcing to our readers and the country the important fact that the Catholic Clergy of the Archdiocese of Armagh have, within the last few days, heard from the lips of the mild and truly illustrious Dr. Dixon, that they are at perfect liberty henceforth to act independently in political matters. A conference of the Clergy of this district was held on Tuesday, when the question was brought before his Grace by one of the Clergy, who, with others, represented the state to which misgovernment and bad laws would reduce the poor of the country, if the Priests of the Catholic Church should cease to defend them on all besetting occasions. After a good deal of conversation on the subject, his Grace made the above announcement, which, when it became known to a number of the laity in the town, gave the greatest satisfaction.

"The example thus judiciously and wisely given by the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland will, we have no doubt, be productive of immense good in other parts of the kingdom, where a fatal and mistaken policy, as regards the interests of the Irish Church and the people, has been practised. To forbid the Irish Priest taking part in questions interesting to the great bulk of the people of this country, came upon the public by surprise, and, completely confounded them. They could not understand why any Bishops sanctioned a proceeding which the enemies of their faith and nation had long sought to accomplish. "Through grief and through danger" the Priests and people had clung to each other. The foe tried almost every means to sever them, but he invariably failed; and to then see some of the Prelates of the land commanding the Priests to abandon the people, thus leaving the latter to shift for themselves, without their accustomed guides and advisers, caused the greatest pain in the public mind, and gave birth to the gloomiest foreboding respecting the future.

"The enemy rejoiced to see such a separation, and hence we have got no tenant right measure for the protection of the people. The harsh landlords were delighted, and whenever they could they raised the rent of land. The inhuman exterminator of the poor felt a gladness of heart he had never experienced before, because he knew when the Priest ceased to be the guardian and guide of his flock, he might use them as he thought proper. The emissary of Exeter Hall shouted with joy, for he was well aware that he would have a better chance of perverting the faith of the poor when the Priest became alienated from the people. In fact, the enemies of the Catholics of Ireland, both spiritual and temporal, felt that the fatal policy of severing the Priest from politics would leave the millions an easy prey to their plots and sinister design.

"Thank God they will be disappointed. We are certain the turning point in this painful work has arrived. The example given in this Archdiocese by the true successor of the great Saint Patrick will have its influence over Ireland, and we are certain it will give joy to many a despairing heart. Where the Priests and people have been severed they will be united again, and in that union there will be strength for the ancient Church to nobly battle against its inveterate enemies, and to sustain Ireland's rights and liberties against her numerous foes."

We copy the following obituary notice from the *Toronto Catholic Citizen* of the 26th ult.:

"DIED.—In Hamilton, on the 23rd inst., of typhus fever, Sister Alphonsus, of the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, aged 28 years. Sister Alphonsus was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and educated in the religious tenets of the Quakers. Having joined the Catholic Church, like many other converts, she determined to dedicate herself to God in a religious life. In accordance with this desire she entered the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the Convent at Philadelphia, on the 7th Oct., about the year 1849. She was one of the first four who came with our beloved Bishop to the Upper Province, and is the first who has departed hence to her eternal home. The rites of the Church were administered a week previous to her departure, after which she became deliri-

ous. Her remains will be interred in the Church at Hamilton, to day. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord!'"

We omitted mentioning last week that several of the Sisters of Charity, from the General Hospital, were escorted by the Rev. Father Connolly as far as Buffalo, on their way to Toledo in the United States; whither they have been invited by the Bishop of the diocese, in order to found an Orphan Asylum, and other charitable institutions of the same nature as those which we have the happiness to possess in Montreal. This is another fine opportunity for the *Montreal Witness* to exercise his ingenuity.

A correspondent, for whose opinion we have the highest respect, objects to us that, in noticing the coincidence betwixt the late victory of the Allies at Sebastopol, and that won by John Sobieski over the Turks before Vienna in 1683, we "seem to attribute the victory of the Allies over the Russians to the Name of Mary. . . . Such power"—he adds "the Blessed Virgin does not claim. She may intercede for us poor sinners; but to enter the field of battle, and like Bellona, rejoice in carnage, is unbecoming any Christian woman, much less the Mother of Mercy."

If our correspondent will do us the favor of referring to the article of which he complains, he will see that we attribute "the triumphant success which has crowned the Allied arms" to Him from whom cometh all blessings; but we add that, it is neither contrary to the faith of Catholics, nor presumptuous, to attribute that blessing to "the powerful prayers of her whom all the Faithful delight to honor as the *Help of Christians*." In this there is surely nothing derogatory to the honor of God; nothing that can be so interpreted as to make it seem that we attribute the victory to the "Name of Mary" instead of to Him Who alone giveth the victory, and to whom He will. Mary prays, and the Lord grants her prayers; this is all we ventured to insinuate, and this no Catholic can deny.

As to the impropriety of representing the Blessed Virgin, as interesting herself, Bellona like, in a field of carnage—we would also offer to our correspondent a few considerations, which we hope may have the effect of inducing him to somewhat modify his strictures upon the language of the TRUE WITNESS. Certainly, as he remarks, the Blessed Virgin is "Mother of Mercy;" but she is no less honored and invoked by the Faithful as "Our Lady of Victory;" and a solemn festival in honor of *Santa Maria de Victoria* has long been observed by the Catholic Church; having been instituted by the Pontiff of blessed memory, Pius V. to commemorate the glorious naval victory of Lepanto, won by the Allied Fleet under the orders of Don John of Austria, over the Turks, on Sunday the 7th October 1571; and which victory the Sovereign Pontiff attributed to the powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin—not deeming that by so doing he represented her as, Bellona like, "rejoicing in carnage." Perhaps in the conduct and language of Pius V. our correspondent may find an excuse for the language which he is inclined to condemn in the TRUE WITNESS; the more so, as all we presumed to say was, that the Catholic "need not be ashamed to confess 'his belief that the late victory over the hosts of heretical Russia may have been 'accorded at the intercession of her to whose prayers nothing will be refused, and whose Holy Name was in confidence invoked by our brave Allies.'" More than this we do not venture to say; less than this we can hardly say without, by implication, admitting that the invocation of that Name over the banners and arms of the French soldiers was a solemn mockery.

"Strolling" on Sundays—"with no intention of forming a matrimonial connection—a sinful and detestable habit," which, according to a writer in the *Christian Guardian*, prevails "to an astonishing degree" amongst the male and female Methodists of Upper Canada—is not the only immoral practice in which these sectaries indulge; nor is it the only way in which the worship of Almighty God amongst professing Christians is degraded by rites impure as those that of old defiled the obscene shrines of the Pagan deities. In the Methodist "Meeting House," or "Camp-Meeting," Bacchus has his votaries as well as Venus; and there, drinking and illicit grog selling seem to be practices that obtain to as "an astonishing degree," as does the "sinful and detestable habit of—strolling with no intention of forming a matrimonial connexion"—as the writer in the *Christian Guardian* delicately terms it.

We have, for instance, in the *Church*, the organ of the Anglican sect of Upper Canada, a letter from a "Citizen of London the Little"—who tells us that he was not only "favorably disposed to Methodism," but "indeed half one myself;" and who describes the abominations of which he was himself a witness at a Methodist "Camp Meeting" in the Township of Westminster, held about the end of September last. The writer says:—

"A few Sundays ago, I think, or last Sunday four weeks, a camp meeting was held about five miles from this city"—London—"in the township of Westminster—I drove out to the place. We found at the lowest calculation, two thousand persons encamped in the woods, who were listening to several preachers who addressed them from a platform. Numerous tents surrounded the portion of ground allotted for the purpose, in which coteries, and prayer meetings were held."

Presently he was accosted by some of the saints—"strollers" we suppose,

"Who promptly asked me 'to take something to drink.' This I at first refused, alleging that it was Sabbath day, and that of a 'certainly no intoxicating liquors' would be allowed upon the consecrated ground."

Their importunities however finally prevailed, and: "I went with them to a tent which stood about one hundred yards in rear of the speakers' platform; one of my friends asked for brandy, and it was promptly produced. I took a 'horn,' resolved never again to go to a 'Camp Meeting.'"

A good resolve, and which it would be well if all young men, and, above all, young girls would take and adhere to. Drinking, and "strolling" without matrimonial intentions, have been the ruin of thousands; and parents who desire to keep their sons sober, and their daughters chaste, should be very careful to keep them away from the "Meeting Houses" of Methodists and "Free Lovists"—whose religious exercises are evidently alluded to, and condemned by St. Paul himself in his first Epistle to the Corinthians—x., 7, 8,—

"Neither be ye idolaters as were some of them; as it is written—The people sat down to eat, and drink, and rose up to play. Neither let us commit fornication as some of them committed."

But what are the Police about? and how is it that, whilst in New York the meeting-houses of the "Free Lovists" are broken into by constables, the Methodists of Canada are allowed thus openly to carry on their immoral and illegal practices of "strolling" and sly grog selling? The authorities should look to it.

A letter appeared in the *Quebec Colonist* last week over the signature of "Wm. Cockell, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Regiment," in which the writer repudiated in a very coarse and ungentlemanly manner, the impeachment that the members of the "Montgomery Guard" had been invited to dinner by the Officers of the 16th Regiment, when on their visit to Quebec. It seems however that our Quebec cotemporary has been imposed upon by some silly but malicious fellow; for, in his issue of Saturday last, he informs us that Lieutenant-Colonel Cockell denies, upon his honor, the authorship of the letter in question, and disclaims both the manner and the opinions of the writer. We are glad to hear this; for certainly the letter that appeared as the gallant Colonel's composition in the *Colonist*, was not calculated to give the public a very high opinion of either the literary attainments, or the chivalrous sentiments, of officers in H. M. Service.

"KNOW-NOTHINGS" IN CANADA.—It would seem that some of these gentry must have crossed the frontier lately; for we read that on Friday last, about noon, the Parish Church at Beauport was broken into, and robbed of a considerable amount of property.

A friend wants to know—what is meant by "Free Love?" We reply in the words of Mr. G. Nichols, a deacon-ess, or something or another of this new Protestant sect. "Free Love" is:—

"An elevation of the preponderant sensuality, and a consecration of the whole love-nature, or life, to the development of all the faculties of men and woman to a wise paternity."

There—if our inquisitive friend can make anything out of that, he is a smart fellow, and welcome to keep it.

"PURGATORY OPENED TO THE FIFTY OF THE FAITHFUL." Ed. Duigan & Brother, New York.

A collection of prayers and meditations for every day of the month of November, published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. This little work will be found to contain much wholesome matter, profitable alike to the living and the dead.

The *Pilot*, on the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, takes occasion to remark on the peaceable disposition of the Quebecers:—

"We can hardly desire for the western metropolis a more peaceable time than its eastern rival has experienced during the last four years; and if the deliberations of the collective wisdom are as free from mob influence and pressure, we shall be bound to say that the people of the new metropolis have behaved exceedingly well. Further, we will say that, if at the end of the quadrennial term, when the West has had the fair-play its legislators have so stoutly contended for, there is as magnanimous a remembrance of the 'pledged faith,' and as stern a determination to keep it sacred, as there was last winter, we shall feel that Upper Canada has some claim to be considered just and honorable in its dealings with us. Four years are not interminable, and many of the present political actors will, no doubt, be upon the stage at their termination; in which case it may, perhaps, be the province of the *Pilot* to remind them of their fine speeches in respect of the understanding about alternating Seats of Government. We now put these remarks on record, thinking it quite within the range of probabilities that we may have to refer to them hereafter. Will our Upper Canada contemporaries, now that they have secured their object, be pleased to reiterate their determination to keep the arrangement intact?"

FIRE.—The woodwork, scaffolding, &c., connected with one of the piers of the "Victoria Bridge" was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, and was as we learn, destroyed. The work was undoubtedly the act of an incendiary. It is worthy of remark that this is the fourth consecutive Sunday upon which fires, more or less disastrous, have broken out; a contemporary trusts that the city authorities will investigate the matter immediately. We trust that a vigilant police will trace the perpetrators immediately, and investigate the matter afterwards.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Birth. In this city, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Terrence Maguire, of a son.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following gratifying announcement:—"We are happy to announce that her Majesty the Empress has just entered the fifth month of her pregnancy. The health of her Majesty is excellent."

The following official announcement has been published:—Paris, Oct. 7.—The government of the Emperor has seen with deep regret the publication of a letter on the subject of the government of Naples, which might tend to induce a belief that the policy of the Emperor, instead of being frank and loyal, as it is and always has been, with respect to foreign governments, might favor, underhand, certain pretensions which the government emphatically disavows, under whatever form they may be manifested.

THE SOUND DUES.—The French Government is of opinion that the question of the Sound dues is not merely a private matter between Denmark and the United States, but that it assumes a general European character, and can only be settled by a congress of all nations.

The exiled Archbishop of Turin, Monseigneur Franzoni, is at present staying in Paris.

CLASS HATREDS IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent says:—From a thousand causes, class hatreds in this country, instead of tending towards diminution, only grow more bitter every day. I will give you an anecdote which happened to myself yesterday. You may have seen copied from the French papers an incident which occurred about a fortnight since. A gentleman, overcharged by a coachman, applied to the police, and the coachman was condemned to refund. He did so; but whilst paying what he had fraudulently obtained with one hand, he, with the other, shot dead the person he had to pay it to. The coachman is of course to be tried for murder. His name is Collignon; that of his victim, M. Jugé. Well, yesterday I had taken one of these carriages, called *romises*, and during a couple of hours had every reason to be satisfied with the coachman, who was civil, obliging, and honest-looking. Whilst waiting at a friend's door, I engaged in conversation with him, and asked him if he knew Collignon. His whole countenance changed. "Know him?" said he; "of course I know him—we all know him." "Well," replied I, "and a precious rascal he is." The man looked me as steadily in the face as I did him, and very deliberately answered: "We don't think so; we are getting every day more determined against the upper set (*la haute*), and I can tell you, there is not one of us who is not ready for to do what Collignon did." He then began to tell me the story in his way, defending the assassin. But the great accusation he brought against the unfortunate M. Jugé was, that he was "a rich and influential man of the present moment (*un riche influent d'aujourd'hui*), decorated," he added, with an expression of indescribable contempt—his version was (I give it you in his own words), "that M. Jugé, for the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* to which he had no right, applied to the prefecture de police, where naturally he got all he wanted, and left to the coachman no choice but vengeance, which he was perfectly right to take." I cannot, however, repeat to you the expressions he lavished on the authorities and "public functionaries." I was struck with his constant repetition of "Ah! les riches influents d'aujourd'hui!" The day will come, depend upon it, when we shall show them what we think of them; and God knows they won't have stolen the punishment they'll get." The conversation interested me the more, that the man was, out of this one subject, a mild-spoken, polite-mannered man, and who, when I came to pay him, took his fare scrupulously, and with a disposition to reckon rather under than over his time. In every part of France this feeling of class hatred, of which most people here are pretty well aware, is, by the fear it inspires, stimulating all kinds of associations, with a view to staving off the alimentary crisis.

SPAIN.

The spoliators of the Church in Spain are evidently beginning to feel the twitches of conscience. On some occasion they have listened to the voices of reason and religion, and consented to spare, at least for a time, some of the noble and ancient convents, once the glory of Spain. The Archbishop of Saragossa, a venerable old man of eighty-four years, noble in blood, of exalted piety, and laden with honors, and merit, and undeserved sorrows, has just addressed a touching letter to the Minister of Justice in favor of the oppressed communities. To the firm and authoritative voice of the Bishop, have been added the humble and earnest supplications of the Religious Confraternities, the remonstrances of the municipal bodies, and we may add the ill-suppressed murmurs and angry threats of an oppressed nation. Spain is thoroughly Catholic, and the proud heroic hearts of the Moslem Moors have revolted at the piteous sight of starving Monks and weeping Nuns, the victims of heretical rapacity. In the presence of so much and such unexpected opposition *Espartero* trembles, and is evidently afraid to push things to the extremity. Happy it is for his country that her Bishops are so staunch, and her people so steady to the Faith. Had King Henry VIII. had such men to encounter as the excellent Bishop of Saragossa and other Spanish Prelates, heresy would never have prevailed in England, and 5,000,000 of Englishmen would not be now, as Lord Shaftesbury says there are, members of no religious body and frequenters of no church.

ITALY.

The *Times* says:—It seems certain that the differences between the King of Naples and the British and French Governments are amicably arranged. The allies, who have no wish to throw a firebrand into the miserable structure of despotism raised up by

King Ferdinand, have been content, as we have before announced, with the dismissal of M. Mazza, and now it appears that Austria has thought it prudent to interfere, and to urge some sort of concession on the part of the blind and infatuated monarch whose throne was in such danger. We have therefore observed with extreme satisfaction a communicated paragraph in the *Moniteur* disavowing in the strongest terms the party which had made use of the Emperor Napoleon's name to encourage its supporters. The French Government thus declares that the advocates of a Murat dynasty have nothing to hope from its favor or connivance, and that the established family need fear no foreign assistance to rival pretensions. King Ferdinand may consider a crisis in his life to have passed, and, though it may be bitter to him to dismiss from his counsels so congenial a spirit as M. Mazza, and to listen to the unwonted tones of liberal politicians he may rejoice at his escape, if he has appreciated the past danger.

The *Opinione* of Turin says:—"The Austrian government has seized on the property possessed in Lombardy by the religious corporations suppressed in Piedmont. Austria bases her conduct on what the Sardinian government did when Joseph II. abolished the convents, and monasteries, without bearing in mind that at that period a *bona fide* abolition was effected, which is not the case at present. The Sardinian cabinet is discussing the question with Austria on legal grounds."

GERMANY.

A letter from Berlin states that preparations are being made at the Russian embassy for the reception of a member of the imperial family, and it is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas, on his return from the southern provinces, is to proceed to that city to visit the Prussian court, and to invite the King to Warsaw.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Austrians are, it appears, quitting the frontiers of Wallachia, to take up their winter quarters in the towns in the interior. A letter in the *Presse d'Orient* states that they have recently received large supplies of munitions of war.

In some places on the Austrian military frontiers one-fifth of the entire population has been carried off by the cholera, and in the village of Lukovdol one-third of the inhabitants fell victims to the disease.

The *Daily News* has published the following letter, dated Berlin, October 6:—

"Many rumors are afloat respecting certain diplomatic communications which have recently been made by Austria and Prussia to the Western Powers; but they are so highly characteristic of the policy of the German powers, Prussia more especially, as to deserve general attention. Austria has been the first to try again the part of mediator. Baron Prokesch was sent to Paris on a special mission for that purpose. The Emperor Napoleon, believing in the Austrian alliance with superstitious tenacity, ordered Count Walewski to enter into 'pourparlers' with the Austrian plenipotentiary. They were rather short. Austria declared that she was willing to accept the occidental interpretation of the third point, and to give a formal expression of the same in an ultimatum to the court of St. Petersburg. But the four points have at last got a fifth brother, and Austria has not yet made up her mind how to treat this new offspring. No doubt the Austrian Government knew beforehand that the mission of Baron Prokesch would have no result whatever, and its only intention was to elicit from the French cabinet some facts as to the further intentions of the allies. Prussia acted nearly in the same way. On the 17th of last month instructions were sent to Count Bernstorff, and Count Hatsfeld, ordering them to inquire if the Western Powers did not think the present moment fit for a renewal of negotiations for peace. The King himself supported these diplomatic proceedings by a direct communication to the Emperor Napoleon. A confidential agent assured the Emperor of the *bonnes dispositions* of Prussia towards the western powers. But western diplomacy had had too many warnings to place much faith in such assurances. The French cabinet regarded them as made only in the service—perhaps, indeed, by the command—of Russia, in order to lame the military progress of the victorious allies, and to entice them again into the labyrinth of a second edition of the Vienna conference. Being once on their guard, the western powers soon found out that in the present instance they had still more reason for mistrusting Prussia than on former occasions. The fact is that Prussia had given a most signal proof of infamous falsehood. With the most perfect consciousness of what she was doing, she had played a double game. The same government which sent assurances of friendship to Paris, made at the same time a serious attempt to withdraw Austria entirely from the western alliance. I cannot yet positively affirm that a similar confidential appeal has been made to the Emperor Francis Joseph as to the Emperor Napoleon, but the fact is, that a confidential communication was made at Vienna to the following effect:—That at last the time was come to impose some limit to that 'unjust war,' by an armed neutrality of Austria, Prussia, and the German empire, and that, in case of need, a Russian army would be at the disposal of the neutral powers. Such, I repeat, were the propositions of Prussia. It is clear of how great an importance they were. An armed neutrality of the whole of middle Europe would enable Russia to concentrate all her forces on the south, and might even entitle her to hope that the offensive war of the western alliances would expire in time of inanition. Strange to say, Austria has declined the Prussian propositions, and has, moreover, hastened to denounce them to the western powers. When the double-dealing policy of the Christian King was thus proved, the lying suggestions of his

agents were no longer listened to. The faith and wisdom of the Prussian Government have sunk to the lowest ebb, and it is to be hoped that, when these facts—for such they are—become publicly known at home, neither excuse nor apology will be any longer wanted for the sharp language Sir Alexander Mallet has used against the Prussian Government, unless, indeed, English morality has assumed the same low standard as that of his Protestant Majesty."

THE BALTIC.

UMEA, September 25.—The blockading squadron are beginning to have hard work, and find it difficult to maintain their stations in the teeth of the severe gales that come down from the mountains in the north, and sweep the Gulf of Bothnia with great violence. The ships often look in here to supply themselves with fresh provisions and hear the news. Six vessels are now cruising along the coast of Finland, between Bjorneborg and Christinenstad. On the 18th instant, the Dragon made a lucky hit, for, appearing unexpectedly off Haddigarne, opposite the islands of Quarken, she fell in with and captured a flotilla of Russian merchantmen, consisting of seventeen vessels of different rigs and sizes, one of which contained 1,000 tons of rye, part of which was distributed amongst the other ships, and the rest thrown overboard.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Penaud, dated Nar-gen, October 2nd renders an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia by the corvette d'Assas and the English steamers Tartar and Harrier. These vessels captured 11 Russian vessels anchored at Bjornabod, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the fords. Those prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DUNAMUNDE AND BULLEN.—RIGA, Sept. 29.—As the season is getting so far advanced, without our seeing anything of the allied fleets, we were beginning to think there would be no bombardment this year, when yesterday morning an early hour the inhabitants of this city were suddenly awakened by a loud and severe cannonade. It appears that during the night eight British men-of-war—four line-of-battle ships, a frigate, and three corvettes—had approached our coast unperceived, and at day-break opened their fire upon our batteries at Dunamunde, the mouth of the Duna. The bombardment was kept up for nearly three hours, without, however, inflicting much damage on the batteries, except dismounting a few guns; after which the hostile squadron stood off to the westward, and took up a position opposite the colony of Bullen, situated at the mouth of one of the channels of the Duna. Here they opened a heavy fire on the batteries, which was but feebly answered by the Russian artillerymen. This second bombardment lasted for two hours, and the damage done was considerably more important than at Dunamunde. About noon the ships drew off altogether, and disappeared in a north-easterly direction. Intelligence has this day been received here of a similar hostile visit at Old Salis, a small town situated at the mouth of the river Salis, about 50 miles higher up the coast.

RUSSIA.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse*, writing on the 29th September, says:—"Since the whole of the Court quitted our capital, and the principal ministers accompanied the Emperor to Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete uncertainty and melancholy sadness prevail; and it is at St. Petersburg especially that the boyards most manifest their discontent. Reviews and parades cherished their warlike ardor. These have ceased, and the absence of the high functionaries, civil and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the nobles at leisure to consider the difficulty in which Russia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their discouragement, which manifest itself openly in their words. Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets pass more easily from hand to hand, and cherish these melancholy feelings. The discontent, it is impossible to deny, has reached the lowest classes of the population, and the peasants are now seeking to escape the conscription. This is not all. A practice which has been rare in the Russian army is extending itself on a large scale. I mean the desertion of soldiers, which has become so marked that the government has considered it necessary to adopt measures and apply penalties which are quite unusual against those who desert their colors."

It is said that the contract for the supply of £5,000,000 of gold to Russia has been accepted by a well-known house at Amsterdam, in connection with a London firm of high standing.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th Sept. in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is not surprising after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our batteries and the courage of our troops, and that all those who can do so should hasten to quit the town."

THE NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.—The idea of creating a new steam navy at Nicolaieff, to replace the Black Sea fleet so ingloriously sunk and destroyed at Sebastopol, pompously announced by the Russian organs, seems likely to prove a failure, for it cannot remain a secret that the resources of the country are not of a nature to admit of ships of war being built with the celerity so desirable. There are no stores of dry and seasoned timber at Nicolaieff suitable for ship-building. Whenever a stock is required the Minister makes a contract with some favorite, or whoever pays him the most handsome bribe, who makes an advantageous sub-contract, and thus the affair may pass through the hands of ten or a dozen different persons, each of whom makes a pretty picking of a government contract; and when at length

the timber is floated down the Dnieper from up the country, it is found to be quite green, full of sap, and generally cut at the wrong time of the year; consequently, perfectly worthless, and totally unfit for immediate use. The Emperor's ship-builders at Nicolaieff may celebrate the presence of their sovereign by laying down the keel of a 131-gun ship, to compete with the Royal Albert; but the day of its completion is far distant. But at Nicolaieff the Emperor will have an opportunity of visiting the extensive naval hospitals, crowded at this moment with the last remnants of the sailors that manned his Black Sea fleet, on which he prided himself so much, and which now belong to the genus of the "Russian Invalides."

UNITED STATES.

Mr. George Hobart Doane, whose conversion to the Catholic faith we have lately noticed, sailed last week for Europe. He goes to pursue ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris. The rumor in some of the papers that Mr. Doane was a married man is not correct.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The members of this religious order have recently adopted an entirely new dress. Their attire has always been black, but, at the instance of their superiors, they now wear a dark grey robe and a white linen hood, with a long loopecape of the same material and color, which renders them quite noticeable on the streets. However much Protestants may object to the whole monastic system, they must respect the heroic devotion to the sick and needy which has ever characterized the "Sisters of Charity." The Lady Superior of the institution in this city, by her commanding figure, natural gifts, and varied and extensive acquirements, may be justly termed a "respectable woman." She is a native of Maryland, and belongs, we learn, to one of the most cultivated and opulent families of that State.—*Boston Transcript*.

We have daily information of a vast movement of the Irish population from the cities to the country, from the east to the west, from one lake shore to the other. Although, in common with other and higher interests, we personally suffer a temporary loss, by these vast transigrations, we can, and do, most heartily congratulate the individuals, society, and the Church, on the prospect of seeing, within a few years, a conservative and religious proprietary, so interwoven with the fabric of the new States, as that it will be impossible for fanaticism, under any of its forms, to throw their weight into the fast filling scale of social and political delusion.—*American Celt*.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.—An Englishman in Louisville, Ky., in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, placed a candle in each pane of glass in his front windows. The act was no sooner noised about than a crowd of Russian sympathisers gathered in front of the house and made some demonstrations which compelled the enthusiastic friend of the allies to put up his shutters and have a private illumination inside.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE FREE-LOVE PRISONERS.—It is finally proved, as we suspected it would be, that the interruption of a public meeting over Taylor's Saloon the other evening, was a deliberate outrage, and nothing else. A captain of the police undertook to impose his own standard of morality upon a collection of people lawfully assembled, and peaceably behaved, and dragged three or four of them to prison, under the pretence of asserting the rights of a drunken intruder who went there with the evident intention of making a disturbance. Justice Osborn concluded the examination of the parties and witnesses yesterday, and finally decided that the arrests were "unlawful and unwarranted."

The people of Georgia, by a vote of 44,964 to 27,668, have decided against the removal of the seat of government from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

AFFLICTING.—A terrible instance of the suffering caused by Post Office mismanagement or robbery, happened recently at St. Louis. A man who went thence to Texas, to return immediately, found some profitable business which would detain him several months, and therefore wrote to his wife, inclosing one hundred and fifty dollars for her present wants. The letter never reached her, and being, with her five children, turned out of her home for non-payment of rent, and driven to despair by the idea that her husband had deserted her, she drowned herself and youngest child in the Mississippi. The unhappy husband and father, receiving no answer to his letter, returned to St. Louis to find himself a widower, and his children supported by public charity. The Postmaster who stole that one hundred and fifty dollars will have a fearful account to settle with a department, the Head of which it is impossible to cheat or deceive.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT CASE. Hertz, convicted in Philadelphia of being engaged in enlisting recruits in this country for the British army, made a statement to the Court, the substance of which is thus reported in the *Ledger*:—"Hertz said he was induced to go to Washington to see Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, who conversed with him on the subject of enlisting recruits in the United States for the British army; that depots were to be established in Canada for their reception; he had not then sufficient authority from his home government, but expected shortly to receive full instructions from Lord Clarendon. Hertz went to Washington subsequently on two other occasions, to see Mr. Crampton on the subject. In reply to questions from Hertz in relation to the law on the subject, Mr. Crampton replied:—"First, that the law was very lax; and secondly, that if anything should happen, the British government would not allow any one to suffer who had been engaged in assisting them in furnishing the men." "I replied that 'the popular voice is against this matter;' but Mr. Crampton said: 'Never mind about the popular voice; if a house in Liverpool fails, the whole United States trembles.'"

"Hertz, in concluding his statement, says: 'All that I did in procuring and sending men to Halifax for the Foreign Legion, was done by the advice and recommendation of Mr. Crampton, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Mathew. I was employed by Mr. Howe, and acted as his agent, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Crampton and Mr. Mathew. Mr. Mathew knew of both the expeditions I sent. He approved and encouraged me in sending them away. He encouraged me by his advice and counsel, and in giving me the money to send them away.'"

A MAN PREVENTED FROM BURNING THE DEAD BODY OF HIS WIFE.—The *Milwaukee American* says that the city was thrown into the greatest excitement on the 19th ult., by an attempt of a man there to burn the dead body of his wife.

The story was as follows: A Russian by the name of Pfeil married a woman who was a Brahmin in belief. He was possessed of wealth, and both were persons of culture. She sickened and died, and requested, according to the faith of her fathers, that her body should be burned. Pfeil had collected sixteen cords of wood, arranged it properly, and was about to perform the deed, when news of the fact was circulated, creating intense excitement. Sheriff Conover proceeded at once to Pfeil's house, and forbade the act. The Russian asserted his right and duty to be, to burn the body of his wife. "No law forbids," said he, "my religion commands; I will do it." The body was in its shroud, the torches prepared, all was ready to place it on the funeral pyre. "Let it be borne to its place," continued the Russian; "there is no law against it in Wisconsin. But the Sheriff took possession of the body, ordered a coffin, and made preparations for its Christian burial. The crowd grew and thronged round the house. Alarmed or afraid to persist, Pfeil gave his consent to a Christian burial. "You may order or have what ceremonies you please over the body," said Sheriff Conover. "Gentlemen," replied Pfeil, "it makes no difference with us, if we cannot go on in our own way." Thereupon the body was buried.

LIVER COMPLAINT, OF TEN YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE USE OF ONLY TWO BOXES OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

New York, August 2, 1853.
This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief; I was at last induced to try DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best LIVER OR GENERAL ANTIBILIOUS PILLS ever offered to the public.
MRS. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivington street.
P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.
Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 10

A NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH DICTIONARY, THE BEST PUBLISHED.
SPIERS AND SURENNE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

NEWLY COMPOSED FROM THE FRENCH DICTIONARIES OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY, LAVEAUX, BOISTE, BESCHERELLE, LANDAIS, ETC., AND FROM THE ENGLISH DICTIONARIES OF JOHNSON, WEBSTER, WORCESTER, RICHARDSON, &c.

CONTAINING A GREAT NUMBER OF WORDS NOT FOUND IN OTHER DICTIONARIES, AND GIVING
1. All the words of both languages now in use, as well as those, now obsolete, but employed by the earlier classic writers;—2. The principal terms connected with navigation and military tactics, the sciences, the arts, manufactures and trade, especially those contained in the Dictionary of the French Academy;—3. The compounds of words that most frequently occur, particularly such as are not literally translated;—4. The various equivalents of the words in their logical order, separated by numbers;—5. Short sentences and expressions illustrating such acceptations as present any difficulty to the student;—6. The modifications which the meanings of words undergo, on the addition of adjectives, prepositions, adverbs, etc.;—7. The principal idioms and familiar phrases;—8. The prepositions used after verbs, adjectives, etc.;—9. The irregularities of verbs, of adjectives, of the plurals of nouns, etc.;—10. Signs distinguishing between the literal and figurative use of words, showing whether they are antiquated or rarely employed, and the style to which they belong.
Followed by a complete Vocabulary of the Names and Places and Persons, Mythological and Classical, Ancient and Modern.

BY A. SPIERS, Professor of English at the National College of Bonaparte (Paris) and the National School of Civil Engineers, etc.

Carefully revised, corrected, and enlarged, with the pronunciation of each word according to the system of Surenne's pronouncing dictionary; together with the irregular parts of all the irregular verbs, in alphabetical order; the principal French synonyms; important additional definitions, illustrations, idioms, phrases, and grammatical remarks; and four thousand new words of general literature, and modern science and art.

BY G. P. QUACKENBOS, A.M. Royal 8vo., 1317 pages. Bound in Sheep, 15s; half Morocco, 17s 6d. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. Montreal, Oct. 25, 1855.

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

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

40 Gross	Job's Tears' Prayer Beads,	per gross,	11 3	
50 "	Common Brass "	do. do.	13 9	
30 "	do. "	do. do.	15 0	
30 "	Small Glass "	do. per dozen,	2 6	
25 "	Middle Size Brass Wire Prayer Beads,	with Medals,	per dozen,	3 6
20 "	Large Size "	do. "	5 0	
20 "	Very Large Size "	do. "	5 7 1/2	
15 "	Small Cocoa "	do. "	5 0	
10 "	Middle Size "	do. "	5 7 1/2	
10 "	" " White "	do. "	6 3	
10 "	" " Red Cocoa Beads "	do. "	8 0	
5 "	" " " "	do. "	8 9	
6 "	" " " "	do. "	12 6	
4 "	" " " "	do. "	21 3	

FINE PRAYER BEADS, STRUNG ON SILVER WIRE, WITH SILVER MEDALS, CROSSES, &c.
At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c., &c.:—
At 3s 1/4, 3s 9d, 4s 4 1/2, 5s, 6s 3d, 6s 10 1/2, 7s 6, 8s 9d, 10s, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s 3d 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s.
Crosses of Ebony, with silver mountings, at from 1s 3d to 30s, according to size.
Ebony Crosses, with brass mountings, at from 9d to 15s.—
One Case of Parisian Marble Statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, at from 4d to 15s.

STATUES FOR CHURCHES FROM MUNICH JUST RECEIVED.
A splendid Statue of St. PATRICK, beautifully colored, over 5 feet high, price £25.
A beautiful Statue of the QUEEN OF HEAVEN—5 feet high—£18 15s.
An elegant Statue of the BLESSED VIRGIN, with the INFANT JESUS in her arms, about 3 feet 8 inches, £15.
D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, June 21, 1855.

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

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

THE FURNITURE is entirely new, and of superior quality.
THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.
HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF WILLIAM TYNAN, about 15 years old, who left Quebec about five weeks ago. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, William Tynan, Champlain Street, Quebec; or the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Seminary, Montreal.

NEW BOOK. BERTHA; OR, THE POPE & THE EMPEROR. An Historical Tale. BY WILLIAM BERNARD M'CABE, Author of Florine, a Catholic History of England, &c.

THIS book has gone through many editions in England and Ireland, and will meet with a rapid sale in America. It makes a book of about 600 pages. Price 75 cents. Brownson, in his Review for October, 1854, thus speaks of it: "This is an historical romance, designed to vindicate the character of St. Gregory the Seventh by portraying the real character of Henry the Fourth of Germany. It is a specimen, and a favorable specimen, of the class of works we wish to see multiplied among us. It is interesting, and really meritorious as a romance, and it is highly instructive as a work, illustrating a much misrepresented period of history. We most cordially and earnestly commend it to our readers, and we are most happy to learn that an American edition of it may soon be expected from a Catholic publisher in this city. Its author is one of the first and most meritorious literary men in Ireland, a vigorous writer, and a Catholic after our own heart."

AYLMER CATHOLIC ACADEMY. HEAD MASTER: MR. P. FITZGERALD, A Graduate of Navan College, Ireland; ASSISTANT TEACHER: MR. PERIARD.

THIS Institution will be open on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the reception of Pupils. The following are the Branches taught, viz:—The Latin, Greek, French and English Languages, in all their departments. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy and Rhetoric. TERMS—Moderate, and can be known on application to the Head Master. Aylmer, 16th October, 1855.

CENTRE OF FASHION! MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, 85 McGill Street, 85 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, his splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! The services of RANGOUR, the celebrated CUTTER, having been secured, a grand combination of Fashion and Elegance, together with a Correct Fit, will characterize the Custom Department. September 20.

SOMETHING NEW!! PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE," WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 42, McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market.

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP, in magnificent style, the above Establishment; and are now prepared to offer Greater Bargains than any House in Canada. Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman to Mr. GRAYBILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Establishment with their patronage. N.B.—Remember, the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street. Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy. PATTON & BROTHER. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?

EVERY one must admit that the above indispensable article, WELL MADE and SCIENTIFICALLY CUT, will wear longest and look the neatest. To obtain the above, call at BRITT'S (Montreal Boot and Shoe Store), 164 Notre Dame Street, next door to D. & J. Sadler, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, where you will find a SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK TO SELECT FROM. The entire work is manufactured on the premises, under careful supervision.

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

A NEW WORK BY MRS. SADLER. JUST PUBLISHED—"THE BLAKES AND FLANAGANS," a Tale for the Times; by Mrs. J. SADLER, author of "Willy Burke," "Alice Riordan," "New Lights, or Life in Galway," &c. &c.; 12 mo., 400 pages, with a fine engraving; muslin, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 7 1/2. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. September 18.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises, 288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

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

AS OUR NEW GOODS Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very SMALL PROFIT. In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. M. C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock. All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Price need be offered. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 232.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY. AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of successfully superintending, Mr. ANDERSON would respectfully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character. References: Rev. Canon LEACH, McGill College. Col. D'URBAN and PITCHARD. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Glass Room, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street. Sept. 6.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL. THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefits of the country air. The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15. French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20. Music, per annum, 40. Use of Piano, per annum, 8. Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. Rev. P. REILLY, President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO duly qualified TEACHERS, for the Parish of St. Bridget, County of Bouville, capable of TEACHING the French and English languages grammatically, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct will be required. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at St. Bridget. W. MURRAY, Sec. and Treasurer. St. Bridget, 5th September, 1855.

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



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.



YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION. COURSE OF LECTURES.

A COURSE of THREE LECTURES will be delivered before this Association by Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq.

ON MONDAY, THE 5TH, WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH, AND FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF NOV. NEXT, At EIGHT o'clock each Evening.

The First Lecture will be delivered at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL. The Second and Third Lectures will be delivered at the MECHANICS' HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES' ST.

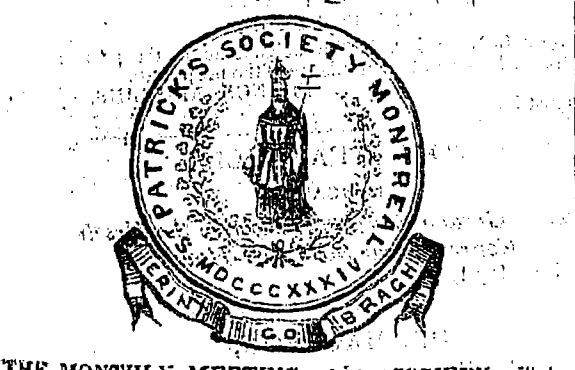
SUBJECT: "Irish History as a Key to Irish Destiny in the XIX. Century."

ADMISSION—To each Lecture, 1s 3d. Tickets may be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Sadler & Co.; of Members of Committee; and at the door on the Evenings of the Lectures. Montreal, 26th Oct., 1855.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

THE usual MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. It is particularly requested that the members be punctual in attendance, as printed copies of the proposed By-Laws will be ready for distribution. By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Secretary. Nov. 2.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order, T. C. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. Nov. 2.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for commodity names (Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.), units (per minot, per bush, etc.), and prices for Oct. 30, 1855.

SADLIER & CO'S. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW WORK, BY MRS. SADLIER.

JUST PUBLISHED, "THE BLAKES AND FLANIGANS." A Tale illustrative of Irish Life in the United States.

Although this Work has only been published a few weeks, the first edition of two thousand copies have already been sold.

"In its permanent and corrected form, we wish 'The Blakes and Flanigans' a place in every household, and we could not wish an Irish household a better guide, or a more accurate social chart, of the dangers and temptations with which they especially have to combat in this state of society."

"We earnestly hope it may find a place in every Catholic household, and that it may be carefully read by every Catholic father and mother in the Province."—True Witness.

"We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this Work, which, like all Mrs. Sadlier's writings, can be read with interest and profit."—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

"Mrs. Sadlier has been the successful authoress of several pleasing stories published heretofore, and we have no doubt, that the Work the Sadliers have just published will add to her reputation."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

"Independent, however, of the principle which it inculcates, the story is interesting and well-told, and is of a nature to please persons of all creeds and countries. Like all other Works of the Sadliers, the typographical execution is splendid."—Toronto Herald.

"We can assert that it is one of the most useful books of the day, and the most pertinent to the circumstances in which we are now placed with regard to religious education."—Toronto Catholic Citizen.

"The accomplished Authoress has put the Catholics of America under a strong obligation by this most excellent Work, the best ever written by her. We wish it to be wide spread."—Buffalo Catholic Sentinel.

"The tale is well written and graphically told, and maintains the high position Mrs. Sadlier has already attained in the world of letters."—Montreal Pilot.

NEW EDITIONS:

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools and Families published, is the

"DOCTRINAL AND SPIRITUAL CATECHISM," By the Rev. Pere Collet, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

This is considered by competent judges as the most complete, and at the same time, the most concise Catechism of the Christian Religion and of Scripture History that has yet been offered to the public.

We know that this work requires only to be known to secure for it a very wide circulation. In order to place the work within the reach of every person, we have determined to put it at the following prices.

"NEW LIGHTS; OR, LIFE IN GALWAY." A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo. Cloth, 2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s.

The Six Volumes of the Library published, are the most interesting as well as the most useful Catholic Books yet issued from the American Press.

FABIOLA; OR, THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 2s 9d; gilt, 5s.

The Press of Europe, and America are unanimous in praise of this work. We give a few extracts below:

"Eminently popular and attractive in its character, 'Fabiola' is in many respects one of the most remarkable works in the whole range of Modern Fiction. The reader will recognize at once those characteristics which have ever sufficed to identify one illustrious pen."—Dublin Review.

"Worthy to stand among the highest in this kind of literature."—Catholic Standard.

"Were we to speak of 'Fabiola' in the strong terms our feelings would prompt, we should be deemed extravagant by those who have not read it. It is a most charming book, a truly popular work, and alike pleasing to the scholar and general reader."—Brownson's Review.

"We would not deprive our readers of the pleasure that is in store for them from the perusal of 'Fabiola'; we will therefore refrain from any further extracts from this truly fascinating work. We know, in fact, no book which has, of late years, issued from the press; so worthy of the attention of the Catholic reader as 'Fabiola.' It is a most charming Catholic story, most exquisitely told."—True Witness.

THE LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI; Blessed Lucy of Narni; Dominica of Baradise; and Anne De Montmorency, Solitary of the Pyrenees. By Lady Fullerton. With an Essay on the Miraculous Life of the Saints, by J. M. Capes, Esq. 12mo., cloth, extra, 2s 6d; gilt, 3s 9d.

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