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HOW THE WAR GOES. (From the Nation.)

All that will and skill could hitherto accomplish has been attempted by the Allied Diplomatists at Vienna, without apparently advancing the peace negotiations a single stage; and indeed the most sanguine red-tapist of them all seems now to retain but little faith in the delusive promises of the Czar. But in the meantime the deadly struggle before Sebastopol proceeds in all its terrible reality.

Before presenting our usual narrative of the siege, here is a racy, original letter from a non-commissioned

officer of the gallant 88th :-- :

"Camp before Sebastopol, 22nd Dec., 1854. "Dear Frank-I hope that yourself and Mary Anne are still well and strong, and that Susan, my aunt, and the children, are in the same state. Jam, I thank God, in good health still, and without a scratch, except what I may blame myself for, as scratching here is fashionable, for, was any one charitable enough to erect a scratching-post here, they would

soon receive as many prayers as did the Duke of Argyll. I did not intend to write to you till I should do so from Sebastopol, but the siege is going on to slowly, that it is not easy to say, with any degree of certainty, when it is likely to terminate; however, I hope it shall be soon, suddenly, and on our part triumphantly. I shall first give you a slight sketch of what I saw at. Inkermann, but to give any general details I cannot, nor could any one personally engaged in it, but, of course, you have seen them from many sources. We were, by half an hour, the first regiment of our brigade who were started to work, at about seven o'clock of a dark, hazy morning, and after nearly an hour's march, if trotting and sliding through mud may be so called, we found ourselves gaining the brow of a hill, straggling through thick and high brushwood to where we were told there:was a body of French, but which turned out to be an immense column of Russian infantry, who, as we emerged from the bush within forty yards of them, poured a deadly volley of musketry into us, and down we were smashed in dozens. The men in rear as they charged up were met by a similar salute .-We slapped some shot into them, and then retired, as it was impossible to reform within twenty or thirty yards of such an overwhelming force, and so many of ours were knocked over. As we retired, we closed on our Colonel (Jeffries) who was the last to retire, and remained in the centre as a rallying point; and when the remnant was collected together we were turned on them again. There the uphill commenced in earnest. Many of the Russians were dose to our ranks, even when we were retiring .-Then began some bayonetting, a trifle of knuckling, with several other ingenious methods of knocking the souls out of each other. Fortunately for us a part of the 77th arrived in support of us, and with their very timely assistance we managed to get a glimpse of the backs of our late acquaintances. We were unable to do them much harm in their retreat, as our ammunition was expended, and we were much jaded after being the previous 24 hours under heavy rain in the trenches, and not having tasted a drop of grog, nor even a drop of water after our return from them until we were turned out for the day's business .-After this affair we had to occupy the brow of a hill directly opposite to and under the fire of two Russian batteries, one on our left and another on our front; but being without a round in our pouches, we were ordered by a staff officer to retire to the opposite side of the hill, where we would be sheltered from the enemy's fire; but meeting General Caurobert and staff, we were desired to re-occupy our old ground, as he said, to "show a front." This ground we occupied between five and six hours under a hurricane of shot and shell, which tore the ground into furrows around us, killing and wounding many, part of which time we had not a round in our pouches;but when we did get it, I think we made tolerable. use of it amongst the enemy's artillery, which was about seven or eight hundred yards from us. At about five o'clock in the evening they had totally disappeared, and we were marched again to camp,

thinking it was high time for breakfast. "We lost that day 10 killed and 91 wounded-a great many of the latter have, since died. Through ome inistake there has not that number appeared in

the papers which recorded our loss. You must not consider that a regiment at home is itself abroad ... Wie came out 850 rank and file, and got two drafts of 150 more men, but are now unable to muster little more than 300 men fit for duty. At inkermann there were only five companies present,

us I can only account for by supposing that they were tida of our guns. At Balaklava large quantities of of the old generals and brigadiers of our army, as it not hungry, and that they thought we should be reinforced. I don't think I say too much when I say that they were at least hie or six to one against us. It was a regular hammer and tongs affair, that was as much influenced by discipline as a street row while close fighting lasted. Alma was a Phoenix Park field day to Inkermann. A tolerable sham-fight there. would nearly represent the former, but you would require to see a determined close faction-fight to give you a feint idea of the latter.

" We have to carry part of our rations about six miles from Bolaklava. While there was fine weather and little to do for our bat horses, the commissariat would only allow them six lbs. of corn daily; when the roads became deen through heavy rains and their mode of conveyance insufficient, they called on our horses, but as they had them at starvation point for some months, as soon as their legs got fast in the mud, which is more than knee deep, they were unable to extricate themselves, and there they died. Some companies muster for duty only 23 or 24 men. I am greatly afraid that we shall be disgraced some time or other as we are so very few, and getting. more so, and still expected to do the duty of a regiment. A man can do no more than a man's work.

Should he do more, he wont be long able to continue it. We have not even means of carrying our sick to Balaklava. The French have to convey them for us. I see that some have decried our men for picking the pockets of the dead. It may not be right, but when mer have to bury their enemies by the hundred, and their own comrades and relatives in sight of them refusing to do it, I don't think it a serious crime to empty a man's pocket that you were going to bury. I think the gentleman who brought such a charge: against us would act in a similar manner by his own father. I have heard of very few cases where any one found a penny with a dead Russian, but many are now wearing the kits they found in their packs. I for and boots that belonged to them, and other articles City of London, and will prove a very welcome adthat belonged to a dead Frenchman, and I'd like to catch a sneaking member of the Peace Society readng me a homily on the battle-field, on the enormity of our crime. The Russians bayonet our wounded -we never retaliated; we'd as soon think of eating a cannibal, because we know a cannibal would eat us.

"The weather is both wet and cold, and men suffer great deal. As you inquired about the shaving, I have to inform you that I have not shaved a hair off my face since I landed in the Crimea-now in my fourth month-nor will I ever do so till compelled .-A razor is, in my opinion, only fit for those who can afford to wear corns. The guns of the besieged and besiegers are firing away at each other as pleasantly as when they first commenced. I am writing this sitting on my blanket in my tent, shifting according as the rain comes through the canvas. Writing-desks and three-legged stools are sadly deficient here.-You, I know, will excuse bad writing and blundering. Fuel is very scarce; and, as one of our 'tulips' said the other day, 'You'd travel three miles before you'd lish, 5,600 French; and 4,800 Turkish troops have get an inch of wood a yard long.'-As usual, yours

truly." THE BRITISH CAMP. - CAMP BEFORE SEBAS-TOPOL, DEC. 30.-There has been a remarkable change in the weather within the last few days, and if the present fine mild days and sharp bracing nights last a little longer we may hope to be relieved out of the slough of despond, to stay the march of sickness, and to make some progress in the siege. To-day the thermometer marked fifty deg., and to-night it is down to only forty-two deg. There is as yet, however, no improvement in the state of the roads. In fact, it is a mere figure of speech to use the word "road" at all. The Heracleotic Chersonese, as the learned delight to call it, is a swamp, accessible by means of various quagmires, and any one direction is as good, or rather as bad, as another. On the 26th the French lent the English army 500 horses, and on the 27th they lent them several hundred men to carry up shot, shell, and provisions to our camp. A painful task they had of it. Those indefatigable fellows. the Zouaves; toiled through the heaps of mud, each with a heavy shot or shell in his hands, with an amount of scieré-ing enough to impregnate the atmospliere, and they did good service ere the day was over. Yesterday our own men were engaged in the same painful labor: A considerable amount of ammunition will speedily be gathered together at our artillery depots in this way, but when we re-open fire the supply will not equal the demand. Many new guns and mortars have been mounted, and some of the old ones have been repaired. Mr. Murdoch, chief engineer get out mere raw lads in lieu of them. The compothere being three companies and our Colonel (Shirley) in the trenches. The wear and tear of men
lege is yery great, especially among young soldiers,
and tam sorry to say that some of the old fellows
walksoff tooo villagicians will be seen repaired. Mr. Murdoch, chief engineer get out mere raw lads in lieu of them. The compoin the companies and our Colonel (Shirleve companies and our Colonel (Shirleve

shot and shell have been landed, and mounds of iron the roll of carr-wheels, have worn the quay away ships, afford an uncertain and devious passage.

CAVALRY PROSPECTS .- Since the date of the last mail about 900 horses, ponies, and mules have came round from the fleet with ammunition, but the filled. authorities at Balaklava would not receive it, though there were requisitions for powder and shot in the dition to our supplies, though the doctors say something more is wanted to stop the ravages of the seurvy than fresh meat. Scorbutic diseases, combined with dysentery, prevail but too extensively among our troops, and the French suffer from the same malady, though not to the same extent.

FATE OF THE "REINFORCEMENTS."-As the siege progresses our operations assume a grander and more enlarged character. Upwards of 10,000 Turks are now at Eupatoria, and 1,200 French have been sent round from Kamiesch to their assistance. These troops will be succeeded by others in rapid succession, till at least 20,000 men are assembled on the road between Perekop and Sebastopol. The Niger is under orders to sail from Balaklava, and the officers believe they are going to Varna for Omer Pacha, and they will land him at Eupatoria. ment is evidently intended as the precursor to a complete investment of Sebastopol. Between November 1 and December 20 no less than 10,600 Engbeen conveyed in British ships to the Crimea. It is a melancholy fact that these reinforcements suffer more than the men of the acclimated regiments, and that it must not be taken for granted that the soldiers sent out here form permanent additions to our army. Although the mortality among them is not very great, many of the drafts and of the newly arrived regiments are so enfeebled by illness after their arrival that they must be taken off the effective strength of the regiments. In order to afford the public some idea of the extent to which sickness has prevailed, I may mention that the 9th regiment does not now is not now 1,000 strong on parade. The draft of 150 men which went out to the Scotch Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel De Bathe, the other day is reduced to about twenty men at present. A short time ago, when this brigade furnished the men for picquets in the Tchernaya Valley, an order was sent to the Brigadier to strengthen the picquets which he had sent down. He was obliged to represent that when he had done so the force of his brigade would be reduced to 30 men. Such are the sacrifices we make on the altar of war. May we trust that the victims been snared? THE FLIGHT OF THE OFFICERS.—The number of

ed lately, and in the medical department applications stances with a refusal. We are losing tried men, and handing up shot by shot continues.

was originally constituted, now remains to us. Sir globes block up the quay and fill the yard around the George Brown, much enfeebled and shaken by his ordnance wharf; but the tramp of horses' hoofs, and wound, is, we hear, on his way home, and has left his glorious Light Division. The Duke of Cambridge into a canal of semi-fluid nastiness, through which has given up the command of the First Division, and stepping-stones, shot, and the cables and warps of was still at Constantinople, when we last heard of ships, afford an uncertain and devious passage. him, in delicate health. The Third Division remains under the command of Sir Richard England, who enjoys the blessings of a good constitution, and who has beenglanded here for the use of the army, but they not been wounded; and he is the only General of die off by dozens every night. The mules left at Division now left to us, of all who landed in the Cri-Varna were sent down overland to Constantinople mea, with the exception of Lord Lucan, who still reand embarked in the Jason for Balaklava, where they mains at the head of the Cavalry Division. Sir De arrived a tew days ago. The Turks have a curious Lacy Evans. has ere this arrived in England to way of accounting for dead horses. It is Oriental, recruit his shattered health, and leaves behind him but solisfactory. One of the men left in charge of the division he so ably commanded, full of regret at horses at Varia came down to Scutari to render up his absence and at its cause. We all know the fare his accounts to the Commissarint officer of the de- of poor Sir George Catheart, and the loss the Fourth. partment. The first thing he did was to produce a Division sustained in him. And now we must reckon large sack, which was borne into the apartment of in the list of divisional leaders whose services we have the functionary by two men. "Two hundred of been deprived of, Major-General Pennetather, than your horses have died," said the Turk. "Behold! whom we had no better or more gallant soldier. He what I have said is the truth;" and, at the wave of is on his way home, greatly weakened by illness, and his found, the men tumbled out the accounts of the quite unable to resume his command. Poor Brigadier sack on the floor, and lo ! 400 horse-ears, long and Adams. Brigadier Goldie, Brigadier Torrens, and short, and of all sizes and shapes, were piled in a Brigadier the Earl of Cardigan, are all gone, dead or lieap before the eyes of the astonished officer. The incapacitated by wounds and ill-health to continue in Simila, the Cormorant, and two other steamers, the discharge of their duties. Brigadier-General freighted with horses, also arrived within the last few | Strangways found a soldier's death at Inkermann, and days, but many of the animals they brought were the remains of General Tylden lie on the bloody ridge scarcely worth the cost of carriage, and will not long of Alma; nor did Colonel Alexander long survive survive their hardships in the Crimea. The firebrand his predecessor in the command which he so devotedly

HARD TO PLEASE!—I fear we are all exercising. our privilege of grumbling to a great extent out here. office at the very time. She went back nearly as Even the medal and the clasps, so long expected, so she came, but the stores were put on board another ardently sighed for, have not stopped the mouths of man-of war, and are now here to be landed. Cattle the malcontents. It has not escaped notice that and other live stock have been sent up from Gumlik, Brigadier-General Pennefather, owing, it is universome time wore a clean shirt; Lam wearing braces lin-the Sea of Marmorn, by the Tonning and the sally believed, to some official mistake, has not been mentioned in the general orders. However, the grumbling is not raised on account of these omissions. The orders will speak for themselves. The cavalry who survived the charge of Bulaklava—the Heavy Dragoons, who cleft the masses of Bussian horse like a levin brand—the Hussars and Light Dragoons and Lancers, who rode through fire and blood to the Russian battalions, which in vain sought shelter behind their murderous artillery-think that they, too, deserve a special mark of their Sovereign's favor, and that "Balaklava" is not less worthy of reward, if the most during courage and the most brilliant gallantry can earn it, than even "Alma" or "Inkermann." These are matters, however, in which, if wrong has been done, the verdict of the country will do justice. It is but right, however, to state this: that when the general orders were read to the various regiments, they were received generally with great gravity, and without any external sign of satisfaction, in the majority of the instances of which I have heard.

> Dec. 27.—The 18th Regiment (Royal Irish) arrived in the Magdalena to-day, all well. Their fur caps and new coats made them objects of great attraction to the tattered old campaigners on the beach. The stores sent up by the Caradoc from the gentleman distributing the fund intrusted to the Times to purchase articles for the sick and wounded are eagerly sought after by the medical men of the different regiments. The Russians are very active getting up guns in every possible direction along our approaches. The French have also pushed a trench within 180 metres of St. Vladimir. Continual firing and skirmishing are eoing on at night in front of our lines, and along the French works. The Turks continue "to muster 250 bayonets, and that the Brigade of Guards | die like flies." They literally are found dead on their posts where they have mounted guard. The Russians are said to have received reinforcements, and wereheard cheering last night inside the town.

Dec. 28 .- Fine weather. The 18th are not yet landed. A good deal of activity is displayed in send-ing shot and shell to the front. Many of the suttlers are warned that they must leave Balaklava, as the accommodation is required for our own people. Firing is very slack on both sides.

Dec. 29.- Last night a party of our men made a rush at some wood stored up by the Russians near were all required, and that none of them could have the town, and carried off a great quantity of doors. palings, and planks. The Russians opened a heavy fire on them, but did little damage. The want of officers "sending in their papers" has greatly increas- fuel is very severely felt in the front by all the troops. Is there no cold in Heraclea? Is Newcastle exhaustto be allowed to resign have been met in several in- ed ? The fine weather still continues. The work of

The Morning Herald correspondent, proceeding

Why the Russians did not cattus is well as beat forms and restoring works, and improving the posi- dier's ambition promotion and glory. Scarcely one belligerents; both parties seem collecting all there

fences of Sebastopol appear at last to be complete. For some days past no additions have been made to the tremendous range of earthworks which surround the town. On our side also we have but little to do in the way of trench work. All the banks and coverentirely completed, and, with the addition of a few more guns and supplies of shell, would be ready for action. The most advanced of these latter worksthat which commands the north of the harbor and forts-is abandoned, at least for the present. The reason assigned for this step is that the battery would be utterly untenable against the fire of the northern forts and outworks of St. Sivernia. It is a pity that this discovery was not made before an immense deal of time and trouble had been fruitlessly wasted in constructing the battery. All in the camp imagined that it was advanced too far, and therefore liable to be cut off by any well-managed sortie; but no one for a moment suspected that it had actually been constructed in such a position as to lay it open to a destructive cross-fire from the enemy! Yet such has been the case, and the work is now abandoned. "On the night of the 27th the Russian picquet made a bold dash, and favored by their superior numbers and the effects of a kind of surprise, succeeded for a moment in driving in a picquet of the French. 'On attempting to follow up this success, and pursue, our Allies drove back the enemy with a loss of some thirty or forty men. In this skirmish the French sharpshooters greatly distinguished themselves. Yesterday morning the picquet was relieved as usual. After leaving the Ovens they keep among the ruins for some hundred yards, until the covered way is gained. In so doing they are completely sheltered from the enemy's batteries, though all the picquet has to pass within about two hundred yards of an old house quite close to the Russian lines, though not occupied by them. Yesterday the picquet was passing it as usual, when, to their utter astonishment, one whole wall of the house fell to the ground, unmasking as it did so a party of Russian artillerymen and one gun, already laid and pointed. Had the Russians fired instantly, our picquet would undoubtedly have suffered considerable loss. As it was, a second's delay took place—quite sufficient to allow our men time to throw themselves on their faces as a match was applied to the gun, and a heavy charge of grape whistled over them harmless. The enemy attempted to load, but the alarm had been given, and so close a fire of musketry was kept up from the "Ovens" and the picquet on all who approached the gun, that the Russians, after losing several men, gave up the attempt, and retired. With this our fellows were content: capturing the gun was out of the question, as a cross fire from the Russian works commanded the approaches to the place. During yesterday two or three shots from the English and French batteries dismounted the gun, and destroyed the remains of the house too effectually ever to permit of another being concealed there. The brigade of Guards has received a reinforcement of 600 fresh men within the last fortnight, yet now the whole effective strength of the three regiments is, I believe, only 1,150. Had not the reinforcement arrived, this, which was the finest brigade in the service, would have mustered about give you no idea of the effect which these huge shins 500 serviceable men. In other corps the mortality has been even greater. It will now, I suppose, be said that it never could have been foreseen that our men, being always wet and cold, and living entirely on salt pork and biscuit, would get scurvy, though it was spoken of everywhere as a thing which must occur, even as late as the end of October last. Here we are now at the commencement of January, with the scurvy rife among us and nothing done. £20,000 judiciously expended in the purchase of fresh meat posed, and the inadequacy of our army in the point stores it contains." and vegetables two months ago would have kept our of numbers for the mighty task which it has underthis out loss from the in

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—The Times mentions, as a singular fact, to be discovered only in the fifth month of the campaign, that the Russians use a military road to the Crimea, constructed some time back across the shallows of the Putrid Sea. All the plans for occupying the Isthmus of Perekop with a view of scaling up the Crimea would therefore have been perfectly useless. The Wanderer has a telegraphic despatch, of the 10th, from Kiescheneff, in which it is said that Prince Menschikoff urgently demands that reinforcements to the amount of 40,000 men may be sent him. In accordance with this request. 35,000 foot have been sent from Bessarabia, and 5.000 horse from Uman, a district in the Crimea. The correspondent of the Morning! Post gives the following as the numerical state of the British forces on the 1st January: Sergeants; 2,191; drummers, 656: rank and file, 38,085. Total, 40,932. Of this number there are at the present time sick and wounded.; Sergeants, 565; drummers, 107; rank and file, 12,747. Total 13,419. The writer says that there were plenty of provisions in store and on board, ship in Balaklaya. The cavalry are daily employed in getting them up, but the journey to the camp requires two days. The troops were daily without a bit of meat, in consequence of the difficulties of transport. Scurvy had made its appearance; only once or twice the rate of mortality here, which I regret to say is a month did the troops get fresh provisions. The deaths were at the rate of, 300: On the 31st December, the French were short of rations.

BALAKLAVA, Jan. 11:-Nothing can equal the confusion of the mass of consignments of, warm clothto the regiments. This is for the purpose of mak- wife also has been attacked by it, and yesterday, ing hospitals in the camp. Officers and men are all evening was not expected to survive her husband. allowed roofing, &c., for the walls of buts, which The great accumulation of dysenteric and diarrhea merly had an effective strength of some 2,600 sabres.

but still those are not sufficient. Two Greek priests, heal in it. The healthy become affected like the here. It mounts 70 men, out of which only about have been arrested at Eupatoria, with a proclamation sick, and the heavy smell of pestilence can be perfrom Menschikoff to the inhabitants, ordering them to ceived outside the very walls. Yesterday morning burn the town. The Presse has a despatch of the there were in the hospitals here 3,984 sick non-comed ways to the new batteries at Inkermann have been 4th via Semlin, from Constantinople, in which it is missioned officers and privates, and 50 sick officers. said that in one of their sorties the Russians captured Sin Howard Douglas on the Conduct of had been a tremendous storm at Kamiesch; Balaklava. whom there is no higher military authority living) in rished fancies are destroyed—the term cavalry has

opinion of two eye-witnesses as to the prospect of the attack which the Allies are believed to be meditating against Sebastopol. Here is the verdict of a Regimental Officer .- As for Sebastopol, I have nothing to say about it, but that it is as safely Russian as ever; for miles it seems nothing but one vast battery bristling with cannon. The houses are loopholed for musketry and the windows taken out, and sand-bags, put in, while every street is swept by a gun at its most elevated, and the large octagonal work on its head, and Menschikoff says, that before we get it we shall pay such a price for it; as will make us wish we 'never had it; that is, supposing (which he thinks quite impossible) we ever do get it. Our guns have been silent; "shut up" we call it; for a month past; what have soon fallen; while the town, docks, arsenal, and is brewing, if anything, we know not, and the feeling here is that certain people having made a "botch"? of the whole affair, are puzzled now what to do with

The Morning Herald correspondent is scarcely a whitemore sanguine :- The enemy, in the meantime, is strengthening his defences, not wherever they are weak, for there are none so, but wherever art can make them stronger. I believe, if the French wished, they could destroy the town; but I do not believe they could destroy the batteries and earthworks, unless by mining. With the capture, or rather the destruction of the south side all our difficulties really commence. The north side is about ten times as strong as the south, which it commands, and any army engaged in its investment will, from the nature of the ground, be much more exposed to attacks from a relieving force from without. To invest the north side we should require to occupy the country as far as the River Katchka, as the River Belbek, which is nearest to Sebastopol, is entirely commanded by the outworks of Saint Sivernia and Star Forts. In case of such an attack, the right of our positions must rest on Katchka, and our left on the north of the Valley of Inkermann. These two positions could be strongly entrenched; but the ground in the rear is so favorable to the attack of the enemy that we should require a covering army of some strength to protect operations in that quarter. However, the Allies have ample time to make all their preparations for captured the south side, a contingency which is not likely to arise for a month or so yet.

THE PEST HOUSES AT SCUTARI.—Some horrible scenes are described by the Times correspondent at Scutari:-

"SCUTARI, JAN. 4 .- Since the date of my last letter about 1,000 more sick have been brought down here from the Crimea. One transport steamer after another arrives with her sad freight, and anchors in the Bosphorus a short way off the hospitals. I can produce upon the mind as they lie silently at their moorings, and hour after hour, when the weather permits, the exhausted victims of war, are landed from them. It is one of those spectacles which by its protracted painfulness haunts a man's imagination and soldier—such as we know him at home—should be sions which each day witnesses to their already over- all kinds; and from every one of these vessel upon ourselves as much as our brave allies with 60,000 men thoroughly equipped and provided. Human strength has its limits, and if you tax it beyond a certain point even that of the British soldier will give way. All the sympathy of the nation at home, all the practical manifestations thereof now on the seas, will not avert this inexorable result, which any man of the most ordinary perception may see worked out here with the accuracy of a mathematical de-monstration. Of the 4,000 now in hospital, threefourths at least are suffering from causes which a less ambitious share in the siege operations and greater attention to the material wants of an army placed in such circumstances, must have vastly mitigated. It will wring the heart of England to hear how her sick soldiers suffer, but what will we say to such blundering as this? Rice was urgently wanted a short time ago in the Crimea—probably as a change of diet requisite for the health of the troops—a ship was sent down expressly for it to Constantinople, and I am told, on authority which I cannot doubt, that in the hold of this vessel, unknown to the authorities, lay one-half the amount of the article thus sought for .-Certain it is that unless decisive steps, are taken, at once nothing can check the progressive increase in. going on with alarming rapidity. On New Year's Day the number of burials was 40, on the 2nd, 41,

resources for a tremendous final struggle. The de- they to get it up? Only by carrying it up on their tion, to have thoroughly impregnated the entire at- state fit for even temporary service. The Scots fences of Sebastopol appear at last to be complete. backs. Some baggage horses have been landed lately, mosphere of the hospital—wounds almost refuse to Greys are, numerically, the strongest reciment and the state fit for even temporary service. The Scots fences of Sebastopol appear at last to be complete. 18 Englishmen, three of whom were officers There THE WAR .- General Sir Howard Douglas than

An ATTACK UPON THE CITADER. We have the a supplementary chapter to the new edition of his work on "Naval Gunnery," reviews the whole campaign up to the present date, and on "strictly scientific principles" reviews the operations in the Crimea. He says that Alma was a worthless victory—nay, a mischievous one tand he shows the reason why; namely:-"In laying siege to Sebastopol, it may secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crusafely be asserted that the most advantageous point elty to Animals. The led horse carries one bag of of attack was the northern sides there the ground is summit is its citadel and the key of the place. This taken, the Telegraph and Wash batteries on the northern heights, Fort Constantine and the forts below being commanded and attacked in reverse, must barracks on the south side of the harbor would be at the mercy of the allies, who by the fire of their batte- in dilapidated garments, with breadbags tied round ries might have entirely destroyed them all ; whereas, their legs, are officers from the naval brigade. The by attacking the place from the south, the enemy holding the northern heights, although the works on the crest of the southern heights should be breached and taken, the town, the body of the place, with its Among these motley characters, gentlemen walk docks and arsenals, will not be tenable by the besiegers till the great work on the northern side, and all its defensive dependencies shall be taken; and arms. These garments, though primitive-looking, are these, no doubt, will be greatly strengthened before the Allies are in a condition to direct their attacks against them. The flank march of the whole army to the south abandoned at once to the enemy a perfeetly free communication between the place to be besieged and the army of observation in the field, and lest open their line of operation from the base of Perekop; it disclosed the alarming fact, that from the want of sufficient force Sebastopol could not be invested on every side; that the most advantageous point of attack was not to be attacked but turned; that the enemy's communication with the strongest portion of the town its citadel, its keep, and the key of the whole position was to be left open to him, and that instead of besieging Sebastopol, the Allied army was only to attack an entrenched position on the southern heights, supported in its rear by the strongest feature and the most formidable works of the place, and open to receive succor of reinforcements to any extent; also that the attack of the place was this attack, as we cannot now do it until we have to be carried on without a covering army, distinct from the besieging force, to protect it from being disturbed in its operations by the enemy in the field, who was thus left in direct and immediate communication with a tete which he might support with all his force. The flank march of the whole army to the south was, therefore, an error in stragetical science. imposed of necessity upon the allied commanders by want of numerical strength to render the attack on Sebastopol safe and successful; and such an error can only be justified by the absolute inability of the army to fulfil the conditions on which the siege of a fortress with a large army of observation in the field can be successful. Such a place need not and will not capitulate, attacked as it is, however successfully that attack may be. The garrison cannot be captured; since after making the most determined resistmemory against his will. To think that the British ance, it may retire to the northern heights, or it may evacuate the place altogether, and unite itself with brought so low, not by the hand of the enemy, but the army already in the field, after having rendered by the excessive hardships to which he has been ex- the town uninhabitable, and destroyed all the warlike

The harbor of Balaklava is now like the basin of troops healthy. Now it will require nearly £100,000, taken! In the hospitals here, and the fresh accest he London Docks, so crowded is it with shipping of timely preventatives will be little short of 10,000 crowded wards, the truth comes out with terrible times of the day, supplies are being constantly landreality. With 20,000 men, imperfectly organised ed. Along a flat, dirty causeway, rather beneath in many respects for such a service, we have taken the level of the harbor, are boats and barges of all kinds, laden with biscuit, barrels of beef, pork, rum, bales of winter clothing? siege guns, boxes of Minie ammunition, piles of shell, trusses of hay, and sacks of barley and potatoes. These are landed in the wet, and stacked in the mud, until all the provisions that will spoil are sufficiently impregnated with both to be fit for issuing to the men. The motley crowd that is perpetually wading about among these piles of uneatable eatables is something beyond description. The very ragged, gaunt, hungry-looking men, with matted beard and moustachies, features grimed with dirt, and torn great-coats stiff with successive layers of mud-these men whose, whole appearance speaks toil and suffering, and, who instantly remind you of the very lowest and most impoverished class of Irish peasantry—are the picked soldiers from our different foot regiments, strong men selected to carry up provisions for the rest of the camp. Mixed with these are about 200 horsemen, whose lank, feeble steeds, covered with huge 'raws,' seem barely able to move about with their riders through the thick, tenacious mud. The horsemen themselves are all pretty much alike-that is, they are all ragged and all muddy, yet on examining these men closely you perceive that some have dingy brass belmets on their heads, others the small Scotch cap of the 'Greys;' the remnantsof red trousers indicate a Hussar; while a headdress curiously mischapen discovers a Lancer. From all and on the 3rd, 64, making, in three days, a total of these facts you suddenly rush to the conclusion that 145, of whom two were officers. The ward order the queer-looking cortege is cavalry, or, rather all lies begin to be carried off as well as the patients, that remains of the nine fine regiments which two ing, blankets, hutting materials, stoves, charcoal, under their care, and several of the medical officers months, ago, landed in the Crimea. Yes, the 1st forage, barrels of beef and pork, all jumbled into one are seriously ill. Among the deaths will be noticed Royal Dragoons, the Scots Greys, the 5th Dragoon heterogenous mass. Boards, and timber are issued, that of Mr. Ward, the purveyor, by cholera. His Guards, the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, the 17th Lancers, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 8th Hussars, the 13th Light, Dragoons, and 11th Hussars-that for-

25 men and horses are fit for service in the field. For some three or four weeks past we have known that our-cavalry, as an arm of the service, was no more; but still, out of compliment, it was spoken of as a division, and was, therefore, on the whole, a pleasant fiction to believe in. But now all our cheno signification; the 15 or 20 men remaining out of each regiment are all formed into one corps, and used in carrying biscuit up to the camp. Each soldier leads one horse, which is always such a mass of bones, sores, and general dilapidations, as would excite the findignation of that most polite of philanthropists, the biscuit, and frequently is unable to bear this weight. (80lb.) more than half the distance to the camp, when they fall and get rid of two burdens-their lives and their biscuits - together. Among these cavalry stalk all kind of officers, some mounted, some on foot, The rough, heavy-looking men in tarpaulin coats, soulwester caps, and high boots are generally officers in the Guards. The very seedy looking individuals, mounted men, who most resemble shipwrecked mariners, who have stranded somewhere on a mud bank and waded through it to the shore, are cavalry officers. about with greatcoats made out of their blankets by the simple process of cutting holes in them for their warm, and to attain that desideratum there is nothing one would not wear in the Crimea.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Conversions .- On the 6th inst., Miss Bingham, the daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Bingham, solemnly abjured the errors of Protostantism, and was received into the Catholic fold, by the Rev. P. Malone, at the town chapel, Belmullet. Miss Bingham's two sisters were previously received into the Catholic Church, breaking through the strongest ties of earthly affections. Also the following who belonged to the horde of Erris proselytisers have been lately admitted into the one fold by the same pastor :- Anthony Bell and family, Andrew Deane, and family, Edward King and family, Corcoran and family, and some others, who all, with one accord, lamented that fatal hour when despite the sting of conscience, they sold the precious gem of faith for the paltry pound of foud and the fleshpots of Pharoah. - Corres. of Tablet.

The late lamented Miss Lyons, of Limerick, has bequeathed £3000 to her native parish, Croom; for the purpose of endowing Catholic schools for the education of the poor.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION. -It is understood that the report of the Commissioners who held an inquiry into the affairs of Maynooth College is now ready for presentation to parliament.

The Dublin Evening Post states, on the authority of communications from Rome, that two separate lay deputations, connected with Irish ecclesiastical affairs, have appeared at Propaganda. Both were equally unsuccessful. One of the letters, in giving an account of this curious lay deputation, says:-" After Mr. Lucas had gone through his case of complaint, which was listened to with profound attention, Monsignor Barnabo, secretary of propaganda, with his characteristic blandness, expressed surprise at what he had heard-intimated that Dr. Cullen was a cherished child of the church, intimately known at Rome, and in whom, from long experience, the most unbounded confidence was placed, whilst it appeared most strange that fault had been found with his Grace's proceedings by those only in whom there was nothing like experience to warrant the placing of any confidence, because whatever was known of their antecedents led to a prudent reserve in regard, to their ill considered and andom invectives

A SAMPLE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—The English people are told marvels about the spread of Protestantism, in Ireland: and their lunds subsidise an army of proselytisers, Scripture readers, supernumerary parsons, with occasionally a visit from the legion of the hundred but here is a small tale that contains a great fact. The Limerick Examiner tells us that :- " At: Meelick, in the county of Clare, only a short distance from this city, there is a Protestant parish church, the congregation of which consists of one policeman. from an adjacent station, and the clerk! If any one should disbelieve our statement, let him go and see with his own eyes." This is something like the state of Ireland in the days of Swift, or like that described by Sir Jonah Barrington, when the cloan of a congregation, was a symptom of amity between the priest and parson. Think of a Protestant Church in Ireland, in the year of our Lord, 1855, with a policeman for a congregation, and dearly beloved Roger to cry 'Amen!' And yet there are many such 'Meelicks' in Ireland as that described by our contemporary. which return rich revenues to the fortunate men who are said to religiously govern them, whilst the poor priest must be content with what he can get, and the chapel perhaps has mud floor and a leaky roof, and is all the time too scant for the number of worshipperswho besiege its doors. Verily, this is justice to Irelandand. Galway Vindicator.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien has taken a house at No. 76. Bonlevard de Waterloo, Brussels; his eldest son, who recently distinguished himself in Trinity College. Dublin, and Mrs. Smith O'Brien and family, are with **him:**៤០ក្នុង ស្គាស់ស្គាន វិទ្យាស្រី វិទ័ត

THE BELFAST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. The Belfast Mercury broadly announces that the Belfast corporation has failed to meet its engagements, and states that; unless some spirited members of the body come; forward to, save the town (from the consequences to its public reputation for "capacity," the course usually mitted to. Our contemporary adds that a circular has been issued by the 'council to its creditors, our toes and inches the council to its creditors, our toes to the circular has the circ not give any further details than that all the Belfast creditors are secured and this, should it prove correct;" is a strange finale for the municipality of the most they may have built, but the question arises, how are cases seems, notwithstanding every effort at ventile cannot now among them all mount 200, men in a practical lown in frequency of the surface of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

COOR HEalth Maile sentative peciatosit in the House of Lords in the room adofathellate Baron Donally ad state unit of the to

The coopers of Cork have struck for very high wages, in consequence of the demand for their labor, occasioned by the requirement of tierces, in which a portion of the navy pork is to be sent out. For many years past the coopering trade has not been so brisk in Cork as at present, un precedently high wages being paid, and in many, cases, as, much as £5 of a bonus being given to induce men to go to work.

The laborers employed in taking down the house occupied by Mrs. Davis Cavin, which is being removed for the purpose of giving better market accommodation, found in the foundation, a bullet weighing about five lbs. and a half and considerably battered as if it had come with violence against some hard substance, it has probably lain there since the day when the long haired retainers of Colonel Edmund O'Reilly, of Ballynacargo, administered a severe rebuke to the advanced forces of the Protector in Tullymongan But here I said on the said to said

district more peaceful. The paucity of crown cases at the late quarter sessions court is demonstrative of the peaceful state of the country .- Ballinaslve Star.

There are at present 1,465 paupers in the Cashel Union, being a decrease of 511 from the same period last year .- Tipperary Free.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS .- TRADE .- The panic in the provision markets caused by the announcement that the Czar had agreed to treat for peace on the "four points," has subsided : holders of corn, cattle, and "breadstuffs," have ceased to force sales by offering at reduced rates, while purchasers-believing that the markets reached their highest hold back from procuring more than supply the wants of the day.-Thus a state bordering on stagnation now exists, and is likely to continue, until the question of peace or protracted war assumes a more reliable form than it has at present. Commerce of all kinds sympathises with the state of the provision trade, and now nothing is "looking up" save troop horses for the army, and able-bodied men for the militia or the line.

Carrickfergus Castle is about to be made the head quarters of the artillery in the North of Ireland.

THE 92D HIGHLANDERS.—The depot of this fine regiment, which has been stationed in Belfast for some months past, has received an order of readiness to embark for Glasgow, en route to Edinburgh, where it will be joined by a considerable number of recruits. preparatory to sending out a draught to the head quarters of the regiment, Gibraltar. It is expected that the 92d will shortly reinforce the Higland Brigade in the Crimea. The depot will be succeeded in Belfast by the 26th (Cameronians).

There is not one Catholic commissioned officer in the city or county regiment of Limerick Militia.

A Clonmel paper says :- "Recruiting, both for the militia and the regiments of the line, is proceeding with much vigor in this town. There are, on an average, about 100 a week enlisted in Clonmel."

A WARNING FOR MILITIAMEN. - A short time since a wheelright who had been in the employment of Mr. Hannan, coach-builder, Leitrim-street, was induced to join the Cork Militia, from which he subsequently volunteered into the line. It would appear that he then repented of enlisting, and in order to disqualify bimself for service, he went into Mr. Hannan's workshop and deliberately laying his right hand on a block chopped it off with a heavy axe. - Cork Reporter.

We (Nation) find the following paragraph in the Munster News :- " What America was, Australia is becoming to counties of Munster. The early anventurers, from Clare especially, throve so well in the gold fields, that many were able to send for their relalives, and the sums remitted by others to their friends remaining at home, excited the enterprise of many It is not on the failures but the successes attention is fastened; and when striking or splendid example are offered, however exceptional, the ambitions or struggling have eyes and ears for the successes only. About fifty emigrants from Clare for Australia set out by train yesterday." If emigration is to contime, we are rejoiced to see it diverted from Ameriva to Australia. The latter is a better soil and climate, a country of surer work and higher wages, and a place where an Irishman will be more at home, because he will find his race a much larger element in the population. A few years of emigration to Australia, and it would become an Irish country. On the contrary, the United States are daily growing more hostile. An Irish clergyman, long resident there, has lately besought us to discourage emigration thither. An Irish servant, laborer, or artizan, he says, is leading an intolerable life by the insolence and bigotry of employers, since Know-Nothingism has seized on the public mind. And what is worst, the American Catholics, with a shameful cowardice, hark in with the cry against foreigners, to save themselves from odium .-No Irish Catholic ought, for the future, seek a home in the States; for him, there is neither peace nor prosperity there.

How WE MANAGE OUR PAUPERS.—The intense religious enthusiasm and admirable public spirit habitually displayed by the Catholics of Dublin have at leugth received an appropriate reward:—the provisions of the Irish Poor Law have been formally interpreted in the spirit of Protestant ascendancy, and the deserted pauper children of the city have been handed over to Thresham Gregg, and his fanatical clique. An application was recently made to the Guardians of the whom the police found deserted in the streets. Of were intrusted by the police had them baptised accor--Loid Aberdeen's Attorney-General has decided that unless the religion of the parent can be ascertained the child shall be registered according to the "religion. decided by a majority of 20 to 8 that the three Ca-tholic children should be registered as members of the Established Church !, In vain Mr. Flanagan, one of the Catholic minority, declared that "this was a direct attempt, to make converts of persons who had

Wiscount: Bangora has been chosen the Irish repre-they did not belong. With a clear majority of 12, however, and "the law on their side," the fanatics had little notion of listening to justice or common sense.... Why wonder at these tasteless, exhibitions of fanaticism, however, so long as the Catholic citizens of Dublin seem so utterly incapable of resentment or resistance! But wholesale proselytism is not the worst element in our. Workhouse system, it appears. What will our enlightened Christian public think of wholesale infanticide? During the debate upon the admission of the pauper children alluded to above, Mr. Roper, one of the Guardians, made this memorable declaration: - "I think it a thousand pities to lose so much time about a matter of no consequence, because every man knows that, from the system of the house, not one of these children will be alive this day twelvemonths?" Can this apalling statement be true?-

OUR PUBLIC PROTECTORS.—The "admirable system of police," which it has hitherto been the custom to panegyrize, is rapidly proving itself hollow to the core. For example, Belfast has just produced a par-allel for the case of the Dublin constable who recently revenged himself" upon a young lady, for having too coldly responded to his amorous overtures. young tradesman, proceeding towards his residence in Belfast a few nights ago, was met by a party of constables on patrol, who, without the slightest provocation, set upon him with their staves, and only permitted him to proceed on his way when he was covered with blood. Arrived at home, the poor fellow was getting his wounds dressed by his mother, when the same "peace-preservers" found their way into the house, compelled the inmates-some of them young girls-to leave their beds, and actually marched them off to the station-house in a condition of semi-nudity! Of course, the injured family brought their assailants before the quarter sessions of Belfast, but they were only able to secure the conviction of two; and even these "received an excellent character," forsooth, and were sentenced to the ridiculously inadequate penalty of three months' imprisonment!

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN LONDONDERRY. - On the night of Wednesday, the 27th ult., about ten o'clock, an Orangeman paraded the streets of Derry with a large knife in his hand, shouting out for the face of a Papist. Not meeting with any of the doomed class directly in nis own way on the streets, he, on coming up Ferryquay-street, made for a man named Reilly, who was standing at his own door, whom he struck between the ear and jaw bone. The wound bled so profusely, that apprehensions of immediate death were enter-After receiving the rites of his church, he was immediately sent to the county infirmary, where he since remains. It was only on Saturday last that the medical officers of the infirmary pronounced him out of danger, when at once the Orangeman, whose name is Stewart, was bailed out of jail to take his trial at the next assizes. - Cor. of Ulsterman.

ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY .- A certain farmer, a widower, who resides in the county of Armagh, thinking that the only balm for his grief at the loss of his wife, would be to supply her place with another, bethought him of a fair cousin, a lady in her teens, residing in the county of Down, who, according to report, was to have a round sum of cash in her own right, bequeathed her by a deceased relative. Full of this idea, the gay widower paid a visit to the lather of the fair one, by whom, as his relative, he was hospitably received, not at all suspecting that the object of his visit was to become still more nearly allied to him. As he was a relative no danger was apprehended from allowing him to spend an occasional hour with the young woman on whom he had placed his affections. This opportunity the wooer turned to so favorable an account that after a few days, he succeeded in getting her to elope with him, he having procured a post car for the purpose. The intended bridegroom regardless of the caution against selecting the fox as a sentinel, brought his intended to the house of a friend, a blacksmith who resides not a dozen miles from Coagh. This man also was a widower, having no incumbrance but one boy, of about one year old. Between him and the young woman a sudden attachment sprung up, and the son of Vulcan, probably on this account, became enamored of the good-natured young girl, and being more youthful and sprightly by far than the man she had eloped with, to fix their residence and to get the marriage license, when they proceeded to Cookstown for that purpose, she preferred sitting on the side of the car with the blacksmith, who managed his point so well, that he contrived to leave the first wooer sitting in the inn where they stopped, and accompanied by the frail one, procured the license in his own name, leaving the county Armagh man to proceed home alone, a sadder if not a wiser man than when he left. Utlimately, the father of the young woman, accompanied by a friend arrived in Coagh, in pursuit of her, and finding now matters stood, he gave his consent, and had the blacksmith and the girl married. This romantic affair came off about ten days since.— Tyrone Con-

BARBAROUS VILLAINY AND PROVIDENTIAL DELIVER-ANCE. - Crossmolina. A woman who, with her three children, lived in a lonely situation, had received £30, from her husband in America. One night she was awoke by a loud knocking at the door, to which she replied that no one should be admitted at that time of night. Being entreated, however, for the sake of the Almighty, she consented to give a live coal to warm the weary traveller. No sooner did she open the door N. Dublin Union, for the admission of three children than a man rushed in, and placing a pistol to her breast commanded her to bring her money to him if she would course, it was impossible to ascertain the religion of avoid instant death. Terror-struck, the woman came the children's parents, but the nurse to whom they and placed ten pounds in the robber's hands. Not satisfied, he demanded more and obtained another tending to the rites of the Catholic Church; and their, This was not yet sufficient, "You have yet ten, baptismal certificate was laid in due course before the said he, "bring them or you must now die." The Guardians. One might conceive this to be sufficient woman parted with all rather than her life. With the evidence of the religion of a deserted child; but no treasure the villian decamped, but fearing that he was recognised, immediately returned, told the woman that die she must, and to choose one of three-death by shooting, hanging or burning. The poor woman of the State? - this decision has been ratified by the fell down insensible, and the wretch proceeded to ad-Poor Law Commissioners: and the Guardians actually just a rope to the woman's neck and the house beam' Fearing however, that this might not be able to bear the load, he reached up both hands to test the beam, and was instantly fastened there-whether by sudden paralysis or otherwise is not known-and remained hanging by the hands to the roof tree of the cabin. been baptised, and allowed to remain not only for Meanwhile the two brothers of the woman, living at weeks or days, but for years in the Catholic Church. some distance, troubled by dreames about their sister, He hoped they would not by their vote; permit those were compelled to rise and proceed at once to her will proceed to the Crimes early in the spring, as soon children to the world not by their vote; permit those were compelled to rise and proceed at once to her will proceed to the Crimes early in the spring, as soon the children to the world not by the market of the compelled to rise and proceed at once to her will proceed to the Crimes early in the spring, as soon the children to the compelled to rise and proceed at once to her will proceed to the Crimes early in the spring, as soon the children to the compelled to rise and proceed at once to her will proceed to the Crimes early in the spring, as soon the children to the compelled to rise and proceed at once to her will proceed to the Crimes early in the spring as soon the children to the children t children to be made members of a religion to which dwelling, where they found their sister in a swoon, as the militia now embodied take garrison duty. The in the coal hole. Q. K. Phillander Dorsticks, P. B.

and her intended murderer suspended as above described. Assistance being procured the wretch was secured, with part of the beam in his hands, and safely conveyed to the gaol of Castlebar, where he now lies, awaiting trial. He was at once recognised as the woman's nearest neighbor, tho' blackened and disguised .- Connaught Watchman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has been appointed by the Pope a member of the Sacred Congregation of the Index.

. We are able to announce that preparations for the ntended visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to her Majesty have been long completed .-The Emperor, however, has delayed his visit owing o the uncertainty of events at the seat of war. The Queen has been pleased to assure her imperial visitors that the temporary delay is thoroughly appreciated, and that her Majesty trusts events will soon enable their Majesties to avail themselves of the royal wel come which awaits them in England.—Morning Post According to our very adventurous contemporary, the Morning Advertiser, Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet will not long survive the opening of Parliament.

The name of La France is to be given to one of the first class men-of-war new building, to commemorate the cordial and warm intimacy that now exists between this country and our allies the French. We are now informed that the great screw three-decker, the Marlborough, of 131 gans, building in Portsmouth dockvard, will be the vessel selected to receive this name. She will be ready for launching in March, and there is a probability that the Empress of the French will, with the Emperor, be present at the launch, and perform the ceremony of naming this splendid ship. A more expressive memento of the alliance now existing between the two nations than the giving to the greatest man-of-war ever built for the British or any other navy the name we have mentioned, the ceremony being performed by the illustrious consort of the Emperor of the French, could hardly be conceived.

THE LAW CHURCH AT HOME.—The Established Church is again before the Courts. This time it is in the form of an application to the Ecclesiastical Courts from Mr. Westerton, the church-warden of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas,' Knightsbridge, demanding authority to remove, in opposition to the will of the incumbent, "the altars, and cloths used for covering the same, together with the wooden cross elevated thereon and fixed thereto, as well as the candlesticks thereon, together with the credentia, preparatory altar, or credence table, now set up and used in the chanel of St. Paul's ISt. Barnabas' is in a different application], and which were offensive to the religious feelings of a large portion of the parishioners and inhabitants of the district." These things were not objected to by the Bishop when he "consecrated" the church. Whether they are to be removed will depend upon the determination of Dr. Lushington, who is not generally supposed to be a model of Protestant orthodoxy. From his sentence there is, of course, a right of appeal to the Queen in Council. The Bishop of London. it seems, shrinks from deciding points so knotty.

THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON. - Judgment was given in this case on Wednesday, when Bishop Carr read the following: - "The commissioners, after due consideration of the depositions taken before them, and of certain printed sermons numbered 1, 2, and 3 and of documents annexed to the depositions, declared their unanimous opinion—First, that as respects the preaching and publishing, or making known or public, he above sermons by the Venerable the Architeacon of Taunton, within the diocess of Bath and Wells, there is sufficient prima facie ground for instituting further proceedings. Secondly, the commissioners, having carefully examined the aforesaid sermons and the charges specified in the commission, declared heir unanimous opinion that the proposition of the Venerable the Archdeacon Taunton, that to all who came to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are given, and that by all drink worthily, and by those who eat and grink undirectly contrary or repugnant to the doctrine of the Church of England, and especially to the articles of religion, and that the doctrines as set forth in the Holy Eucharist are unsupported by the articles, taken in their liberal and gramatical sense, are contrary to the doctrines and teaching of the Church of England, and have a very dangerous tendency. The commissioners are therefore of opinion, secondly, that there is sufficient prima facie ground for instituting further proceedings. The commissioners at the same time, think it due to the Venerable the Archdeacon to state that, in the sermons under consideration, he has expressed, his full assent and consent to the articles of religion, and that he has ex animo condemned the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly the Roman doctrine of transubstantiation." Bishop Carr added-the Commission, having fully considered the subject and now delivered their opinion, beg to state that the Commission is now closed.

We (British Quarterly Review) have heard a facious scheme of church reform propounded, the purport of which was, that government should select some really able man and splendid writer as Archbishop of Canterbury, employ him to produce a sermon or essay weekly, adapted to the passing phase of public feeling, and then distribute printed or manuscript copies of this sermon among a clergy composed of the best elocutionists that could be got, each clergyman or elocutionist, being bound to read it in his parish. Thus, all parts of the nation would have the same ideas simultaneously administered to them, and all would be kept in intellectual unison.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS .- It is stated in military circles that immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament, the strength of all regiments serving in the Crimea, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar to be further increased in the following manner. viz:-Cavalry regiments to have eight troops of 100 men each, exclusive of trumpeters and farriers. Infantry regiments to muster 1600 men, instead of 1,400 as previously arranged. The Rifle Brigade and the 1st Regiment of Foot will have a 3d battalion, consisting of 100 men each. A 3d batta-lion is now being raised for the 60th Rifles, which, as soon as it is organised and disciplined, will proceed to the seat of the war. Four more infantry regiments

cavalry regiments spoken of as about to be sent to the seat of war, are the 2d, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards. and the 7th Hussars, and 16th Lancers. The 15th Hussars, which have recently returned from India, are not to be sent On Wednesday afternoon three of the most numerous drafts of recruit volunteers that have left the metropolis since the commencement of the war proceeded to join the provisional battalions at Canterbury, Chatham, Brompton, Winchester, Portsmouth, and Pakhurst, Isle of Wight. The drafts consisted of nearly 200 men; of these 47 were enlisted in the metropolis. In addition to the above, 35 fine young fellows for the Household Brigade arrived at the Horse Guards. Forty-seven young fellows, none of whom are under 5 feet 7 inches in height, who have enlisted for cavalry regiments, were sent to the cavalry depots at Canterbury, Maidstone, and Newbridge.

Drunkenness in Glasgow .- So great is the demand for accommodation in the large suite of cells in the Glasgow Police-office, that as soon as one batch of drunkards have been brought back to their senses they are sent out to give way to another. It will appear from figures that Forbes Mackenzie has done little for the repression of drunkenness and petty crime on the recent New Year's Day. Within a period of 18 hours, beginning at 10 o'clock forenoon, 193 cases were booked at the Central Police-office, while within the same period of New Year's day of last year the number of cases booked was 76.—Glasgow Mail.

MANSION HOUSE, LONDON-A WORKHOUSE CANNI-BAL. - James Conder, a rough savage-looking fellow, from the West London Union, was charged with the following most ferocions attack upon Lewis Lewis, an aged inmate of the same workhouse. The complainant stated that early in the morning he saw the prisoner lying on the top of a boy in the workhouse vard, and beating him most unmercifully. Complainant called out to him to desist or he would kill the boy, but prisoner still continued until complainant pulled. him off. Complainant then went into the old man's sitting-room where the prisoner followed and struck him a violent blow on the face. He then turned round. and while endeavoring to ward off the prisoner's blows they both fell down together. The prisoner then fixed his teeth in complainant's face, just under the eye, biting and hacking it most savagely for several minutes, the blood spurting out plentifully until both their faces were completely smothered. At last complainant contrived to draw him away, but the prisoner immediately snatched at his thumb, thrusting it into his mouth, and fixing his teeth into the second joint so as nearly to bite it in two. Some other purper then came to his assistance and prisoner was taken away. The boy who was first assaulted was then put into the witness-box, and stated his age to be 15, but that he did not know the nature of an oath, nor anything about the consequences, here, or hereafter, if he swore falsely. He also said that he knew nothing about the Bible, never heard prayers in the workhouse, and was never taught to say any himself. Alderman: This is a nice state of things in a workhouse belonging to the City of London; here's a boy 15 years old, apparently a very intelligent one, living in a place where a chaplain is kept, and yet I cannot take his evidence because he does not know the nature of an, oath, nothing about the Bible, and nothing about prayer. I should like to have the chaplain here for explanation upon this subject .- Mr. Phillips, master of the workhouse: The boy has not been with us long, and since he has been in the house has been in the infirmary, with which the chaplain has nothing to do.-Alderman: Then he ought to have, and I hope you will take care to have my opinion conveyed to him. But about this man at the bar, he appears to me to be a perfect savage, and quite unfit to be at large. How long has he been in the house?-The workhouse portel said he had been in the union about seven years, but out of that time he was three years in a lunatic asylum, having threatened to take the master's life, and displayed decided symptoms of insanity, but about three years ago he was discharged under a surgeon's certificate. - Alderman: 1 am quite at a loss to conceive how such a ferocious man could be taken out, as he is evidently only fit for a Lunatic Asylum at the present time. I, however, have no power to send who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and him to a madhouse, and shall therefore fine him £5, or in default commit him for two months to the House worthily, the body and blood of Christ are received, is of Correction. - The prisoner then hawled out, "Oh, but you ought to hear what I've got to say if I am e jailer hurried exclaimed, "You had better hang me without judge or jury."- News of the World.

> WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF VISITING "YOUR FRIENDS" ON NEW YEAR'S DAY .- As evening came on, the guests who came showed signs of the day's indulgences—I was particularly edified by the movements of three of them, whom I noted with peculiar care the first one shook hands cordially with the servant girl, called her 'Mrs. Griggs,' wished her many happy returns, and on being told of his error made a very humble apology to the piano stool, and immediately sat down in the spittoon. The next made his bow to the hat stand in the hall, swaggered into the room, and called for a brandy smash—tried to rectify his mistake by begging pardon of Mrs. G. for mistaking her parlor for a bar-room, and assured her if he had done anything he was sorry for, he was exceedingly glad of it. The third tumbled on to the sofa, and after steadily contemplating his boots with much satisfaction for fifteen minutes, he picked up a Chinese fire screen, and with an irresistible dranken sobriety, he tried to decipher the mysterious characters thereon, at the same time calling the attention of Mrs. G. to the capital story in the last 'Mogtober number of Herper's Octazine.' Refreshments—first man often essaying to wipe his nose with his umbrella, which he afterwards placed in the music tack-poured his coffee into his ice cream, put his cake and sandwich into its place, stirred them up with a teaspoon and tried to drink—the effort resulting in a signal failure, he passed his cup to the chandalier for a little more sugaranother spilled his wine in Laura Matilda's neck. begged she would'nt apologise, and offered to wine it with his pocket-handkerchief-by which appellation. he designated the door mat, which he had brought in with him from the hall. The other, after carefully depositing his plate on the floor, dropped his gloves into his saucer, made a great attempt to eat his cup of coffee with his knife and fork, and then resolutely set about picking his teeth with the nut-picker.-After some complicated manouvering they bowed themselves out as best they could—but the last one, having mistaken the door and gone down cellar instead of out doors, was found this morning reposing complacently

REMITTANCES

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Municeal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, of At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. don to dear ERMS:

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1855.

We have received several complaints from subscribers, at Kemptville, and other places, that their papers come very irregularly; that they are often not delivered for days after they arrive, and are sometimes not delivered at all. We beg leave to assure our friends that the fault rests entirely with the Post Office authorities; and that it is to the negligence, or dishonesty of these functionaries, that they must attribute the irregularities of which they complain. Every precaution is taken here in Montreal to secure the punctual and safe delivery of the papers to our subscribers; but we have reason to fear that they are purposely delayed, or altogether withheld, by some of the gentry in the country Post Offi-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The negotiations in progress at Vienna have not been allowed to interfere with the operations in the Crimca, where large reinforcements were continually profit by. He has taught us that we are to be used arriving, and every effort was being made to get the as tools are used, and as tools thrown away; that our heavy guns into position. The long continued wet weather had considerably delayed the labors of the Allies, by rendering the roads almost impassable .-Clothing for the troops, and huts had arrived in great quantities; but for the same reasons the greatest part of these stores, so indispensable in a climate like that of the Crimea, were still lying in heaps in the little town of Balaklava, whilst the men in front of Sebastopol were perishing from cold, and long continued exposure to the rigors of the climate. The London Times, who is somewhat given to croaking, draws but a melancholy picture of the state of the British army, which is so reduced by deaths and sickness, that it can scarce muster 15,000 effective men. All speculations, as to the result of the expedition, are worthless. By some officers of experience, Sebastopol is spoken of as almost impregnable, and certainly not to be taken without a three years' siege; others again men of considerable note in their profession, talk sanguinely of the result of the meditated assault, and pretend that the city is incapable of holding out for more than three days, against the force which the Allies are able to direct against it. One thing however seems to be admitted on all hands-that the defences of Sebastopol are not only uninjured by the Allies' fire, but that on the 1st of January they were stronger and more formidable than on the first day of the

The reports from the hospitals at Scutari are still very gloonly; though the heroic exertions of the Nuns, and of Miss Nightingale and her fellow-laborers, have done much to repair the negligence of the British Government. Against these admirable ladies. the evangelical press in England is beginning to vomit its fifthy slanders; just as it has long been in the habit of doing against the Catholic religious. The foul-inouthed, impure-minded frequenters of the conventicle, look upon Miss Nightingale's benevolent mission to the East as little better than a "Romanising" movement; and consequently dread its effects upon British Protestantism, whose interests require that our suffering soldiers, should be waited upon, not by young ladies, but by snuffy, bleared eyed, gin-drinking hags of the old Sairey Gamp, and Betsey Pig school; such as we find in the Hazlar Hospital, and kindred establishments, where the wants of the inmates are provided for by hirelings, or " regular nurses," as they are called. Regular devils they are too, as many a poor soldier and sailor has found to his cost." However, as pure Protestantism is more sacred in the eyes of the evangelical world, than the interests of mere common soldiers, a great outery has been raised against Miss Nightingale; and the Times, which could hear unmoved the filthiest calemnies, when Catholic Nuns alone were calumnialed-now that the same poisoned chalice is presented to his own lips-now when Protestant ladies mare spokentof in terms not half; so gross as are habitually employed against Catholic Sisters of Charityeven the Protestant Times cannot restrain his indignation at the " sheer beasts" of the evangelical press, as he very properly styles them :-

"Will it be believed that persons have been found of minds sufficiently impure and polluted to charge Miss Nightingale and her companions with want of Midelicacy and propriety? What had young women to the midst of a numerous, and influential Catholic do among wounded men? Why Miss Nightingale? —why:not Sairey Gamp? Why:a lady? Why not an iron-fisted old witch, reeking of onions and rum,

In Her Majesty's Naval Service, the term "Hazlar hag? has long been employed to denote everything that is benstly and revolting in womankind. For the benefit of the uninitiated, we may add that "Hazlar bag" means a "regular in the military hospitals.

his pocket ? al Why, in fact, were not regular inurses. sent out? We might, perhaps, be induced to join inwith this question, and also to say - why not? The fact is, none were sent, and a noble-hearted Englishwoman stepped in to supply the deficiency. Miss Nightingale invented female nurses at Scutari as one discoverer invented the steam-engine and another the printing-press. Your "regular nurses" comes be-fore us as an amendment, not as an original proposition. On the SHEER BEASTS-has the English language a stronger phrase?-who can attribute indelicacy to such actions we think it unnecessary to waste a further word."-London Times.

We recommend the above extract to the consideration of the friends of Achilli and Gavazzi. "Sheer beasts" they are, God knows.

From Western Europe we have little new to report. Prussia seems inclined to cast in her lot with the Allies; but she is looked upon with suspicion by France and Austria. In Sardinia, a Liberal government is actively engaged in robbing the Catholic Church. A measure is now pending, the object of which is to despoil the convents and religious establishments of their private property, to convert it to State purposes, and to suppress the religious orders -a piece of rescality against which the indignant protest of the Bishops has been uttered indeed, but it is to be feared, uttered in vain.

ANOTHER EXODUS.

"We do believe that the present proscriptive movement in the United States, will develop itself, either in penal laws or a massacré, or periodical outrages on life and property, for which no legal redress can be obtained. We do believe that the only way of reasoning with such an enemy is to touch his pocket by showing him, or them, that a part of us can do without their insolent patronage, and can retreat beyond their savage hatred. Take 30,000 Irish producers out of New England, 20,000 out of this State, and 50,000 out of all the rest of the Union, and find them a home on this continent somewhere-anywhere-beyond the range of the Know-Nothings' knife, but not beyond the reach of his hearsay, and you give a practical lesson, which will be felt and remembered by every order of 'natyve' from the merest tract pedlar, to the Senator in Congress.

"The enemy has taught us a lesson we would be more stolid than the beasts of the field if we did not blood may float his flag to victory, but that the brave adopted citizen' of the war time, is, after all, but the disbanded alien' of the days of peace. He has taught us that we are to be always wanted, but never trusted; flattered when the country needs us, and spat upon when we need 'the country;' in short, should this proscription continue to gain and exercise power, no man of Irish birth within the United States, can any longer consider this confederacy as the best home for himself or his children."

The above is an extract from the American Celt; in which the writer, himself an Irish Catholic immigrant in the United States, declares his opinion thatthe only practical remedy against the cruel tyranny of "Know-Nothingism" left for his co-religionists and fellow-countrymen to adopt, is, another exodus, and the formation of an Irish colony, either on some part of the North American continent, or in Austrain. The Celt then discusses the comparative advantages of Australia and Canada as the future home of the Irish Catholic; and seems inclined to decide in favor of the latter-a decision in which we entirely agree with him; as also in the opinion that " no man of Irish birth," or professing the Catholic faith, can any longer consider the United States as the best home for himself or his children."

The only wonder is, that Irishmen, and Catholics, should have been so long in making this discovery; or that they should ever have allowed themselves to fall into the error of expecting to find, in the United States of America, a fitting home for themselves and children. The people of the United States-of the States at least-are the inheritors of the traditions-religious, social, and political-of the persecuting and tyrannical Puritans of the seventeenth century. They are the legitimate children of the blood-thirsty, treacherous soldiers of Cromwell, to whom a priest was an abomination, the Mass-house an unclean thing, and Papists as the children of Amalek -to be put to the sword. And though modern Yankees may have discarded some of the trilling peculiarities of dress and manners which distinguished their ancestors, they are the heirs of all their worst, and most thoroughly Protestant characteristics-especially of their hatred of Catholics in general, and of Irish Catholics in particular. Of all countries then on the face of the earth, the United States present the least attractions to the Irishman who is faithful to the religion of his ancestors.

And now that the Irishman has found out that the United States offer no fit home for him, or his children, the question arises, whither next shall be turn his face? To Canada, or to Australia? The American Celt, wisely, we think, decides in favor of the former.

There are two reasons that should be conclusive as to the advantages of Canada over Australia as the home for the Irish Catholic. The first is the comparative ease and cheapness of emigration to the former; and though for soil and climate, Australia is far superior to Canada, yet the length and expense of a voyage thither, are so great as to fully counterbalance those advantages. But there is still another reason, and to the Irish Catholic, one of more importance than any, based upon considerations of material weltare. In Canada, the immigrant will find himself in population; go where he will, he will see Catholic churches, Catholic institutions, and will be within hearing of the voice of a Catholic priest. In Australia it is not so: and though doubtless in Sydney, Melbourne, and some others of the principal cities, there are Catholic priests, churches and congregations,

with one hand on her patient's pillow and another in to year's end, may be left without spiritual instruction of any kind, and utterly destitute of the consolations of religion. Nor is this an evil likely to be soon remedied, and for a very obvious reason." Whilst Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and onetherefore in which the tendency of its settlers is to unite, Australia is essentially a pastoral country, where settlers are in consequence compelled to disperse themselves over enormous tracts of country in order to find grass and water sufficient for their flocks. and herds. In Canada it enhances the value of a property if it is in the midst, or vicinity of a thicklysettled country. In Australia, on the contrary, the highest recommendation of a station would be-1. that it was well supplied with water all the year round; and 2.-that there was not another settlement within thirty miles. Now, where from physical causes, the settlers are obliged to spread themselves over such large tracts of country, it is impossible that the Church can provide for their spiritual wants so easily as where, as in Canada, they are grouped together around certain great centres of population. It was account of the execution of two desperate ruffians a few years ago, and we dare say is so still, no uncommon thing for persons in Australia to grow up to manhood without ever having seen even the exterior of a church, or the face of a clergyman, and whose only knowledge of a God was derived from the strange oaths perpetually issuing from the mouths of their friends and companions. Under such circumstances it is clear that the Catholic emigrant in Australia, unless he remains pottering about the sea ports, must make up his mind to live without church, swithout priest or Sacraments; and for such a sacrifice no amount of material prosperity-no quantity of beef, wheat, or mutton-will compensate. We therefore do not at the present moment feel inclined to recommend an extensive Irish Catholic immigration to Australia. The Irish Catholic will do far better in Canada;

and Canada will be much the better for him. The future of Canada depends upon the maintenance of her Catholicity. Her happiness, her distinctive nationality, her laws, and her language, are insepara-bly bound up with her religion. This is well perceived by a nasty, half-Yankeefied, and thoroughly depraved class growing up amongst us; who see that, in order to carry out their favorite dream of Yankeefying Canada, it is first of all necessary to un-Catholicise her, and that the faith and morals of her Catholic population must be perverted, ere Canada can be Yankeefied. To prevent this, we desire to see a considerable infusion of new blood; we desire to see our Catholic population augmented by an extensive unmigration of the Irish Catholics of America; who still smarting under the curse of Protestant ascendancy, and who having learnt from bitter experience, how and who having learnt from bitter experience, how having manifested "gifts"—that is having voluble foul, how cruel a thing democracy is, will be the tongues, and a lot of Biblical expressions ever in better prepared to oppose, in the land of their adoption, the insidious designs of the enemies of our holy religion. Give us, in fine, a large influx of Irish Catholics from the States; and in a few years we shall be able to counteract the schemes of our opponents: we shall be able to force from the Government, and in full measure, that " Freedom of Education" which is now either altogether withheld, or meted out with a niggard hand; and thus we shall be able to hand down to our descendants, that precious legacy of civil and religious liberty, for which Irish Catholics have so long pined, but hitherto pined in vain.

"RELIGIOUS LIBERTY" IN THE UNITED STATES -" Were it doubtful what these words-" Religious Liberty," in the mouths of Protestants meant, the action of the different Legislatures in the United States would soon entighten us upon this point. We have already seen what the "Barebones" of Massachusetts are about; the knaves and fanatics of the New York Legislature seem determined to evince a similar zeal for the holy protesting faith. Several measures for the suppression of the Catholic religion | skiffs, waggons and buggies; mounted on all manner are now before the last named body: one prohibit- of horses, asses and mules, of all conditions; one. ing any pious or charitable minded person from giving or bequeathing of his own, to any Bishop or religious society; another, authorising all " such persons or societies as are, or may be authorised to bind out by indenture, any child to be apprentice, clerk, or servant—to bind such child as a child by adoption, instead of apprentice or servant, and to change its horrifying beards, boys with no beard; well-dressed name; and such child shall thereupon be entitled to the same rights and subject to the same duties, in | pipes, many who chewed tobacco, and few who didn't. respect to its new parents, as if it were their natural child."

The meaning of this is, that the State claims the right to seize upon all Catholic orphans, and to bind who are authorised—for fear that on arriving at years of discretion the little Papists should discover their more. origin, and relapse into the faith of their fathers-to " change their names" and thus effectually conceal from them the fact that they are of Irish Catholic descent. Commenting upon this infernal tyranny, the N. Y. Freeman says:-

"All this is to be accomplished by the aid of the State, and under the name of humanity. It is idle for us to entertain the belief that the matter will end that dungeon of the doomed. there. No; the signs of the times give token of more than this. After poor Patrick Murphy, has been metamorphised into Gustavns Adolphus Scroggs-Francis Xavier Muller, into Diogenes Tubbs-Maria Ximenes, into Semiramis Puggins-Charles Ignatius Borromeo, into Luther Calvin Knox-Agnes Clifford. into Cleopatra Tomacina Paine-then, the public mind will be prepared by the outrage for the abolition of all names - the assumption by the State of the rights of the parents—the moulding of all in a common mould waggon which was backed up for their reception, after the fashion of ancient Sparta and modern Prussia, by an outside railway. but on a more systematised plan. Then children will be the property of the State-father, mother, son, daughter will be heard of no more. Citizen shall be (the hangman's knots nicely soaped and adjusted unthe only designation, and that shall represent but a der their left ears), and their arms fastened tightly becipher, for the State shall be all in all—the individual hind by the elbows, took seats on their own coffine, shall have become absorbed in the mass, and personal in a shackling old wood-waggon, hauled by a dirty yet in the country parts, the settlers, from year's end | rights shall be unknown.

It is idle to talk about liberty whilst such movements are: encouraged by any large portion of the people, for its first elements are trampled on a The principle that to the State belongs the child, is destructive alike to Christianity and freedom; if carried out in will result in open Atheism—in unbearable despotism."

"Thank, God!" may the Irish Catholics of Canada well exclaim in sight of the vile despotism which now crushes their countrymen who have been silly enough to make their homes in the United States-"Thank God! we are not Yankee citizens-Thank God—we are still freemen, because not members of a democratic republic?"

How to "MAKE YOUR ELECTION SURE."_ Shoot a man or two: get tried and convicted for the offence; be converted by a Methodist ranter, and your "election is sure." Do this, and you'll "be in Abraham's bosom" before the hangman has well turned you off. This at least is the lesson which the convicted of murder at Cincinnati is evidently intended to convey. The particulars are given by the N. Y. Times.

I'wo men-Short and Hanning-were sentenced to death for murder, both very "hard cases;" for we read that:—

"As they were given considerable time to prepare, they spent the first part of it in a shocking manner, Short blasphemed at the ministers who visited him so horribly that they fled from his cell, and amused himself by hanging rats, and speculating on the analogy between the death strugtes of those animals and men.

"He swore that when he died, all he wanted was ten feet of rope in the clear, and for a band of music to play " Jordan is a hard tond to travel." When his legs were being ironed, he said, "That's right-shoe this old hoss well-he's got a hard toad to travel." Hanning was more quiet, but not less desperate. But about four weeks ago a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and they gradually became "anxious inquirers;" and losing all hope of pardon, respite, or escape, they were glad to see the ministers, and finally became zentous professors of religion, saying that the fact that they were to be hung was the most fortunate event of their lives. If they had not been found guilty of murder, and doomed to hanging, they expressed a belief that they would have died drunkards and vagrants; now they thought they were good Christians, and would be taken from the gallows to Abraham's bosom."

The "ministers" who wrought this wondrous change were "niggar ministers:" a peculiar class of preachers, whose functions are singularly illustrative of the "social institutions" and money making propensities of our republican neighbors. These "niggar Methodist ministers" are of course slaves: who their mouths, which they most ludicrously, not to say most barbarously, misapply upon every possible occasion-are "let out" by their thrifty owners as "gospel preachers" or Protestant ministers. These poor creatures are thus extremely valuable to their owners; and their ministry is often wonderfully blessed to the saving of souls, as in the case before us. Indeed they are remarkable for their " unction, their " sweetness"-not bodily, but spiritual, of course -and the depth of their experiences. It is from this class that the ranks of the Methodist divines in the United States are chiefly recruited; and a lot of these "nigger ministers" having got access to the convicts above named, tried their "gifts" upon them with eminent success. The following is the account of the last moments of the condemned—an account which would simply be ludierous, if it were not painfully blasphemous :--

"At an early hour Friday, great crowds of people gathered about the street corners of the town, where the 'hanging' was to take place. Everybody talked of the 'hanging.' People came in all directions, along by-roads, big-roads and no roads at all; in two and three persons to an animal; some with saddies and some without; some on foot and on crutches; male and lemale, they came; old and young; black, white, and of all intermediate colors; with hair whose variegation of kink was astonishing-aged women and blooming country lasses, women with children in their arms and children elinging to their skirts; men with and ill-dressed, drunk and sober, with cigars and They marched and counter-marched, singly and in couples; by platoons, by companies, by regiments, by grand armies, by processions that to all appearance extended back to the crack of doom." Horses slood in rows, in strings, in phalanxes, far along the fences. them over-or apprentice them-to Non-Catholics; The groceries were overwhelmed, the taverns more full than omnibuses when there is not room for one

"Meanwhile, half a dozen ministers were praying and singing fervently in jail with the men who were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The jail was a little hewn log structure, about twenty feet square; and a motly, gaping multitude assembled around while the funeral services progressed, and never was heard more mournful music than the familiar old Methodist hymns song by broken voices in

"The gallows was erected about two hundred yards above the mouth of Little Sandy, and was simply formed by placing two locust posts firmly in the ground, and joining them by a cross piece, which was about ten feet long and twelve feet high. The hour for the hanging, was between 12 and 1, but some delay took place at the jail. That institution was so constructed that the prisoners, had to make their exit from the second story, and descend: to the

"This afforded the surrounding crowd a good look at the wretches, who, with ropes about their necks, bay and a dingy gray horse, (each animal with burs

in his long untutored tail and mane,) and driven by emold man; whose shirt, collar (on one side) hing at deast a foot over the corresponding part of his coal, while the other side was almost minus. One hundred guards, in citizen's dress, and without weapons, sur-guards, in citizen's dress, and without weapons, sur-founded the vehicle, and the dismal array moved loward the scatfold. Short appeared cheerful, and spoke in hearty tones to his old acquaintances. Hanning was trembling with fear, and silent, while his eye was unsteady, and glared here and there, like a frightened animal's.

The gallows was so placed that on one side was a hill, affording thousands of persons a fair view of the deplorable spectacle.

"When the wageon reached the spot, a minister

beside the prisoner commenced a hymn, but only two or three voices joined him, and the singing was fee-ble, broken, but, inexpressibly sorrowful. When the last stanza had been subbed forth, the condemned kneeled and bent over their coffins, and the minister offered a prayer. During these ceremonies the great multitude collected around, (the number estimated at six thousand) was awed into stillness protound as a breezeless summer wilderness.

"When the prayer was over, Short spoke as fol-

" Lwant all of you to take warning by me. See what whiskey and bad women have brought me to. I have been to a good many hanging scrapes myself, and thought it was great fun, but I never thought I'd be hing myself. This is the work of Captain Whisky. I am willing to die for the life of the man that I took. Talk of pleasure-I have tried all kinds of it, about chanties drunk, and everywhere else, but I have had more real pleasure up in that old jail, than ever before in all my life; and chains on my legs-big, heavy chains at that. I just took off this old coat, and whip-ped Salan clean out, fair. I've made my election sure, I think. Yes, sir, I think my election is sure. [Some one in the crowd called out, 'If you are safe, I don't think there is much danger for the rest of us.'] I am perfectly willing to die. The man you have got in iail for aiding me is perfectly innocent, and ought to be let go; but that Blair deserves all I've got. [Blair was the man who told him to shoot.] He was as much to blame as I was.'

"Some one inquired-'Are you willing to die, Says he-'Yes; I hate this world and my own life;' and he continued with an air that was nearly exulting-'and I'm going to leave it; I'll be in Paradise before sundown. Now, farewell, farewell; meet me in the other world. I want to see you all in Heaven.? An old man somewhat drunk, pressed apon him. Short said—'Whisky brought me to this—I expect you along in a few days.'

"Hanning then, quaking in every limb, got up and said-1 havn't got anything against any man in the world, and I hope nobody's got anything against me

"Short repeated this remark. Large numbers of his acquaintances crowded about, shaking hands with him and asking questions, until the last moment .-He knew all his old friends, and exchanged smiles and words of good will with them until the white cap was tied down over his face. He stood up firmly as the waggon was driven away, and said at that instant, very distinctly—'Farewell, all my friends'—when the fatal noose checked his utterance."

A few such disgusting scenes as the above-a few more such displays of maudlin cant, and daring blasphemy-and we should almost be inclined to question the expediency of Capital Punishment.

THE " MAINE LIQUOR LAW."-The Hon. A P. Morrill, Governor of the State of Maine, writes in reply to the statements which appeared in the Toronto Leuder from a " Special Commissioner," sent into the States to examine into, and report upon, the practical working of prohibitory liquor Laws. His "Report" was most unfavorable; showing a great increase of crime and drunkenness during the last four years; and it is to counteract the impression produced by the "Special Commissioner's" statistics that the Governor of Maine now appears before the public; though, after all, he says nothing to throw any doubts upon the substantial accuracy of the " Report" as it appeared in the Leader, and in the TRUE

" During the first nine months after its enactment by Mr. Dow, the then Mayor of that city",-of Portland "the result was the immediate and total suppression of the rum traffic; but since that time there has been a very imperfect enforcement of the law, and the traffic has sprung into existence once more."

The Mayor hopes, however, trusts, and expects that a change for the better will occur at some period or other; like Mr. Micawber, he is looking for something to "turn up." From which it may be concluded that the prospects of the reform sought for by prohibitory enactments are still looming in the future, and are yet a long way off.

PROTESTANT FESTIVALS .- We learn from the N. Y. Times that on Monday, the 29th ult., being the anniversary of the birth day of the celebrated Protesting writer, St. Thomas Paine, a great meeting of his Protestant friends and admirers was held in New York, where the day was celebrated by a ball and festival at the Chinese Assembly Rooms .-"The attendance," says the N. Y. Times, "was seen on any similar occasion, such an array of beauty and intelligence." Now, as Catholics have no ob-Jection to Protestants celebrating the anniversaries of the birth days of their saints and heroes-from Titus Oates to Thomas Paine -we do think it rather doms and heroic actions, of our great men. A St. Francis Xavier, a St. Vincent de Paul, or a St. least, as a St. Thomas Paine.

Per H. McGillis, St. Andraws, C. W.—Moulinette, High Mass, in the Cathedral.

Per H. McGillis, St. Andraws, C. W.—Moulinette, merged at the close of the tertiary epoch. At this P. Lynch, 6s 3d; Vandreuil, J. Laverty, 3s 11

The Manday's based to come one was the

THE IRISH SOIREE.

The annual festival of the Young Men's St. Paseason, and it was every way creditable to the spirited body under whose patronage it came off, and to our Irish fellow-citizens in general. If not all there, they were at least well represented; and nothing could exceed the harmony and good feeling pervading the whole assembly. Look where you would, you saw nothing but smiling, happy faces; and when the dancing commenced, it was a scene of unrivalled gaity and animation. Many of the dances were the good oldfashioned dances of our younger days; and we are happy to say that none of the prohibited dances-Waltz, Polka, Scottische, or Mazourka-found a place on the programme.

At the opening of the Soirée, the President; B. Devlin, Esq., made a few appropriate remarks in his usual happy manner. He alluded to the rapid growth of the Young Men's Association; and hoped it would long continue to flourish as it had done for the few years which had elapsed since its commencement.— He said the Committee had certainly done all in their nower to make every one comfortable on that occasion, and to provide them with an evening of genuine Irish amusement. Whether they had succeeded or not would be best tested by the attendance at next year's Soirée, when they would again have the pleasure of drawing their countrymen and countrywomen togeher on a similar festive occasion.

His Worship the Mayor being loudly called on, advanced to the front of the platform and said a few kind, encouraging words, expressive of the pleasure he felt in seeing such an assembly of the Irish people of Montreal, and hoping that the numerous company he saw before him might all enjoy themselves as much as they expected. For his part, he said, he would consider it a capital offence for any man to detain them from the great business of the evening

by idle talk. Both gentlemen were loudly cheered; and the company proceeded at once to carry out their friendly dvice. Dancing commenced about nine o'clock, and was kept up with spirit till a late or rather an early hour next morning. The music was very good, thanks to Messrs. Maffré and Prince, with their assistants. The St. Patrick's Band (under the fuition of Mr. Maffré) was also in attendance; and although not twelve months in existence, they performed some Irish airs-" St. Patrick Day," "Garryowen," &c., -with very good taste and judgment. The creature-comforts were duly administered by Mr. Clouser, Confectioner, whose attention and civility, together with the excellent quality of the refreshments, gave perfect satisfaction to all who partook of them.

In conclusion, we must say that the Committee of arrangement deserve all the praise which we could give them; and we only hope that their next. Soirée may go off as well as this one.

To Whom it May Concern .- A poor man, registered as a member of the Church of England died a few days ago in the St. Patrick's Hospital, professing himself in his last moments on Anglican Protestant. Information was immediately sent to several of the ministers of that sect, with a request from the authorities of the Hospital, to the said ministers, that some one of them would make the necessary arrangements for his interment. The ministers applied to, have hitherto refused to interfere in the matter; and the body of the deceased is still lying in the "dead-house" of the Hospital, until such time as some of his co-religionists shall see proper to give it decent Christian burial .- Communicated.

We would remind our cotemporary that, if we have not snoken in the same terms of the two offences, it s because the circumstances attending them were en- the Southern United States, where the gold mines tirely different. In the Bytown case, the insult and exhibit the same conditions as in Canada. The lecviolence complained of were entirely unprovoked by turer then remarked that all the explorations up to the those against whom they were directed; whilst at present time had gone to show that with the present Quebec-though we do not pretend to justify the resource to physical force—the provocation was so gross-the language of Gavazzi so heastly and insulting, that it offers some explanation of, though certainly no excuse for, the assault committed on the person of the foul mouthed blackguard. If the Witness objects to this epithet as harsh, when applied to land. A tropical climate prevailed and favored a Gavazzi, we would call his attention to the terms in which the London Times speaks of the "sheer beasts" who have of late been indulging in invectives against Miss Nightingale, and her noble companions, coal. Mr. Logan had pointed out that in all cases there somewhat similar to, though certainly not nearly so gross as, those which the "sheer beast" Gavazzi-(we thank the Times for teaching us that word) poured upon the heads of Catholic Nuns and Sisters stigmaria, which is now known to have been the roots unusually large and brilliant, and we have seldom of Charity. That the Catholics who listened to denote the most abundant plants of that time. That him were provoked to anger by such language, was, it must be admitted only very natural-but that they ever went to hear such a "sheer beast," how- favor the rich vegetation necessary to form coal; siever was entirely their own fault, for they went of milar conditions however, frequently occarred subtheir own accord, and in defiance of the reiterated sequently, and coal deposits of some extent are found unjust that they should be so severe upon us poor injunctions of their pastors; and thus, knowing what in several of the higher rocks The small amount of £1 5s. Papists for honoring the anniversaries of the martyr- they had to expect, it was doubly wrong of them to proceed to acts of violence against the speaker-"sheer beast" and obscene blackguard, though he Agnes, are as well worthy of admiration, to say the most undoubtedly was. We do not therefore attempt crevices of the overlying strata. Such is the origin to justify the conduct of the Gavazzi rioters; we of the bituminous matter so much resembling coal in J. Walsh, 12s 6d; J. Mead, 12s 6d; F. Feeney, 6s 3; condemn it; but, remembering the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance, which has been found at Quebec. Under the provocation, we appearance the provocation of the The Catholic Citizen of Toronto states that on do not condemn it so severely as we do the utterly The Catholic Citizen of Toronto states that on do not condemn it so severely as we do the ulterly where the rocks have been broken in their contortions. Masterson, 6s 3d; J. McEcheain, 6s 3d.

Sunday last, on which day was celebrated the Festi- unprovoked outrage of the Bytown rioters. Had After the coal period, the whole area of Canala Per T. Grifflith, Sherbrooke-Selff 12s 6d; Compval of the Purification, the decree on the Immaculate the person whose last moments they disturbed, reval of the Purification, the decree on the Immaculate the person whose last moments they disturbed, reConception was to have been read, after Pontifical viled them and their religion; had he, like Gavazzi, the surface of the ocean, and only to have been subPer H. McGillis, So

in obscene calumny could devise, upon their sisters trick's Association came off on Tuesday evening with and daughters—had he branded their Sisters of Chaits usual success. This seems to be the ball of the rity as w-s, and cursed them as "she devils"—we should indeed still have loudly condemned their conduct, but no doubt in somewhat disserent terms.

> CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF MONTREAL.-We have been furnished by the Chief of Police with the report of the number of persons apprehended by the Police in the City of Montreal, during the last twelve months. As usual, the principal cause of crime seems to be the use of ardeut spirits; for, out of 4,217 cases of arrest by the Police, 2,061 have arisen from intemperance-of which there were-Males, 1,677; Females, 380; and Boys, 4.

Serious crimes have been rare; there having been only 1 arrest for murder; 4, for manslaughter, and 1, for arson. For assaults, and resisting the Police, the number of arrests is put down at 100; whilst 1,331 persons have been taken up by the Police, as mere starving vagrants in want of food and shelter. The total number of persons confined in the Police Station shows an increase of 616 over that of the previous year.

The national origin of the offenders is stated as follows :-

French Canadian, . 1,567 British.

Thus showing that the population of British origin enjoys the unenviable distinction of furnishing by far the greatest number of offenders; although it is less numerous than either the French or Irish. Upon the whole, it would seem - from the rarity of great crimes, and the trifling nature of the punishments inflicted upon the greater part of the 4,217 persons arrested -of whom 1,386 were imprisoned for 15 days and under, and 2,387 discharged-that we have no great cause to complain of the public morals of Montreal. It is a sea port; and of course during the summer season, there is the disorder inseparable from every principal hypotheses which had been proposed to resea port. It receives also, during the same period of the year, thousands of immigrants from all parts of the world, and of all ages, and conditions; no won der then that there should be, in proportion to its population, an immense amount of pauperism and its attendant evils. Drunkenness is however, as we said before, the chief cause of crune and offences against the Police regulations. Could the shebeen houses, could the low fifthy grog shops, be put down, and their vile traffic arrested, there would be but little work for the policeman; whose principal efforts therefore should be directed to rooting up the groggeries, and bringing their owners to justice.

LECTURE ON THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA.

T. S. Hunt, Esq., delivered his second and last lecture on the Geology of Canada, on Friday evening last before the St. Patrick's Society of this City.

Mr. Hunt commenced by briefly recapitulating the principal points of his former lecture, and distinguished the successive formations, Cambrian, Lower and Upper Silurian and Devonian, which like so many zones surround, while at the same time they dip beneath, the eastern and western coal basins. In the west there are no marks of disturbance from the time of the Cambrian upwards; but in the eastern basin there are evidences of great movements between the Lower and Upper Silurian; and again between the Devoulan and the coal, which last has again in its turn, been disturbed. These successive movements have thrown up these formations into a series of mountain ridges which extend from Gaspé to the S.E., form the great Appallachian chain traceable as far south as Georgia. The rocks thus elevated and contorted are much altered in their texture, and have become crystalline, the fossils being oblicerated. Meport" as it appeared in the Leader, and in the True

Witness of the 19th January last. The Hon. Mr.

Witness of the 19th January last. The Hon. Mr.

Morrill's defence of the prohibitory law amounts to
this—that:—

The Montreal Witness expresses its surprise that
tallic veins are formed in great numbers in these alwe condemn the conduct of the rioters at Bytown in
tered rocks, containing gold, silver, copper, lead and
are Mr. Archibald Campbell, notary, whose life is
stronger language than we do that of the persons imgold-bearing nocks of Eastern Canada, which have
cabinetmaker, Mr. Linton,
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almost dispaired of; Mr. Paterson, grocer, Mr. Drun,
plicated in the Gavazzi disturbances at Quebec.—
been traced by Mr. Logan over 10,000 square miles. been traced by Mr. Logan over 10,000 square miles, merchant, and others are also reported to have been and probably extend much further. This gold region severely beaten and injured. The troops were called has been followed along this mountain chain as far as high prices of labor in this country, these deposits cannot be economically wrought; although it is not impossible that richer mines may be discovered at

some future period. Up to the time of the coal deposit, the lecture said that all the deposits of rocks had been marine; but now the continent offered large tracts of low fertile luxuriant vegetation of pines, palms and fern-like plants of a gigantic size, whose remains accumulated on the soil where they grew, and were afterwards covered by sand and clay and then slowly consolidated into is a bed called under clay by the miners, immediately beneath the coal bed. This is the layer of ancient soil, and contains in great abundance a fossil called deposits of coal do not exist in any inferior rocks was owing to the fact that previous to their epoch, the conditions of the earth's surface were not such as to impregnated them with a sort of milician on some impregnated them with a sort of milician on some impregnated them with a sort of milician on some impregnated them with a sort of milician on sort of milicia

heaped every opprobrious epithet that a brain fertile time were deposited the clays and sands of the present valley of the St. Lawrence, which extended as far west as the falls of Niagara, and are found at least 500 feet above the present sea-level. These deposits contain the remains of fishes, seals, whales and shel s of the species which now inhabit the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The land was then elevated by slow degrees; and successive terraces along the St. Lawtence, mark the ancient sea margins. With these clays which were deposited in quiet waters, we find great masses of sand, gravel, and boulders, which, coming from the north, are spread over large portions of the country, and indicate great currents, probably accompanied with masses of ice from the polar regions, which have helped to transport the huge boulders .-Similar phenomena are found over all the northern hemisphere, and indicate a great cataclysm immediately preceding the present order of things, and probably corresponding with the historic delage.

Mr. Hunt then observed that, by request, he would

make some few observations upon the order of the development of life in the successive geologic epochs. He regarded the theory of development which supposed the lower forms of animal life to have been gradually changed into higher ones, as being unfounded. According to him, as the earthcrusts became fitted for higher orders of life, they were successively created. each perfect in its kind and destined in the course of time to degenerate and die out, to make room for higher types. The earliest fishes were more perfect in their organisation than those of the present day; and in the triassic period when birds were the lords of creation, they attained a size compared to which our ostriches and condors are but pigmies. So in the epochs of the Saurians, these animals filled the waters, and were often 50 and 60 feet in length; but they have passed away and are represented only by the degenerate crocodites, alligators and lizards of the present day. So the epoch of quadrupeds was distinguished in like manner by the megatherium and the mastedon. He concluded from these facts that each succeeding order, at an early period after its creation, obtained its highest development, and then progressively degenerated and gave way to another, better fitted for the changed conditions of the earth.

The lecturer then alluded to the vast time which geology laught us must have been required to bring about present order of things, and mentioned the two concile this with the chronology of Moses. supposes that the days of creation spoken of in the sacred narrative are to be regarded as indefinite periods, and correspond to successive geologic ages, in necordance with which, it is to be remarked, that the sequence of creation there recorded agrees in a general manner with that observed in the rocks. This view is supported by many able writers. The other maintains that these were ordinary days, and that the sacred historian in that narrative refers only to the creation of the present order of things; while between the beginning in which God created the heavens and the earth, and the six days, we may suppose to be included the ages which geology requires, to which succeeded a period of disorder and darkness from which the divine word evolved the present creation. This interpretation is not new, but appears to have been a favorite one in the early ages of Christianity, before modern geology had an existence. St. Augustin, St. Basil. Origen, and other writers, speak of the creation as distinct from the six days' work, and believe an indefinite time to have elaped between the two events. It thus appears that there is no difficulty in admitting all that modern geology demands, and that this science, so far from being in antagonism with the sacred record, only affords a striking confirmation of the interpretation of the early lights of Christianity.

QUEBEC MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- Mr. Hearn has been returned to the City Council for Champlain Ward. In St. Peter's Ward the elections did not pass over without disturbance. We find the following in the Pilot of Wednesday :--

"We have received by special telegraph, information that the Manicipal elections at Quebec terminated yesterday afternoon, but not without serious collisions in St. Peter's Ward. We are concerned to have to add that some of the persons engaged in the election severely beaten and injured. The troops were called out at an early hour, but were not called upon to act."

Mr. Stafford was ultimately returned for St. Peter's Ward.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Norton Creek, W. Power, 13s 6d; Rawdon, P. Jenning, 7s 6d; Alexandria, Col. Chisholm, 12s 6d; A. McDonald, 12s 6d; St. Anne, Kankakee, U.S., J. Mullin, 55; St. Monique, P. White, 68 3d: St. Thomas, C. W., P. Bobier, 15s; Chateauguny, Rev. Mr. Caron, 12s 6d; Orono, F. Early, 13s 6d; Smith's Corners, D. Roche, 5s; Durham, M. Bradey, 12s 6d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebeo-Mrs. J. Murphy, 7s 6d; J. C. Nolan, 15s; W. Hanly, 7s 6d; W. & J. McKay, 15s; P. Kenedy, 15s; M. Fitzgibbon, 15s; T. Barry, 15s; P. Kenedy, 15s; M. Fitzgibbon, 15s; T. Barry, 15s; J. McNulty, 7s 6d; T. Corrigan, 10s; J. O'Neill, 7s 6d; T. McIlhearn, 15s; J. French, 15s; Most Rev. Dr. Turgeon, 15s; Rt. Rev. Dr. Baillargeon, 15s; Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau, 15s; Rev. Mr. Harkin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Ferland, 15s; Rev. Mr. Langevin, 15s; J. Lynch, 7s 6d; T. Fitzimons, 7s 6d; T. Burns, £1 2s 6d; J. Wright, 15s; Rev. Mr. Morisette, 6s 3d; Valcartier, J. Martin, 6s 3d; Invenness, W. Carroll, 6s 3d; South Pillar's Light Hones, T. Roche, 12s 6d; Crep. South Piller's Light House, T. Roche, 12s 6d; Cran-bourne, J. Keegan, 12s 6d.

Per S. Donegan-Danville, G. Crosby, 15s 3d. Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm-Eldon, L. Campbell,

Per W. Halley, Toronto-£5.

Per M. Heaphy-Kemptville, P. Waleh, 10s; P. O'Keefe, 5s; B. McCahill, 5s; North Gower, J.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCEY

ensogob and I FRANCE and product and 1000 and 10 the last day for receiving subscriptions to the national Tonn (it closed at 5 o'clock); the crowds at the unairies, even in the more distant quarters of the city, are proportionably great. In one quarter in particular, the Place St. Sulpice, the line of persons established there the whole of this very cold, morning and who had very probably passed the greater, part of the night in the same spot, in order to secure an contry to the offices at the hour of their opening, was most numerous. It resembled the queues which are formed at the entrance of the more crowded theatres on the evening of some remarkable piece, or of the appearance of some popular actor—not, however, the . queue of one theatre, but of several joined together. EFrom various provinces we to-day learn that the peasants flock into some of the towns, with drums heating, to subscribe; many of them seem to be under the impression that their subscriptions are intended for the personal benefit of the Emperor himself, and they thus hasten to prove their devotion to his rule by confiding to him their savings. The an-. cient Monarchical parties, Legitimist and Orleanist, who had, both in the origin of the first loan of 250,000,000f. and of the present, predicted its failure, and denied its progress, until facts showed the contrary to be the case, now profess themselves unable to explain such a phenomenon, except by the existence of a cupidity or inordinate desire of gain, by which they allege the nation was uncontaminated in the purer days of the last reign. The few Republicans whom France still boasts do not deny the main fact, but they accept it as a proof of the increasing democratic spirit of the people, and of the unpopu-larity of the Government. The supporters of the present regime, on the contrary, point to it triumphantly in evidence of the devotion of the nation to the Bonaparte dynasty, or the person of the Emperorus, in truth, the most complete vote of confidence that has ever been given to any Government as an approval of all its acts; and while comparing it to a second vote for the establishment of the Imperial Government, they challenge their opponents, Royalists and Republicans alike, to produce anything like so substantial a manifestation under the Bourbons, or under the Republic .- Cor. of the Times.

The Monitour announces that the Emperor is diminishing the French army of occupation in Rome in consequence of "the security now enjoyed in the Papal States," but that until further orders it will not be reduced below 3,500 men. Cardinal Anto-

nelli replies :-

"The Holy Father, to whom I have communicated this notification, could not but appreciate with me this benevolent decision of your august Sovereign, a decision entirely of a nature to be agreeable to the Holy See, and especially dictated by the sentiments of the Government perfect understanding which so happily exist between the two Governments. At the same time, His Holiness saw therein, as I did, a new proof of special devotion and attachment which France wished to add to the many illustrious and worthy acts which have so justly made deserve so well of the Church, especially of late. The Holy Father feels in consequence full of gratitude, and desires his warmest thanks to be expressed to his Majesty."

THE GERMAN POWERS.

Two distinct negociations of an opposite character and purpose may be said to be on foot at the present time in Vienna. The one is the discussion of the conditions of peace, which stops for the present at the acceptance of the preliminary terms until the telegraphic message from St. Petersburg is confirmed by the arrival of more explicit despatches, and until powers to treat for peace have been, forwarded, by Turkey, England, and France to their respective Envoys at Vienna; the other is the discussion and arrangement by the parties to the Treaty of the 2nd of December of "the effectual means to be employed to obtain the object of that alliance," in pursuance of the terms of the 5th article. The unexpected occurrence of the former of these negotiations, by the ostensible acceptance of the Four Points by Russia, has not for one moment interrupted the progress of the latter; for, although the three Powers would hail with extreme satisfaction the re-establishment of peace upon the bases they have laid down, they are not prepared to accept the mere overture recently made to them by the Russian diplomatist as any satisfaction of the essential objects of their

A letter from Berlin, of the 11th inst., says:-"The report of a sort of treaty having been concluded between Prussia and Russia is not quite groundless. The latter power has engaged itself not to attack Austria, and, on the other hand, Colonel Manteuffel has engaged himself in the name of his government towards Prince Gortschakoff not to support Austria unless the latter is attacked by Russia.

"All preparations for the mobilisation of the army have been suspended since the negociations at Vien-

na offered a prospect of peace." Market Light I-SWEDEN. Land A.

REPORTED ADDESSION OF SWEDEN TO THE TREATY, OF THE 2ND DEC. III is stated that the Swedish minister in London has intimated to our cabinet the desire of his government to give, in its adhesion to the treaty of the 2nd of December. SWITZERLAND.

The Suisse, of Berne, of the 13th Jan. says:-

fresh note has reached the Federal Council on the subject. The Council is, it is said, disposed to almit that ancindemnity is due, but very naturally considers the demand of Mr. Philips very exorbitant. The Federal Council has offered the ex-prisoner 25f. a day, instead of 5,000f."

The Journal de Geneve quotes the following from Berne: -- ลงกระหอได้ ขอ เกรียบ เกราซี เดิง

"Enlistment for the Foreign Legion in the pay of England are proceeding very actively in Berne; and the police have not hitherto interfered to prevent them : on the contrary many of our functionaries consideratt fortunate for the country to get rid of a considerable number of young and robust men, who are unwilling or unable to earn an existence by working. I cannot tell you if overtures were made to the Federal Council on the subject, but if I am to judge by the result of the enlistment thus practised underhand, there is no necessity to embarrass the Federal Council by an application for leave to recruit in Switzerland, the operation succeeding perfectly well without it."

ITALY.

SACRILEGE IN SARDINIA.—Sardinia is still the theatre of an unnatural contest between a Catholic monarch and the institutions of the Catholic Church. With a fanatical virulence which revives the memory of Henry the Eighth's career in England, Victor Emmanuel presses his bill for the confiscation of all Ecclesiastical property to the State: and through the Archbishops, Bishops, and Vicar-Capitular of Sardinia, have formally appealed to the Chamber of Deputies-there is but too much reason to dread the failure of their remonstrance. Of course the English journals are gloating over so delightful a spectacle; and the Times encourages the stubborn King to proceed with his work, by assuring him of "the hearty sympathy of the English nation.

In point of fact, many of Victor Emmanuel's recent proceedings have been not unreasonably attributed to his entente cordiale with the British Government: and it is now remarked that he has not only given in his adhesion to the treaty of the 2d of December with England, Austria, and France, but volunteered to despatch 15,000 of the flower of his army to the

Crimea.

ROME.—St. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Roman correspondence, in the Univers of the 13th ult., states that a distinguished honor has recently been conferred by his Holiness on the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. In compliance with the wish of M. Baudon, President-General of the Society, and of the Reverend Father Villefort, President of the Council of Direction at Rome, the Holy Father had deigned to promise to preside in person at a general reunion of the society. This memorable session, which forms one of the most glorious pages in the history of the association, took place on the 5th ult., at the Vatican, in the great chamber of the Consistory.

The report on the state and progress of the society was read by Mgr. Borromeo, stating that the increase of the conferences—which were comparatively few before the expression of the approbation of Gregory XVI.—numbered on the 1st ult., one thousand five hundred, one-half of which were in France.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report which showed the immense advantages both to religion and society of this inestimable institution, his Holiness replied, passing a high culogium on charity, and expressing his warm approbation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on which, in the most solemn manner and with deep emotion, he implored the blessing of the Most Holy Trinity.

THE CRIMEA.

A correspondent, writing from the Rocket Redoubt, Eupatoria, on the 11th of December, announces the capture of two Greek priests, on one of whom was found a proclamation from Prince Menschikoff, by saying, 'I hear that they are to be shot.'

BALAKLAVA .- On the 23d the Mussulman popula-Soliman Pasha, who commanded the Turkish division at Balaklava, and against Halet Bey, commander of the 2d brigade of that division. Everybody remembers the contemptible figure made by the Turkish troops at the engagement of the 25th of October. The deplorable flight of the Turks could only be attributed to the conduct of the two chiefs, who were the first to run away on the approach of the enemy. It was on that day that the Russians succeeded in gaining possession, without any resistance, of two redoubts occupied by Ottoman soldiers. By order of the Sultan, a special military commission minutely inrestigated the charges directed against the two Generals, and having found them to be well grounded, sentenced Soliman Pasha and Halet Bey to degradation and seven years' hard labor. The first part of who upbraided them with cowardice, the insignia of doubt, the expectation of a war against all the matheir ranks and their decorations were torn from their tions of the south of Europe-occupied himself a breasts. Our correspondent remarked that the soldiers charged with the execution of the sentence per- gress since the wars at the beginning of the century. was applauded by the crowd. After the two troops had defiled before them, the two prisoners were fransferred to the steamer which was to convey them. to Cyprus, where they are to undergo the penalty of "The news is confirmed that a Mr. Philips, an seven years' hard labor. This example produced the

The Turks have a curious way of accounting for guished batteries in But we hope that the town will dead horses. Tt is Oriental, but satisfactory to One surrender, in consequence of the difficulty it is under of the mendeft in charge, of horses at Varna came down to Scuteri, to render, up his accounts to the obtain its keys by giving a grand battle to the army Commissariat officer, of the department, "The first in the field, The stores of ammunition in Sebastothing he did was to produce a large sack, which was pol are inexhaustible, and as the investment is not borne into the apartment of the functionary by two men. "Two hundred of your horses have died," said the Turk. " Behold! what I have said is the truth;" and, at the wave of his hand, the men tumbled out the contents of the sack on the floor, and, lo! 400 horse ears, long and short; and of all sizes. and shapes, were piled in a heap before the eyes of the astonished officer .- Times Correspondent.

When Admiral Dundas left, the fleet at Kamish Bay, a few days since, a " signal" mistake occurred, which has been talked of here so much, that, in order of observation will destroy in a battle the Russian to prevent your receiving inaccurate versions, I for-

ward it myself.

Admiral Dundas, who had previously taken a cordial farewell of the French officers and the captains fact which will create no small astonishment, and of the fleet, left Kamish in the Fury steam-frigate. As the frigate steamed out, all the vessels of the combined fleets manued yards, waved hats, and cheered a farewell to the gallant Admiral. While passing the Agamennon, the flag ship of Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas signalled "May success attend you;" and to this a reply of "May happiness await you" was ordered to be hoisted. Unfortunately, however wide the difference in real life, in the signal code hanging and happiness are very much alike; and, in his haste, to reply, the signal officer hoisted the former instead of the latter. The mistake was rectified, though not before it had been read by the whole fleet, and the proper reply run up. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.-

The battles of the Alma and Inkermann and the

siege of Sebastopol have enabled us to study, the

Russian army employed in the Crimea. Although this army is partly composed of troops from the Danube and the Caucasus, it is clumsy, not easily handled, and manœuvres badly in presence of an enterprising enemy. Its generals always place it for bibouack, as in a field of battle, in great masses, and they do not know how to deploy it after an attack, nor when to make it resist in a thin line. The Russian infantry is very badly armed. Some companies only have carbines made at Liege: the muskets, only recently transformed, badly kept, and with butt-ends in white wood do not last long in a campaign. This infantry will never attain the level of the French infantry, which is really the first in the world for making war in woody or hilly countries, where the General-in-Chief leaves a great deal to the initiative of the soldiers and to the chiefs of corps and battalions. In the defensive the preference must approach, for the benefit of Lord Ragian's army. Why be given to the English infantry, who, under the fire these schemes were never carried out it is unnecessary of the enemy, rest immovable as a rampart. In a at present to inquire. What we now wish to tell the level and exposed country our infantry will have to public is, that they would; one and all, have been modify its manner of combating, and to resume its perfectly useless, for that the Russian Government had old one. This consists in employing compact or thin order (épais ou mince) but it can only be employed with intelligent and experienced troops. Its superiority in arms and intelligence will, however, always give to our infantry the advantage over the Russian infantry, which will always lose half its value when obliged to change its place rapidly. On the Alma entire Russian battalions took to flight in surprise at the Zouaves' way of fighting, they having advanced our riflemen and a Russian rfleman walking slowly on them in large bodies deployed, having taken ad- logether. As I came nearer I saw that the Russian vantage of all the accidents of the ground to shelter themselves and to rally, and having made against the masses a terrible use of the peculiar arms confided to their skill. At Inkermann, in the upper part of the battle-field, and on the line of English, the Russian better relished for not being understood. Struck with infantry bravely attacked the enemy, but did not the singularity of their appearance, I waited till they, know how to deploy its masses so as to bring more approached, and asked the rifleman how he go this muskets into play, and when the French attacked prisoner. "Is it where did I get him, sir!" said he, was found a proclamation from Prince Menschikoff, their left flank entire battalions did not know how to him with my own two hands." "When did you town and go out to the Bussians, by whom they left flank entire battalions. The first ranks bravely reshoot him?" I inquired. "When!" I shot him town and go out to the Russians, by whom they sisted, but the following ranks fired in presenting down there of course," said he pointing to the would be received with open arms. He concludes arms. Surprised afterwards by the sharp attack of 'ovens,' where there had been a slight skirmish. the Chasseurs d'Afrique, masses of men, instead of "He was down there behind a wall, sir, taking aim, DEGRADATION OF THE TURKISH LEADER AT effecting their retreat by the crests of the hills, de- with his legs out, when I hit him with my last round scended slowly to the lower parts of the ground and tion witnessed a scene unprecedented in the annals the ravines, where they allowed themselves to be of Turkey. Proceedings had been taken against crushed almost without defence by from 1,000 to crushed almost without defence by from 1,000 to off comfortable." Having said this much with a droll 1,200. French. The English have so well under-earnestness, to which no words can do justice, be stood the advantages which troops would have in quietly resumed his way towards the rear, assisting attacking either artillery or masses of infantry, in and helping his poor, wounded prisoner, who, during woody or hilly countries, while preserving the order the whole time of our dialogue, had been bowing cap deployed by the first line, that at Inkermann they did not employ the order in columns, which caused them to lose so great a number of men on the Alma. On the Alma the Russian cavalry was worse than timid; not a charge did it attempt. At Inkermann have occurred before Sebastopol. The French having the nature of the ground prevented it from taking part in the affair. At Balaklava it did not dare to await the charge of two squadrons of Chasseurs of it, and for that purpose determined to get hold of d'Afrique. The famous Cossacks have, in fact, never attempted, even in the plain, to carry off our advanced posts or the marauders who pass our lines; but it is said that this cavalry is but little esteemed. the sentence was carried into execution on the square even in Russia. As a set-off to this, the Russians the sentence was carried into execution on the square even in Russia. As a set-off to this, the Russians among the bushes. He cried, "Who goes there?" of the Seraskierat, in presence of the garrison of really possess a great superiority both over the French but the only answer he received was a grunt. Thinks Constantinople and of an immense concourse of neo-ple. After a reprimand from a Minister of War, their artillery. The Emperor Nicholas-in, no good deal with that arm, which has made great proformed their mission with a brutal satisfaction, which The cannon are of a large calibre; the carriages and caissons, well made and easily moved; the artillerymen are brave and accustomed to their service; the officers know perfectly well how to choose offensive and defensive positions; they occupy them with bold-American citizen, who was arrested at Bale, in consequence of his unfortunate resemblance to M. Mazsequence of his unfortunate resemblance to M. Mazline, lias demanded, an indemnity of 25,000f.,—or
zini, lias demanded, an indemnity of 25,000f.,—or
5,000f. a day—for his captivity. It appears that a ness, hold them a long time, and know how to leave blood if we were to make an assault before its extin- patriotic parents named "Alma."

of obtaining supplies of provisions, or that we shall complete, the garrison can be relieved and increased every day Without being initiated in the secrets of the Generals-in-chief, everything causes us to believe that they are waiting the arrival of the reinforcements which are on their way, in order to resume the attacks which, so to speak, have been suspended since the day of the battle of Inkermann; We shall have in the French and English trenches at least 300 pieces which will open their fire, and it is more than probable that in the meantime the army army in the field .- Constitutionnel.

We can acquaint our readers this morning with a which will give the public a new insight into the policy of Russia and the contingencies of the war. The Crimen, at present the scene of hostilities, is a peninsula situated at the extreme south of the Russian empire, and connected, as our maps inform us, with the continental territory by the Isthmus of Perekon. Across this isthmus, as we have hitherto understood, all Russian troops must be marched to the relief of their comrades before Sebastopol, and great stressdias naturally been laid upon the expediency of blockading or occupying this important passage. The isthmus itself is but a narrow strip of land, and is traversed by a wall of masonry from sea to sea. The only access to the peninsula is through an arched gateway in this wall, and thus, as we are informed by a note in one of the best and most recent maps of the country in question, the possession of this fortified line effectually closes the Crimea against an enemy. Now, at this moment "the enemy" advancing from the north is no other than Russia herself; and if, therefore, the isthmus of Perekop could be occupied, the Crimea and its fortress would be at the mercy of the allies on the single condition of dealing satisfactorily with the Russians actually in Sebastopol or the vicinity. No further reinforcements could be brought up. The Crimea would be "invested" far more completely than Sebaslopol itself, and the whole peninsula, rather than the principal town, would be in a state of siege. Such has been hitherto the prevailing belief, and various plans have been accordingly suggested for bringing to pass a result so desirable. Turks were to be landed at Perekop and put in possession of the line; gunboats were to be stationed along the shore; and, altogether, it was argued that a pass so easy both to occupy and defend might be made our own with great advantage to the allied cause. Even if we could not absolutely keep out the Russians, we should, at any rate, be accurately informed of their coming, and could certify the strength of each reinforcement, and the time of its some time back constructed across the shallows of the Putrid Sea another great military road to the Crimea, so effectually that it is actually the better road of the two, and so quietly that Western Europe never heard a word about the matter.—London Times.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN PRISONER .- The last day I was in the trenches, while a slight skirmish was going off in front, and in a covered way, I met one of was limping along in pain, resting his hands on our fellows shoulder, who, with two rifles under his arm and a pipe in his mouth, was walking easily and coolly along evidently giving his wounded oponent some good advice, which I have no doubt was all the in the knee; and I've got his pipe, sir, and I've got his bacca, sir, and all I wants now is his boots, and I'm leading him to the hospital, when I can take 'em in hand, from one to the other, as if to implore our mercy and protection .- Morning Herald.

A SCHEMING ZOUAVE. - The German Universal Garemarked an unusual activity among the garrison of the Quarantine Fort, were anxious to know the cause alert, and taking good care to keep out of danger. At last a Zonave offered to furnish the article in question. That very night a watchful Muscovite heard a rustling he to himself. "This is some fat pig that has deserted from the enemy. Bless me, if I could only get hold of it, and smuggle it into the fort, so that our officers may not lay hold of it!" With this view he returns the grunt, the conversation becomes interesting to both parties, and at last the worthy Russian sees the object of his desires approach. He lays down his musket to seize it, but oh horror! the treacherous beast turns the tables upon him, throws him down and gags him in no time, then with a low whistle he calls five Zonaves to his aid, who carry off his victim to the French camp in triumph.

UNITED STATES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. - Our Praise-God-Bare-bones-Parliament of Abort Hassans have gone on in their natural way of doing business,—that gone on try to legislate upon possible and impossible naters; and upon somethings, besides to The com-mitters are yet busily engaged upon some of the matmilless and in the message of his Excellency, the Governor All sorts of motions, about all things and every thing besides, are submitted by the members, and the greater part of them are sent to the infortunate Judicary committee, which is already innormal with motions which no pack-horse could possible bear. The members of that committee ought to strike for higher wages. We observe that the orders for examining numeries and distranchising Catholics, and two wor three tother conders of a similar nature, which are solemnly committed to the Judi-orary committee for consideration, have been as solemnly returned to the House with the remark that the thing cannot be done. We are almost sorry that the thing that the committee did not report in favor of the orders. Some Know-nothing marplot who happened to know a little about the Constitution and the Laws was about, and he whispered in their ears that they were going a little too fair. Why didn't he hold his tongue? The Book of Rights, with Translations and Notes. By J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., An Autumn in Sicily, with splendid Plates, proceedings of this legislature, when well digested, will afford sport for the country for twenty years to hy R. Wilde, Handbook of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian. By William Wakeman, that the committee did not report in favor of the orders. there for they say that it is better than a play. Never had we such a distinguished legislature, -no, never! _Boston Pilot.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS .- Our republican neighbors have a nice gentlemanly way of doing business, which clearly shows that they have thrown off all the old fashioned prejudices which control the proceedings of Lords and Commons on the other side of the Atlantic. The following scene is copied from the N. Y. Times' report of a debate on a question about a magnetic telegraph line. A Mr. Farley was the

"General Lane, of Oregon, interrupted him (the speaker) several times with questions and a call to

"Mr. Farley, interposing, called the delegate from Oregon to order.

"Mr. Lane, angrily and dictatorially, objected to Mr. Farley's interruption; whereupon the latter reminded him that he had the right to call him to order. and also that he (Mr. F.) had submitted courteously to repeated interruptions by Mr. Lane. Mr. L., who was standing in or near the centre aisle, about ten feet from Mr. Farley, exclaimed, ' You're a liar !'addressing his words to the gentleman from Maineand starting menacingly towards him. Mr. Farley instantly retorted, 'You're a d-d liar!'—and sprang at once to meet Mr. Lane, who was then advancing. The parties met and struck at each other several times, but failed to do any serious damage. Of course the greatest confusion ensued. Members essayed flying leans over the desks, to get to the seat of war; others rushed along the aisles to the same spot; the Speaker banged away with his gavil, and unavailingly appealed to the Honso to "come to order;" but the members were determined to see whether Oregon and Maine would "come to time," and the authority of the Speaker was, for the nonce, a perfect nonentity. General Lane, with a wrathfully red countenance, was easily extricated from the mélée and conducted to his seat. Mr. Farley, though a small man, gave four stout fellow members not a little trouble to hold him. Among those who were first in efforts to separate the parties was Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland. Mr. Farley did not relish his interference, and when he found that Mr. Hamilton was preventing him from "punishing? the man who had insulted him, he turned upon Mr. H. and belabored him instead.

"Quiet was finally restored; but a few minutes later Mr. Lane came near producing another explosition by referring to his late combatant as " that fellow," which was received with a burst of indignation by the House. No steps were taken to inquire into this affair, and no motion was made to rebuke either party for his share in this outrage upon the dignity of the House."

NATYVEISM.—There is much talk in certain quarters just now, about excluding the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, English, and other languages from our schools, and teaching only the Iroquois, Winnebago, Camanche, and Cherokee.

A PREACHER FOR SALE .- James W. Mullan advertises in the Louisville Courier "a negro man named James Howell, belonging to the heir of Lewis Howell, deceased," and after giving his age, height, &c., adds, "he has a pass to Louisville and back, dated October 14, to return on the 18th, and a license from the Baptist church at Simsonville to preach."

We copy from the New York Freeman-" An election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place two weeks ago, and at its close the mass of the members adjourned to the Lecture room.-Here a scene of confusion ensued. For an hour, as the Herald states, they amused themselves with flinging Bibles, prayer-book, &c., at each other. One attempted to speak, but he " retired amid a shower of Bibles," &c. Several of the Bibles were torn and trampled upon the floor during the meeting-if meeting it could be called." Of course the persons who soused the Bibles, were Bible-hating Papists. Not a bit of it; good sound Protestants were they as ever "d-d the Pope," or burnt a Cathelic church.

An ACTIVE EDITOR. - The editor of the North Carolina Baptist Speciator, is an officiating minister of the guspel; a licensed attorney; agent for nearly all the insurance companies north of the Polomac; commissioner for thirty states, and an applicant for the same when Kansas and Nebraska shall have come in; bank director; chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the common schools; temperance orator; agent and counsel for Wake Forest College; President and Secretary of all the boards of the Baptist church, &c.; and in addition, he owns more property, has the neatest farm, the best fruits, and the finest cattle of any man in the country.

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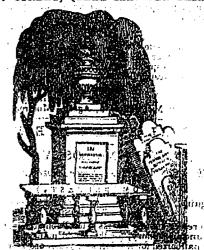
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shall want large quantities of it.

"D. M'MILLAN."

" South Branch, April 13, 1854. "I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the last seventeen years troubled with the Ashma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my nilment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking. Street. tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stramoneum, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two bottles of your Pulmonie Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced more benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are several people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me. derful effects of it upon me.

"ANGUS M'DONALD."

" ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854. wards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great augusta. and annoyance to me in my business- I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines,

without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery. hen I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflamation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were

before.

"I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a bottle it would be no object;—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable disco-

"L. J. LLOYD." " DANVILLE, Oct., 1854.

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

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854. "I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West,-I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medecine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

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

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