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## CMTHOLC CHRONICLE

VOL. V.

HOW THE WAR PROSPERS.
(From the Nalion.)
The plain truth on the aetual prospects of the war is only begining to be understood. It is getimg himted orer uinit is still a long way from being oper tiaily in clubs-it is still a long way from being open-
Iy canvassed in lie press. We see no reason for Iy canvassed in lite press. is no see no reasnn She
 it falling at present ; on the coutrary, the real and its falling at present; on the contrary, the real an
iormidable danger of the position was, and is, that oormidalie danger of the prosition was, and is, hat the Alies will not be able to with raw themsel res in
saifety from the Crimen. Disease, the Cossack, and the clinate lave proved Allies still more powerful and the sild adrenture which St. Arnaud planned, to snatch a wreath for his dying brow,
The sicge commenced on the 17 th Oct., and we bave news un to the second of November. For
that eutire fortnight, notling of importance had been frected igainst like lown. As far as the original po ition of the belfigerent parties lad altered, that of the Alfies lad altered for the worss ; their slow progress was begiuning to excite despondency,
ranks were rapidly thinned by disease, their ranks were rapidlly thinned by dissase, their guns
were inferior in range and calibre to those of the besieged, their mililary stores were failing, and they were harassed by an army in the open fied, threaten ug to cut them of from their slinping, and place Rusins bare fougt well , wis the Russiann have fought well, and their conrage and
self-reliance fiave risen proportionably. They are sef-reliance have risen proportionably. They are
superior in men, guns, and military stores to their eneriars in men, guns, and military shave fifty thousand soldiers housed in Sebastopol, and as many more horering round the in a climate to which they are funiliar; the town lias in a climate to which they are fannikr; che comnnuication with the country, and is abundantly supplied, and half of the garrison are out of range of the cannonade, and form a frestiond invaluable reserve. The town, built of solid stove defies the bombs and rockets, and any damage woncth las astonished and conlounled the besiegers. The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing fron the canp on the 20 th of October, gives us some ra luable insightit into the actual position of the conten ng forces:-
"The trencles of the Allies conmenced their fire as usual at daylight this morning. The French lat eparired their danages during the night, but sti vere terribly orermantclied by the position and strengh Green Mound batterics © Whe a diod deal upon and Green Mown batenes inred a good deal upon ib ting any houses on fire. At that time, the magazine ing any of the pieviral Frencl batteries blew up with a fearful explosion, killiug and wounding many of aueir men. A ters minutes offer this accident a slie ours, hrown inlo the town, cansella a beary ex hlosion, which destroyed se eeral large houses.-
Shorty afterwards some of the works round the dockyard were set on fire with rockets, but were extinguished in half an hour by the soldiers, whonn we could see at work. By ihis time the Freuch batteries had again been compelled to slacken fire, add the
mhole bruut fell upon the Enolisht lines. It is by no means the fault of the French that their batterie have been compelled to cease. Whatever the mosis desperate and heroic contrage could do bas been done fy them ; but the truth is, the enemy's batteries are placed on the most commanding situations, and out-
number them ten to one, monuting also all 32,50 , number them ten to one, monnting also ail 32, 56 ,
or 68 -pounders, while our Allies have no heavier than or 68 -pounders, while our Allies have no hieavier tha
16 or $\$ 4$-pound cannon. Our lines begin to show 16 or 24 t-paund lannon. Our lines begin to show
the efliects of the continued cannonade. At dusk we re obligel to cease in order to repair the batteries. but the enemy fires at interrals all through the
night." ight." rogress so doutsil in an unfriendy counk make progress so coubtful as this-if the guns of the be
siegers are out-numbered ten to one-if twice in tigers are out-numbered ten to oce-if mut an twenty-four hours beir fire is silenced, one must apwon belore the Norember snow begins to fall, is not destined to grace the present year.

## Thie sinceess of the dleet matches

The same correspondent describes the sction of 181 h October:-
"The Queen, Rodney, Albion, and others of our liners, with the steam-frigates and the Arethusn; insantly attacked, and the fire grew tremendous. ay for, unfortunately, grounded in coming in, and one time it eme exposed to hle enemys tid, so and abandon her.. Fortunately she was toved off again. The hail of shot and sluell whiel was poured upon the uiper tier of guns, which are exposed, soon
trove the Russians from their walls; but the lower. llope the Russians from their walls, but the lower
tiers, which were in cascmate baterius', maintained
a close and deadly fire. The enemy used red hot shot, carcases (combustible shell), and bar shot ; and he lerible eltets of these soon made thenselves fir and lad to be towed out of action untilit was extin gnished. The bar sloot cut the masts, spars, and rigsing to picces. The Arethusa received seven sliots under her water line, and coild with diffcculty se kept afioat. The Wasp Battery, which was ent
arrbette, was soon silenced, and its ouns dismounted barbette, was sonn silenced, and its guns dismounted,
but litle impression was made upon the forts. The but litle impression was made upon the forts. The
greater part of the vessels continued firing until greater part of the vessels continued firing untii
diart; by that time two of the casemate ports of Constantine were knocked into one, and the stonework of all the forts cut away and smashed to the depth of about eighten inches. Che neat regulas figured, but as batteries they were as cficient as ligured, but as
erer. A foot or eigliteen inclies knocked of twelve feet of solid granite makes very little difierence to he lefenders. Some of the cascmate gums wer when fresh oncs were brougtt forwad rinute Jusk the whole of the cannon on the Wasp Battery rhich were destroyed and dismounted early in the action, had been replaced, and were frivar away as iercely as ever. Our Allies met with no better sticcess on the south of the harbor. T'hey silenced and disnounted the upper tier of guns, marked the stone roik of the forts pretty deeply, but left them as strong ressels sto cheered vociferously and redoubled their fire."
But the position of the Allies is not simply one of po progress. They have been in serious peril
otal ruin. On the 201 l of October their suphly mnupir. in the 2oth of Octover their supply of dental dion was so nearly exhausted that he acci denal delay or loss of a storc-ship woul hisure
hem destitute. "Had it not been for his supply says the correspondent of the Daily News, noticiog hie arrival of tro ships freighted with powder and hot, "we should have been destitute of ainmunition Tor the larger guns by to-moriow night, even at the
present rate of fring, one discharge every seven resent rate of iring, one discharge every seve
ninutes. Many of the Russian round-shot livive been collected and returned." Five days after General Liprandi surprisell their rere at Balablapa.The Constitutionnel gives a circumstantial acc ount f this actiou. How near it was beconing a fatal ficant paragrapls :"The bold moremient of General Liprandi hat of the Allies, and the hatcr preserved theic commul nication with the sea; it had partly succeeded, sinte the Russians were in possession of that sole beaten had tallen position in the rear of the besiegers. Ac cordingly, on the 26 ? $!$ Prince Mensclikikon made a strons sortic ayainst the English lines in order to
place them belween the two lires. Ir lie inal suceeded in carrying them, and in elfecting a junctio with General Liprandi, in the middle of the besieg ing army, the operations of the Allies
Mcantine, cholera, dysentery, and fever, enemies gaiust whom the stubborn courage, anil hery ga antry of the Allied Army are of no ayail, thin the ranks day by day. It is compuled that ten thousan "Then lave fallen their victims:-

There is a great increase," says the Daily. Neces, of dysenteric disease among our inen. Lying on For twenty four hours at a time in the trenclies, and in a constrained posture, exposed to a warm sur by day and heary dews at night-and this duty con stantl's recurring without intervals of rest--hlese are no doubt the causes of the increase of this aflection but they are unavoidable. What would have been he result if we liad had ran and cold during the mee had been occupying these leights?" Rain has since fallen in corrents
But in the rere stalks the most fornidabl enemy of all-the climate. When the Winter set in, (periaps it has set in already), the eondition of the troons will be frighthtul. Under a blinding snow, in a mouniainous and wooly country, without roand or towns, wate hed by two hostile armies of a hun-
dred chousand men-soine catastrophe tike the redred thousand men-soine catastrophe like the re
reat from Moscor threatens to mark with ruin the heat rom of hoscolf threatens to mark with lin least the danger is sufficiently threatening to repress all pre mature triumpl, and silence at once the unrensomble and preposterous hopes-which the press cheris
without telieving, and the public take upon trust. without believing, and the public take upon trust.
A correspondent of a Ministerial Journal, Morming Cluonicle, writing from the seme of a tion, aune preares
cautious plraseology his meaning is sifficiently plain

IMBER 1, 1854.
NO. 16.
"The contest. Nitherto (he says) has been between mud fort and inud fort-between ofiensive works and destroyed, the real task of taking the town sill commence. It will be a severe trial this taking or destroy ing of Sebastopol, and many days, perliaps weeks, will elapse before the day of trimph will davin. The position is, in fact, trying. Here is a
besieged force, wlich las established oflensice worls mounited by a which has estabistied olensive vorls, ise works thrown un by the besiegers. The danage sustained in the day is repaired in the nightit, and the norrow dawns to withess a fresh waste of aumuniion. The victory wouid, it almost seems, call to imn who possesses the largest stock."
From many a hearth in Iretand, unhappily, eyes or the welfore of dear friends and lindres. would be a cruel modery to dive them ribe news of magiuary triumplis. The position is full of peril and alarm ; contertalanced, we fear, by no compensaion present or future.
One :man alone has gained or is destinell to , yain anylling from the contest. The gigantic ambition Lous Napoleon has male strides which compete hat King̀ a Princes hat the Royal husband of Louis Pliilippe's daughte rrasps his hand in amity; liat the prondest Court Europe, liêt: cold Giuelph and the ploting Cobur, open their arms to him-tiese are bleathers in his cap-the solid gain is sometbing more sulstantial. His soluiers garrison the capitals of Europe, and the world renowned, seats of Empire. Greece, Rome Constantinople, Paris, are the keynotes or history or two thousand years, and in all of them the Im perial eagle of Napoleon is guartued by his siluien no
 till encurn ouston to-day; and liss army the snowy clisls. But tís is not all-Prusia is pust dd day after day nearer to an open alliance willi Rusia. - Jiet her dectare herself, and in a weels the rip ruits of his patient and inserutable ainbition will fall nto his hand. A French army will reposess itsel of the Rlienish frontier. Belgium will le made igliway for lis army-if it resist, the Royal Coburg will vanish in smoke, the fortifications of Ant verp will be completed on the scheme of hie into French departinents.

THE ORENING OF THE ATTACK.
Monday night was an anxious tine. As if the eneny also anticipated the coming struggle, and retet sligeir strength for the followng A deserter who came over to us that erening, hov ver, imagined a very diferent reason for the shackng of the Russian balteries. He said that all tho ofigers of the garrison were that evenisy giving a was attended by al the leading ladies and grencle men in the town. He said also that both town and garrison are perfectly certain of success, and of re pulsing all our attauks willin a fortuiglt ; their eart works and batteries ho suew were powerfil, and Ge peeling nerss of the advent of an immense boly of roops. The statements of these deserters may well be pen to doubt, but this fellow appears to have arose, the enemy fired little that nightt, though one sloot did ample misclief, killing Captain Erelyn Rowy, of the Guards, and one or two prisates, who wer int on piequet. However, we relied on the following ay to resenge everylhing, and looked forvard wind Hense eagerness to the issue of the struggle. By Grey dawn on the 1 th, whice it was uarely lyit,
enemy conmmenced a desultory canononale. The nois and the hope-for we were not yet completely cer ann-that our trenches would answer it, set out very one astir, and, together with a large number or ancers, 1 hurried up to the remnants of atone vo of souv of he lini, which is sita alen best birds e rievr of the town and harbor of Sebasiopol.
A thick sluggish morning dew which lay in the valley, and the smoke which rested lieavily ore several of the forts, prevented my secing what the enemy were doing; but a mere glance al our work showed that the longzewished-for day liau at last ar rived, and we were about to open fire. All hic men
 prolect the working parties, were now cleared and the guns run out. Tlie fog onify peraitted the Russians to see llis in one or two places; but where they
did they were firmg. though with no effect, as the morning was too thick. Towards six o'clock the mist began to disperse. and the rich clear Octobe sun was every instant making objects more aud more gures. Soon the Rhissian works, crowden wim grey Sures, could be distinctiy seen, with hie harge chat self. The enemy could plaily see that we wer prepared for action, and opened a smart caminonate. sut not a shot from our batteries answered, for tho French on our left occupy low ground, and the fos wis stim thick between then and their oppon slowly, like drawing back a lige curfan, we mis moved oll to sea, a cool morning breeze sprung up,
and the atmospherc cleared each moment. The lines of the besiegers could be seen frem crery point ; the mounds and carthyorks, bastions and towers of the ant shins low all in the distance, fite a dark belt, was the feet of the allies.
It was lall-past six. Thie enemy had been quiet or the last few minutes; both sides seemed preparang far an eflort, when suddenly volumes of smoke and flaskes of fire brole out simullancoussy from erery art of our lines- the shot and shell sereaned dhisely thronga the air, ani win a reverberation Which seemed to slake both learen and earth, ow ther on Sebastopol commenced. Apparenlyy lischarge with nor daunted he enemy rearne Frencl, 'Turks, and Russians fall to work at the guns in rightit earnest. The first rolleys showed us what no soul in either arny had hitherto been certain about -riz, the preecise nalure bolh of our works anh enemy's, and 1 am sorry to say it also shoved his hiar, dere, the Russinus impensely outrumbered the allied ere, Nol mounting 25 and 30 leavy conmu beto every height nol ridee guws of heasy calibre were phaced in battery. ture of their works completely astonished our renerals and we are by no means sure that we have seculthem ally yet, for during yesterday fresh ones were ferequentiy unmasked in places totally unexpected.
On the extreme right of our position, on a hill
cormanding the back of the inlet, and near inkermann Lighlt, was our first batteries (called the Six Gua), of six 68-pounders. Next to his cane two Terrible's long 84-pounders, ant a one-gun and on mounting a Lancaster. More to our exntre,
and spoken of as commanding a fine riew, is another tone range Lancaster gun, in the valley beneath which, and considerably advanced, is the Crown Battery, one of our largest. It is thre-sided, mounting cight
guis on each lice, with a bank for two 13 -inch mortars. The guns are either long 32,68 , or $S$ t-pound ers, and between the breastplate are placell colorn lor clirowing snall 4, inch stell among troops. This bittery is mannea its lett, towards the Frenci, is a four-gun battery of Mound Battery ai the same size and descriplion the Crown. Beyoul these towards Kerch and an losing the whole of the south of the Cotres are the French entenchnents. Unfortunately hare no leatir gune in lleir siege train than o4 nounders so that her lines of perssith than 2. ighter description than ours, and less calculated to sesist the eneny's concentrated and beave firc. 'The French discovered these facts to their cost in the course of the day.
To meet these guns the enemy had opposed to our ix-gun liattery on the right a tremendous entrenchSebastopol. It on the top of the hills to the north distant, so its shlot and shell all fell short in suct manner that fring from it was soon discontinited. $\Lambda$ we approach, this battery will prove a lough custu-
mer. Beneath llis, and 1,200 yards distant from mer. Benealh his, and 1,20 gut entrenclunent ave alrealy mentioned. The circular carthwork at its base has not only been completed, but two llanking parallels, enclı mounting 15 larye gmis, thrown out at either side. In the creck to the right of this cower, bat so placed and coreren as to commanil ou Crown Battery on centre, was the famous three decker, the Twelve Apostles. More towards the lown, and facing our Green Mound Battery, is the rela It bestes will ther the Buss wins, and us is reguler threesians me non. Passing over sereral interwedinte 6,8 pid 10 on. Passing the riglat is in some entrenchnents called the Thy thaf batteries. It is $\mathbf{2}$ hure bil conimiting to French lines perfectly, and entrenclied for tho ties
of guns, each about 25 in number. On the summit
of the hill above the guns are banks for sereral large mortars. The existence of the upper tier of cannon appears to have been unknown deadif fre on the Frêch works. On the opened a deadg fire on the F rench works, Onthe enemy's extreme right of all was a 10 -gun battery,
most commandingly placed so as to enfiade the whole most commandingly placed so as to enhlade the
French line, and beyond this come the regular stone Forts of the harbor, such as the Quarantine Baltery and Fort Paul.
Such a sketch will convey to your readers a tolerably accurate idea of the means of the
resisting our attack upnn lis stronghold.

THE LANCASTER GUN.
This destructive prece of ordnance has been most adviantageous to the allies, as will be
lowing account of its operations:-
Conspicuous anong the din could be plainly heard the Lancoster guns. Ilieir sharp crack; difierent rom the other leary guns, was like that of a rifle
anong muskets. But the most singular effect was produced by its ball," which rúslied through the air with a noise and a regular beat precisely like the passage of a rapid express train at a few yard's' dis-
tance. This peculiarity excited shouts of laughter tance. This peculiarity excited shouts of laughter
among our men, who instan'ly nicknamed it the expess train; and only by that name is the gun known.
The effect of the shot seems most terrible. From The effect of the shot seems most terrible. rrom
its denfening noise the ball could be distinctly traced its deafening noise the ball could be distinctly tracen by the ear to the spot where it struck, when stone or
carthalike went down before it. A battery of 20 or 30 such guns would destroy Sebastopol in a week. Jufortunately, from a short supply of ammunition, we
can only aflord to mount two, and even those are only fired once in eight minutes.
At eight o'clock the fire was dealening, and about hat time a breeze sprung up from the south which oleared away the smoke, and allowed us a full view was then barely recognisable, the delicate attentions of the Lancaster gun having eflected a most unfavorNot a soldier remained on its roof, the four guns on which were overthrown, and lay about like dead
horses. Huge holes were also visible in its side, liere masses of the solid masonry were dislodged. The earthwork round the tower were torn up and
nitted with shot from the other batteries, but, beyond nitted with shot from the other batteries, but, beyond
this, remained much the same. Between these works and the redan wall, and the Twelire Apostles on the ne side, and our Crown and Green-mound batteries on the other, an awful fire of shells was being inter-
changed, but most of the enemy's, as usual, burst in the air.
As the riew cleared, the Lancaster gun on our
ight redoubled its fire on the tower. Inever saw right redoubled its fire on the tower. I never saw
such firing. Erery shot told full upon the building, and the officers of all ranks who were watching the attack from the house were speculating how long the
ower could stand, when suddenly there came an explosion, which, for a time, altracted all attention. To our sorrow we saw a dense mass of smoke hanging we guessed but too truly-the flank fire of the 10 -gun battery had succeeded in blowing up one of the mao the works: Thus, at the moment when it was pelled to eease fring, nor did it again resume during he rest of the day.
Our batteries were in full play, and appeared to gage more than a due amount of the enemy's at, letely sheltered by the land from the attack of the Erench ships, and quite as completely sheltered from everything but one of the Lancaster guns, began to Trop red-bot hollow shot into the Crown battery.
The effect of bis was soon appraent. Before a doen had been fired, one of them bounded and struck spare ammunition waggon full of powder, which it
instantly exploded. The shock was not so serere as might have been, for the powder was comparatively unconfined. It of course killed a few of our men, but
the works of the battery were uninjured. The Rusans set un did cheers when san the explosion, as they did when the batteries of our allies lew up, magining they had done us the same misWhite in the act of cheering, a shell from the Lancaster lodged ( $I$ presume so) in the magnzine of the which followed was appalling. It made the sloutest man's blood run cold. At first it seemed as if the whole of Sebastopol was enreloped in the ruin; fire d away chicf, we sav that only a black hole remained where hie grand redoubt had stood, and that the greate part of the redan wall was blown away; so stunning appeared the effects of the terrible blow to the enemy, hat it was some minutes before they, fired a single gun. When they did, they concentrated their whole was placed, but in vain; it was quite out of range, and
their shot stopped rolling nearly 200 yards in advance of the battery. Seeing this the Russians visely gave up the attempt to reach it and turned their at
to the French fleet, which indeed required it.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA Captain Peel gave one of his many proofs of
ermination and sang froid' on the 15th Oct. shell fell into the battery, upon which he instantly eized it inis arms and hurled it over the parapet where it exploded harmlessly
he Patriot, in an interesting account of the Batile furma, supplies the followis
borouge, in the county of Galway, Ksq., and granda very young officer of the 7hrregiment was the first to.gain the top, and that clambering up to one of the pected vas the jumped into the baltery. So unexperhaps so dense the smoke, that litile attention was paid him, which he, resenting as an insult, took his own way of making his presence knownand respectsix barrels in quick succession, and, as may be supposed, with deadly aim. The Russian gunners were so vastly astonished that they left him to hare his own way, and (only when he had fired his last shot) he obserred one of the fellows taking up a carbine and covering hime. Thie situation was pastol at the assailant, and hit him a blow between the two eyes, which caused him to roll over sluined, and'hor's dé combat for the time being."
Each day
Each day we have had parties of skirmishers out lying sheltered anong the loose large stones, about 1,0 yarus in. adrance of our batteries; in fact, felloyss, firing under corer, anil picking off: the artilfellowss, firing under corer, and picking off the artil-
lerymen at the guns, harass the Russians considerably. Each day they have been compelled to send out parties to dislodge them, which, as they advanced for that purpose across the open ground, hare been
exposed at the same time to the fire of both skirmishers and trenclies, and of course suffered considerably. In the course of the afternoon of the sehad fired lis last cartridge, was crouching to who the covering party nearest to him, when two Rusons, to his great surprise, sprang from behind a -ock, and seizing him by the collar, dragged hin of
cowards Sebastopol. After having recovered from his temporary st upefaction at this sudden change of route,
our friend of course commenced reflecting on the possibilty of an escape. The Russian who escorted him on the left side held in his right hand his own
firelock, and in lis left the captured Minie. By a udden spring the 33 rd man seized the Russian's firecharg, and on the speculation of its being loaded, dis-
chat its owner. The man rolled over dead, and lis companion was not less rapidly clubbed.Galmly picking up his own Minie, ourfriend returned
cowards the camp and joined his regiment. This ittle episode was witnessed by a sergeant and se cruel, is related of a skirmisher, who, having picked of his man, look the body to a covered spot and laid it down. He issued forth, sloot a second a third
Russian skirmisler, and quietly deposited their bodies Lussian skirmisher, and quietly deposited their bodies
in a row with the first. Then, secing a Highlander approach, he led him by the arm to the spot and aid, "That's not such a bad afternoon's bag, WilMie! " Whe ash alma.-Corporal C. Lauder, native of Athlone, writes from Scutari Hospital: ing of the Alma heights. I am retting vell again and can now walk well. Uncle Michael also received a wound of a musket-shot on the top of the head, but it did not go in deep; it is about an inch and a the Russians, and, after he gave it to us, the man he took it from was watching him coming back, and was taking a steady aim at the and, just as le was pulling the trigger, Mick fell on his knees, and the ball passed on the top of his head
and knocked him senseless on the ground for some time. When he was taking the color the colonel
and officers shouted 'Bravo! bravo!' while the men and oufcers shouted Bravo! bravo!? While the men
shouted, 'Tight fellow! tight fellow, Welsh!' Michael is in barracks with his wife. Mathews got a
pair of Willington boots the first day. He will pair of Willington boots the first
bring home plenty of money."

## THE IRISH CATHOLIC ARMY

The following letter fiom our gifted and kind-heart-
ed friend, the Rev. Mr. Molloy, one of the Catholic chaplains in the East, will be read with more than
ordinary interest. It is not at the expense of the Briish Government that Father Molloy has been enabled noble munificence of the Ears of Shrewsbury if and it
will be seen that be has been treated with will be seen that he has been treated with the most Nevertheless, the good Priest persevered in adminis-
terins the consolations of religion to the sick and dying of his flock, till he was actually refused admission to the barrack by the order of some clerical popinay of the Establishment! It is absolutely sicken-
ing to think that our brave countrymen are not only perilling their lives, but their immortal sonts, for a
Government which exhibits such course ingratitude S. Pietro, in Galata, Constantinuple,

- My Dear Mr. Duffy-I write to
c My Dear Mr. Duffy-I write to you; not from any obscure end of old, ill-treated Ireland, or from any part of England, her mighty oppressor, but from
a place of more notoriety now than either, from the Empire, Cone East-from the capital of the Ottoman Empire, Constantinople. Everythang connected with
Constantinople is now viewed with more than ordinary altention-learned with wreedy avidity-heard
and read in trembling anxiety by all grades, from the gross, half brutalised facchino that groans under his enormous load, as he stumbles through the thronged and rugged streets, up to : Whe - pampered prince or
pacha, who, before, knew no occupation, but' the full iddulgence of every animal. appelite and sensual desire. A feeling, similar in extent, intensity, and
terror, prevails, I can easily see, from end to end of every empire in Euiope, 'in corresponding classes.-
Under such circumstances,' then, I feel confident that Under such circumstances, 'then, I feel confident that
what I now write from this important place will be received by you and read by the people. I have been
sent hither by Bishop Grant, of London, at the $n$ -
stance of bis Grace of Dublin, and esperse of an

English Catholic Peer, in order to administer to the
spiritual wants of the Catholic rortion of the English army. In Rome, I obtainel, independent of ofther faculties for this mission, from the highest spiritual ainibority on earth. I I devoted my servites, such as to the wants of the sick and wounded at Sculari hospital, which is the general depot of all the sici- and As the authorities there relused to give me ar room it that hospital or barrack, after a Jaborious day and
sleeppess night, I sometimes got myself rowed across he Straight, some three or four miles wide, for little refreshment and sleep at our convent in Constan-
tinople. You, and the Cathulic people of Ireland, may consider this heartless and ungenerous on thei part ; but ot this I should never conplain. I was detime, place, and prejudice that I might be able to assist, with the consolations of religion, the mangled,
the muilated heaps of agonising lrish and English which had been gathered up to this in haste, after the
frst fierce and sanguinary battle of Sebastopol.Mrst fierce and sanguinary battle of Sebastopol.-
Many died bofore they could see a Priest-many were yet alive, but utterly incapable of saying of signily
ing any thing. It was a woful, heatt-rending sight ing any thing. It was a wolu, hear-rending sight
in see some iwo thonsand stretehed in every attitude
of torture-confusedly thrown iut every hall, in every of torture-confuselly thrown in every hall, in every
hole, in every passage that could receive a man. You saw some mortally wounded, yet weltermg in bloud
sime with placid looks, bearing their pains in pale,
silent sorrowroaring out in their excessive anguish, and some rot-
ting, already, in their neglected ruin. Through the long, hall- ighted halls and corridors, filled with such
affliction, $I$ sometimes passed at miltuight, with a described, the dying Catholic, the expiring Irishman and every one that wanted or would admit my assist sually loud wailing of one, in a very remole part of his immense building, induced me to hurry on to the
locality from which such loud lamentations issued-i was a young lad from Tipperary, nineteen years in
the world and nine months in the army! A cannon ball had fractured his thigh, which was then cut of me not to blame his loud bawling, and said that, on The batlle-field, when he fell, he bore his suflering in silence, like a soldter, but that the intense torture
he then felt was too intolerable for any human being to bear in silence or suppressed groaning. His lips
were now blanched, and his heat was ihrobbing a if about to break. I left him, to attend to others. In
the wounded crowds I conld find him no more !Numbers from almost every county in Ireland w
cut down in this first fight. Oh! I thought, as I s
those mangled poor lish follows around, some withont arms, sume without legs, and
others without life-oh! I thought how dear to England's heart should be that land which gave birth to
men so brave, so dariug, and so reckless of danger compelled me to weep, in bitter silence, over thei wounds, when I remembered why they over fought, for
whom they fell, their folls, England's systematic in gratitule and gross injustice io our dear lsland o
soldiers and of sorrow. I spent whole nights, till clear daylight, and whole days, till dark, administer-
ing the rites of religion and every consolation I could, indiseriminately, to all who called for my as sistance or consented to have it. The good Parson, a
last, bitterly resenting the silent reproach with which Friar, who had not a place wherseun to lay his head were everlastingly, in the minds of all, upbraiding the wife, to an hospital to ent in idleness, resolved to cu
off he continuance of this odious contrast, by shuting the barrack gales against the obtrusive fellow for the
future. Influenced and impelleil by such feelings, he do the other, to ask, in impudence, on what authority
to fecting authority and imporlance, told me to desist.
My answer was that I would persevere, 1 ill prevented by a power that I dill not recognise in him. At thi ous haste to display his power over priests and mili
tary men, when his passions were reached the hospital door, a sergeant and sentinel
(both, I believe, Calholiss), with lirelock and fived
bayonet, started forlh at once, by the parson's orders to stop their priest, who was then bearing the breai fighting, fell Catholies, who had bravely fought, and hands that shuddered at the odious office they exe-
cuted. Remonstrance was useless. I had recourse to the adjutant for redress. He told me that as a gen but on no might visil the baite players as a priest-it so, I should be ordered out a "I represented this 10 Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, order to ses himer residence near the Black Sea, in order to see him. He said that todress was not with-
in the reach of his authrity, but that he might do
something iudirectly without obliging himself by auy promise. ${ }_{\text {: }}$ A second battle has not yet taken place. Prepa rations on both sides of a most appalling nature, are
already made for immediate engagement. It is al most cervair that action will action will greatly surpass, perhaps double in num-
ber, those of the frst, in which upwards of 3,000 English and Irish fell. At Varna, there is no Linglish o Irish are dying there of dysentery and other diseases without any of the consolations of religion. Applica-
tion bas been made to the French chaplains occasionally ; but their own calls were too numerous to permi their services elsewhere. This account of Varna-I have heard from the sick soldiers who have come
from.that camp, and from two Sisters of Charity, who have just come from the same place, and called on me
here yesterday. Then, if young. Ifishmen moist here yesterday. Then, in young, Itishmen must be
soldierss and see martial service, I would beg of them at least to get instructed in the essential pats of. the
Christian doctrine, and prepare by an exacri conféssion, jor a gnod death, before they move a tool from home; for, if they calculate on finding priests here
they will, I fear, be sadly disappointed. I have.writ
ten so much, because I beleve myself in ten so much, because to call attention to the crying enormous injus
ice of robbirig the sick soldier of the sacred rights of
eligion, especially, when these rights were pense to the public. Ireasury or to any parly convected
with it. I write to you because of the high est whichit have al ways beld your person, your ions, your ability, anit your zeal in the cause of Cai"Believe me, my dear Mr. Duffy, your most hurn To C. "Robert vincent

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Cathonic University of Ineland.-On the the Catholic University, was held in the University ouse, Stephen's Green, when a considerable number students from diflerent Cathonic colleges and schools of the unavoidable absence of mauy prelates on rish Church, who are now in Rome, preates of the he pablic luauguration is deferred till a later date. The rector and the other authorities have marked the pening of the Wiversity by an act which reflects the gnanimous delight by all Catholics:-Mr. Danie - Connell, Jun., having passed his entrance exami ohn $O^{\prime}$ Connell) to allow them to present his son (M. memory of his ilinstrious grandfather. Mr. Lucas and the Brsmor or Ossony.-Whe the popular agitators have for their object but to fomen (1) the most fatal issie. Thus Ireland, 80 admirable at the epoch when she was agitated by the powerfin
voice of O'Connell, who had in view a great national ob narcily. Under hese circumto a most deplorable very diffenlt to speak of the affairs of this cocombly end to a degree of wisdom, their views and conduc which will not suffer any corntradiction. One will com prehend that we have no desire to interpose in the
reat aflairs of these litule coalitions. We are not ash enough to venture to judge the conduct of me gitalors. However desirous we may be to kolitiea vill enable our readers to compretiend the degree a The gravity of circumstances deetermined the Episcopacy, a few montls since, to summon to Dublin he course which the clergy shonld in future pursue in regard to political coteries. This determination was
settled by a great majority of votes, and the member of the Synod, on their return to their dinceses, issued ot their clergy instructions conformable to that reso-
ution. Since this measure has been taken, it has nol met with any obstacle. The priests were respect udge by the information which has reached us to-day lergy. The political leaders perceive that their in The Bishops and their clergy has fallen off. Theit ed, to the scandal of the whole of Ireland, to denounce publicly the Bishops, to urge the priests to resistance
under the pretext that, after all, a Bishop is not in allible, and that the priests of Ireland would, in case doubt, ask from Rome rules for their conduct. We
deplore hat a man of Mr. Lucas's fame, animated with such pare intentions, could make himself the
wrgan and the champion of this thesis, at a meeling of
the Tenant League, held at Callan, in the county of Kilkenry. Mr. Lneas had mentioned, to enter int he parish, and he gave the reasons which prevented
im being present at the reunion. His discourse cited against the conduct of the Bishop the hooling.
of the assembly, ard the repented cries of "Shame shame !" against the venerable pastor who governe wh, himselr, has obtained nought but plaudits and ess, to the honor of the clergy of Kilkenny, that thos of its members who, from curiosity, assisted at the
Meunion, retired immedintely Mr. Lucas commence is phillippic against their worthy Bishop. Mr. Lucas Rome with a depntation, with the view of laying the Peler, towards whom he has Thnst profound respect and the most entire submission.
The speech of the member for Meath has obtained in he London Protestant journals the most ample publi Ireland, where one can succeed in misleading aul timents of the pembly; but where the Catholic sen have hooted their Bishops. An appeal to Rome is, the Church, a very legitimate proceeding; but, on
the other band, such appeal must have a motive e case whist jus it, and a precise object. Now, in out a molive and withont an object. The clergy nf
Kilkenny, like those of other dioceses, are subject in their Bishop; not a murmur is heard, from them; all
know that the rule of conduct which was fised for assembly of the Archbishops and fixed in a synodical
and any one. That the Tenant League, which reunite he last champion of Young Ireland, would excite ri
 Lunivers.
Smith $0^{\prime}$ Brien.-The following paragraph has been week :-" Malta to Gibraltar and entered into. familiar conver sation with many of the passengers. He looked care-
worn. He was obliged to leave the Candia at Gibralar, as he is prohibited by the terms of his pardon that he purposed visiting sime part of ltaly. He ap ng good-bye to those who, were; bound thile England to call himself." he scarcely knew what countryma A praject is on foot for the construction of a line of
railway lrom Kilrush. to. Kilkee:

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Firsin Mintrin-Cong Cownty Axi Cirv:-



 bo convenienty incluuded in tie two wxisiding reriments Thit Norlit and South Cork, the compleinenu of each 1,000; and the temaining 620 O ire to be formed into a

 emolead for this corps should be of sunperior intelit Benoe", The doument further stales that the fiel ant-Colonel, and one Majur. Each company wil Jave one captait, one Lieulenant, one ensign, (or in one surgeon, and where the number of men amount to 500 one nene nsistutht surgesu, rhe document also cter inh are of thirty s-six years, captains thinty, lien-
 bunalion of infantry soi strong, autd a corps of atillery Regnisitions are pusted on the walls of the e city call 10 young mea between tue ages of fixiteon and limiry
 signed by the Earl of Clate, colonel, Liequaliant. C .
 ber of men to amounc 10260
Accounts from many parts of the country confirm culy to raise the 30,000 milina men in lreland required by the rovernment. A ecter from the west of Ireland says:- "I fear thete are very few men to be

Thomas Julian, of Athy, has Iransmitted a petition brother to the late celebrated Marshal Junot, a nativ of Kildare, whiose name, Patrick Julian, he changee
Junot when entering the French Service in 1809 .
Concidence of The War.-The military suecess
of Russia in the North and South-which lod to her
acquisitions in .the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube and Acquisitions in the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube and materially assisted, if not accomplished, by the mem-
hers of one military fanity of of De Lacy-Marstal Peler Lascy, an Irish Exile
who served France and Poland, was invited by Pete




 Turiss. He died in tsol, and the Emperor erecteded notice to this memory and deeds. Hit nephew, $G$ e


 vice.-:Limericict Chronicle.

 upon the miadile classes and laboring population. We
must not autribut tlis
tlis to any scarcity of staple food in lite country, but to

 must be disappointed, as hithe orders have gane ui






 ing alse the defe enduants risht to retain the tione. The verdict for Mr. Butler, who has since assumed ih whom were Messrs. Napier, Q.C., he laie Attorney
Gene applied, Armstrong, Q.C., M. O'Connell, and Barlow) tround of surprise, the admission of illegal evidence, ot the learned judge- in fact, every ground of objec
tion which could poossibly be put forward was relied on, The' learned council did not go at length into the
'fnots of be case, the leading feanures of which are
already sifficiently known. The Court eranted the conditional ordier, against which the plaintiff will come
 "He said that the jury had not only found a verdict (in which he fully concurred) of guilty against the defence of wilful and deliberate perjury of the worst character. But, awful as this was, it did not surnpise
him, when he found that nearly all these wituesses elonged to a society commonly called 'The Orarige Society,' which, as appeared by their refusal to an-
swer certain questions, was evidently bound logether nature that the wive passes were afraid, of such justice, to disclose what they knew of its character.
. . He knew that the witnesses, in place of ree glory in their perjury, and consider it to be a meritotually engaged.
Weople and of the Executive Governmentention of the are men who notoriously and avoweddy belong to, or
sympathise with, a secret and lawless body, which is hus officially branded as a confederacy entered jut
or the defeat of public justice, and the maintenanc of a systematic purjury, fit to be entrusted, as they are cutrusted all over the province of Ulster, with maver a penple against whose very lives they are band ed in sworn conspiracy? This is a question which,
if matters go on much longer as hey have done lately solution. We ask our readers', attention to the report
of the case 1 ferred to, which we take from the $U$ Serman, a journal to which we may take leave to add
the Catholics of the noth are very much indebted:Quartar Sessions-Tuesoay.-The business of the
court to-day presented no fealure of any interest, with court to-day presented mo fealure of any interest, with
he exception of one case where some Olangemen were eharged with maltreating two Catholics
Walsin and Campbell on a Saturday eveniug.
The facts are simply as follow:-Two young men
amed Campbell and Walsh wese walking home by the Crumlin-road on a Saturday night, a few weeks
ago, when they were encountered by a body of Crangemen playing fifes and drums, who stopped he Orangemen set upon them, and beat them cruelly. Of this gang they indicted two, named Togher and
Brown. These facts were elicited by Mr. O'Rorke at
The case was entered into befure a jury numbering
The protants and two Catholics, ully proved, and the defence set up by the prisoners
Mr. Alexander D'Rorke and Mr. John Rea appea
ed for the prosecution, with the Crown Solicitor. The witnesses produced to sustain the ollbi we ingenuity by Mr. Alexandier O'Rorke and Mr. Rea. caution to have them kept out of court and only ad mitted one by one, a proceeding which Mr. Seeds in-cross-examination they completely broke down, the he chlers ; and the whonle case for the defence, though skillfully put together,
compleie improbability.
Mr . Hea, on the cross-examination, drev from the Wearers to the alith the important confession that
hes were members of Orange lodges, and that ore of them, quite a young lad, had been enrolled since the riot occurred. But they refused 10 answer the
vestion whether they were bound by secret signs aud question w
pisswords.
The Court charged hee jury winh great perspicuity, whey retired, and speedily returned anto court His Worship then sentenced the prisoners in an a regret being unable to give more than a brief summary. He said that the jury had uot only found a
verdict (in which he fully concurred) of guilty against Ee prisoners, but had also convicted the witnesses for
the defence of willul and deliberate purjury of the surprise him, when he found that wearly all these witnesses belonged to a sociely, commonly called
"The Orange Society," which, as appeared bv their eliusal to answer certain questions, was evidently bound together by seciet signs and passworde, and
was of such a nature that the witnesses were afiaid, a court of justice, to disclose what they know of it
haracter. From what we know of both Ribbon and Orange fueseties, both of which he knew to be equally pernicions, he believed that the members of thes and all other secret societies were generally willing ny peace in this part of the country. He knew also that the witnesses, in place
of feeling ashamed of their iniquity, woulc, in all probability, glory in their perjury, and consider it to were mutually engaged. He could not expect that the passing of an unusually heavy senterice on the prisoners would, under, these circumstances, produce ny beneficial effect upon the peace of the district.-
He felt' bound; however, to sentence them earh to be mprisoned for six months in: the county jaol, and fur and all her Majesty's subjects for three years, or, in default, to be in
months losger.
.Inisir Pataiotish,-Nothing can be more cheering
han the evidence of the true' spirit of pattiotism which prevails among all ranks and creeds of Irish soeiety by the. Royal appeal for aid towards the fund raisin
for the widowed and orphaned of the solviers an or the wilowed and orphaned of the soldiers an Salurday, in the couity of Clare, presided over by
Lucas O'Brien, is one of the latest instinces of the universal feeling which animates alike Protestant, resbyterian, and Catholic. One of the resolution
was proposed, in an effective speech by the Rev. Mr
Tation, of he Established Church, and was seconde n.equally effective addresses, by the Dissenting and Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood. At the pre paratory meeting for the county of Monaghan the
Catholic Bishop Dr. M'Nally, look a prominent par
in the proceedings; indeed the n the proceedings; indeed the Frceman's Journa which the Catholic hierarchy give to the Patriotic
Fund by allendance in so many instances ai the meet ngs, and by their own generous contributions, invest Catholic population of the country.?

Returnia
our office $n$ fomm.-A returned emigrant who paid bundred Irishmen had returned in the same vesse with him, and that another vessel had sailed upon the
same day from N. York with a still larger number on It is a remarkable fact that no

绪 at Harrogate or case of cholera hat ong localities where sulphur springs abound On Monday, an old woman, named Mayy Carney,
died in the workhouse of Ballina, at the advanced age of 109 years.
A Sporting Lady.-County Dublin.-A match,
The farme of which will equal, if nol evlipse, that of Mrs. Thornton, at York, has been made at Limeric races between the Knight of Glynn and Mrs. M.Do-
nogh. Mrs. M•Donogh is matehed to ride Seaman,
the winner of the Graud National (Munster) Steeplechase, over the Con ly steeplechase course, against the
Knight of Glynn, who is to ride his gallant litle brown mare Victory; to be run on the second Thurs-
day in December, for 75 sovs. each. Mrs. M• Dunogh is a famous equestrian, and has hunted in Leicester season on her gallant grey hunter.
Rainway Absurdities.-A correspondent of SaunKillarney, writes-us Be so good as to have some
stones enclosed in the parcel, so that it will weigh one hundred." This is a fair sample of letters I re-
cieve anmost daily, and arise from an absurd legulalarge and heavy parcels much cheaper than smalling ind light ones. So much is charged for a small light par-
cel that a country dealer cannot afford to get it, and keep a stock of bricks, stones, and wher rabbish,
which I have purchased, in order to make my parcels
more bulky, terms.
Tue
Tue Latr Confession of Murder.-Private David ral Americans, who was in be discharged from the
service with ignominy at the expiration of the senence awarded him by a court-martial, is to be retain
ed in custody in the jail at Belfast till the result of the investigatiun of the facts of the case by the American
Corisols. shall have been made known.-Belfast Mer.

## GREAT BRITAIN

The Morning Post states that several other converMr. R. Wilberforce, who was received into the Chuic
last week, at Paris, by the Bishup of Sonhwark. The reinforcements for the Army in the Crimen, the amount of 4,000 mell, which we meutioned has
week, are, for the most part, on their way to the East. ,300, including the levies for the Guards, proceeded die Juta steamer took 1,400 from Cork'; the Ottawa
sleamer convered 600 and the Cleopatra will take out 700, to make up the amount of casuatities in the several regiments in the Crimea. In addition to these the
57 th , $46 \mathrm{~h}, \mathrm{and} 97 \mathrm{~h}$ have joined Lord Ragan's army,
and completed the division under Sir George Catteart before Sebastopol. Officers, artillery, and cavalry are constantly proceeding in sumaller detachments by al-
most every ship proceeding to the Black Sea. Rein-
forcements for the cavalry will be forcements for the cavalry will be inmediately sent
out. The commander-in-Chief has issued the necesshot early in the ensuing year; the number of men be assembled is 10,000 in the first instance, the principal of whom will form the advanced guard of the
military force destined for the Balkic. The Board of Ordiance Liteve already completed the n
tracts for the construction of magazines.
The total number of infantry now ready for the doubled at the beginning of march.
The good services of our Sistors of Charity seem ile (so far at least as the devout sex are concerned),
 prefers a single Nun to a host of Spooners and Newdegates," and that "faith without works has marvelnan." On the other hand, some prejudice has been created against Miss Nightingale and her staff, in
cousequence of the previous connection of some of hem with puseyite institutions some having come Pusey's "Home" (in the Regent's Park); and the anti-Traciarian papers also complain that while an ofier of. "Scriptule-readers", and other. Low Church
ageney, was at once declined by the governmeni, every
facility was promply High Chiurch Chaplains of ihe Gospel Dropagation Society.-Tablel.
The 'Times addresses some sharp remonstrances pressed an indecorous exultation at the Russian succes
The Times says- "s England will tolerate no avowe disapprove of he policy of the British nation, let hem
keep silent or begone."

It is now settled that
orliament. $-P$ Post.
A Bigot's Admissions.-The Church and State Ga holic Chaplains for of antiole againnt allowing $\mathrm{Ca}_{2}$ our best soldiers are liomanists. Doubtless no smal amount of Popish blood will dye the trenches of se
bastopol. True: many a brave Irish Romanist will all for his cuuntry's gocd-many a brave Papist will pour out his heart's blood in combat with our Russiau enemies. We treely acknowledge all this, and we reely award them all the praise they deserve. Bu, While grantugg that they are entilled to credit for thei uravery, we will not grant that we are justified in pay
ing Popish Chaplains for the army;" \&c., \&c.
Ninety-one thousand nine hundred emigrants sailed United Kingdom at which there are goverument emigration ugents ; 12,504 sailect from the ports of Lon-
don, 6,201 fron $P$ lymouth, 4,134 from Southamplon From the Admiralty returns just printed, it appears From the Admiralty returns just printed, it appears
that in the year $1853^{2}$ there were 832 vessels wrecked on the coast and in the seas of the United Kingrlum.
Of these, 369 were totally wrecked, 52 were surk by collision, 386 were totally wreckeosly damaged and had to dis charge their cargoes, and 25 were seriously damaged
by collision. The greater number of wrecks, 123 253 wrecks occurred on the cast coast of, in June 253 wrecks occurred on the east coast of Great Bri-
tain, 76 ous the south codst, and 130 on he west coast : els were cast on shore at Scilly, 11 at the Channe Islands, 3 a I Orkney and Sheiland, and 12 at the Isle
of Man. The remaining 260 wrecks occurred in the surounding seas. The loss of tives during the year
as far as has been ascertained, amouts to 989 . There re 108 ile-boat stations and 131 mortar and roek stations in England; 7 stations for life-boats, and 15
for roekets and murtars in scollaud; 10 stalions for
life-boats, and 22 for rockets and montars in trelanil. The Allencum throws discredit upon the report o the Esquimaus's discovery of the boties of 40 of sir
John Franklin's party. It says: ‘We ask any onie whether this story looks likg truth! To us it seems rades may have perished. We cannot gallan conave not; but the evidence furnished by Dr. Kae' Esquimaux does not materially change our previnu
buowledge. All who know the Esquimaus know that hey have un sense of trulh. Like all savages they hem, unless reasonable in itself and consistent with arefully exainined the articles brought home by $\mathrm{Dr}_{\text {r }}$ Rae which are at the Admiralty. These articles conWhat is nore probable than that the Erebus and Teryr, after being abundoned by their crews were boardel
y the Esquimaus and rifled of their treasures? It is party startiug on a journey of above 1000 miles shontid
have encumbered itself with many useless articles. of in sim less likely that so many omeers ais the stor of the Esfluimaux would imply wuid be found trit
velling in a party of about 40. Less likely of all is
that so many telies as Dr. Rae found could have fallen inlo the hands of one band of Esquimaux as at a plate
co far from the pretended sene of the catastrophe.10 admit of its being scattered so recklessly as such :
cireumstance would necessitate. These difficultiesand they are grave ones-present hemselves to our minds. On the other hand, if the Esquimaux have
rilled the vessels left in the ice, they have sufficient present the position of the Erebus and 'Terror and the late of their erews. That any of our gallant couniry
men survive we dare nol allow ourselves to hope thourb it has not yet been made clear to us how Eng should not be able to live where any olher humat

Secret Sucieties.-The members of the trades unions - the Freenasons of iudustry-imitate the
Freemasons of idleness by solemnising admission will an awlul apparatus of terror and mysiery. A bout ten into a large room. On the removal or his bandage he
is awe-struck to find himself in the presence of a ible group in black masks and white robes surround ing a black altar, and celebrating apparently ha mys-
lic rites of some solemn religion. A luman gkeleton possibly a sacrificial victim-makes him shudie as it grins hideunsly under the glitiering sword and
axe by which it was 10 aill appearance immolated.an open Bibe is lying on the altar, ond on thas the sranger is called to swear that he will constanty suciety kuown by such a name, never uch
port opposition to the brethren, to help them in all the "I take God to witness that neither hope nor fear, neither reward nor punishment, nor even the fear, of
deall, shall influence me, directly or indirectly, grve ally information as 10 what passes in this lolge, hat I will neither write on paper, wood, sand, stoine, or any other Eubstanse, so as to make known he at this society, unless authorised so to do by the liea
this society. If ever I give he leust informan may the whole society of which I am a member and every honest man, overwhelm me with the disgrace plunge my soul into the everlasting pit of Hell."
Atrocious as ihis language may appear, it fades into omparative insignificance beside the darker horror ners of Scotiand. Never was an outh taken by a banc of robbers, in the wildest ages of the world, more.ex-
pressive of deteatation of moral law. The following are the very words:-
ence of God do voluntarily gwear, in the awfin pre me lies will execute wih zeal and alacrity, as far as in of my brethren shall impose upon me in furtherane of our common wellare, such as the chastisement o knobs, the ussassination of oppressive andity rannical
masters, or, the demolation of shops that shall be deemmasters, or, the
ed incortigible."
These were not emply words. In Scolland apen wo - Tablet. , lad amg its members a confederation of Thigs.

## THE TRUE WTTNESS AND' CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES TO ENGAND, IRELANO, sho sioct BiLLS rom one Pound uward, negoi
able:ia any part of tho nited Kingioni, are irawn on tho

Montreal, February 9, 1854
THE TAUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
-Al lhe Ofice, No. 4 ; Piace d'Armes.


## THETRUEWITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.AMONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1854.
NE WS OF THE WEEK.
We have plenty of rumors from the seat of war but little reliable intelligence. What is certain, is, sians made repeated and desperate efforts to raise the siege, both by sallies from the garrison, and by at-
lacks fron their numerous forces in the field. These lacks fron their numerous forces in the field. These
assaults lave been as constantly repulsed with much loss to the Russians, but, it must be addec, with heary losses as well to the Allies; who, it must be remembered, have not the same facilities for repairing their losses, as have the enemy. The siege progresses, but very slowly. The besiegers have pushed their works close up to the enemies lines, and a general assault, for which the Russians are, it is said, well prepared,
was momentarily expected to be made. The garrison were beginning to slacken in their fire; their ammunition, it is said, was getting low, water was scarce nerating sickness. Much of the town had been destroyed by fire, and four of their ships, inclading the Twelve Apostles," had been suink by the Allies the Allies, and Prince Mensclilkoff; ard the vicory will, in all human probability, remain with the ails at home; the public, if it does not despond, begins to doubt; and under the influence of the conflicting rumors, the public funds have declined to
941. The atlitude of the German Powers is still 94. . The atitude of the German Powers is still sult of ilte siege of Sebastopol ere openly committing herself, and Prussia is at lieart Russian.

JanEs MOIR FERRES AND THE QUEBEC GAZEI'TE
Our Quebec cotentporary makes a very feeble at tempt to whitewasl the claracter of the notorious $J$. M. Ferres, who, it may be remembered, was inulicted of Montreal, in the month of October last year, for
that he, "Weing a person of wicked and depraved disposition," did advertise and expose to sale one of the most beastly and inmoral works erer published in any delace for Mr. Ferves, upon the plea of his igno book to which it relcrred; as if ignorance could either legally or morally exonerate the publisher of a
public journal, from bis responsibility for erery public journal, from bis responsibinity for every
word that appears therein; as if it was not the duty of an editor to make himself acquainted with the nature, and moral tendencies of the information which he lays before the public! But was Mr. Ferres ignohe was doing lis best to obtain a circulation anongs the gouths of both sexes in Canada? As the Que
bac Gazette seems to be but rery imperfectly ac quainted with the true state of the case, we shall en deavor to answer this question for him. Were the late lamented Dr. McCulloch yet alire, we mig perbaps be spared some trouble
In $C$ the first place then, we would remind the Que bec Gazette that it was not "the committee of Ro man Catholic Irish"" who " picked out" the adrer-
isement in question-but a Protestant journal, and certainly the leading journal in Lower Canada-the ATontreal Herald. It was the Herald that first called the attention of the public to the obscenities under llese circumstances.
The Gazette had, it seems, by way of making pubhic profession of its. high morality, taken the
Iferald to task for giving admission to the advertise ments of a "Circus Company" exlibiting in Montreal. Disgusted with this puritanical bypocrisy-at this straining out of the gnat, whilst swallowing a ca-
mel-tie Herald retorted, by calling attention to the fact, that the high-minded, conscientious Gazette who would not insert a "Circus" adsertisement-no
not for the world - no""-as Miss Miggs mould say not for the world-"no"-as Miss Miggs would say sugar"-ras, and for some time had been, in the practice of inserting a long aurertisement, introducing to the nolice of our young men and young women, book so fittiy, so utterly abominable, hat we canno eren pretenu to gire our readers any specimens of its
contents; though the curious in such matters may ind them served: We may add too, that it was the Montrical Herald, and not the "Roman Catholic Irish," who suggested that the mercenary advertiser should be bestiality should be rebuked in bis person.

Ferres. In with the prist of of "ignor, we have the authority of the Montreal Herrld for :it, ihat its atitention Had in question
"By a leading piysician in this city, who stated that he had hemonstrated with the yubiisit-
Eis of the Gozette, but without eflect, on the subject of their thus seeking to make-as they call it-4 a
urife of money'-by aiding the circulation of this in. famous corrupior of the youth
real Herald, Sept. $8 \mathrm{hh}, 1853$.
Besides the testimony of "a leading physician" o Montreal, we lave ollier reasons for rejecting the plea of ignorance put forward by the Quebec Ga-
zette in behalf of Mr. J. M. Ferres. First, the book shlich he adrertised was so notoriously of an abominable character that-according to the Mont-
rcal Ileruld-" many copies of it were seized-at the roal Herald- many copies of the designation of immoral and lascivious publications." Secondly-eren
after the IIerald had directed the altention of J. M. Ferres of the Guzette to the above-mentioned facts-the same abominable advertisements made
their appearance as usual, as if the mercenary pubtheit appearance as usual, as if the mercenary pub
lisher were determined at all hazards to earn "HI trifle of money," and to make good his title the wages of his obscenity. The plea of "igno-
rance," as put forward by the Qutebcc Gazette, is enirance," as put forward by the Quebcc Gazethe, is eni-
dently false, and in the eyes of all honest men must appear but as an aggravation of the original offence Considering, howerer, the nature of the alvertise ments that have occasionally appeared in the Quebec Gazelte we do not wonder at lis sympathy with J M. Ferres; and as our cotemporary evidently writes with the view of prejudicing the public aganst
Quelec Colonist, who has been indicted for libelling Quebec Colonist, wio has been indicted for ibelfigg
sare the mark-libelling J. M. Ferres, tee do feel surprised that he should grossly misrepresent the cercumstances of the case. But we should indeed be both surprised and griered if a jury could be found vile enough to return a verdict of guilty ngainst the Colonist, on account of its fearless and indignaa are well aware that in Canada the moral standard is not very high-that swindling, lying and cheating, fraudulent bankruptcies and perjury, are looked upon
as rery triling peccadilloes, by no means barring a man's way into society, provided only that lis pocilets e well lined with the needful, and that he ve a de vout frequenter of the conventicle and the "Anni-
versary Meetings." We are well aware that in a versary weelings. We are well aware that in a
country which sends such men as J. M. Ferres to Parliament as one of its representatives, we need not look for a very relined code of morals, or a very acute sens
of honor, amongst the represented. But in spite of this, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that, even Sheriff Sewell, will be able to get together in the jurg box, a dozen men who will find another quilty of libe mor denouncing, as beastly advertisene,
hank God-in England puy be in Canara, butquestion of immoraladrertisements, assuming a hen this and rigorons tone. As we showed by an extract from an English paper, which we inserted a few weeks ago-a Society has been formed in London and Manchester, called "The Union for Discouragement of Vicious Adrertisoments"-and for the prosecution of the sake of the "T'rifle of Tike the Gazette, for to thein, and whom our English- cotemporary thus eleganily describes, in language fully as severe as that J. M. Ferres.
"No work"- says our English cotemporary-" is too dirty or disreputable for some people to do; and their nece in a fetisl atmosphere of mocal preferred by some dearaded specimens of humanity decent death and burial."-Notlingthom Journal.
We are happy too to see that the London Times is taking up the cudgels on the same side. A writer class of fillby advertisements are carefully excluded from the Times," though in other papers they still occupy a conspicuous place. The writer adds"Thnt he is unable to imagine on what principle prominently by the Herald and Standard. Motives pecuniary advantages are out of the question in such pious organs of pure Protestantism. Kindyy leeling
for the unforturate, who are tuo happy to listen to do evil that good may come" is a Jesuit maxim " worthy of Shoe Lane."-TZ̈mes.
From these extracts it would appear that J. M. Ferres would meet with but little sympalhy in any and there only we suppose "as a pious organ of pure Proteslantism.

The Secretary of the "Canadian Prolibitors Liquor-Lavis League" has been Liad enough to send ns three Lissays-"each in its own way urging the -together with a circular, in which we are requested no bring the said Essays "before the public by a short at the same time, that they can be had from the Se cretary of the League for distribution at fire dollars thousand." We cheerfully comply with the request Not but dhat it is painul to us to have to differ bjects of the duty of paiserach and the inculcation of drunkenness. Yet we trast that it will beme mitted to us, to difier from, and to upon, the Essays before us-without giving personal harity.
These Essays are three in number: of which th
first-which obtaned the prize of $£ 2 \overline{0}$ froni "The
Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance"-is rom the pen of a Mr, William Smith, "Authior of
Alazon, and of her Puems." To it we shall confin Alason, and other Puems", To it we sualiconnine
that notice for which we have been frankly asked and which we will as franky give
Frankly then, we think that the author of the Prize Essay might-without any loss to the woild, and with Essay injury to his reputation-hare consigned" hi Essay to the same fate as that which hinherto seem to have befallen "Alazon and other Poenns: wi
think also that the "Grand Division" \&ce. \&., might have derotel their $£ 25$ to a more profitable purpose than the encouragement of tracts disseminating unsound principles of moral and political economy. But this is a matier of taste.

The author of "Alazon and other Poenss" lags down certain general principles, from which he con-
cludes to the right and duty of the State to prohibit cludes to the right and duty of the State to prohibi
the sale of alcoholic liquors. By the soundness o these principles must the soundiness of the conclusions testell; if the former be false, so also mist be the latter,
from.

The Eisayist, starts with the axiom that "drunkens a sin." He says:-
There are two classes of sins which are obnoxinus 10 the lav of man; those which tend to the open to injure the State in the nersons of her subjects-
in their peace, groperty, health, lives, or morals. The two classes of erimes abov

Therefore, drunkenness being a sin, and as suc ending- to the open and nagent the State is bound to punish and prevent the crime of drunkenness.
This we much doubt. The State, or Law, is ound to punish, and thus, in so far as it is able, to prevent, certain acts, the result of drunkenness: but any more inherentright to punish the crime of drunkenness per se, than it has to punish or prevent the crime of gluttong. Neilher does the State pretenl to have any such right.
Let us suppose a case-unfortunately by no means uncommon one-of a man of easy or independent fortune, but a slave to the vice of drunkenness; an
elderly bachelor we will presume him to be, liring in his own house, or hired lodgings. Now this manwe sill suppose-goes to bed clrunk every night of his life; but he makes no noise, and inllicts no nuisance
upon his neighbors, although his drunken lubits are notorious, and have been repeatedly sworn to in the Police Court by hundreds. Now would the State have, in such a case, any right to inlerfere with this
man, or to inflict any punisliment upon him, though a habitual and notorious drunkard-and though witnesss were to testify in Coun to his immoral havis? We a beast of himself in his own house, but goes to bed quietly, and creates no disturbance, the Slate has no ight to interfere; the law is not bound to punish him, or prerent his getting drunk." If this answer -be correct, it is clear that it is the rioting, the disand not the crime of drunkenness itsell, which the lav is bound to punish.
We will suppose another case-also a very common but suddenly overcome by temptation, or by the evi example of bad companions. This young man, staggers a litule in his walk-talks loud on his way homeand, the by the Police-put in the slatio rate ; who, perlaps, as it is a first offence, inflicts slight fine, and a serious remonstrance upon the offender. Now, as far as criminality is concerned, there young man's first and solitary act of druakenness, and the criminality of the regular drunkard. Yet the law punishes-and not unjustly-the former, though it disclaims all right to interfere with the greater
criminal. From these facts we conchude that it is not the crime of drunkenness that the law is bound to punish, but simply the infraction of certain police this inference be correct, the argument of the Essayist, that the State is bourd to punish the crime of drunkenness, as a crime against God and against the State, falls to the ground.
Let us test the Essayist's principle by another application. He says that "law is bound to punish and prevent crimes which tend to the open and flagrant doctrines, all false religions, and heresy, tend to the open and flagrant dislionor of God. Therefore, the Pantheism, the preaching of false doctrines, the pubPanthersm, of all false relioions, and the open profession of leresy. Are our Protestant friends-is the "Author of Alazon"-prepared to admit this application of his principle? If he is not, then mast
he abandon it, and with it the conclusions which be tience deduces.
Again, there are certain sins of impurity -which decency prevents us from particularising-crimes
which "tend to injure the State in the persons of her subjects-in their peace, property, health, lives and morals." Therefore the las is bound to punish and prevent them-according to the Prolibitory Li quor Law, theory; though in practice the lay pro-
fesses its incompetence to deal with them, even when brouglit before its tribunals. No doubt, unchastity a sin against God, and deenty injurious to society, something which it is bound to punish-or with which it has any right to interfere. Even in cases of seduc-
only by means' of a fegal quibble, that punishment can
bé inflicted upon the seducer. But He crims the crime of uncliastity, the law does not attenint meet. It is the supposed peciniary injury infieted that it pretends to redress; regarding lle crime of unchastity as altogether beyond its jurisuliction.
Therefore, unless all existing theories of civil go
erament be false-and unless in all Protest verament be false-and unless in all Protestant colunries the administration of justice be execrably defec. rent all crimes; and there are crimes of the de preent all crimes; and there are crimes of the deepest ye, derogatory to God's honor, and deeply injurions tate cannot take any cognizance.
The Essayist errs, as do
The Essayist errs, as do so many of our moderb which are perfectly distinct-police and two thing y assuming that the politician and the morals; and human acts from the same stand-point. It is not crimes, properly speaking, that the former punishes, but injuries; and generally with the limitation, which the moralist ignores-"volenti nulla fit injuriu." It is from the recognition of this principle by the hawer, that aets, which the moralist must condemis as crines of the deepest dye, oft remain "unwhipt or justive." For imstance, there can be no doubtwilling and consenting victim, than does the brut visher-that the crime of the cool calculating ain who deliberately corrupts the soul of a pure ant innocent girl, is of a far blacker dye than that o hum who oniy assauts her body. Yet for the former, law has no punistment; whilst upon the hatter, it inficts, and not unjustly, its extreme penalty. Why because the State has no independent moral jurisdic tion, properly so called, and that its jurisdiction It this be so aterial order
it follows that in dions from our premise guor traffic" the State must treat it as a question of por traftic" the State must treat it as a guestion of
polical, and not of moral, economy ; and as subject po the same principhes flat gorern, regulate, and guing for, or against, the principles of "Free Trade:" guing for, or against, the principles of "Cree Trade:"
we merely accept them, and demand that, if true, they be applied to one kind of traflic as well as another. If they will not stand this test, they cannot the State has the riglt to are oe abont its read. I'lat tax on the consumption of alcololic liquors, whether in the form of a direct duty upon the importer, or a Whether the present Ticense systank, incontestable of imposing that tax, is another question, with which we have nothing further to do at present, than to notice a singular fallacy over which our l'olubitionists invariably stumble, when condemning the License system, as a license, or permission from the State, to o ve can liardly bring ourselves to believe that it from ignorance of the facts-always argue against
the Licensiur system, upon the bypothesis, that, but the Licensing system, upon the bypothesis, that, but
for that system, there would be no trafic in alcoholic liquors; whereas the truth is, that, but for that sys liquors; whereas the truth is, that, but for that sys-
tem, every member of the community would have as much right to retail wine and sprikuon haors, as he has to deal in groceries or dry goods. It may seem almost superfuous to point our frise absuruity in the often insisted upon, and is so constantly brought formind that it is necessary, from time to time, to re long before the Licensing syslem, so will that traftic long survire its discontinuance ; and that the olject of those who introduced that system was, not moral, but purcly fiscal-to augment the revenue, and no against it crunkenness. It is therefore no argument not primarily intended to do. Charles I. thing the commotions of the reign of internal trafic in liquor systems of restrieting the cont with the riew of making good the deliciency
aaused in the Royal exchequer by the abolition of military tenures, and the abandonyent an the part of the Crown, of certain sources of revenue acerving XI.) Seudal system.-(Hallam Const. History,
XInce the Pevolution, man ate XI.) Since the Revolution, many attempts hare sidiary to moral, as wall as fiselicensing system subsuch th moral, as well as inscal purposes; but every such attempt has lintherto turned oul a failure. The but this, we fancy, will turn out equally abortire. it has been tried in the United States; and certainly; its success there, has not been such as 10 encournge us of introchuce it here. It lias called into being a race drunkards; and it has generated a general feeling of ed with impunity Then the temptation to do so is is unirersally felt that there is no moral obligation to obey them. But it has not abolished the traflic learn that it has been the means of reforming a single drunkard. Since the commencement of the ormation effected by political or legislative enactments. These can deal only with evils which lave expect that they can lave any bensficial effect over expect that they can have any beneficial effect orer evils springing from moral canses, is about as retasona bread poultice.
In fine, we may observe of this "Prohibitory" novement, that it is but a repetition of tie old"story "Sloggias and Job Smith,"'so graphically given
makes atheast of limself，therefore Job Suith must not enjof himself；Sloggins is apest to sociefy，there－ Sore Job Snith must be made a victim of propitia－ mandin cent of the day in favor of Slogging．Our sypmathies are altogemher with ine unfrriunate Job Snith；and unpopular though it may sound，we still nay－－that the sins of Sloggins should not be visited on
Tob－and llat，in his case，the principle of a ricari－ Job－and that，in his case，the principle of a vicari－
ous nonement is a ulonstrous wrong．If Sloggins is nuisance，incarcerate Sloggins－put Sloggins on the tread－milh－ $\log$ Sloggins，lash him soundly at the cart＇s tail－if necessary，hang Sloggins，and＂＂pison＂ ot noor Job，unofending Job，to bear the iniquities not yor doab，unotenc
＇there are two parties in the Protestant camp．－ elation，＂as not merely unnecessary，but impossible． Thie olher，more respectable in point of numbers， though intellectually immeasurably inferio
first，contends that no revelation is possible，except a ＂book－revelation ；＂and that God can speak to man only through the medium of type，and with the assist－ ance of the printer＇s devil，The Reverend Theo－ dore Parker，the most eloquent Protestant divine out
whis Continent，may be taken as the representative of one party；the Montrical Witness is a fair specimen of the ollier．With the latter－＂no bo
＂no revelation－no Gospel－no light．＂
The Minerve，it seems，asserted some weeks ago， that the light of the Gospel liad long been dissemi－ nated by the Calliolic missionaries，hiroughout this Continent．＂No＂says the Montrcal Witness， bout with them；they liave not distributed the print－ ed books in which the Gospel narratives are contain－ with the Gospel，or Glad Jidings itself－he adds：－ where there is no Gospel，it is nonsense to admeak－ ＂where there is no Gosnee，it is nonsense to speak of tington herself cau
It was not so of old indeed．In the early days of d or in manuscript－was not esteemed the one thing needful for salvation．Nay，whole nations received
the＂Glad Tidings＂from St．Paul，whilst as yet the eritton Gospels were not；and even at a later date， as Clement of Alexandria testifies－＂Mrany of us have receivcd the divine doctrine without the use of zoritings．＂In those days，men did not confound the plaper，or parchment，on which the narratives of
Gospel were inscribed，with the Gospel itself．
And yet on this singular confusion of ideas is based the whole of the Protestant argument against the custom of the Cathotic Church，and the practice of Justly deeming that books are of little use to those who cannot read，they do not，it is true，lold that the first business of the missionary is to distribute hooks．Taul carried the＂Glad TTidings＂to the men of Macedonia，and yet he carvied with liim no books， disseminated no Gospel，in the Protestant sense ；nor did he deliver any scriptures，or wrilings，unthil ather
the unurittcn Gospel，which he carried wihh him，had been received by those to whom he wrote．St．Paul too，could boast of his converts－who，according to the modern cant of the Erangelical clique，＂hiad no throughout the world；whist，if the editor of the he would have made answer－＂that he had been int their houses，looked into their trunks，and cupboards， but that the Gospel was not to be found amongst them．＂Indeed，upon the Protestant hypothesis，that the＂Word of God＂is a book，the light of the Gos－ vention of printing；and Christ made a sad mistake in not furnishing fisy A postles with a complete assort ment of type，and one of the new－fashioned cylinder presscs．
God＂ of God＂only as something that can be laid hold of by the hands；put in one＇s pockets，or laid upon a
shelf．With him it is real，only in so far as it is tangible－onls in so far as it has shape，size，color， booksuller＇s store．We may pretend to be shouled bookseller＇s store．We may pretend to be shocked leares of his Bible for wrapping paper，and was aston ared one fine morning at finding＂how little of the Word of God＇he had left；＂but，after all，this same Yankee was no bad type of that class of Pro－ or no enjoyment of Gospel light，because they have not the book in which the Gosnel narrative is printed ＂Ah！＂they exclaim，＂those noor Papists；they lan no Word or Gou at als．

Parliamentany．－The great measures of the The Seignorial Temure Bill has been read a first time Hon．Wh．＇lacher adnitted in debate，that the Reserves Hon．M．＇Taché adnitted in debate，that the Reserves
and Tithes were so far on the same footing，that，if the payers of the Jatter demanded to be roleased from the burden，their prayer should be granted．－ ried by a majority of 19 against．3．Many however ho voted for the second reading，declared that，un－ less certain amendments were made in committee， fixed for Wednesday．

On Sunday last，M．M．C．E．Fortin and A． $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}-$ Dounet received Deacoin＇s Orders rom the
His Lordstip the Bislop of St ．Hyacinthe．

The Kingston Cathedalal－We real in La
Patrie a description of hie corrones Patrie a description of the ceremonies at the opening
of ilis magnificent building，wlich will testify to future ages the zesl of the ivorthy Bishop，and the arten
charity of the faitliful clerys and laity of the diocese ority of the faitluful cleryy and laity of the diocese
of Kingston．We copy some particulars from our cotemporary
＂This splendid edifice which has been lately finish－ one of the most remarkable and eleganit buildings a the kind in Canada．Nearly of the same size as $S$ ．
Patrick＇s Church in this cily，and built in the same style，it presents a more lavish display of ornamen on the outside，though inside it
simple elegance and correct tase．

## ＂This Catholic Cathedral is

lity of lingston；and is a fine monument thent to the of Bishop Philan，who has lefi so many hallo wed re－ collections amongst the lrish population of Monireal
of whom he was so long the heloved pastor，and of whom he was so long the heloved pastor，and
amongit those of our French Canadian countryment ing him．
The organ，which is justly praised for its size，an splendid tone，is the work of M．Casavant，of St
Hyacinthe，for whom the Patric bespatss 1 le Ayacinthe，
tronage of the Canadian pullic．

The Catholic Citizen pulblishes，＂by direction of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto，＂certain in structions based upon the Canons of the Catholic
Church，with regard 10 the buidieg of clurches，and the tenure of eeelesiastical property．His Lordslip forbids the planning，erecticn，or enlargement，of auy risation．He decrees，that no churcti slall be erect－ elt in lis Diocess，unless the ground on which it is to be built be given over in trust to the Episcopal Cor－ poration by a legal eonyeyance－the privileges of Re－ gulars excepted．Finally，the Bishop warns the faith－ ful that their donations，and alins，give them no right
10
interfere with tle appointuments of Pastors，to de－ cline accepting those nomiuated by the Bistop，or to ofler opposition to them in the esercise of their fune－ tions，by withholding the means of subsistence，or in any other manner．Resistance to these Decrees ex－ poses the ofiender to
the Catholic Church．

Mr．M＇GEES SECOND LECTURE．
On Friday evening last，Mr．TI．D．MGee tid hiverel
his second lecture in the Thealre，Cote streent，on the his second ecture in the Thealre，Cote streat，on the
subject of＂Irish Immigration；＂）and we may ruly say that we never heard a more admirable sperimen
of a lecture，properly so calleit．Owing to the il：－ clemency or the weather，the audience was not so
 they Inst no ordinary reat．We tre quite sure that
those who heard the lecture would be very willing to ＂venture out，＂even in worse weather，to heai such another．Those who staid away are hardy deserviing venience：and those who were present will scarce
thank us tor the mutilated and im perfect sketch which
 cout doing it tranisisirrect to paptir，from memory，with or chinef points of the lecture．
In the first place；Mr．MMee described the effects
of emigration－on the one side，on the coumrty which
it left－and on the other，on the country to which it
fiowed．As regarded Ireland，her popuatition in 1843
 for the ravages of famine and the pestilencen att endant thereon－anid that was more than any famine on re－
cord had ever deatroyed in a country such as Ireland －the lecturer maintained that with the natural in－ crease or the population in that periol，here were
tull two millious to be accounted for．Where had these millions gone to？－what had become of them？ A few might have gone to Australia，and perhaps a
few more to our colonies on the coust of Arica；；but the great majority，the vast bulk of that immense number liad crossed the Allantie to seek homes in this
western worki．The consequence，as regalded
 islund，rich and terve as it wens，could easily sippor tion，if her chiddren conld only enjoy the product on
their own industry and her Jusuriant soil ；but，wn－ happily，such was nol the case．Like Sinbal the
Sailor，carrying the Old man of the Sea，the lrish pea－ ders，not only one olias man，but somielimes two three old men，with old cornones upon them．He $h$
troaned for ages beneath the wes hit groaned for ages beneath the weigh of gonilemen，and
sertitemen＇s gentlemen，until the load became intoler－ gentlemen＇s gentlemen，until the load became intoler
able．The old land was as an overloaded ship in a storm，obliged to cast out a portion of her merchan－
lize－perldups spme of the moot valuabie：- she was lored to commit some to the waves，in order 10 snve the rest of the cargo，and then the old ship righted
again，and went siealily forward on her destined course．So it was with Irelanil，who was now mueh more prosperous wilh her six millions，than she han for working men in that country；the labor－market
was brisk and lively，and men were well paid for their work．So moch for emigration as regarded the coruu－
 the question，Mr．M＇G＇Gee proceeded to shav the in
calcultable value of in influx of saliwart laborers anit mechanics inio a new country where all was to be
done．When a shipfui of these emigrants landed on a wharf，the casual observer might pass them by with indifference－people of fishion might be disposed
laugh at their hamely，and sometimes laugh at their homely，and sometimes grotesque app
pearance；but to the moralist，the philosppiler．or the年解位tian，the sight woold be one of greal interest， giving rise to efious thought These would nol esti－
male the emigrant by the cul of lis cout，but ratha male the emigrant by the cul of lis cont，but rathe
by his probable inituence on the destinies of the coun－
 aspects，the emigrant－and especially the Irish emi－ aspects，whe emigrant－and especialy the tioh emi
grant was and orght bo bea most interesing obeet．
Ta，whicm was this continent，affer all，so much iut dobted ？－Who had so muld，to do on felling the trees
of the ancient forest，and launching them ship－shape of the ancient forest，and lainchint them ship．－thape
an the great watess？－Who but him had spanded iph
rivers，will bridges，constructed the immense railroads，
and dug out the and dug ouit the vast cannts of which America is so
jusily proud？Men，working men，were what Amme－ jusily yroud？Men，working men，were what Ame
rica wanted，and ihese we．f just what Ireland had
supplied．Four－filihs of the emigrants，it must be rememberent，were atulis，men and women in the
pime of lif． prime of life the yery old and the very young rarely
crosseil he dilautic，so tlat the emigratts－were in cossed he gilatic，so that the emigrantr－were in
general ready for empoyment the monent they land－
ed on the wid ell on the winff．They were consequiently，each or M．Gee entered into some curious and most interesting calculations in connectiou with this point．He then proceetied to sllew the moral eflecis of the Irish exo－ dus－of the iniroduction，as it were，of a whiole nation
of baptised Christians amonstit an irreligious and mammon－worshipping community．He showed the
emigrant as the pioneer of civilisation－as the clearer of the wilderness－as the founder nf a lamily，of a dynas－ ty（as Mr．M‘Gee expressed it）－as briuging with him
from lis old Christian land the traditions and the ideas Jrom his old Christian land the traditions and the ideas
and the forms of Christianity，that is to say，of $\mathrm{Ca}-$ and the forms of Chistianity，－that is to say，of Ca－
hho icity．The lecturer weunton then to shew that in
the with all her olloious arts，her painting－her sculptrare －her architecture－her music－and her innumerable
moral inlluences．＂And who＂（said Mr．M．Gee）＂has effected all hhis．，through the wonderful dispensation of of freland．With the esception of Mexico，some French and Spanish setllements in the Southern and Sovth－western States，ard your own Lower Canala，
the Catholic Chureh un this Cuntinent is almost ex－ clusively formed of Jrish emiprants and hiteir destenn
danis． danis．Let，＂who may deny the fact，I hold it as in－
contertable．＂Mr．MiGee took rome pains to prove that Catholiiss were at home in $A$ merica，ind that those who overlook or deny their claims to perfect equality，
must be wholly unaccuaimed with the history of wei must be wholly unataquainted with the history of their
country．Goins back to the days when Columbus－ county．Going back to the days when Colimbus－
＂an lalian sailor，and a Catholic＂，－first conceive the icen that there was a great western continent yel
to be discoveredt，the lecturer showed that this Genoese navigator went a begging with lis new continent al
nver Europe，until one royal lady took up his plan，and fitted ont three small ressels at her own expense，it
go in search of lie new world dreamed of by Colum－ go in search of hye new world dreanced of by Colum－
bus．This good and rreat princess was distinguished
by one been called the learued－sorne powefful，and some
wise ；but liabella of Spain－the fosler－mother of the discovery of $A$ merica－is known in history as Isabetia
Ihe Cutholic．So，ever since，Calholics liad had their full sliare in every stage of the country＇s progress aut
development．When the young Republic of America wae struggling to shake of the yoke ot protestan arm across the Allantice to succor and to sate it．How In conclusina，Mr．M．Gee took occasion to refer to the adminable proposition lalely brought lorward by
his．friend，Mr．Devlin，President of the Young Meut
 sidered as of the grealest importance to the Irish race
both here and in Ireland ；and hie hoped to see it taken up and acted upon writh ns initle delay as posisible． Mr．Mrciee ented with observing that the sabject
before him was so vait，so complex，and diverged int
so miny brancle it in one lecture with any deagrea ef succesess；a－vhate
caurse of lectures minht be delivered on any one of its branches，so that ithe present lecture was merely a skelch，containing only the ontlines of the subject
The lecture being ended，Mr．McGee was greeted
 thememelves on their good foitupe in having haard sucti
a discourse，calculated as it was to instuct，zas well as a discourse，calculated as it was to inst：ucl，as well as
to eniertain．

The Cathalic Citizen of Toronto－haring quoted singular onisisions on Thue Winnas Sepa rate Schools in the Clergy Reserves＇Bill－proceeds
＂If the views expressel by the Toronto Cathulic Institute in its netition to the Legislature have only
been defended by the Catholic secion of the commu－ nity－it is not currect to infer that consequently，they are the only parties interested in having the views
carried out for which they contend－this would be confining the view of the evil withir bounds wholly incommensurate with its extent．Those whio arrac－ac－
iunied in good faith，by the desire of relieving the conntry as much as possible，from ail ocecasion for the
 to the Bill in its present shape，they will virlually and ejiectually infuse a more sublle and enduring elemen
of discord into ecoiely，than has ever before followe auy act of jegistation on the Clergy Reserves． 1 is
nue ilhat all Catholics who are worthy of the name are advocates and supporturs of Separate Schools，indi are long as they are the victims of its many unjust re quirements；but there are many besides among the
laiger denominations，who would sive a preference to larger denominations，whio vould give a preference
selionos where religious training was not ingured，di they possess facilties for establishing them；and this
idtea will sain sround when the effects of the auti－ itea wiil gain ground when the etletets of the aum
religions state educacation are further diflused and more apparent ；even at preseut the number of Separate
Proleslani Schools is we believe greater in Upper Canada than ：lhose establisheld by Calholics．But the
Clergy Reserves are not within the domain of Upper Canada alone ；the minorities in each section liave at We are salisfied that didut the application emanate from the Proiestant population of Lower Canadia，no oppo sition would be given it by the Lo ower Canada mem－
bers ；the liberality and $j$ ystice of all their former deal－ bers ；the liberatity and justice of all their former deal ings in matters where the opinions of their Protestan
neighbors were affecied render this conclusion certain Why not then provide against the impending evil a the proper season
lable mischief．
He the Reserves are to be secularised，let it ibe done onice and forever； 10 apply them 10 stale sch bools，
will be to extend the agitation now directed to state will be to extend the agitation now directed to stat the bill，as it it be before the House，by preserving the
Reierve fund in adistinctive form aud placing it un Reserve fund in a dislinctive form，and placing it un
dar the control of he Municipalities，without censur－ ing its ultimate equitable anpopriation，will nigitinaie
a new element of strife，more diffused and pernicious a new element of strife，more diffused and pern
＂His Lordehi NOTICE．
Lately leftr lise Epis the Ristiop of Montreal－Cily for Roma has
 Father the Pope，to meet at the end of this month ia the Capital of the Christian world－having found him self obliged to abandon his inlention of calling per－
sonally al the doors of the houses of all the Caituolics of Moultreal，to tuke up with tis own hands their con－ ributions towards the rebuilding of the Cathedral，and has requanstruation of the Episcopal Distablishments same purpose，to continue the good worth ulrealy so
cheerfully coinmenved．His Lordship relies oul the cheerfully conmmencel．His Lordship relies out the
generosity of the City for theee $\overline{m p m o r i a n t ~ e n d s ; ~ a n d ~}$
 Pontiff by showing to him the alacrity of his peoplo in coming to his ahd．This preseut notice is given by
His Lordship that espond theremt eas one be most to the credit of this great city．
＂The Comp
ifforming all the Ce herefore take this opportunity o day nexit，they wil commence taking up，fiom don to door，ite stilucriptions of the citizens；who nre tio－
ified，it case lley thenselves should be bbsent from heir homes，to leave the amount of their subscriphions in the hands of some person of their hooseliold，charge members of the Clergy，itecompaniex by somo of the teilems of each quatter，and their visis will 2nd－St．Anse＇s Ward；3rd－West Ward；；th－Cen： tre Ward；5hl－St．Lawrence Ward；Gh－St．Louis＇
Ward；7h－St．James＇Ward；S：h－St．Mary＇d Ward． ＂The Commintee bas much pleasare ia reminding hop of Mlon treal lias ofify that ine Lordsklip the isi－ in the sieveral Pastoral Lollest，that，if every family in the Diocese wanld but give him during the ensuing
four years the trilling sum of Four Dollais，or fielle more than a perny per weels，he would be ennabled by means of such a subseriplion，which wonkd not be
onerous even to the least wealthy，to restore the $E$ pis－ opal buildings of Montreal in a manner woriny on classers．will promptity respond to the appreal of their what great things can be accomplisted by small

Cant．－We learn from the Qucbec Chionich that the same race of canting liypocrites who would，
if they could，compel Catiolics to work on the Ho－ Iyday＇s of the Clurch，are zetively endeavoring to revent the onening of or a few minutes，and to procure a regulation prohi－ biting the mails becing forwarded upon Sundays，from worms，from A Aminidab，＂the sleck，＂downwaris， must，one woud taink，have emigrated from exeat
Hall to Canada ；and hence tie rapid spread of cant．

The Quebec Gazelte complains of the prevalance of smaill－pox of a malignant character，especially in
he neighborlood of the old Cimetiere des P＇icoles， or small－pox cennetery where nuinber of thonse who died of the disease vilen it prevailed at Quebec in 180．4，were buried．The oulbrenk of the discase is anclosured to the disturbance of the．ground near the

We are lanpy to learn from the Bostun Pilot of
o－morrow that the Rer．P．Bapst is alive，ond in good heallh．
＂Laicus＂in our next．
＂Gidson＇s Geggraphy of Cando．＂－This book will be found an adhirable text book for the ise of schools．＂The information it contains is of a ma－
ture to make it universally acceptable to all classes of our cominunity．

Econs out fon roer．Waterpipes．－The Transcript of＇Tuestay sars：－－to inform our reader that the City
＂may be well to Copporition will not attend 10．the burstung of wate pipes the cuming winter．I2 is，the erefore，ativisable
that tenanis do $a t$ once secure their water pipes frum the effects of the weather，which can be thone by ell． veloping them with clolh，，hay，or some ithar efficient
materials a and every niglit turn off he waller by moins the slop．cnck，vinil required next morring，if tho sitchen is not sufficiently warmed during the day to revent them trom freezing


## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLCC CHRONICLE

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE:

The Moniteur contains a paragrapt explaining the expression timides avis. Whether this paragrapl has been occasioned by explanations between :the al-
lied Governments or not, it is at all eveuts manifest lied Governments or not, it is at alr events manifest
thatitin using the expressions referred to, io 'slur was intended to be cast on the English army or fleet That the words were ill cliose, 0 say the least, aumittec, and, the impression they: rrocucea, when the the Emperor's. 位ter to, Madame. St. Arnaud was
made public; was far from a agreable; indeed, more than one resignation was anticipated in consequence. They were; lowever, soon forgolten in the more absorbing intelligencee which the public is still daily exsofbing mentligence thich, how puber, tlist the explanation now given is entirely satisfactory, as it was not necessary to cast a slur on others in order that Mar
shal St. Arnaud's military reputation slould -be exalled: It is, indeed, surmised that the obnoxious expression in the Jetter to the widow of Marslal St. rnaud was ony indirect reprimand, in fact, for his systematic opposi-
ion to lis superior officer, and the concluding words of the apologetic paragraph show there was no inten-
tion of applying them lo the Eaglisti. It is even now tion of applying them to the Ergistr. It is even now
said that Prince Napoleon, notwillstanding the success of the operations up to the present, and thougl? bis' own conduct on the galla discontented; that he is tired of campaigning; and
that, in all probability, he would have long since rehat, in all probability, he would have long since.t -Correspondent of Times.
Correspondent of Tines.
Satisfactory Solution of the Soule Diffl-cuisry:-It gires us the most lively pleasure to be misuluderstanding between the Frencl and Americit goverimients, in consequence of the recent refisal to aplow Mr. Soule to pass through France, is at an enct. A frank and prompt representation on the sub States at Paris, was met in a courteous and amicable spirit by the French goverument: and, mutual ex planations and Mr. Soulte invited to pass through France on lis way to Spain. We believe we are warranted to the French throughout the discussion of this affai have been most gratifying to the Americans. The
manly and sensible conduct of the Emperor in tlis matter is as honorable to lim as the prompt and juidicious manner in which he put an end to the malitiou
gossip about " timid counsels."-Daily Neus. gossip about "timid counsels."-Daily Neevs. I am informed that the French Government hare
in their possession positire evidence of the participation of M. Soule in some vast plan for revolutioniz ing nearly the whiole of Eurape ; and it is even added, pied the attention of the diplomatic conclave recently pied the attention of the diplomation
Mere is a rumor that about tivelve days' ago the Minister of, War received from General Canrobert letter, in which he stated the siege of Sebastopald
would be a long affari, and thet iethe Russians bhould receive large reinforcements sthe siege must be sus-
pended, pended, but that he eiet certain.of the success of: and
assuul.. This, however, he said, would be attended assult. Ahis, however, he said, wound be attended undertake it on his own responsibility, and waited for instructions. The rumor adds that a council was held,
and an answer immediately. returned that Sebastopol was to be taken, coute qui coutc. returned to France, with the excention of the Aus terlitz, which was obliged by stress of weather to put into Slieerness.
"Last week," says the Salut Public of Lyons,-
A person, named Pierrard, called the ttembleurr, upwards of 90 years of age, died in the district of St Marcellin. This man, a barber by trade, and for-
merly a drunmer in the service of the first French republic, commanded, as drum-major, the drummer the unfortuanate Louis XVI. attempted to address the people from the scafiold. He was called 'the shaker', because every time that mournfut event was
mentioned before hin he was seized with a voilent trembling fit, which particularrs, affected his head. taken the veili in 1805. His son was killed at the siege of Toulon

## GERMAN POWERS

The Austrian government never entertained any hope that the Emperor Nicliolas woild consent to over the Danubian Principalities or to that over the Cluristians belonging to the sclismatic Greelk Church contest in' which Austria.must's soioner or later be engaged. When the Russian troons were withurawn
from Wallachia and Móldavia, the St. Petersburgh Cabinet was candite enough to inforim the Austria Minister for Eoreign Aflairs, that the measure had been taken "for stragetic. reasons alone," and it has
now given a still more striking proof of tis resolve not to reling gish hits.äggressive policy.
A note was despatched by. Baron Manteuffel o
the $\dot{2}$ Bd of October; in which, in the King's name, again earnesily pressed upon the Emipiror of Russia of : this document is unknown even in greneral diploed in the: inost pressing termis, and either diree tly indirectly declaring the refusal eilher directly most eniblarrassient fó this country and to German that it would compel all to support Austria without reserve, and render it impossible for Prassia and the Diet to nake the desired decilaration of néditility
to demand neutraity on the part of Austria. Ther
are many here, who, are of opinion that the, elabora-
tion and transmission of this note resulis from an understanding between this Governmient and that of Russia; , which latter could not, consistent with its dignity, tale the initiative, but would not be reluctant ided assent ene ensure solize decided neutrality of Germany, including that perhap

## nicle iBerinn, Correspondent.

After laving announced that the Counsellor Hen del, sent to Rome by the government of-Nassau, order to settle there the Eccleslastical differences that slate, was on the point of coming to an unde tanding with the Holy See, and of signing the conditions on a definitive agreement, he Gazelle Unversellc.ads, in a subsequent number, nociations: hare been suspended in consequence man Court thought it lad it right to complain." As cominensation for this bad news from the duchy of Nassau, the Catholic journals of Germany announce that the King of Prussia is disposed to sign the declains of the Arclbishop of Posen. These journals, which we must consider wetl informed, do not doubt that that decree will very soon be published. also find again in the German journals the news given a few days ago by a telegraphic despatch which anagainst the Archbishop of Freiburg after his enlarge-
ment. M. de Seuger, municipal bailiff, repaired on ment. M. de Seuger, municipal bailiff, repaired on companied by a lawyer. There he lad notified to The Prelate replied that he coutd neither approve nor accept the term "pardon" which they had used, nolification, whilst it was an affair purely civil, and hat he had not, on the point in question, anylhing to ontest wilh the civil power. We are ignorant what eflect this noble declaration has produced at Carls-
rulie. Neither do we know what resolutions were rulie. Neither do we.know what resolutions were
taken at the meeting of the twenty-first, where the two cxcommunicated Priests, Prestinari and Laubis, Church. The hopes of the Cathorins cause of the Church. The hopes of the Catholics lhave been already so olten disappointed that we dare no longer
velcome any farorable news but with reserve, even when it appears to have the greatest probability.When it ap
Univers.

ITALY.
Negociations have been opened with the Italian Powers, Sardinia included; and the result is likely to orer by the Pope, for the preservation of order in that peninsula, under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. Tluis being effected, the brave old Marshal Radetzki, and his army of upwards of 100,000 ia whenerer and wherever the blow should be struck sia whenerer and wherever the blow should be struck righits, and of German commerce and independence. As a necessary prelude to this event, the relations
between Piedmont and the Holy See must undergo a great change; and we understand that the resignation of the Cavon-Rattazzi Ministry may be anticipated at no remote date.
Arrival of the Archbishop of Tuabi is the
Holy City.-The Giornale di Roma of the 30 h October, announces the arriral in the Holy City of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Arclibishop of Tuam. RUSSIA.
The Hamburg correspondent of the Indépentelence Belge writes as follows on the 3d ult:-" Letters
rom St. Petersburg of the 28 th of Octoier ditional confirmation to the statement that warlik preparations on a vast scale are being made over the whole surface of the Russian empire. In the great
centres of action thousands of workmen are continually occupied in manufacturing military equipments. It is, therefore, generally considered that the war has anly just begun, and must continue for a long time. Petrasowodsir is, by order of the Russian government, casting a considerable number of guns of a 'long
range. These are constructed upon the very latest principles, and will be finished as soon as possible, in order to be of use for the new exterior fortifications of the port of Cronstadt. The movement in the various arsenals of this warlike establishment is very
active. Numerous workmen, divided into separate gangs, are constantly employed in the repairs and The following statement, presumed
has recently appeared in the St . Peters be official, Journal:-The demand which las been made upon the Porte by the Western Powers for equal rights trice as much as Russia ever intended to demand, and more particularly lian she endeavored to obtain by the Menschikoff mission. If the Western Powers obtained which they are now striving for, they ought have said on occasion of that Prince going to Constantinople, ' You have required a good deal too whole one. - The unhappy contest might then have been avoided, and the perfidious publication of the
'Blue book' would have been unnecessary. The noble and decisive language which the Emperor on Tuirkey throws not the to England with reference to Turkey throws not the slightest, stain on lim as a of the Ottoman rule is ananomaly-an existence not capable of continuation. Eugland was in heart convinced of Russia's right and of the 'correctness of the Emperor's views, but shrouded her own self-seeking
views in silence, so to wait the propitious moment to turn things to ber own advaitage If England were
of the Emperor, the world vould never liave seen an
alliance vetween Great Britain and France. Slie was obliged to look out for an ally that she could throw overboard easier than Russia after the work was is called upon to set bounds to the materialism of England.
"We must figlit England, because slie aloone, and
not France, is the focus and support of all revolunot France, is the focus and support of all, revolu-
tionary principles. It is not Russia but England, Who, imbued ta the core with • mercantileism, tread. under foot liumanity and the rights of man. It is hussia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the west. As, formery, the stream flowed from ter how the causes for the war moy be regarded that ter how the cause and grounds. Through the policy of the western powers, the war las, however, assumed the character of a lution. Only one path is open to the Emperor-that of riglit and honor. Ife will adhere to his word not to make conquests, but at the same time it is his mission to restore Russian 'preponderance' on the Bosphorus, because that is absolutely necessary for the order.

It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consoli Finally the Eion of Cliristianity on the Bosplorus der of Europe, has to fulit the lofty mission of conso lidating European Conservatism."

## TEE BALTIC

The Atrack on Cronstadt Next Year.The War Olice has ordered 120 new gunboats, wit)
two heavy guns in each, and forty floating batteries, with seventy guns in each-total, 2,800 guns-to be ready in the spring for Cronsta
agreed to send a large force

## The Timus correspondent

The Gulf of Finland only coitaines as follows:which it would be necessary to possess ong place Sweaborg, which vill render us masters of Finland nd Cronstadt, which will open to us the road to St Petersburg. Revel is of little or no use; it is withand does notegical line; its port is completely bare years past it has ceased to serve as a station to the Russian nafy. The capture of Sweaborg, with the
maritime resources which we shall bave at our dispo sal next year, and with a corps of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, is certain. The nature of the coast is
such that a landing cannot be prevented, provided it such that a landing cannot be prevented, provided it
be effected at from five to six miles from Helsingfors, which and, situate as it is at the distance of half a mile from iveaborg, completely commands this fortress. At Sweaborg vill weaborg will infalibly fall, and once taken, Finland not pernit an army to keep the field. By making use of the same plan and the same means Cronstadt "annot hold out.
"rhe capture of the Aland Isles is much more important than has been supposed. Its main object
was to effect a diversion in the Ballic, to complety occupy the attention of the Russians, and to allow of the preparations for the expedition to the Crimea and that object has been attained. The Russians tic would take place this year. Thiey maintained there an enormous force, and neglected the Crinea
in which they otherwise would have concentrated al their strength and resources. It was firmly believed it St. Petersburg that Siveaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, while any attempt on Sebastopol was regarded as im-
possible. It was that conviction which occisioned possible. It was that conviction which occasioned Prince Mensclikoff had demanded so far back as June.

Independently of that consideration, the taking of Bomarsund is important as a military operation. The defence made by the Russians was contemptible rious resistance ; but Russia has lost in it a military and maritime establishment of immense importance for the future. It is admirably situate, and its bay Lumpar, is one of the finest of Europe. An equiralent for the loss of Bomarsund cannot be found anyed, but rendered yery dificult to be tould if the Rus sians had defended the passes, and tried to prevent our landing. Of the garrison there was only the bat talion of Finns, amounting to 500 men, who really offered resistance.
"It would be well that the allies should not count upon Esthonia, Courland, Livonia, or the Grand government of the Emperor Nicholas is not popular with the inhabilants of these countries, who are utterly degraded beyond what any one can conceive
but we may rest assured that the allies will not find the fanaticism of 1812 , because all these races are of German origin, and even at St. Petersburg itself
there are very few Russians.. Fanalicism is not to be met with, it will only be manifested at Moscow, whither the Emperor will: fly after the taking of St. Petersburg, and whither
we shall not follow him
"The abandonment of the Isles of Aland, which has not been well understood 'in' France, was indis pensable. The country offers no resources either for vere that we should in all probability fall victims to it, eren to a man. The expeditionary corps, which days by cholera 800 men. 'It was'a sal sight. The fieet suffered less.
\&i feet sufinoris.
teresting. The French squadron, composed olinost entirely of sailing vessels, ex perienced many difficul-
ties: of navigation; but overcame tliem with skill. " Jt is commanded (I leere quote the words of my informant by a very superior officer, Admiral Parseval, an excellent seaman, a distinguished warpolitician." The man of the work, and an eminent judiciously planned, well executed, and usefill. The officers and crews are excellent. The Admiral much respected by the English; who look upon him

## WAR IN THE EAST.

The Siege of Sebastorol.-Advices from Sebasof November at Paris. Sebastopol had not, at Nad
Sole date, undergone an assaul.. The Vicnna Presse states hat the siege works were so advanced that, on
he 1st November, the third parallel liad been opened and it would be completed in eight or ten days, when uriher decisive operations would begin. Sebastigol had suffered considerably in the bombardment. Al in many places injured. It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern sid pol, on the 23 rd Oines, rrom panis, that sebas o popular disturbance, among the anlmust ant approach conded by the Poles. Provision whops and spively had been been pillaged. One of the Guards, whlo and has given valuable information, which confirms
that of the deserters. The allied fleets had beeni ective since the date of their alldek on the extern sea into phay on the day when the final altack was madt sajs that had it no writing to the Minister of Wa the sinking of the Russian mell of war at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol, there was nothing to prevent
the fleet from ruming up after the bombardment u he outer forts, and assisting the amy in the ver chief had worderful escapes from Russian shells that burst upon the poops of their flag ships. The French dmiral was tossed several feet into the air, and his
our aides-de-camp were seriously injured-one of ham mortally-but he escaped injur
ves the severest reprehensiong. From the first the Al ies noticed a large structure. in the ceniral part of the ing that it was an hospital for a yellowflag, indicat muncation to that effect was made to the Generals commanding the allied armies, and strict orders lat
been given io spare that part of the town. Some lime after, however, some deserters from the Some lime information which led to the conviction- that a deceit
had been practised; in fact, it was found that the building, which was supposed to give shelter to the was a vast magazine where the ammunition and store of the hesieged were deposited. Acting on this infor mation, some shells were thrown into it; and the pre The ground around it shook as if with an earthquake, and houses were turown to the ground in alldirections
Frauds of his kind are most culpable, for they tend to the perpetration of apparent cruelty, by inducjng preventing them from sparing hospitals; when hey
bona fide exist in a beleagueled town. The Russians bona fide uxist in a beleagueled town. The Russians
have already been made io feel the evil eflects of their have already been made to feel the evil ellects of their
commander's perfidy. So great bas been the carnage commander's perfidy. So great has been the carnage
in the torlress that a cessation of fire for four hours was proposed to einable the besieged to bury their dead The allied Generals, once deceived, very naturally suspectedstratagem, and accordingly refused a request
which, under other circumstances, would have been cheerfally conceded. Deserters announce that the dead in the city amount to several thousand-and the is, perbaps, not oulated at more than 12,000 . This mitterl 500 the first day, which was, of course, mach less than the real amount, and with the fire that has
been kept up since then the uumber would not seem. been kept up since then the unmber would not seem
exaggerated. All letters from the soldiers in the Cribastopol.

UNITED STATES.
It appears that the President has at lengith deter-
mined to recoustruct his Cabinet, aud also recall nearly all his foreign appointments. The change in our fo reign ministers is also to be thorough, and will doubt
less carry with it a revisal of the loreign policy the guvernment. As far as taient is concerned, it is
at all events a satisfaction to know thal we caunot bi injured by any change; whilst there is some reasun to hope that the new appointees will take a lesson
from the failure of their predecessors.-American Celt
Unitad States Bank Bills.-We would caulion our readers against tecieiving-this sort of paper, unless
from some bank of whose stability they are aware. In the West there is scarcely one of the banking establishments that has not suspended payment, and refused Bank at Toronto, has also given up, though we see it stated by an adverlisementin Mop, Mays's Gobe see that
its affairs has been put into the hands of two Toronto rentlemen, and property supplied them to pay all
demands. We hope ihere is to doubts about this an demands. We hope ilhere is no doubts about this an-
nouncement. Of the United States banks the follow nouncement. Of the United States banks the follow
ing are said to have gone by the board:- Miame Vas-
ley Bank. Canal Bank of Cleveland ville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, Fazmers Bank of
Chicago, Excllange Bank of Bufalo, and the farmers
Joint Slock Bank of Toronto, besides Joint Slock Bank of Toronto, besides several private banks. The Woodbury Bank of Woodbury, Conueg Logansport; Stale Slock Bank of Indiana;, Peru Uppe
 Terre Haute; Gramarcy Bank. In, addition to the above the following are reported as not bankable. At A
Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, lndiana, and Tennesses
Banks; Bank of Carthage, N. Y., Furmers Baink Saratoga Co., N. Y., Lewis County Bank, N. Y.
Eighth Avenue Bank, Bank of N: Y, Kinderhook
Bank, Sufolk Co., Jsland Bank : Einpire. Cifle Bank, Sufiolk Co., Island Bank; Einpire City Bank;
Ellsworth. Hank : Bank of Hallowell Me.; Exchange

The elections for the Stale of New Yors have terminated th the triumph of Myrour M. Clark over his
 carried every thing before them. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, forly senaiors, eleven congress men, and a harge majority in he hose Represen
Funsy Business.-A single trial is now in progres in one of the Providence (R.I.) courts. Some time since a youllg lawyer was detected at the Mariboro
Hotel, in this city, dressed in woman's clothes. His female wardrobe-a very valuable one, valued at some hundreds of dollars - was taken from him, and given into the hands of a Providence Policeman, who as the place it was not done, and the being away bad the officer arrested for the theft, in keeping the colties from him. An amusing list of his clothing was published in one of the Providence papers, a fer The case is exciting much interest, as the gentleman, besides being a married man, is a chorch member Sunday Schoo! Teacher, and holding a good socia A Young Monster. - We learn from the Detroit
tree Press that a young man, or rather a fiend man slape, named Samuel McDonald, about 17 years of age, was brought before the Police Court on Wed nesday for inhumant treatneent of his own molher.
He hall bilten a piece of flesh out of her arm, and she testified that she was in fear he would take her life. When officer Love arresled him, he dress a bayone
and swore he would run him throngh. He also swore norid oaths at his mother, and told her that when be got out of jail he would take her life. He was sen tenced by Justice Bags to ninety days in Jail.

Cubrch and State.-The Boston Transcripl has wymen were elected to the Slave Legislature on Mon dily. As far as we are acquainted with the clergy-
men elect, the Methodists have the largest number uf any one denomination, and some of the members of that order who are chosen are marked 'supernume-
rary' or - superanuated' on the confidence lists. We suppose these terms have no meaning in politics a applied to a new party. Several Universalist clergy-
men of good abilities are elected to the House of Representialives, and altogether there will be a goo sprinkling of ministers in both branches of the Genera

Protestant Development.-It has been asserted that some of the Mormon women believed to the
homely adage, "sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander," and hence a plurality of husbands should be allowed. The following reproof from President Kim ball shows the 'strong-minded women' are asserting their rights among the Mormons, and demand a plit the uneasy woman:-" There are some ladies wh are not happy in their preseni situations ; but that wo mian who cannot be happy with one man, cannot b happy with two, and a man that is not happy with
nate wife cinnot be happy with two, even thongh the be good women. You know all women are good o and I would be glad to see them act more angelic in little weaker than man. Man is made of roughe material to open the way, cut down bushes, and kill and not soil and tear their skints. When you see woman with ragged skirts, you may know that she weare the unmentionables, for she is doing the man's business, and has not time to cut oft he tags that are mong around her. From this time henceforth, fu According to Mormonism, the people of the Unio must look out for a castigation "about these days." resident Grant, in speaking of the shelding of the
bload of Joe Smith, and the consequences lo flow there from, says:-"I Its no matter how much they deal in compromise measures or bow often they try to adjus that the people of the United Stes is a stern fac blood of the prophets, driven-out the saints of God ed the priesthood, and set at nought the holy sopel: and the result of rejecting the gospel has bee a every are, a visitation from the chastening hand of tered in proportion to chastisement will be administheir crimes. Consequenty, magnitude and enormity of use his whip on the efractory son called 'Uncle Sam expect to see him chastused among the, first of the nations. Ithink Uncle Satm is one of the Lord's boys that he will take the rod to first, and make him dance nimbly to his own tune of "O Oh! Oh ! !" for his ransgressions for his high-mindedness and loftiness, for his dring the bloodof the saints; - for this, I say, I expect he will be trell switched among the first of the sons. expect John Bull will get the next whipping, and I have no idea of the Lord whipping Russia and Jetting these refractory sons escape who are belter taught-who have had a kind Father tenching them and instructing them by the voice of his elders; sending prophets to
them, to warn them late and early, inviting them by the voice of his spirits-crying unto them to repent of their sins and turn unto him; I say, I do not expect he will pass by these refractory sons who have turned a deal
ear to all his jnstructions, maltreating his messengers, and whip those boys who have not been so well in and whip those boys who ha
structed."-Cleveland Herald.

Reautifud, '. Epitaff."-The Sun Diego Herala publishes the following written upon a young man
"Flere lies the shot:
"Here Jies the body of Jeoms Hambrick on the bank of the pacus rive by a young man
he was accidenitally shot with one of the large colt revolvers with nn slopper for the cock to rest on, it wa is the kingdom of heaven brass mounted and of süc the kingdom of heaven.?

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larly requested. By Order,
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