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CATH HRON

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1854.

NO. 16.

HOW THE WAR PROSPERS. (From the Nation.)

The plain truth on the actual prospects of the war is only beginning to be understood.' It is getting hinted over dinner tables, and whispered confidentially in clubs-it is still a long way from being openly canvassed in the press. We see no reason for concealing it. Schastopol is not likely to fall. The truth is, that there is not the slightest probability of its falling at present; on the contrary, the real and formidable danger of the position was, and is, that the Allies will not be able to withdraw themselves in safety from the Crimen. Disease, the Cossack, and the climate have proved Allies still more powerful; and the wild adventure which St. Arnaud planned, to snatch a wreath for his dying brow, will, probably, end in disappointment and disaster.

The siege commenced on the 17th Oct., and we have news up to the second of November. For that entire fortnight, nothing of importance had been effected against the town. As far as the original position of the belligerent parties had altered, that of the Allies had altered for the worse; their slow progress was beginning to excite despondency, their ranks were rapidly thinned by disease, their guns were inferior in range and calibre to those of the besieged, their military stores were failing, and they were harassed by an army in the open field, threatening to cut them off from their shipping, and place them between two fires. On the other hand, the Russians have fought well, and their courage and self-reliance have risen proportionably. They are superior in men, guns, and military stores to their enemies; they have fifty thousand soldiers housed in Sebastopol, and as many more hovering round the camp of the besiegers; they suffer little from disease in a climate to which they are familiar; the town has an open communication with the country, and is abundantly supplied, and half of the garrison are out of range of the cannonade, and form a fresh and in-valuable reserve. The town, built of solid stone, defies the bombs and rockets, and any damage done the military works is repaired with a celerity which correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing from the camp on the 20th of October, gives us some valuable insight into the actual position of the contending forces :--

"The trenches of the Allies commenced their fire as usual at daylight this morning. The French had repaired their damages during the night, but still were terribly overmatched by the position and strength of the Russian batteries. The English Crown and Green Mound batteries fired a good deal upon the town, but up to ten o'clock did not succeed in setting any houses on fire. At that time, the magazine of one of the principal French batteries blew up with a fearful explosion, killing and wounding many of their men. A few minutes after this accident a shell of ours, thrown into the town, caused a heavy explosion, which destroyed several large houses .-Shortly afterwards some of the works round the dockyard were set on fire with rockets, but were extinguished in half an hour by the soldiers, whom we could see at work. By this time the French batteries had again been compelled to slacken fire, add the whole brunt fell upon the English lines. It is by no means the fault of the French that their batteries have been compelled to cease. Whatever the most desperate and heroic courage could do has been done by them; but the truth is, the enemy's batteries are placed on the most commanding situations, and out-number them ten to one, mounting also all 32, 56, or 68-pounders, while our Allies have no heavier than 16 or 24-pound cannon. Our lines begin to show the effects of the continued cannonade. At dusk we are obliged to cease in order to repair the batteries, but the enemy fires at intervals all through the night."

If a foreign army in an unfriendly country makes progress so doubtful as this-if the guns of the besiegers are out-numbered ten to one-if twice in twenty-four hours their fire is silenced, one must apprehend that a victory which, if won at all, must be won before the November snow begins to fall, is not destined to grace the present year.

The success of the fleet matches that of the army. The same correspondent describes the action of the

18th October :--"The Queen, Rodney, Albion, and others of our liners, with the steam-frigates and the Arethusa, instantly attacked, and the fire grew tremendous .-Rodney, unfortunately, grounded in coming in, and and abandon her. Fortunately she was towed off without believing, and the public take upon trust. again. The hail of shot and shell which was poured

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a close and deadly fire. The enemy used red hot the terrible effects of these soon made themselves apparent. The Albion and Arethusa were set on fire, and had to be towed out of action until it was extingnished. The bar shot cut the masts, spars, and igging to picces. The Arethusa received seven be kept affoat. The Wasp Battery, which was en barbette, was soon silenced, and its guns dismounted; but little impression was made upon the forts. The greater part of the vessels continued firing until dark; 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 eighteen inches. The neat regular appearance of the batteries was certainly much disfigured, but as batteries they were as efficient as feet of solid granite makes very little difference to the defenders. Some of the casemate guns were dismounted, but never for more than a few minutes, when fresh ones were brought forward. Towards dusk the whole of the cannon on the Wasp Battery, which were destroyed and dismounted early in the action, had been replaced, and were firing away as iercely as ever. Our Allies met with no better sucess on the south of the harbor. They silenced and dismounted the upper tier of guns, marked the stone work of the forts pretty deeply, but left them as strong as ever. Towards evening the English and French ressels stood out to sea. As they left the Russians cheered vociferously and redoubled their fire." But the position of the Allies is not simply one of

no progress. They have been in serious peril of total ruin. On the 20th of October their supply of ammunition was so nearly exhausted that the accidental delay or loss of a store-ship would have left them destitute. "Had it not been for this supply," says the correspondent of the Daily News, noticing the arrival of two ships freighted with powder and shot, "we should have been destitute of ammunition for the larger guns by to-morrow night, even at the has astonished and confounded the besiegers. The present rate of firing, one discharge every seven minutes. Many of the Russian round-shot liave been collected and returned." Five days after General Liprandi surprised their rere at Balaklava .-The Constitutionnel gives a circumstantial account of this action. How near it was becoming a fatal and irreparable defeat we may learn from one significant paragraph:---

"The bold movement of General Liprandi had partly failed since Balaklava remained in the power of the Allies, and the latter preserved their communication with the sea; it had partly succeeded, since the Russians were in possession of that sole beaten road which leads from Balaklava to Sebastopol, and had taken position in the rear of the besiegers. Accordingly, on the 26th Prince Menschikoff made a strong sortic against the English lines in order to place them between the two fires. If he had succeeded in carrying them, and in effecting a junction ing of the Russian batteries. He said that all the with General Liprandi, in the middle of the besieging army, the operations of the Allies would have been almost irreparably compromised."

Meantime, cholera, dysentery, and fever, enemies against whom the stubborn courage, and hery gallantry of the Allied Army are of no avail, thin their ranks day by day. It is computed that ten thousand men have fallen their victims :--

"There is a great increase," says the Daily News, of dysenteric disease among our men. Lying out for twenty four hours at a time in the trenches, or covering the batteries elsewhere, fixed to one spot and in a constrained posture, exposed to a warm sun by day and heavy dews at night-and this duty con- shot did ample mischief, killing Captain Evelyn Rowstantly recurring without intervals of rest-these are | ly, of the Guards, and one or two privates, who were no doubt the causes of the increase of this affection, but they are unavoidable. What would have been day to revenge everything, and looked forward with the result if we had had rain and cold during the intense eagerness to the issue of the struggle. By time we had been occupying these heights ?"

Rain has since fallen in torrents; and every third man in the army is on the sick list.

But in the rere stalks the most formidable enemy of all-the climate. When the Winter sets in, (perhaps it has set in already), the condition of the troops will be frightful. Under a blinding snow, in a mountainous and woody country, without roads or towns, watched by two hostile armies of a hundred thousand men-some catastrophe like the retreat from Moscow threatens to mark with ruin the history of this unfortunate expedition. At least the danger is sufficiently threatening to repress all prelay for some time exposed to the enemy's fire, so that mature triumph, and silence at once the unreasonable one time it was thought it would be necessary to sink and preposterous hopes-which the press cherish

A correspondent of a Ministerial Journal, the upon the upper tier of guns, which are exposed soon Morning Chronicle, writing from the scene of ac-drove the Russians from their walls; but the lower tion, alone prepares the public for defeat. Under a the guns run out. The fog only permitted the Rus- staff batteries. It is a huge hill, commanding the

"The contest hitherto (he says) has been between shot, carcases (combustible shell), and bar shot; and | mud fort and mud fort-between offensive works and offensive works; and when these forts are taken or destroyed, the real task of taking the town will commence. It will be a severe trial this taking or destroying of Sebastopol, and many days, perhaps weeks, will clapse before the day of triumph will shots under her water line, and could with difficulty dawn. The position is, in fact, trying. Here is a besieged force, which has established offensive works, mounted by a larger number of guns than the oftensive works thrown up by the besiegers. The damage sustained in the day is repaired in the night, and the morrow dawns to witness a fresh waste of ammunition. The victory would, it almost seems, fall to him who possesses the largest stock of ammunitionand that certainly is not the Allies.?

From many a hearth in Ireland, unhappily, eyes are turned towards that inhospitable shore, watching ever. A foot or eighteen inches knocked off twelve for the welfare of dear friends and kindred. It would be a cruel mockery to give them false news of imaginary triumphs. The position is full of peril and the allies. alarm; counterbalanced, we fear, by no compensation present or future.

One man alone has gained or is destined to gain anything from the contest. The gigantic ambition of Lous Napoleon has made strides which compete with the triumphs of Napoleon I. It is not alone that Kings and Princes have been guests at his board; that the Royal husband of Louis Philippe's daughter grasps his hand in amity; that the proudest Court in Europe, the cold Guelph and the plotting Coburg, open their arms to him—these are but feathers in his cap—the solid gain is something more substantial.— His soldiers garrison the capitals of Europe, and the world renowned seats of Empire. Greece, Rome, Constantinople, Paris, are the keynotes of history for two thousand years, and in all of them the Imperial engle of Napoleon is guarded by his soldiers. I wo little years ago the other great European Capital was as certain of his meditated invasion as it is of the fall of Sebastopol to-day; and his army is still encamped at Boulogne, within two hours' sail of the snowy cliffs. But this is not all-Prussia is pushed day after day nearer to an open alliance with Russia. But her declare herself, and in a week the ripe fruits of his patient and inscrutable ambition will fall into his hand. A French army will repossess itself of the Rhenish frontier. Belgium will be made a highway for his army-if it resist, the Royal Coburg will vanish in smoke, the fortifications of Antverp will be completed on the scheme of the first into French departments.

THE OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

Monday night was an anxious time. As if the enemy also anticipated the coming struggle, and reofficers of the garrison were that evening giving a grand ball to the inhabitants of Sebastopol and that it was attended by all the leading ladies and gentlemen in the town. He said also that both town and garrison are perfectly certain of success, and of repulsing all our attacks within a fortnight; their earth works and batteries he knew were powerful, and General Luders, who commands in chief, was daily expecting news of the advent of an immense body of be open to doubt, but this fellow appears to have French discovered these facts to their cost in the told the truth. Certainly, from whatever cause it course of the day. arose, the enemy fixed little that night, though one out on picquet. However, we relied on the following grey dawn on the 17th, when it was barely light, the two of our batteries, and commands an almost bird's eye view of the town and harbor of Sebastopol.

did they were firing, though with no effect, as the morning was too thick. Towards six o'clock the mist began to disperse, and the rich clear October sun was every instant making objects more and more visible. Soon the Russian works, crowded with grey figures, could be distinctly seen, with the large h ndsome white houses and dockyards of Sebastopol itself. The enemy could plainly see that we were prepared for action, and opened a smart cannonade. But not a shot from our batteries answered, for the French on our left occupy low ground, and the fog was still thick between them and their opponents. Slowly, like drawing back a huge curtain, the mist moved off to sea, a cool morning breeze sprung up, and the atmosphere cleared each moment. The lines of the besiegers could be seen from every point; the mounds and earthworks, bastions and towers of the besieged were full in view; the forms of the line-ofbattle ships looked grim and deadly, and encircling all in the distance, like a dark belt, was the fleet of

It was half-past six. The enemy had been quiet for the last few minutes; both sides seemed preparing for an effort, when suddenly volumes of smoke and flashes of fire broke out simultaneously from every part of our lines-the shot and shell screamed hoarsely through the air, and with a reverberation which seemed to shake both heaven and earth, our attack on Sebastopol commenced. Apparently neither surprised nor daunted the enemy returned the discharge with double vigor and then both English, French, Turks, and Russians fell to work at the guns in right earnest. The first volleys showed us what no soul in either army had hitherto been certain about -viz., the precise nature both of our works and the enemy's, and I am sorry to say it also showed us that, even in earth work batteries thrown up since we came here, the Russians immensely outnumbered the allied lines. Not only were there extensive entrenchments, mounting 25 and 30 heavy cannon, but on every height and ridge guns of heavy calibre were placed in battery. I have been informed that the extensive nature of their works completely astonished our generals and we are by no means sure that we have seen them all yet, for during yesterday fresh ones were frequently unmasked in places totally unexpected.

On the extreme right of our position, on a hill commanding the back of the inlet, and near lakermann Light, was our first batteries (called the Six Gun), of six 68-pounders. Next to this came two of the Terrible's long 84-pounders, and a one-gun Napoleon, and La Belgique will once more be sliced battery mounting a Lancaster. More to our centre, and on the other side of the house which I have spoken of as commanding a fine riew, is another long range Lancaster gun, in the valley beneath which, and considerably advanced, is the Crown Battery, one of our largest. It is three-sided, mounting eight served their strength for the following day, we were guns on each face, with a bank for two 13-inch morbut slightly annoyed by their fire during the night. tars. The guns are either long 32, 68, or 84-pound-A deserter who came over to us that evening, how- ers, and between the breastplate are placed cohorns aver, imagined a very different reason for the slack- for throwing small 44 inch shell among troops. This battery is manned with the sallors from the neet. On its left, towards the French, is a four-gun battery of heavy ordnance, and on our left of all is the Green Mound Battery, of the same size and description as the Crown. Beyond these, towards Kertch, and enclosing the whole of the south of the fortress, are the French entrenchments. Unfortunately our allies have no heavier guns in their siege train than 24pounders, so that their lines of necessity are of a lighter description than ours, and less calculated to troops. The statements of these deserters may well resist the enemy's concentrated and heavy fire. The

To meet these guns the enemy had opposed to our Six-gun Battery on the right a fremendous entrenchment thrown up on the top of the hills to the north of Sebastopol. It was, however, nearly 4,000 yards distant, so its shot and shell all fell short in such a manner that firing from it was soon discontinued. As we approach, this battery will prove a tough custoenemy commenced a desultory cannonade. The noise mer. Beneath this, and 1,200 yards distant from and the hope-for we were not yet completely cer- our works, is the martello tower and entrenchment f. tam-that our trenches would answer it, set out have already mentioned. The circular earthwork at every one astir, and, together with a large number of its base has not only been completed, but two flankofficers, I hurried up to the remnants of a lone house | ing parallels, each mounting 15 large guns, thrown on the brow of the hill, which is situated between out at either side. In the creek to the right of this tower, but so placed and covered as to command our Crown Battery on centre, was the famous three-A thick sluggish morning dew which lay in the decker, the Twelve Apostles. More towards the valley, and the smoke which rested heavily over town, and facing our Green Mound Battery, is the several of the forts, prevented my seeing what the redan wall, which shelters the south side of Schastoenemy were doing; but a mere glance at our works pol. It bristles with guns, and, to shelter it still furshowed that the long-wished-for day had at last ar- ther, the Russians have thrown up in its centre a rived, and we were about to open fire. All the men regular three-sided redoubt, carrying about 40 canwere at their guns, and the apertures of the embra- non. Passing over several intermediate 6, 8, and 10 sures, which had been previously masked in order to gun batteries' the main strength of the Russians on tiers, which were in casemate batteries, maintained cautious phraseology his meaning is sufficiently plain: sians to see this in one or two places, but where they French lines perfectly, and entrenched for two tiers

of guns, each about 25 in number. On the summit of the hill above the guns are banks for several large son of the Viscount Guillamore:—"It is said that spiritual wants of the Catholic portion of the English The crieves of the upper tier of cannon a very young officer of the 7th regiment was the first mortars. The existence of the upper tier of cannon appears to have been unknown until the moment it opened a deadly fire on the French works. On the enemy's extreme right of all was a 10-gun battery, most commandingly placed so as to enfilade the whole French line, and beyond this come the regular stone forts of the harbor, such as the Quarantine Battery and Fort Paul.

Such a sketch will convey to your readers a tolerably accurate idea of the means of the enemy for resisting our attack upon his stronghold.

THE LANCASTER GUN.

This destructive piece of ordnance has been most advantageous to the allies, as will be seen by the following account of its operations:-

Conspicuous among the din could be plainly heard the Lancaster guns. Their sharp crack, different from the other heavy guns, was like that of a rifle among muskets. But the most singular effect was produced by its ball, which rushed through the air with a noise and a regular beat precisely like the passage of a rapid express train at a few yard's' distance. This peculiarity excited shouts of laughter among our men, who instan'ly nicknamed it the express train; and only by that name is the gun known. The effect of the shot seems most terrible. From its deafening noise the ball could be distinctly traced by the ear to the spot where it struck, when stone or earth alike went down before it. A battery of 20 or 30 such guns would destroy Sebastopol in a week. Unfortunately, from a short supply of ammunition, we can only afford to mount two, and even those are only fired once in eight minutes.

At eight o'clock the fire was deafening, and about that time a breeze sprung up from the south which cleared away the smoke, and allowed us a full view of what was going on. Our friend the Round Tower was then barely recognisable, the delicate attentions of the Lancaster gun having effected a most unfavorable change in its appearance as a place of strength. Not 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, where masses of the solid masonry were dislodged. The earthwork round the tower were torn up and pitted with shot from the other batteries, but, beyond this, remained much the same. Between these works and the redan wall, and the Twelve Apostles on the one side, and our Crown and Green-mound batteries on the other, an awful fire of shells was being interchanged, but most of the enemy's, as usual, burst in the air.

As the view cleared, the Lancaster gun on our right redoubled its fire on the tower. I never saw such firing. Every 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 tower could stand, when suddenly there came an explosion, which, for a time, attracted all attention. To our sorrow we saw a dense mass of smoke hanging over one of the French batteries, the cause of which we guessed but too truly-the flank fire of the 10-gun battery had succeeded in blowing up one of the magazines, killing several men, and doing serious injury to the works. Thus, at the moment when it was most needed one of the French batteries was compelled to cease firing, nor did it again resume during the rest of the day.

Our batteries were in full play, and appeared to engage more than a due amount of the enemy's attention, for the Twelve Apostles, which was completely sheltered by the land from the attack of the French ships, and quite as completely sheltered from everything but one of the Lancaster guns, began to drop red-hot hollow shot into the Crown battery. The effect of this was soon apparent. Before a dozen had been fired, one of them bounded and struck a ggon full of powder, which it instantly exploded. The shock was not so severe as it 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 Russians set up tremendous cheers when they saw the explosion, as they did when the batteries of our allies blew up, imagining they had done us the same mischief. Their mirth, however, was but short-lived. While in the act of cheering, a shell from the Lancaster lodged (I presume so) in the magazine of the redoubt in front of the redan wall. The explosion which followed was appalling. It made the stoutest man's blood run cold. At first it seemed as if the whole of Sebastopol was enveloped in the ruin; five minutes after, when the loose earth and smoke cleared away, and allowed us to see the extent of the mischief, we saw that only a black hole remained where the grand redoubt had stood, and that the greater part of the redan wall was blown away; so stunning anneared the effects of the terrible blow to the enemy, that it was some minutes before they fired a single gun. When they did, they concentrated their whole their shot stopped rolling nearly 200 yards in advance of the battery. Seeing this the Russians wisely gave up the attempt to reach it and turned their attention to the French fleet, which indeed required it.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.

Captain Peel gave one of his many proofs of determination and sang froid on the 15th Oct. A shell fell into the battery, upon which he instantly seized it in his arms and hurled it over the parapet, where it exploded harmlessly.

THE MAN FROM GALWAY .- A London journal,

a very young officer of the 7th regiment was the first, to gain the top, and that clambering up to one of the embrasures (between the interrals of firing and loading the gun) he jumped into the baltery. So unexpected was his appearance among the Russians, and perhaps so dense the smoke, that little attention was paid him, which he, resenting as an insult, took his own way of making his presence known and respected. He carried his revolver, of which he fired the six barrels in quick succession, and, as may be supposed, with deadly aim. The Russian gunners were so vastly astonished that they left him to have his own way, and (only when he had fired his last shot) he observed one of the fellows taking up a carbine and covering him. The situation was awkward, but the officer flung his pistol at the assailant, and hit him a blow between the two eyes, which caused him to roll over stunned, and hors dé combat for the time being."

Each day we have had parties of skirmishers out, lying sheltered among the loose large stones, about 1,000 yards in advance of our batteries; in fact, within 200 yards of the walls of the town. These fellows, firing under cover, and picking off the artillerymen 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, have been exposed at the same time to the fire of both skirmishers and trenches, and of course suffered considerably. In the course of the afternoon of the second day of the siege, a private of the 33rd, who had fired his last cartridge, was crouching to join the covering party nearest to him, when two Russions, to his great surprise, sprang from behind a rock, and seizing him by the collar, dragged him off towards Sebastopol. After having recovered from his temporary stupefaction at this sudden change of route, our friend of course commenced reflecting on the possibility of an escape. The Russian who escorted him on the left side held in his right hand his own firelock, and in his left the captured Minie. By a sudden spring the 33rd man seized the Russian's firelock, and on the speculation of its being loaded, discharged it at its owner. The man rolled over dead, and his companion was not less rapidly clubbed .-Galmly picking up his own Minie, our friend returned towards the camp and joined his regiment. This little episode was witnessed by a sergeant and several other skirmishers. Another anecdote, somewhat cruel, is related of a skirmisher, who, having picked off his man, took the body to a covered spot and laid it down. He issued forth, shot a second a third Russian skirmisher, and quietly deposited their bodies in a row with the first. Then, seeing a Highlander approach, he led him by the arm to the spot and said, "That's not such a bad afternoon's bag, Wil-

MIKE WALSH AT ALMA .- Corporal C. Lauder, a native of Athlone, writes from Scutari Hospital: "I received a musket-shot in the left hip at the taking of the Alma heights. I am getting well 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 half long. Michael recaptured the Queen's color of the 7th Fusiliers from 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 centre of his body, when Michael perceived him, and, just as he 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 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 bring home plenty of money."

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ARMY. (From the Nation.)

The following letter from our gifted and kind-hearted 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 British Government that Father Molloy has been enabled to undertake this ardnous mission, but through the noble munificence of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and it will be seen that he has been treated with the most heartless cruelty by the British authorities at Scutari. Nevertheless, the good Priest persevered in administering 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 popinjay of the Establishment! It is absolutely sickening to think that our brave countrymen are not only perilling their lives, but their immortal souls, for a Government which exhibits such course ingratitude;

"S. Pietro, in Galata, Constantinople, Oct. 12, 1854.

"My DEAR MR. DUFFY-I write to you, not from gun. When they did, they concentrated their whole any obscure end of old, ill-treated Ireland, or from fire upon the battery where the fatal Lancaster gun any part of England, her mighty oppressor, but from was placed, but in vain; it was quite out of range, and a place of more notoriety now than either, from the their shot stopped rolling nearly 200 yards in advance capital of the East-from the capital of the Ditoman Empire, Constantinople. Everything connected with Constantinople is now viewed with more than ordinary attention—learned with greedy 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 the pampered prince or pacha, who, before, knew no occupation, but the full indulgence of every animal appetite and sensual desire. A feeling, similar in extent, intensity, and terror, prevails, I can easily see, from end to end of every empire in Europe, in corresponding classes .-Under such circumstances, then, I feel confident that what I now write from this important place will be the Patriot, in an interesting account of the Battle of Alma, supplies the following anecdote of Mr. Dudley Persse, eldest son of Dudley Persse, of Rox-

assistance, all the requisite and some extraordinary faculties for this mission, from the highest spiritual authority on earth. I devoted my services, such as they were, most willingly for some considerable time to the wants of the sick and wounded at Scutari hospital, which is the general depot of all the sick and wounded English engaged in the Eastern Expedition. As the authorities there refused to give me a room in that hospital or barrack, after a laborious day and sleepless night, I sometimes got myself rowed across the Straight, some three or four miles wide, for a little refreshment and sleep at our convent in Constantinople. You, and the Catholic people of Ireland, may consider this heartless and ungenerous on their part; but of this I should never complain. I was determined, as long as God sustained my strength, to struggle resolutely against every inconvenience of time, place, and prejudice that I might be able to assist, with the consolations of religion, the mangled, the mutilated heaps of agonising Irish and English which had been gathered up to this in haste, after the first fierce and sanguinary battle of Sebastopol .-Many died before they could see a Priest-many were yet alive, but utterly incapable of saying or signityng any thing. It was a woful, heart-rending sight, to see some two thousand stretched in every attitude of torture-confusedly thrown in every hall, in every hole, in every passage that could receive a man. You saw some mortally wounded, yet weltering in blood -some with placid looks, bearing their pains in pale, silent sorrow-some writhing in restless frenzy-some roaring out in their excessive anguish, and some roting, already, in their neglected rum. Through the long, half-lighted halls and corridors, filled with such affliction, I sometimes passed at midnight, with a small taper, seeking out amid such scenes as I have described, the dying Catholic, the expiring Irishman, and every one that wanted or would admit my assistance. While thus going round at midnight, the unusually loud wailing of one, in a very remote part of this immense building, induced me to hurry on to the locality from which such loud lamentations issued-it was a young lad from Tipperary, nineteen years in he world and nine months in the army! A cannon ball had fractured his thigh, which was then cut off -I calmed him and heard his confession. He asked me not to blame his loud bawling, and said that, on the battle-field, when he fell, he bore his sufferings in silence, like a soldier, 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 heart was throbbing as if about to break. I left him, to attend to others. In the wounded crowds I could find him no more!-Numbers from almost every county in Ireland were cut down in this first light. Oh! I thought, as I saw those mangled poor Irish fellows strewn every where around, some without arms, some 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 daring, and so reckless of danger. But my irresistible convictions of the direct reverse compelled me to weep, in bitter silence, over their wounds, when I remembered why they fought, for whom they fell, their folly, England's systematic ingratitude and gross injustice to our dear Island of soldiers and of sorrow. I spent whole nights, till clear daylight, and whole days, till dark, administering the rites of religion and every consolation could, indiscriminately, to all who called for my assistance or consented to have it. The good Parson, at last, bitterly resenting the silent reproach with which the opposite manners-the incessant efforts-of the Friar, who had not a place whereon to lay his head, were everlastingly, in the minds of all, upbraiding the spathy of the paid Minister, who had come, with his vife, to an hospital to eat in idleness, resolved to cut off the continuance of this odious contrast, by shutting the barrack gates against the obtrusive fellow for the future. Influenced and impelled by such feelings, he dared to ride up to me, as I walked from one barrack to the other, to ask, in impudence, on what authority I presumed to officiate in that place? He then, affecting authority and importance, told me to desist.-My answer was that I would persevere, till prevented by a power that I did not recognise in him. At this answer, the offended parson rode off in the most zealous haste to display his power over priests and military men, when his passions were moved. As I reached the hospital door, a sergeant and sentinel (both, I believe, Catholics), with firelock and fixed bayonet, started forth at once, by the parson's orders, to stop their priest, who was then bearing the bread of life and the last sacrament of the Church to some dying 1rish Catholics, who had bravely fought, and fighting, fell to rise no more. I was spurned back by hands that shuddered at the odious office they executed. Remonstrance was useless. I had recourse to the adjutant for redress. He told me that as a gentleman, I might visit the barracks and see the sick, but on no account to administer any sacrament or say prayers as a priest—it so, I should be ordered out at once and without ceremony.

"I represented this to Lord Stratford de Redelisse, the English Ambassador here. I even went to Therapia, his summer residence near the Black Sea, in order to see him. He said that todress was not with-in the reach of his authority, but that he might do something indirectly without obliging himself by any promise.

"A second battle has not yet taken place. Preparations on both sides of a most appalling nature, are already made for immediate engagement. It is almost certain that the killed and wounded in the next action will greatly surpass, perhaps double in number, those of the first, in which upwards of 3,000 English and Irish fell. At Varna, there is no English or Irish priest at present—here they have one; the poor Irish are dying there of dysentery and other diseases, without any of the consolutions of religion. Application has been made to the French chaplains occasionally; but their own calls were too numerous to permit 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 Irishmen must be soldiers and see martial service, I would beg of them, sion, for a good death, before they move a foot from home; for, if they calculate on finding priests here,

tice of robbing the sick soldier of the sacred rights of religion, especially, when these rights were no expense to the public freasury or to any party connected with it. I write to you because of the high esteem in which I have always held your person, your oni-nions, your ability, and your zeal in the cause of Catholicity, and our common country.

"Believe me, my dear Mr. Duffy, your most humble servant, and attached friend. "ROBERT VINCENT MOLLOY, O.P.

"To C. Gavan Duffy, Esq., M.P."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- On the 3rd inst., the first entrance examination for Students of the Catholic University, was held in the University house, Stephen's Green, when a considerable number of students from different Catholic colleges and schools presented themselves for examination. In consequence of the unavoidable absence of many prelates of the Irish Church, who are now in Rome, the ceremony of the public Inauguration is deferred till a later date. The rector and the other authorities have marked the opening of the University by an act which reflects the highest credit on themselves, and will be hailed with unanimous delight by all Catholics:-Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Jun., having passed his entrance examination with distinction, they requested his father (Mr. John O'Connell) to allow them to present his son with a free exhibition, as a testimony of respect to the memory of his illustrious grandfather.

Mr. Lucas and the Bishop of Ossory .- When the popular agitators have for their object but to foment the division of party, they are brought, sooner or later, to the most fatal issue. Thus Ireland, so admirable at the epoch when she was agitated by the powerful voice of O'Connell, who had in view a great national object to attain, has now fallen into a most deplorable anarchy. Under these circumstances, it has become very difficult to speak of the affairs of this country without exciting susceptibilities for all parties to pretend to a degree of wisdom, their views and conduct which will not suffer any contradiction. One will comprehend that we have no desire to interpose in the great affairs of these little coalitions. We are not rash enough to venture to judge the conduct of men who aim at, without attaining, the position of political agitators. However desirous we may be to keep silence, we will mention, en passant, an incident which will enable our readers to comprehend the degree at which the moral anarchy we deeply regret has arrived. The gravity of circumstances determined the Episcopacy, a few months since, to summon to Dublin a National Synod, to take measures for the regulation of the course which the clergy should in future pursue in regard to political coteries. This determination was settled by a great majority of votes, and the members of the Synod, on their return to their dinceses, issued to their elergy instructions conformable to that resolution. Since this measure has been taken, it has not met with any obstacle. The priests were respectfully subject to their Bishops; but parties, if we must judge by the information which has reached us to-day, do not find their account in this abstinence of the clergy. The political leaders perceive that their influence is diminished, since the public patronage of the Bishops and their clergy has fallen off. Their ascendancy reached its climax, when they had decided, 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 infallible, and that the priests of Ireland would, in case of doubt, ask from Rome rules for their conduct. We deplore that a man of Mr. Lucas's same, animated with such pure intentions, could make himself the organ and the champion of this thesis, at a meeting of the Tenant League, held at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny. Mr. Lucas had mentioned, to enter into the matter alluded to, the absence of the curate of the parish, and he gave the reasons which prevented him being present at the reunion. His discourse excited against the conduct of the Bishop the hootings of the assembly, and the repeated cries of "Shame, shame!" against the venerable pastor who governs the diocese, did not cease to interrupt the speaker, who, himself, has obtained nought but plaudits and testimonies of satisfaction. We must say, nevertheless, to the honor of the clergy of Kilkenny, that those of its members who, from curiosity, assisted at the retired immediately Mr. Lucas commences his phillippic against their worthy Bishop. Mr. Lucas has announced his intention to resort immediately to Rome with a deputation, with the view of laying the affair before the Sovereign Pontiff the Successor of St. Peter, towards whom he has made a profession of the most profound respect and the most entire submission. The speech of the member for Meath has obtained in the London Protestant journals the most ample publicity. The success will be greater in England than in Ireland, where one can succeed in misleading and beguiling an assembly; but where the Catholic sentiments of the people will revolt on hearing that they have hooted their Bishops. An appeal to Rome is, in the Church, a very legitimate proceeding; but, on the other hand, such appeal must have a motive which will justify it, and a precise object. Now, in the case which occupies us, the appeal would be without a motive and without an object. The clergy of Kilkenny, like those of other dioceses, are subject to their Bishop; not a murmur is heard from them; all know that the rule of conduct which was fixed for them had been determined and fixed in a synodical assembly of the Archbishops and Bishops of the conntry. The thought never suggested itself to the mind of any one. That the Tenant League, which reunited the last champion of Young Ireland, would excite rival pretensions against the authority of an Episcopal Synod. We cannot see, in truth, by what title Mr. Lucas and his friend pretend to interfere in this affair. Univers.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—The following paragraph has been circulating through the English journals, during the week :- Mr. Smith O'Brien recently voyaged from Malta to Gibraltar and entered into familiar conversation with many of the passengers. He looked careworn. He was obliged to leave the Candia at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed at least to get instructed in the essential parts of the that he purposed visiting some part of Italy. He ap-Christian doctrine, and prepare by an exact confes- peared sad on leaving the steamer; and, while wishing good-bye to those who were bound to England. he remarked that he scarcely knew what countryman to call himself."

> A project is on foot for the construction of a line of railway from Kilrush to Kilkee.

THE IRISH MILITIA. - CORK COUNTY AND CITY. The Earl of Bandon has received an official communication from Sir John Young, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which he says that the Privy Council "requests that his lordship will take the necessary stens for raising and enrolling 2,622 volunteers, being the quota fixed for the county of Cork, and 367, being the quota for the city of Cork." The letter further states: The quota for the county of Cork being too large to be conveniently included in the two existing regiments (The North and South Cork), the complement of each of them is to be ten companies of 100 men each-1,000; and the remaining 620 are to be formed into a third regiment, divided into six companies. The quota for the city of Cork is to be formed into an artillery corps of four companies. As the pay of the Artillery is higher and the duties are more difficult than those of the infastry, it is desirable that the men emolled for this corps should be of superior intelligence." The document further states that the field officers (others than the Colonel) will be one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major. Each company will have one Captain, one Lieutenant, one ensign, (or in artillery corps one 2nd lieutenant). Each Regiment or corps will have one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, and where the number of men amounts to 500, one assistant surgeon. The document also says it will be desirable that adjutants shall not be over the age of thirty-six years, captains thirty, lieutenants twenty seven, and ensigns twenty-two.

QUOTA OF MILITIA FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN. Total number 1,120 rank and file, to be formed into a battalion of infantry 800 strong, and a corps of attillery 320 strong, rank and file.

Requisitions are posted on the walls of the city calling out the Limerick County Militia, and intimating to young men between the ages of sixteen and thirtyfive, of good connections and respectable character, that they will receive a bounty of six pounds on enrolment for five years' service. The requisition is signed by the Earl of Clare, colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and Captain Butler Lowe, adjutant .-A corps of artillery will be part of the force to be raised by the Limerick contingent of the militia, the number of men to amount to 260.

Accounts from many parts of the country confirm the general belief that it will be a matter of great difficulty to raise the 30,000 militia men in Ireland required by the government. A letter from the west of Ireland says:-"I fear there are very few men to be thad, every young man who can at all procure the means emigrates to Australia or America.

Thomas Julian, of Athy, has transmitted a petition to the Emperor of France, affirming that deponent is brother to the late celebrated Marshal Junot, a native of Kildare, whose name, Patrick Julian, he changed to Junot when entering the French Service in 1809.

Coincidence of the WAR .- The military success of Russia in the North and South-which led to her acquisitions in the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube and Crimea, as also those of Austria on the Danube-were materially assisted, if not accomplished, by the members of one military family of Irish extraction—that of De Lacy-Marshal Peter Lascy, an Irish Exile, who served France and Poland, was invited by Peter the Great to discipline his troops. He served against Sweden in 1709-10, against the Turks and against the Swedes in 1711. In the War with Sweden of 1719-25; in the Bultic with Flotilla. In the war of 1735 and 1740 against Turkey in the Crimea, in conjunction with Munich; and on the Danube. In 1740-2 again on the Baltic with Flotilla. He died in 1750. His son, the famous Austrian Marshal, served under his kinsman, Count Browne, also an Irish Exile, in the wars of 1744-62. He saved the king's army at Lobositz in 1766. In 1762 he was created Marshal, having refused the batton at 36 until he was 40. In 1788 he commanded the Austrian army against the Turks. He died in 1801, and the Emperor erected a notice to his memory and deeds. His nephew, General Maurice of Grodno, also an Irishman, served Russia against the Turks on the Danube in 1788-92, and in Italy with Guvaroff. His Nephew, Cornet De Lacy Pierse, an Irishman, served Russia throughout its wars on the Dannbe in 1828-9. His nephew, Manrice Nash, seeks now to tread in the footsteps or to emulate the glory of his ancestors in Continental service.—Limerick Chronicle.

With respect to the price of what used to be styled the "staple food" of the Irish peasantry, the Limer-ick Chronicle reports,-" The high market price of potatoes in Limerick, after a large and generally sound crop, is comparatively exhorbitant, and presses much upon the middle classes and laboring population. We must not attribute this condition of our local market to any scarcity of staple food in the country, but to other causes—for instance, the employment of coltier farmers in digging out and pitting their crop; also a reluctance to sell, unless partially, while the war prevails, agriculturists hoping to realise more money by reserving their store for higher prices, in which they must be disappointed, as large orders have gone out for breadstuffs to America,"

THE MOUNTGARRET PEERAGE CASE.—The fight for an Irish peerage, with £10,000 a-year annexed, supposed to have been decided at the last Kilkenny Assizes will, in all probability, and to the manifest advantage of the gentlemen of the long robe, be fought over and over again before the winner of the great stakes can be suffered to sit down at ease. It having been generally known that an application for a new trial was to be made to-day in the Queen's Bench, the court at an early hour was crowded to inconvenience, and continued so until the motion was disposed of .-The case, it will be recollected, was an ejectment tried at the last Clonmel assizes before Mr. Justice Ball, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Pierce Somerset But-ler, sought to recover from the defendant, Viscount Mountgarret, property situate in the county of Tipperary, &c., to the value of £10,000 per annum, involving also the defendant's right to retain the title. The case was at trial for several days, and resulted in a verdict for Mr. Butler, who has since assumed the title of Viscount Mountgarret. Mr. Butt., Q.C., (with whom were Messrs. Napier, Q.C., the late Attorney-General, Armstrong, Q.C., M. O'Connell, and Barlow), applied for a conditional order for a new trial, on the ground of surprise, the admission of illegal evidence, the exclusion of legal evidence, and the misdirection of the learned judge—in fact, every ground of objection which could possibly be put forward was relied on. The learned council did not go at length into the facts of the case, the leading features of which are ther, to give bail to keep the peace to the prosecutors already sufficiently known. The Court granted the and all her Majesty's subjects for three years, or, in conditional order, against which the plaintiff will come default, to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six in and show cause in the course of the present term. months longer.

An ILLUSTRATION OF ORANGEISM .- The brutal Orange riot at Newtownlimavady, and the still more brutal and infamous effort made by the Orange press of Ulster and elsewhere to affix upon a whole people the foul stain of complicity in a most barbarous and diabolical attempt at wholesale murder, in the matter of the Trillick railway accident or outrage, have reawakened public attention to the consideraton of a system which is the fruitful parent of such prodigies of malice and wickedness. The Orange conspiracy, as is well known, is accountable for half the murders, homicides, and outrages committed in the northern province since its establishment there, and it now appears that wholesale and systematic perjury is also among the objects or the means of this detestable confederacy. Subjoined is the report of a case tried before the Assistant-Barrister, Mr. Gibson, Q.C., at Belfast, which gives a very complete and perfect illustration of this phase of Orangeism. Mr. Gibson, while passing sentence on some Orange culprits for whom an alibi had been sworn by a number of the brethren, is reported to have used these most remarkable words:

"He said that the jury had not only found a verdict (in which he fully concurred) of guilty against the prisoners, but had also convicted the witnesses for the lefence of wilful and deliberate perjury of the worst character. But, awful as this was, it did not surprise him, when he found that nearly all these witnesses belonged to a society commonly called 'The Orange Society,' which, as appeared by their refusal to answer certain questions, was evidently bound together by secret signs and passwords, and was of such a nature that the witnesses were afraid, in a court of justice, to disclose what they knew of its character... He knew that the witnesses, in place of feeling ashamed of their iniquity, would, in all probability, glory in their perjury, and consider it to be a meritorious sacrifice for the cause in which they were mutually engaged.33

We commend these words to the attention of the people and of the Executive Government, and we ask are men who notoriously and avowedly belong to, or sympathise with, a secret and lawless body, which is thus officially branded as a confederacy entered into for the defeat of public justice, and the maintenance of a systematic perjury, fit to be entrusted, as they are entrusted all over the province of Ulster, with magisterial authority, and the power of sitting as judges over a people against whose very lives they are banded in sworn conspiracy? This is a question which, if matters go on much longer as they have done lately in Ulster, must, sooner or later, meet with a resolute solution. We ask our readers' attention to the report of the case referred to, which we take from the Ulsterman, a journal to which we may take leave to add the Catholics of the north are very much indebted:—

QUARTER SESSIONS-TUESDAY .- The business of the court to-day presented no feature of any interest, with the exception of one case where some Orangemen were charged with maltreating two Catholics named Walsh and Campbell on a Saturday evening.

The facts are simply as follow: -Two young men named Campbell and Walsh were walking home by the Crumlin-road on a Saturday night, a few weeks ago, when they were encountered by a body of Orangemen playing files and drums, who stopped them, and called on them to cry "to Hell with the Pope." The two young men refused, and straightway the 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 police court.

The case was entered into before a jury numbering ten Protestants and two Catholics. The assault was fully proved, and the defence set up by the prisoners was an *alibî.*

Mr. Alexander O'Rorke and Mr. John Rea appeared for the prosecution, with the Crown Solicitor.

The witnesses produced to sustain the alibi were cross-examined at considerable length and with great ingenuity by Mr. Alexander O'Rorke and Mr. Rea, Before the examination Mr. Rae had taken the precaution to have them kept out of court and only admitted one by one, a proceeding which Mr. Seeds in-effectually opposed. The result was, that on their cross-examination they completely broke down, the evidence of each being very contradictory of that of the others; and the whole case for the defence, though skillfully put together, presented an appearance of complete improbability.

Mr. Rea, on the cross-examination, drew from the swearers to the alibi the important confession that they were members of Orange lodges, and that one of them, quite a young lad, had been enrolled since the riot occurred. But they refused to answer the question whether they were bound by secret signs and passwords.

The Court charged the jury with great perspicuity. They retired, and speedily returned into court again with a verdict of guilty of "unlawful assembly."

His Worship then sentenced the prisoners in an address of great eloquence and power, of which we regret being unable to give more than a brief summary. He said that the jury had not only found a verdict (in which he fully concurred) of guilty against the prisoners, but had also convicted the witnesses for the defence of wilful and deliberate perjury of the worst character. But, awful as this was, it did not surprise him, when he found that nearly all these witnesses belonged to a society, commonly called "The Orange Society," which, as appeared by their refusal to answer certain questions, was evidently bound together by secret signs and passwords, and was of such a nature that the witnesses were afraid, in a court of justice, to disclose what they know of its character. From what we know of both Ribbon and Orange societies, both of which he knew to be equally pernicious, he believed that the members of these and all other secret societies were generally willing to aid each other in swearing, as in every other matter. He could not expect that, while these societies existed, there could be any peace in this part of the country. He knew also that the witnesses, in place ot feeling ashamed of their iniquity, would, in all probability, glory in their perjury, and consider it to be a meritorious sacrifice for the cause in which they were mutually engaged. He could not expect that the passing of an unusually heavy sentence on the prisoners would, under these circumstances, produce any beneficial effect upon the peace of the district.-He felt bound, however, to sentence them each to be imprisoned for six months in the county jaol, and fur-

IRISH PATRIOTISM.—Nothing can be more cheering than the evidence of the true spirit of patriotism which prevails among all ranks and creeds of Irish society at the present juncture, and which has been evoked by the Royal appeal for aid towards the fund raising for the widowed and orphaned of the soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the East. The meeting on Saturday, in the county of Clare, presided over by Lucas O'Brien, is one of the latest instances of the universal feeling which animates alike Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic. One of the resolutions was proposed, in an effective speech by the Rev. Mr. Tatton, of the Established Church, and was seconded, in equally effective addresses, by the Dissenting and Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood. At the preparatory meeting for the county of Monaghan the Catholic Bishop Dr. M'Nally, took a prominent part in the proceedings; indeed the Freeman's Journal mentions, with approbation, that, "the countenance which the Catholic hierarchy give to the Patriotic Fund by attendance in so many instances at the meetings, and by their own generous contributions, invests the work with the highest sanction in the sight of the Catholic population of the country.2—Correspondent of the Times.

RETURNING HOME. - A returned emigrant who paid our office a visit this week, informed us that three hundred Irishmen had returned in the same vessel with him, and that another vessel had sailed upon the same day from N. York with a still larger number on board. - Midland Counties Gazette.

It is a remarkable fact that no case of cholera has ever occurred at Harrogate or Lisdouvarne, in the county Clare, localities where sulphur springs abound.

On Monday, an old woman, named Mary Carney, died in the workhouse of Ballina, at the advanced age of 109 years.

A Sporting Lady. - County Dublin. - A match, the fame of which will equal, if not eclipse, that of Mrs. Thornton, at York, has been made at Limerick races between the Knight of Glynn and Mrs. M.Donogh. Mrs. M'Donogh is matched to ride Seaman, the winner of the Grand National (Munster) Steeplechase, over the Confy steeplechase course, against the Knight of Glynn, who is to ride his gallant little brown mare Victory; to be run on the second Thursday in December, for 75 sovs. each. Mrs. M'Donogh is a famous equestrian, and has hunted in Leicestershire, where she intends enjoying the sports of the season on her gallant grey hunter.

RAILWAY ABSURDITIES .- A correspondent of Saunders' News Letter says :- A correspondent of mine, in Killarney, writes—"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 recieve almost daily, and arise from an absurd regulation which some railways have adopted of carrying large and heavy parcels much cheaper than small and light ones. So much is charged for a small light parcel that a country dealer cannot afford to get it, and this is the way in which the matter is set right! I keep a stock of bricks, stones, and other rubbish, which I have purchased, in order to make my parcels more bulky, that they may be conveyed on reasonable

THE LATE CONFESSION OF MURDER.—Private David Shaw, 92d highlanders, he confessed murder of several Americans, who was to be discharged from the service with ignominy at the expiration of the sentence awarded him by a court-martial, is to be retained in custody in the jail at Belfast till the result of the investigation of the facts of the case by the American Consols shall have been made known.—Belfast Mer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morning Post states that several other conversions of "persons of note" are likely to follow that of Mr. R. Wilberforce, who was received into the Church last week, at Paris, by the Bishop of Southwark.

The reinforcements for the Army in the Crimen, to he amount of 4,000 men, which we mentioned last week, are, for the most part, on their way to the East. 1,300, including the levies for the Guards, proceeded by the Queen of the South steamer from Portsmouth; the Jura steamer took 1,400 from Cork; the Ottawa steamer conveyed 600, and the Cleopatra will take out 700, to make up the amount of casualties in the several regiments in the Crimea. In addition to these the 57th, 46th, and 97th have joined Lord Ragian's army, and completed the division under Sir George Catheart before Sebastopol. Officers, artillery, and cavalry are constantly proceeding in smaller detachments by almost every ship proceeding to the Black Sea. Reinforcements for the cavalry will be immediately sent out. The commander-in-Chief has issued the necessary instructions for the formation of a camp at Aldershot early in the ensuing year; the number of men to 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 Baltic. The Board of Ordinance have already completed the necessary conracts for the construction of magazines.

The total number of infantry now ready for the Baltic is 12,000. This number is expected to be doubled at the beginning of march.

The good services of our Sisters of Charity seem to have created a partial reaction in favor of the religious life (so far at least as the devout sex are concerned). and the Hull Advertiser, a Protestant paper, thinks the present circumstances "providential" in this respect; remarking that the "British Commander-in-Chief prefers a single Nun to a host of Spooners and New-degates," and that "faith without works has marvellously little value at such a time, either before God or man." On the other hand some projection before On the other hand, some prejudice has been created against Miss Nightingale and her staff, in consequence of the previous connection of some of them with pusevite institutions some having come from Miss Sellon's house at Devonport, and Dr. Pusey's "Home" (in the Regent's Park); and the anti-Tractarian papers also complain that while an offer of "Scripture-readers" and other Low Church agency was at once declined by the government, every facility was promptly afforded for the sending out the High Church Chaplains of the Gospel Propagation Society.—Tablet.

The Times addresses some sharp remonstrances to the Greeks of London, who are alleged to have expressed an indecorous exultation at the Russian success. The Times says-" England will tolerate no avowed enemy in her capital. She is expending her blood in a contest with her inveterate foe. If the Greeks here disapprove of the policy of the British nation, let them ism, had among its members a confederation of Thugs. keep silent or begone."

It is now settled that there shall be no winter session of Parliament.—Post.

A BIGOT'S ADMISSIONS.—The Church and State Gacelle, in the course of an article against allowing Catholic Chaplains for the forces, says-"True: some of our best soldiers are Romanists. Doubtless no small amount of Popish blood will dye the trenches of Sebastopol. True: many a brave Irish Romanist will fall for his country's good-many a brave Papist will pour out his heart's blood in combat with our Russian enemies. We freely acknowledge all this, and we freely award them all the praise they deserve. But, while granting that they are entitled to credit for their bravery, we will not grant that we are justified in payng Popish Chaplains for the army," &c., &c.

Ninety-one thousand nine hundred emigrants sailed in the quarter ending June 30th from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are government emigration agents; 12,504 sailed from the ports of London, 6,201 from Plymouth, 4,134 from Southampton, and 58,227 sailed from Scotland, 7,296 from Ireland.

From the Admiralty returns just printed, it appears that in the year 1853 there were 832 yessels wrecked on the coast and in the seas of the United Kingdom. Of these, 369 were totally wrecked, 52 were sunk by collision, 386 were seriously damaged and had to discharge their cargoes, and 25 were seriously damaged by collision. The greater number of wrecks, 123, occured in December, and the fewest, 26, in June; 253 wrecks occurred on the cast coast of Great Britain, 76 on the south coast, and 130 on the west coast; 81 wrecks took place on the coast of Ireland; 6 vessels were cast on shore at Scilly, 11 at the Channel Islands, 3 at Orkney and Shetland, and 12 at the Isle of Man. The remaining 260 wrecks occurred in the surrounding seas. The loss of lives during the year as far as has been ascertained, amounts to 989. There are 108 life-boat stations and 131 mortar and rocket stations in England; 7 stations for life-boats, and 15 for rockets and mortars in Scotland; 10 stations for life-boats, and 22 for rockets and mortars in Ireland.

The Athenaum throws discredit upon the report of the Esquimaux's discovery of the bodies of 40 of Sir John Franklin's party. It says: 'We ask any one acquainted with the Arctic regions with the Esquimanx, whether this story looks like truth! To us it seem's incredible. Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades may have perished. We cannot hope that they have not; but the evidence furnished by Dr. Rae's Esquimaux does not materially change our previous knowledge. All who know the Esquimaux know that they have no sense of truth. Like all savages they lie without scruple; so that any statement made by them, unless reasonable in itself and consistent with known facts, goes for little or nothing. We have carefully examined the articles brought home by Dr. Rae which are at the Admiralty. These articles constitute evidence of a positive kind so far as they go. What is more probable than that the Erebus and Terror, after being abandoned by their crews were boarded by the Esquimaux and rifled of their treasures? It is exceedingly likely that a section of the exploring party starting on a journey of above 1000 miles should have encumbered itself with many useless articles. It is still less likely that so many officers as the story of the Esquimanx would imply would be found travelling in a party of about 40. Less likely of all is that so many relics as Dr. Rae found could have fallen into the hands of one band of Esquimanx as at a place so far from the pretended scene of the catastrophe.-Silver plate must have been plentiful as hammocks to admit of its being scattered so recklessly as such a circumstance would necessitate. These difficultiesand they are grave ones-present themselves to our minds. On the other hand, if the Esquimaux have rilled the vessels left in the ice, they have sufficient reason not only to conceal the face, but also to misrepresent the position of the Erebus and Terror, and the late of their crews. That any of our gallant countrymen survive we dare not allow ourselves to hope, hough it has not yet been made clear to us how Englishmen well supplied with clothing and ammunition should not be able to live where any other human beings can subsist.'

Secret Societies .- The members of the trades' unions - the Freemasons of industry - imitate the Freemasons of idleness by solemnising admission with an awful apparatus of terror and mystery. About ten o'clock at night the trembling novice is led blindfold into a large room. On the removal of his bandage he is awe-struck to find himself in the presence of a terrible group in black masks and white robes surrounding a black altar, and celebrating apparently the mystic rites of some solemn religion. A human skeleton —possibly a sacrificial victim—makes him shudder as it grins hideously under the glittering sword and axe by which it was to all appearance immolated .-An open Bible is lying on the altar, and on this the stranger is called to swear that he will constantly support the society known by such a name, never act in opposition to the brethren, to help them in all their efforts to secure legitimate remuneration to labor :-

"I take God to witness that neither hope nor fear, neither reward nor punishment, nor even the fear of death, shall influence me, directly or indirectly, to give any information as to what passes in this lodge, or in any other lodge belonging to this society, and that I will neither write on paper, wood, sand, stone, nor any other substance, so as to make known the acts of this society, unless authorised so to do by the head of this society. If ever I give the least information, may the whole society of which I am a member and every honest man, overwhelm me with the disgrace I deserve, and may He in whose presence I stand plunge my soul into the everlasting pit of Hell." Atrocious as this language may appear, it fades into

comparative insignificance beside the darker horiors of the appalling formula framed by the cotton-spinners of Scotland. Never was an oath taken by a band of robbers, in the wildest ages of the world, more expressive of detestation of moral law. The following are the very words:-

"I, A B, do voluntarily swear, in the awful presence of God. Almighty, and before these witnesses, that I will execute wih zeal and alactity, as far as in me lies, every task or injunction which the majority of my brethren shall impose upon me in furtherance of our common wellare, such as the chastisement of knobs, the assassination of oppressive and tyrannical masters, or the demolition of shops that shall be deemed incorrigible."

These were not empty, words. In Scotland even women were murdered; and Protestantism, like Pagan-— Tablet.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the Union Bank of London, London. Bank of Ireland, Dublin. National Bank of Scotland, . . . Edinburgh. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$2½ do.

Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have plenty of rumors from the seat of war but little reliable intelligence. What is certain, is that, from the 25th October to the 5th ult., the Russians made repeated and desperate efforts to raise the siege, both by sallies from the garrison, and by attacks from their numerous forces in the field. These assaults have been as constantly repulsed with much loss to the Russians, but, it must be added, with heavy 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, and the vast numbers of their unburied dead were generating sickness. Much of the town had been destroyed by fire, and four of their ships, including the "Twelve Apostles," had been sunk by the Allies' batteries. Reinforcements are on the way to join the Allies, and Prince Menschikoff; and the victory will, in all human probability, remain with the party which first receives them. Intense anxiety prevails 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 944. The attitude of the German Powers is still undecided. Austria seems to be waiting for the result of the siege of Sebastopol ere openly committing herself, and Prussia is at heart Russian.

JAMES MOIR FERRES AND THE QUE-BEC GAZETTE.

Our Quebec cotemporary makes a very feeble attempt to whitewash the character of the notorious J. M. Ferres, who, it may be remembered, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montreal, in the month of October last year, for that he, "being a person of wicked and depraved disposition," did advertise and expose to sale one of the most beastly and immoral works ever published in any language. The Quebec Gazette puts forward a lame defence for Mr. Ferres, upon the plea of his ignorance of the nature of the advertisement, and of the book to which it referred; as if ignorance could either legally or morally exonerate the publisher of a public journal, from his responsibility 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 ignorant of the immeral character of the book for which he was doing his best to obtain a circulation amongst the youths of both sexes in Canada? As the Quebec Gazette seems to be but very imperfectly acquainted with the true state of the case, we shall endeavor to answer this question for him. Were the late lamented Dr. McCulloch yet alive, we might perhaps be spared some trouble.

In the first place then, we would remind the Quebec Gazette that it was not "the committee of Roman Catholic Irish," who "picked out" the advertisement in question-but a Protestant journal, and certainly the leading journal in Lower Canada—the Montreal Herald. It was the Herald that first called the attention of the public to the obscenities of Mr. Ferres' organ-the Montreal Gazette; and

under these circumstances.

The Gazette had, it seems, by way of making a public profession of its high morality, taken the Herald to task for giving admission to the advertisements of a "Circus Company" exhibiting in Montreal. Disgusted with this puritanical hypocrisy-at this straining out of the gnat, whilst swallowing a camel-the Herald retorted, by calling attention to the fact, that the high-minded, conscientious Gazette, who would not insert a "Circus" advertisement-no not for the world-"no"-as Miss Miggs would say -"not for an annual gold mine, and found in tea and notice in any way our judgment directs, intimating, sugar"-was, and for some time had been, in the at the same time, that they can be had from the Sepractice of inserting a long advertisement, introducing cretary of the League for distribution at five dollars to the notice of our young men and young women, a book so filthy, so utterly abominable, that we cannot even pretend to give our readers any specimens of its contents; though the curious in such matters may objects are most praiseworthy-viz-the inculcation quor Law, theory; though in practice the law profind them no doubt amongst the records of the Court, of the duty of temperance, and the discouragement lesses its incompetence to deal with them, even when able as would be the attempt to set a broken leg with where the indictment against J. M. Ferres is pre- of drunkenness. Yet we trust that it will be per- brought before its tribunals. No doubt, unchastity a bread poultice. served. We may add too, that it was the Montreal | mitted to us, to differ from, and to give our opinions | is a sin against God, and deeply injurious to society; Herald, and not the "Roman Catholic Irish," who upon, the Essays before us—without giving personal suggested that the mercenary advertiser should be made a public example of, and that obscenity and charity.

In a suggested that the mercenary advertiser should be made a public example of, and that obscenity and charity. bestiality should be rebuked in his person.

been called to the publication of the advertisement

" BY A LEADING PHYSICIAN IN THIS CITY, WHO STAT-ED THAT HE HAD REMONSTRATED WITH THE PUBLISH-ERS OF THE Gazette, but without effect, on the subject of their thus seeking to make—as they call it—ia trifle of money?—by aiding the circulation of this infamous corruptor of the youth of both sexes.??—Montreal Herald, Sept. 8th, 1853.

Besides the testimony of "a leading physician" of Montreal, we have other reasons for rejecting the plea of ignorance put forward by the Quebec Gazette in behalf of Mr. J. M. Ferres. First, the book which he advertised was so notoriously of an abominable character that-according to the Montreal Herald-" many copies of it were seized at the Post Office as coming under the designation of immoral and lascivious publications." Secondly—even after the Herald had directed the attention 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 publisher were determined at all hazards to earn "HIS TRIFLE OF MONEY," and to make good his title to the wages of his obscenity. The plea of "ignorance," as put forward by the Quebec Gazette, is evidently false, and in the eyes of all honest men must appear but as an aggravation of the original offence.

Considering, however, the nature of the advertisements that have occasionally appeared in the Quebec Gazette we do not wonder at his sympathy with J. M. Ferres; and as our cotemporary evidently writes with the view of prejudicing the public against the Quebec Colonist, who has been indicted for libelling! save the mark-libelling J. M. Ferres, we do not feel surprised that he should grossly misrepresent the circumstances of the case. But we should indeed be both surprised and grieved if a jury could be found vile enough to return a verdict of guilty against the Colonist, on account of its fearless and indignant denunciations of immorality and obscenity. 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 very trifling peccadilloes, by no means barring a man's way into society, provided only that his pockets be well lined with the needful, and that he be a devout frequenter of the conventicle and the "Anniversary Meetings." 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 refined code of morals, or a very acute sense 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 jury box, a dozen men who will find another guilty of libel, for denouncing, as "obscene," the publisher of immoral and beastly advertisements.

We know not how it may be in Canada, butthank God-in England, public opinion is, upon this question of immoral advertisements, assuming a healthy and vigorous 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 Advertisements"-and for the prosecution of those newspaper editors who, like the Gazette, for the sake of the "Trifle of Money" give insertion to them, and whom our English-cotemporary thus elegantly describes, in language fully as severe as that employed by the Quebec Colonist when speaking of J. M. Ferres.

"No work"-says our English cotemporary-" is too dirty or disreputable for some people to do; and their life is clung to so tenaciously, that a continued existence in a fætid atmosphere of moral corruption is

We are happy too to see that the London Times is taking up the cudgels on the same side. A writer therein boasts that "to its immortal honor a certain class of filthy advertisements are carefully excluded from the Times," though in other papers they still occupy a conspicuous place. The writer adds-

"That he is unable to imagine on what principle these filthy advertisements are thrust forward so prominently by the Herold and Standard. Motives of pecuniary advantages are out of the question in such pious organs of pure Protestantism. Kindly feeling for the unfortunate, who are too happy to listen to a "Silent Friend," may possibly be alleged, but "to do evil that good may come" is a Jesuit maxim unworthy of Shoe Lane."—Times.

From these extracts it would appear that J. M. Ferres would meet with but little sympathy in any part of Her Majesty's dominions except Canada; and there only we suppose "as a pious organ of pure Protestantism."

The Secretary of the "Canadian Prohibitory Liquor-Law League" has been kind enough to send us three Essays-"each in its own way urging the necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law for Canada" -together with a circular, in which we are requested to bring the said Essays " before the public by a short

Not but that it is painful to us to have to differ

These Essays are three in number: of which the tion-without breach of promise of marriage-it is abuses, therefore Job Smith must not use; Sloggins

As little will the plea of "ignorance" avail Mr. first which obtained the prize of £25 from "The Ferres. In the first place, we have the authority of Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance" is that notice for which we have been frankly asked, and which we will as frankly give.

Frankly then, we think that the author of the Prize Essay might-without any loss to the world, and without any injury to his reputation-have consigned his Essay to the same fate as that which hitherto seems tive - the law is not generally bound to punish or preto have befallen "Alazon and other Poems:" we think also that the "Grand Division" &c. &., might have devoted their £25 to a more profitable purpose than the encouragement of tracts disseminating unsound principles of moral and political economy.-But this is a matter of taste.

The author of " Alazon and other Poems" lays down certain general principles, from which he concludes to the right and duty of the State to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors. By the soundness of these principles must the soundness of the conclusions be tested; if the former be false, so also must be the the moralist ignores-" volenti nulla fit injuria," latter, in so far as they are logically deducible there-

The Essayist, starts with the axiom that " drunkenness is a sin." He says:—

"There are two classes of sins which are obnoxious to the law of man; those which tend to the open and flagrant dishonor of God; and those which tend to injure the State in the persons of her subjects-in their peace, property, health, lives, or morals. The two classes of crimes above mentioned the law is bound to punish and prevent."

Therefore, drunkenness being a sin, and as such tending—to the open and flagrant dishonor of God and to injure the State in the persons of her subjects, the State is bound to punish and prevent the crime of drunkenness.

This we much doubt. The State, or Law, is bound to punish, and thus, in so far as it is able, to prevent, certain acts, the result of drunkenness: but we do not recognise in the State, or secular arm, any more inherent right to punish the crime of drunkenness per se, than it has to punish or prevent the crime of gluttony. Neither does the State pretend to have any such right.

Let us suppose a case—unfortunately by no means an 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, living in his own house, or hired lodgings. Now this manwe will suppose-goes to bed drunk every night of his life; but he makes no noise, and inflicts no nuisance upon his neighbors, although his drunken habits 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 interfere with this man, or to inflict any punishment upon him, though a habitual and notorious drunkard-and though witnesses were to testify in Court to his immoral habits? We think the answer would be-"No-so long as he makes a beast of himself in his own house, but goes to bed quietly, and creates no disturbance, the State has no right to interfere; the law is not bound to punish him, or prevent his getting drunk." If this answer -which the common sense of mankind would dictate -be correct, it is clear that it is the rioting, the disturbance, the accidents resulting from drunkenness, and not the crime of drunkenness itself, which the law is bound to punish.

We will suppose another case—also a very common one—that of a young man of steady orderly habits, but suddenly overcome by temptation, or by the evi example of bad companions. This young man, staggers a little in his walk-talks loud on his way homeis arrested by the Police-put in the station houseand, the next morning, is brought up before the magistrate; who, perhaps, as it is a first offence, inflicts a but purely fiscal—to augment the revenue, and not slight fine, and a serious remonstrance upon the offend- to diminish drunkenness. It is therefore no argument er. Now, as far as criminality is concerned, there against it, that it has failed in doing that which it was can be no comparison betwixt the criminality of this | not primarily intended to do. young man's first and solitary act of drunkenness, 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 conclude that it is not the crime of drunkenness that the law is bound to punish, but simply the infraction of certain police regulations, the accidental result of drunkenness. If this inference be correct, the argument of the Essayist, that the State is bound to punish the crime of 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 dishonor of God." But Atheism, Pautheism-false doctrines, all false religions, and heresy, tend to the open and flagrant dishonor of God. Therefore, the "law is bound to punish and prevent" Atheism. Pantheism, the preaching of false doctrines, the public exercise of all false religions, and the open profession of heresy. Are our Protestant friends-is the "Author of Alazon"—prepared to admit this is universally felt that there is no moral obligation to application of his principle? If he is not, then must obey them. But it has not abolished the traffic he abandon it, and with it the conclusions which he thence 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 a thousand." We cheerfully comply with the request. her subjects-in their peace, property, health, lives and morals." Therefore the law is bound to punish with gentlemen whose motives we respect, and whose and prevent them-according to the Prohibitory Li-

only by means of a legal quibble, that punishment can be inflicted upon the seducer." But the crime itself, the Montreal Herold for it, that its attention had from the pen of a Mr. William Smith, "Author of the crime of unchastity, the law does not attempt to Alazon, and other Poems." To it we shall confine meet. It is the supposed pecuniary injury inflicted. that it pretends to redress; regarding the crime of unchastity as altogether beyond its jurisdiction.

Therefore, unless all existing theories of civil goverament be false-and unless in all Protestant countries the administration of justice be execrably defecvent all crimes; and there are crimes of the deepest dye, derogatory to God's honor, and deeply injurious to man's eternal and temporal interests, of which the State cannot take any cognizance.

The Essayist errs, as do so many of our modern reformers, from confounding together two things which are perfectly distinct-police and morals; and by assuming that the politician and the moralist view 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 It is from the recognition of this principle by the lawyer, that acts, which the moralist must condeme as crimes of the deepest dye, oft remain "unwhipt of justice." For instance, there can be no doubtthat the seducer inflicts a far deeper injury upon his willing and consenting victim, than does the brutal ravisher-that the crime of the cool calculating vitlain who deliberately corrupts the soul of a pure and innocent girl, is of a far blacker dye than that of him who only assaults her body. Yet for the former, law has no punishment; whilst upon the latter, it inflicts, and not unjustly, its extreme penalty. Why this discrepancy ?-whence this anomaly? Is it not because the State has no independent moral jurisdiction, properly so called, and that its jurisdiction is limited to the material order?

If this be so, if our deductions from our premises be correct, it follows that in dealing with the "Liquor traffie" the State must treat it as a question of notitical, and not of moral, economy; and as subject to the same principles that govern, regulate, and limit, every other kind of traffic. We are not arguing for, or against, the principles of "Free Trade:" we merely accept them, and demand that, if true, they be applied to one kind of traffic as well as another. If they will not stand this test, they cannot be true, and should therefore be abandoned. That the State has the right to augment its revenue by a tax on the consumption of alcoholic liquors, whether in the form of a direct duty upon the importer, or a tax upon the retailer, is, we think, incontestable. Whether the present License system be the best mode 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 Prohibitionists invariably stumble, when condemning the License system, as a license, or permission from the State, to do that, which, but for that permission or license, would never have been done at all. These menwe can hardly bring ourselves to believe that it is from ignorance of the facts-always argue against the Licensing system, upon the hypothesis, that, but for that system, there would be no traffic in alcoholic lionors; whereas the truth is, that, but for that system, every member of the community would have as much right to retail wine and spirituous liquors, as he has to deal in groceries or dry goods. It may seem almost superfluous to point out this absurdity in the reasoning of our well-meaning friends; but it is so often insisted upon, and is so constantly brought forward, that it is necessary, from time to time, to remind them, that, as the liquor traffic was in existence long before the Licensing system, so will that traffic long survive its discontinuance; and that the object of those who introduced that system was, not moral,

It was during the commotions of the reign of Charles I., that the present system of restricting the internal traffic in liquor seems to have originated, end with the view of making good the deliciency aaused in the Royal exchequer by the abolition of military tenures, and the abandonment, on the part of the Crown, of certain sources of revenue accruing from the feudal system .- (Hallam Const. History, c. XI.) Since the Revolution, many attempts have indeed been made to make the Licensing system subdrunkenness, as a crime against God and against the sidiary to moral, as well as fiscal purposes; but every such attempt has hitherto turned out a failure. The plan now proposed, is, to prohibit the traffic altogether; 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 to encourage us to introduce it here. It has called into being a race of mercenary informers—a moral pest fully as bad as drunkards; and it has generated a general feeling of contempt for law, by showing how easily laws, the most carefully worded, may be violated with impunity. when the temptation to do so is great, and when it obey them. But it has not abolished the traffic against which it was directed, and we have yet to learn that it has been the means of reforming a single drunkard. Since the commencement of the world there is no instance on record of a moral reformation effected by political or legislative enactments. These can deal only with evils which have their origin in defective political institutions; but toexpect that they can have any beneficial effect over evils springing from moral causes, is about as reason-

In fine, we may observe of this "Prohibitory"

NOTICE.

"His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal-who has

makes a beast of himself, therefore Job Smith must not enjoy himself; Sloggins is a pest to society, therefore Job Smith must be made a victim of propitiation. We confess it—we have no sympathy with the maudin cant of the day in favor of Sloggins. Our sympathies are altogether, with the unfortunate Job Smith; and unpopular though it may sound, we still say-that the sins of Sloggins should not be visited on Job-and that, in his case, the principle of a vicarious atonement is a monstrous wrong. If Sloggins is a nuisance, incarcerate Sloggias-put Sloggias on the treat-mill-flog Sloggins, lash him soundly at the cart's tail—if necessary, hang Sloggins, and "pison" his bull-dog; but leave Job Smith alone. Compel not poor Job, unoffending Job, to bear the iniquities of the beast Sloggins.

There are two parties in the Protestant camp .-The one, or progress party, rejects all "book-revelation," as not merely unnecessary, but impossible. The other, more respectable in point of numbers, though intellectually immeasurably inferior to the 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 assistance of the printer's devil. The Reverend Theodore Parker, the most eloquent Protestant divine on this Continent, may be taken as the representative of one party; the Montreal Witness is a fair specimen of the other. With the latter-" no book"-means, "no revelation-no Gospel-no light."

The Minerve, it seems, asserted some weeks ago, that the light of the Gospel had long been disseminated by the Catholic missionaries, throughout this Continent. "No," says the Montreal Witness, "that can't be; the Romish priests didn't carry books about with them; they have not distributed the printed books in which the Gospel narratives are contained, to their converts;" and-confounding the book with the Gospel, or Glad Tidings itself-he adds :-"where there is no Gospel, it is nonsense to speak of its light being disseminated." Good dear Mrs. Partington herself could not reason more logically, or more conclusively.

It was not so of old indeed. In the early days of Christianity, the possession of a book-whether printed 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 written Gospels were not; and even at a later date, as Clement of Alexandria testifies-" Many of us have received the divine doctrine without the use of writings." In those days, men did not confound the paper, or parchment, on which the narratives of the 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 Catholic Church, and the practice of her missionaries amongst the heathen and uneducated. Justly deeming that books are of little use to those who cannot read, they do not, it is true, hold that the first business of the missionary is to distribute books. Paul carried the "Glad Tidings" to the men of Macedonia, and yet he carried with him no books, disseminated no Gospel, in the Protestant sense; nor did he deliver any scriptures, or writings, until after the unwritten Gospel, which he carried with 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 Evangelical clique, " had no Gospel"—as of men whose faith was celebrated throughout the world; whilst, if the editor of the Montreal Witness had been asked concerning them, he would have made answer-" that he had been into 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 Gospel could not have been disseminated before the invention of printing; and Christ made a sad mistake in not furnishing His Apostles with a complete assortment of type, and one of the new-fashioned cylinder

A Protestant evidently can conceive of the " Word 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-only in so far as it has shape, size, color, sensible form, and can be procured for cash at the bookseller's store. We may pretend to be shocked at the profanity of the Yankee grocer, who used the leaves of his Bible for wrapping paper, and was astonished 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 Protestants, who complain that Catholics can have little, or no enjoyment of Gospel light, because they have not the book in which the Gospel narrative is printed. "Ah!" they exclaim, "those poor Papists; they have no 'Word of God' at all."

PARLIAMENTARY.—The great measures of the session have been carried into the Upper House .-The Seignorial Tenure Bill has been read a first time -and the Clergy Reserves' Bill, a second. The Hon. M. Taché admitted in debate, that the Reserves and Tithes were so far on the same footing, that, if the payers of the latter demanded to be released from the burden, their prayer should be granted .-After a warm debate, the second reading was carried by a majority of 19 against 3. Many however who voted for the second reading, declared that, unless certain amendments were made in committee, they would vote against a third reading-which was fixed for Wednesday.

On Sunday last, M.M. C. E. Fortin and A. O'-Donnell received Deacon's Orders from the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

Patrie a description of the ceremonies at the opening of this magnificent building, which will testify to future ages the zeal of the worthy Bishop, and the ardent charity of the faithful clergy and laity of the diocese of Kingston. We copy some particulars from our cotemnorary:-

"This splendid edifice which has been lately finished, and opened for divine worship, is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable and elegant buildings of the kind in Canada. Nearly of the same size as St. Patrick's Church in this city, and built in the same style, it presents a more lavish display of ornament on the outside, though inside it is remarkable for its simple elegance and correct taste.

"This Catholic Cathedral is a real ornament to the City of Kingston; and is a fine monument to the zeal of Bishop Phelan, who has left so many hallowed recollections amongst the Irish population of Montreal of whom he was so long the beloved pastor, and amongst those of our French Canadian countrymen who had the advantage of knowing him."

The organ, which is justly praised for its size, and splendid tone, is the work of M. Casavant, of St. Hyacinthe, for whom the Patric bespeaks the patronage of the Canadian public.

The Catholic Citizen publishes, "by direction of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto," certain instructions based upon the Canons of the Catholic Church, with regard to the building of churches, and the tenure of ecclesiastical property. His Lordship forbids the planning, erection, or enlargement, of any church within his Diocess without his written authorisation. He decrees, that no church shall be erected in his Diocess, unless the ground on which it is to be built be given over in trust to the Episcopal Corporation by a legal conveyance—the privileges of Regulars excepted. Finally, the Bishop warns the faithful that their donations, and alms, give them no right to interfere with the appointments of Pastors, to decline accepting those nominated by the Bishop, or to offer opposition to them in the exercise of their functions, by withholding the means of subsistence, or in any other manner. Resistance to these Decrees exposes the offender to be deprived of all the rights of the Catholic Church.

MR. M'GEE'S SECOND LECTURE.

On Friday evening last, Mr. T. D. M'Gee delivered his second lecture in the Theatre, Cotê street, on the subject of "Irish Immigration;" and we may truly say that we never heard a more admirable specimen of a lecture, properly so called. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the audience was not so large as we could have wished, but we can assure our friends who were absent on that occasion, that they lost no ordinary treat. We are quite sure that those who heard the lecture would be very willing to "venture out," even in worse weather, to hear such another. Those who staid away are hardly deserving of having the lecture reported for their especial convenience; and those who were present will scarce thank us for the mutilated and imperfect sketch which is all we can furnish. The fact is, that such a discourse could not be transferred to paper, from memory, without doing it serious injustice; and therefore we will only endeavor to present our readers with the heads, or chief points of the lecture.

In the first place, Mr. M'Gee described the effects of emigration—on the one side, on the country which it left—and on the other, on the country to which it flowed. As regarded Ireland, her population in 1843 was something over nine millions: while in 1853, it had dwindled down to six millions. Allowing one million for the ravages of famine and the pestilence attendant thereon—and that was more than any famine on record had ever destroyed in a country such as Ireland -the lecturer maintained that with the natural increase of the population in that period, there were full two millions 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 island of Ireland, was highly advantageous. That island, rich and fertile as it was, could easily support and nourish not ten, but twenty millions of a population, if her children could only enjoy the product of their own industry and her luxuriant soil; but, unhappily, such was not the case. Like Sinbad the Sailor, carrying the Old man of the Sea, the Irish peasant, the Irish farmer, was forced to carry on his shoulders, not only one old man, but sometimes two or three old men, with old coronets upon them. He had groaned for ages beneath the weight of gentlemen, and gentlemen's gentlemen, until the load became intolerable. The old land was as an overloaded ship in a storm, obliged to cast out a portion of her merchandize-perhaps some of the most valuable; - she was forced to commit some to the waves, in order to save the rest of the cargo, and then the old ship righted again, and went steadily forward on her destined course. So it was with Ireland, who was now much more prosperous with her six millions, than she had been for many years before. There was now a demand for working men in that country; the labor-market was brisk and lively, and men were well paid for their work. So much for emigration as regarded the country from which it came. Then, on the other side of the question, Mr. M'Gee proceeded to show the incalculable value of an influx of stalwart laborers and mechanics into a new country where all was to be done. When a shipful of these emigrants landed on a wharf, the casual observer might pass them by with indifference-people of fushion might be disposed to laugh at their homely, and sometimes grotesque appearance; but to the moralist, the philosopher, or the Christian, the sight would be one of great interest, giving rise to serious thought. These would not esti-mate the emigrant by the cut of his coat, but rather by his probable influence on the destinies of the country, on its trade, on art, on science, and, above all, on its moral and religious character. Under any of these aspects, the emigrant-and especially the Irish emigrant-was and ought to be a most interesting object. To whom was this continent, after all, so much indebted? - Who had so much to do in felling the trees of the ancient forest, and launching them ship-shape a new element of strife, more diffused and pernicious on the great waters?—Who but him had spanned the than has resulted from any of its predecessors."

THE KINGSTON CATHEDRAL.—We read in La rivers with bridges, constructed the immense railroads, and dug out the vast canals of which America is so justly proud? Men, working men, were what America wanted, and these were just what Ireland had supplied. Four-fifths of the emigrants, it must be remembered, were adults,—men and women in the prime of life; the very old and the very young rarely crossed the Atlantic, so that the emigrants were in general ready for employment the moment they landed on the wharf. They were consequently, each of them, so much clear gain to the country; and Mr. M'Gee entered into some curious and most interesting calculations in connection with this point. He then proceeded to shew the moral effects of the Irish exodus-of the introduction, as it were, of a whole nation of baptised Christians amongst an irreligious and mammon-worshipping community. He showed the emigrant as the pioneer of civilisation -- as the clearer of the wilderness—as the founder of a family, of a dynasty (as Mr. M'Gee expressed it)—as bringing with him from his old Christian land the traditions and the ideas and the forms of Christianity,—that is to say, of Catholicity. The lecturer went on then to shew that in the wake of emigration, came the Catholic Church with all her glorious arts, her painting-her sculpture -her architecture-her music-and her innumerable moral influences. "And who" (said Mr. M'Gee) "has effected all this, through the wonderful dispensation of Providence? I answer-the emigrants from the island of Ireland. With the exception of Mexico, some French and Spanish settlements in the Southern and South-western States, and your own Lower Canada, the Catholic Church on this Continent is almost exclusively formed of Irish emigrants and their descendants. Let who may deny the fact, I hold it as in-contestable." Mr. M'Gee took some pains to prove that Catholics were at home in America, and that those who overlook or deny their claims to perfect equality must be wholly unacquainted with the history of their country. Going back to the days when Columbus-"an Italian sailor, and a Catholic"-first conceived the idea that there was a great western continent yet to be discovered, the lecturer showed that this Genoese navigator went a begging with his new continent all over Europe, until one royal lady took up his plan, and fitted out three small vessels at her own expense, to go in search of the new world dreamed of by Columbus. This good and great princess was distinguished by one title above all others; other potentates have been called the learned-some powerful, and some wise; but Isabella of Spain-the foster-mother of the discovery of America—is known in history as Isabelia the Cutholic. So, ever since, Catholics had had their full share in every stage of the country's progress and development. When the young Republic of America was struggling to shake off the yoke of Protestant England, it was a Catholic nation that stretched her arm across the Atlantic to succor and to save it. How was it that these things could be forgotten?

In conclusion, Mr. M'Gee took occasion to refer to the admirable proposition lately brought forward by his friend, Mr. Devlin, President of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association. This plan Mr. M Gee considered as of the greatest importance to the Irish race both here and in Ireland; and he hoped to see it taken up and acted upon with as little delay as possible.

Mr. M'Gee ended with observing that the subject before him was so vast, so complex, and diverged into so many branches, that it was impossible to discuss it in one lecture with any degree of success; a whole course of lectures might be delivered on any one of its branches, so that the present lecture was merely a sketch, containing only the outlines of the subject.

The lecture being ended, Mr. M'Gee was greeted with several rounds of real Irish cheering, warm from the heart; and the audience separated, congratulating themselves on their good fortune in having heard such a discourse, calculated as it was to instruct, as well as

The Catholic Citizen of Toronto-having quoted some observations of the TRUE WITNESS on the singular omission of all notice of the rights of Separate Schools in the Clergy Reserves' Bill-proceeds to say:-

"If the views expressed by the Toronto Catholic Institute in its petition to the Legislature have only few more to our colonies on the coast of Africa; but been defended by the Catholic section of the commu- of schools. The information it contains is of a nathe great majority, the vast bulk of that immense nity-it is not correct to infer that consequently, they ture to make it universally acceptable to all classes of number had crossed the Atlantic to seek homes in this are the only parties interested in having the views western world. The consequence, as regarded the carried out for which they contend—this would be confining the view of the evil within bounds wholly incommensurate with its extent. Those who are actuated in good faith, by the desire of relieving the country as much as possible, from all occasion for the further admixture of religious bickerings with our political questions, will see that by giving their sanction to the Bill in its present shape, they will virtually and ejectually infuse a more subtle and enduring element of discord into society, than has ever before followed any act of legislation on the Clergy Reserves. It is time that all Catholics who are worthy of the name are advocates and supporters of Separate Schools, and are kitchen is not sufficiently warmed during the day to enemies to the present Common School system, so long as they are the victims of its many unjust requirements; but there are many besides among the larger denominations, who would give a preference to schools where religious training was not ignored, did they possess facilities for establishing them; and this idea will gain ground when the effects of the antireligious state education are further diffused and more apparent; even at present the number of Separate Protestant Schools is we believe greater in Upper Canada than those established by Catholics. But the Clergy Reserves are not within the domain of Upper Canada alone; the minorities in each section have an equal interest in the claim preferred from Toronto .-We are satisfied that did the application emanate from the Protestant population of Lower Canada, no opposition would be given it by the Lower Canada members; the liberality and justice of all their former dealings in matters where the opinions of their Protestant neighbors were affected render this conclusion certain. Why not then provide against the impending evil at the proper season? Its neglect will produce incalculable mischief.

"If the Reserves are to be secularised, let it be done once and forever; to apply them to state schools, will be to extend the agitation now directed to state churches. Instead of providing for future tranquility, the bill, as it is before the House, by preserving the Reserve fund in a distinctive form, and placing it under the control of the Municipalities, without censuring its ultimate equitable appropriation, will originate

ately left his Episcopal City for Rome, whither he has been summoned to take part, as the Representant of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, in the venerable assembly of Bishops, convoked by our Holy Father the Pope, to meet at the end of this month in. the Capital of the Christian world-having found himself obliged to abandon his intention of calling personally at the doors of the houses of all the Catholics of Montreal, to take up with his own hands their contributions towards the rebuilding of the Cathedral, and he reconstruction of the Episcopal Establishments; has requested the Committee actually named for the same purpose, to continue the good work already socheerfully commenced. His Lordship relies on the generosity of the City for these important ends; and trusts to be able to gladden the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff by showing to him the alacrity of his people in coming to his aid. This present notice is given by His Lordship that each one may prepare himself to respond thereunto, as shall be most to the credit of this great city. "The Committee therefore take this opportunity of nforming all the Catholics of Montreal that, on Monday next, they will commence taking up, from door to door, the subscriptions of the citizens; who are notified, in case they themselves should be absent from their homes, to leave the amount of their subscriptions in the hands of some person of their household, charged to deliver it to the collectors. The collectors will be, members of the Clergy, accompanied by some of the residents of each quarter, and their visits will be made in the following order: -Ist-St. Antoine Ward; 2nd-St. Anne's Ward; 3rd-West Ward; 4th-Centre Ward; 5th-St. Lawrence Ward; 6th-St. Louis' Ward; 7th—St. James' Ward; 8th—St. Mary's Ward. "The Committee has much pleasure in reminding the Catholics of this City, that His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has often repeated to his diocesans, in his several Pastoral Letters, that, if every family in the Diocese would but give him during the ensuing four years the trifling sum of Four Dollars, or littlemore than a penny per week, he would be enabled by

> CANT .- We learn from the Queboc Chronicle that the same race of canting hypocrites who would, if they could, compel Catholics to work on the Holydays of the Church, are actively endeavoring to prevent the opening of the Post Office on Sundays for a few minutes, and to procure a regulation prohibiting the mails being forwarded upon Sundays, from one point to another. The whole tribe of Maw-vorms, from Aminidab, "the sleek," downwards, must, one would think, have emigrated from Exeter Hall to Canada; and hence the rapid spread of cant.

means of such a subscription, which would not be

onerous even to the least wealthy, to restore the Epis-

copal buildings of Montreal in a manner worthy of

the City. The Committee therefore trust that all classes will promptly respond to the appeal of their venerable Bishop; and will thus show to the world-

what great things can be accomplished by small

means, accompanied with union."

The Quebec Gazette complains of the prevalence of small-nox of a malignant character, especially in the neighborhood of the old Cimetière des Picotés, or small-pox cemetery, where a number of those who died of the disease when it prevailed at Quebec in 1804, were buried. The outbreak of the disease is attributed to the disturbance of the ground near the inclosure.

We are happy to learn from the Boston Pilot of to-morrow that the Rev. P. Bapst is alive, and in good health.

" Laicus" in our next.

"GIBSON'S GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA."-This book will be found an admirable text book for the use our community.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR WATERPIPES .- The Transcript of Tuesday says:-

"It may be well to inform our reader that the City Corporation will not attend to the bursting of water pipes the coming winter. It is, therefore, advisable hat tenants do at once secure their water pipes from the effects of the weather, which can be done by enveloping them with cloth, hay, or some other efficient materials; and every night turn off the water by means of the stop-cock, until required next morning, if the prevent them from freezing.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Vankleck Hill, D. Hurley, 12s 6d; Lindsay, Rev. Vankleck Hill, D. Hurley, 12s 6d; Lindsay, Rev. J. Chisholm, 15s; Moulinette, T. O'Connor, £15s; Norton Creek, J. M'Goldrick, 6s 3d; Lancaster, J. Dunn, 10s; Escott, H. Lynch, 10s; Indiana, Rev. M. M'Laughlin, 5s; Norton Creek, A. M'Callum, 12s 6d; Buckingham, T. Lavallee, 12s 6d; St. Cesaire, T. Groom, 15s; Pakenham Mills, A. Harris, 6s 3d; Huntingdon, J. O'Neill, 10s; Tracadie, N.B., W. Davidson, 10s; Danville, P. Muldoon, 12s 6d; Adjala, P. Patton, 10s; Stanfold, J. Bartly, 12s 6d; Sharrington, M. 10s; Stanfold, J. Bartly, 12s 6d; Sharrington, M. Murphy, 5s; Calumet Island, F. X. Bastien, 15s; Prescott, Rev. Mr. Roche 12s 6d; Norton Creek, J. Swords £1 18s 6d.

Per P. Hackett, Granby-self, 12s 6d; C. Collins, 12s 6d.

Per D. G. McDonald, Summerstown—self, 12s 6d; D. McDonald, 6s 3d; W. McLeod, 6s 3d. 22 4 4 Per J. Wright, London, C. W.—self, 12s 6d; P. O'Byrne, 12s 6d.

O'Byrne, 12s 6d.

Per T. M'Cabe, Peterboro'—P. M'Cabe, 5s; J.

Cunningham, 5s; C. MacCarthy, 10s; J. Crawley,
5s; J. Maguire, 5s; T. Burk, 5s; D. Calcher, 5s;

J. Moran, 5s; Otnobee, W. Morgan, 5s.

Per Rex. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—J. Walsh, Highland Creek, 12s 6d; L. Mutari, Whitby, 2s 6d.

Per P. H. M'Cawley, Travelling Agent-M. Mandeville, Wellington, 18s 9d; W. Dwyre, 18s 9d; D. Henigan, 18s 9d; D. Coonan, 12s 6d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Moniteur contains a paragraph explaining the expression timides avis. Whether this paragraph has been occasioned by explanations between the allied Governments or not, it is at all events manifest that in using the expressions referred to, no slur was intended to be cast on the English army or fleet. That the words were ill chosen, to say the least, is admitted, and the impression they produced, when the the Emperor's letter to Madame St. Arnaud was made public, was far from agreeable; indeed, more than one resignation was anticipated in consequence. They were, liowever, soon forgotten in the more absorbing intelligence which the public is still daily expecting. I do not think, however, that the explanation now given is entirely satisfactory, as it was not necessary to cast a slur on others in order that Marshal St. Arnaud's military reputation should be exalted. It is, indeed, surmised that the obnoxious expression in the letter to the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud was only intended for Prince Napoleon-an indirect reprimand, in fact, for his systematic opposition to his superior officer, and the concluding words of the apologetic paragraph show there was no intention of applying them to the English. It is even now said that Prince Napoleon, notwithstanding the success of the operations up to the present, and though his own conduct on the field was gallant, continues discontented; that he is tired of campaigning; and that, in all probability, he would have long since returned to France but for the resistance of his father. -Correspondent of Times.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE SOULÉ DIFFI-CULTY.—It gives us the most lively pleasure to be enabled to state with certainty that all danger of any misunderstanding between the French and American governments, in consequence of the recent refusal to allow Mr. Soulé to pass through France, is at an end. A frank and prompt representation on the subject, made by the resident minister of the United States at Paris, was met in a courteous and amicable spirit by the French government: and, mutual explanations having taken place, the order was rescinded, and Mr. Soulé invited to pass through France on his way to Spain. We believe we are warranted to add that the tone and deportment of the Emperor of the French throughout the discussion of this affair have been most gratifying to the Americans. The manly and sensible conduct of the Emperor in this matter is as honorable to him as the prompt and judicious manner in which he put an end to the malicious gossip about "timid counsels."-Daily News.

I am informed that the French Government have in their possession positive evidence of the participation of M. Soulé in some vast plan for revolutionizing nearly the whole of Europe; and it is even added, I am not aware how correctly, that those plans occupied the attention of the diplomatic conclave recently held at Ostend.—Cor. of Times.

There is a rumor that about twelve days ago the Minister of War received from General Canrobert a letter, in which he stated the siege of Sebastopol would be a long affair, and that if the Russians should receive large reinforcements the siege must be suspended, but that he felt certain of the success of an assault. This, however, he said, would be attended with such an immense loss of men, that he would not 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 coute.

All the ships of the French Baltic squadron have returned to France, with the exception of the Austerlitz, which was obliged by stress of weather to put into Sheerness.

"Last week," says the Salut Public of Lyons,-"A person, named Pierrard, called the trembleur, the people from the scaffold. He was called 'the siege of Toulon."

GERMAN POWERS.

The Austrian government never entertained any hope that the Emperor Nicholas would consent to has recently appeared in the St. Petersburgh Court withdraw his pretensions either to his protectorate over the Danubian Principalities or to that over the Christians belonging to the schismatic Greek Church, to be granted to their subjects, proposes to attain , and therefore it has long been preparing for the great twice as much as Russia ever intended to demand, contest in which Austria must sooner or later be engaged. When the Russian troops were withdrawn from Wallachia and Moldavia, the St. Petersburgh really were convinced of the necessity of that being Cabinet was candid enough to inform the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that the measure had not to relinquish its aggressive policy.

the 23d of October, in which, in the King's name, he

are many here, who are of opinion that the elaboration and transmission of this note results from an understanding between this Government and that of Russia, which latter could not, consistent with its dignity, take the initiative, but would not be reluctant o assent to the renewed solicitation of Prussia, prorided assent can ensure the decided neutrality of Germany, including that perhaps of Austria. - Chronicle Berlin, Correspondent.

After having announced that the Counsellor Hendel, sent to Rome by the government of Nassau, in order to settle there the Ecclesiastical differences of standing with the Holy See, and of signing the conditions of a definitive agreement, the Gazette Universelle adds, in a subsequent number, that "the negociations have been suspended in consequence of new hostilities against the Church, of which the Roman Court thought it had a right to complain." As compensation for this bad news from the duchy of that the King of Prussia is disposed to sign the decree which would cause justice to be done to the that that decree will very soon be published. We also find again in the German journals the news given a few days ago by a telegraphic despatch which announced the withdrawal of the procedings commenced against the Archbishop of Freiburg after his enlargement. M. de Seuger, municipal bailiss, repaired on the 20th October to the Archiepiscopal Palace, accompanied by a lawyer. There he had notified to Mgr. de Vicari the decision of the Prince Regent. The Prelate replied that he could neither approve nor accept the term "pardon" which they had used, and that he could not sign the process-verbal of the notification, whilst it was an affair purely civil, and that he had not, on the point in question, anything to contest with the civil power. We are ignorant what effect this noble declaration has produced at Carlsrulie. Neither do we know what resolutions were taken at the meeting of the twenty-first, where the two excommunicated Priests, Prestinari and Laubis, will not have assuredly pleaded for the cause of the Church. The hopes of the Catholics have been already so often disappointed that we dare no longer welcome any favorable news but with reserve, even when it appears to have the greatest probability.-

ITALY.

Negociations have been opened with the Italian Powers, Sardinia included; and the result is likely to be the formation of an Italian confederacy, presided over by the Pope, for the preservation of order in that peninsula, under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. This being effected, the brave old Marshal Radetzki, and his army of upwards of 100,000 men, will be at liberty to take the field against Russia whenever and wherever the blow should be struck by Austria in the interests of peace, of international rights, 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 Cavoin-Rattazzi Ministry may be anticipated at no remote date.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN THE HOLY CITY.—The Giornale di Roma, of the 30th October, announces the arrival in the Holy City of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam.

The Hamburg correspondent of the Indépendence Belge writes as follows on the 3d ult:- "Letters from St. Petersburg of the 28th of October give additional confirmation to the statement that warlike upwards of 90 years of age, died in the district of St. | nually occupied in manufacturing military equipments. Marcellin. This man, a barber by trade, and for- It is, therefore, generally considered that the war has merly a drummer in the service of the first French only just begun, and must continue for a long time. republic, commanded, as drum-major, the drummers At this very moment the military establishment at who were ordered by Santerre to beat a roll when Petrasowodsk is, by order of the Russian government, the unfortunate Louis XVI. attempted to address casting a considerable number of guns of a long range.' These are constructed upon the very latest shaker' because every time that mournful event was principles, and will be finished as soon as possible, in mentioned before him he was seized with a violent order to be of use for the new exterior fortifications trembling fit, which particularly affected his head. of the port of Cronstadt. The movement in the va-One of his daughters lately died in a convent, having rious arsenals of this warlike establishment is very taken the veil in 1805. His son was killed at the active. Numerous workmen, divided into separate gangs, are constantly employed in the repairs and proper arrangement of the fortifications."

The following statement, presumed to be official, Journal:-The demand which has been made upon the Porte by the Western Powers for equal rights and more particularly than 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 Conwhole one. The unhappy contest might then have be met with; it will only be manifested at Moscow, A note was despatched by Baron Manteuffel on been avoided, and the perfidious publication of the whither the Emperor will fly after the taking of St. Blue book' would have been unnecessary. The Petersburg, and whither, it is more than probable, again earnestly pressed upon the Emperor of Russia noble and decisive language which the Emperor on we shall not follow him. the acceptance of the four points. The precise tenor that occasion addressed to England with reference to "The abandonment of

of the Emperor, the world would never have seen an teresting. The French squadron, composed almost alliance between Great Britain and France. She was obliged to look out for an ally that she could throw ties of navigation; but overcame them with much overboard easier than Russia after the work was skill. "It is commanded (I here quote the words of done. The mission of Russia is, indeed, grand; she my informant by a very superior officer, Admiral is called upon to set bounds to the materialism of Parseval, an excellent seaman, a distinguished war-England.

"We must fight England, because she alone, and not France, is the focus and support of all revolutionary principles. It is not Russia but England, officers and crews are excellent. The Admiral is who, imbued to the core with mercantileism, treads much respected by the English, who look upon him under foot humanity and the rights of man. It is that state, was on the point of coming to an under- Russia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the west. As, formerly, the stream flowed from east to west-now the reverse is the case. No matter how the causes for the war may be regarded, that between Russia and Turkey is founded on religious grounds. Through the policy of the western powers, that the siege works were so advanced that, on the war has, however, assumed the character of a struggle between Conservatism and Communist revo-Nassau, the Catholic journals of Germany announce lution. Only one path is open to the Emperor—that of right and honor. He will adhere to his word not to make conquests, but at the same time it is his misclaims of the Archbishop of Posen. These journals, sion to restore Russian 'preponderance' on the Boswhich we must consider well informed, do not doubt phorus, because that is absolutely necessary for the of Sebastopol. The statement is repeated in the cordevelopment of Russia, and the re-establishment of

"It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consolidate the dominion of Christianity on the Bosphorus. Finally, the Emperor, as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfil the lofty mission of consolidating European Conservatism."

THE BALTIC.

THE ATTACK ON CRONSTADT NEXT YEAR.-The War Office has ordered 120 new gunboats, with 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 Cronstadt. The French have agreed to send a large force.

The Times correspondent writes as follows:-"The Gulf of Finland only contains two strong places which it would be necessary to possess ourselves of-Sweaborg, which will render us masters of Finland : and Cronstadt, which will open to us the road to St. Petersburg. Revel is of little or no use; it is without any strategical line; its port is completely bare, and does not contain a single vessel, and for several Russian navy. The capture of Sweaborg, with the maritime resources which we shall have at our disposal 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 be effected at from five to six miles from Helsingfors, which also can be taken. It is very little fortified, and, situate as it is at the distance of half a mile from Sweaborg, completely commands this fortress. Attacked with such advantages, both by land and sea, Sweaborg will infallibly fall, and once taken, Finland will belong to us, for the nature of the ground does not permit an army to keep the field. By making cannot hold out.

"The capture of the Aland Isles is much more important than has been supposed. Its main object was to effect a diversion in the Baltic, to completely 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 were led to believe that the grand attack in the Baltic would take place this year. They maintained there an enormous force, and neglected the Crimea, in which they otherwise would have concentrated all their strength and resources. It was firmly believed at St. Petersburg that Sweaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, is, perhaps, not overstated; Prince Menschikofl adpreparations on a vast scale are being made over the while any attempt on Sebastopol was regarded as imwhole surface of the Russian empire. In the great possible. It was that conviction which occasioned centres of action thousands of workmen are conti- the counter orders for the despatch of the troops that been kept up since then the number would not seem June.

"Independently of that consideration, the taking of Bomarsund is important as a military operation. The defence made by the Russians was contemptible, and the allies, in fact, encountered nothing like a serious 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 equivalent for the loss of Bomarsund cannot be found anywhere. Such as it was, it not only could be defended, but rendered very difficult to be taken if the Russians had defended the passes, and tried to prevent our landing. Of the garrison there was only the battalion 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 with the inhabitants 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

"The abandonment of the Isles of Aland, which

entirely of sailing vessels, experienced many difficulrior, an excellent man of the world, and an eminent politician." The whole of the operations have been judiciously planned, well executed, and useful. The as a thorough sailor."

WAR IN THE EAST.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL .- Advices from Sebasopol, via Odessa, have been received up to the 2nd of November at Paris. Sebastopol had not, at that date, undergone an assault. The Vicana Presse states the 1st November, the third parallel had been opened, and it would be completed in eight or ten days, when further decisive operations would begin. Sebastopol had suffered considerably in the bombardment. All the streets were in ruins, and the walls of the town in many places injured. It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern side respondence of the Times, from Paris, that at Sebastopol, on the 23rd Oct., there was almost an approach to popular disturbance among the inhabitants to excite the soldiers to discontent, and they were actively seconded by the Poles. Provision shops and spirit stores had been pillaged. One of the Guards, who had been taken prisoner, had escaped in the confusion, and has given reducible information, which and has given valuable information, which confirms that of the deserters. The allied fleets had been inactive since the date of their attack on the extern sea batteries; but their services were to have been brought into play on the day when the final attack was made. Admiral Hamelin, writing to the Minister of War, says that had it not been for the obstruction caused by the sinking of the Russian men of war at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol, there was nothing to prevent the fleet from running up after the bombardment of the outer forts, and assisting the army in the very heart of the fortress. Both the naval commanders-inchief had wonderful escapes from Russian shells that burst upon the poops of their flag ships. The French Admiral was tossed several feet into the air, and his four aides-de-camp were seriously injured—one of them mortally-but he escaped injury.

An incident occurred during the siege which deserand does not contain a single vessel, and for several ves the severest reprehension. From the first the Al-years past it has ceased to serve as a station to the lies noticed a large structure in the central part of the city, which was surmounted by a yellow flag, indicating that it was an hospital for the wounded. A communication to that effect was made to the Generals commanding the allied armies, and strict orders had been given to spare that part of the town. Some time after, however, some deserters from the place gave 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 sick and wounded, was anything but an hospital—it was a vast magazine where the ammunition and stores of the besieged were deposited. Acting on this information, some shells were thrown into it; and the pretended hospital blew up with a tremendous report.— The ground around it shook as if with an earthquake, use of the same plan and the same means Cronstadt and houses were thrown to the ground in all directions. Frauds of this kind are most culpable, for they tend to the perpetration of apparent cruelty, by inducing military commanders to suspect bad faith, and thus preventing them from sparing hospitals, when they bona fide exist in a beleagueted town. The Russians have already been made to feel the evil effects of their commander's perfidy. So great has been the carnage in the fortress that a cessation of fire for four hours was proposed to enable the besieged to bury their dead. The allied Generals, once deceived, very naturally suspected stratagem, and accordingly refused a request which, under other circumstances, would have been cheerfully conceded. Deserters announce that the dead in the city amount to several thousand—and the wounded are calculated at more than 12,000. This mitted 500 the first day, which was, of course, much less than the real amount, and with the fire that has All letters fr mea allude to the intense cold which prevailed at Sebastopol.

UNITED STATES.

It appears that the President has at length deter-mined to reconstruct his Cabinet, and also recall nearly all his foreign appointments. The change in our fo-reign ministers is also to be thorough, and will doubtless carry with it a revisal of the foreign policy of the government. As far as talent is concerned, it is at all events a satisfaction to know that we cannot be injured by any change; whilst there is some reason to hope that the new appointees will take a lesson from the failure of their predecessors.—American Celt.

UNITED STATES BANK BILLS .- We would caution our readers against receiving 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 upon Esthonia, Courland, Livonia, or the Grand to pay specie for their bills. The farmers Joint Stock Duchy of St. Petersburg. The ignoble and odious Bank at Toronto, has also given up, though we see government of the Emperor Nicholas is not popular it stated by an advertisement in Monday's Globe that its affairs has been put into the hands of two Toronto. gentlemen, and property supplied them to pay all demands. We hope there is no doubts about this announcement. Of the United States banks the following are said to have gone by the board:—Miame Valbeen taken "for stragetic reasons alone," and it has stantinople, 'You have required a good deal too of German origin, and even at St. Petersburg itself ley Bank, Canal Bank of Cleveland, Bank of Circlenow given a still more striking proof of its resolve little; you only want a half equality of rights, we a there are very few Russians. Fanalicism is not to ville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, Farmers Bank of Chicago, Exchange Bank of Buffalo, and the farmers Joint Stock Bank of Toronto, besides several private banks. The Woodbury Bank of Woodbury, Connecticut is thrown out by the Suffolk Bank Wayne Bank, Logansport; State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru Upper Wabush Bank, Wabush; Perry County Bank, Cannelof this document is unknown even in general diplo-matic circles, further than that it is said to be couch—monarch, a Christian, and an ally, for the existence pensable. The country offers no resources either for Terre Haute; Gramarcy Bank, Waddsh Bank ed in the most pressing terms, and either directly or indirectly declaring that refusal would cause the utimost embarrassment to this country and to Germany; that it would compel all to support Austria without reserve; and render it impossible for Prussia and the Diet to make the desired declaration of neutrality, or to demand neutrality on the part of Austria. There

The elections for the State of New York have terminated in the triumph of Myrou M. Clark over his opponent ex-Governor Seymour by a majority of 268 votes. In Massachusetts, the "Know-Nothings" have carried every thing before them. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, forly senators, eleven congress men, and a large majority in the House of Representatives owe their election to these rowdy ruffians.

FUNNY BUSINESS.—A single trial is now in progress in one of the Providence (R.I.) courts. Some time since a young lawyer was detected at the Marlboro' 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 was to give it to the lawyer's wife. She being away from the place it was not done, and the owner has had the officer arrested for the theft, in keeping the clothes from him. An amusing list of his clothing was published in one of the Providence papers, a few days ago, which showed an extensive female outfit. The case is exciting much interest, as the gentleman, besides being a married man, is a church member, Sunday School Teacher, and holding a good social position.

A YOUNG MONSTER.- We learn from the Detroit Free Press that a young man, or rather a fiend in human shape, named Samuel McDonald, about 17 years of age, was brought before the Police Court on Wednesday for inhuman treatment of his own mother.— He had bitten a piece of flesh out of her arm, and she testified that she was in fear he would take her life.-When officer Love arrested him, he drew a bayonet and swore he would run him through. He also swore horrid oaths at his mother, and told her that when he got out of jail he would take her life. He was sentenced by Justice Bagg to ninety days in Jail.

CHURCH AND STATE .- The Boston Transcript has the following: "An unusually large number of clergymen were elected to the Slave Legislature on Monday. As far as we are acquainted with the clergymen elect, the Methodists have the largest number of any one denomination, and some of the members of that order who are chosen are marked supernumerary' or superanuated on the confidence lists. We suppose these terms have no meaning in politics as applied to a new party. Several Universalist clergymen of good abilities are elected to the House of Representatives, and altogether there will be a good sprinkling of ministers in both branches of the General

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 Kimball shows the 'strong-minded women' are asserting their rights among the Mormons, and demand a plurality of husbands. The President thus "rakes down" the uneasy woman:- "There are some ladies who are not happy in their present situations; but that woman who cannot be happy with one man, cannot be happy with two, and a man that is not happy with one wife cannot be happy with two, even though they be good women. You know all women are good or ought to be. They were made for an angelic being, and I would be glad to see them act more angelic in their behavior. You are made more angelic, and a little weaker than man. Man is made of rougher material to open the way, cut down bushes, and kill the snakes, that woman may walk along through life, and not soil and tear their skirts. When you see a woman with ragged skirts, you may know that she wears the unmentionables, for she is doing the man's business, and has not time to cut off the tags that are hanging around her. From this time henceforth, you may know what woman wears her husband's pan's."
According to Mormonism, the people of the Union
must look out for a castigation "about these days." President Grant, in speaking of the shedding of the blood of Joe Smith, and the consequences to flow therefrom, says:-" Its no matter how much they deal in compromise measures or how often they try to adjust difficulties that thicken around them-it is a stern fact that the people of the United States have shed the blood of the prophets, driven-out the saints of God, rejected the priesthood, and set at nought the holy gospel: and the result of rejecting the gospel has been in every age, a visitation from the chastening hand of the Almighty-which chastisement will be administered in proportion to the magnitude and enormity of Consequently, I look the Lord to use his whip on the refractory son called 'Uncle Sam;' I expect to see him chastised among the, first of the nations. I think Uncle Sam 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 "Oh! Oh!!" for his transgressions for his high-mindedness and loftiness, for his evil, for rejecting the gospel and causing the earth to dring the blood of the saints;—for this, I say, I expect he will be well switched among the first of the sons. I expect John Bull will get the next whipping, and I have no idea of the Lord whipping Russia and letting these refractory sons escape who are better taught—who have had a kind Father teaching 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 instructions, maltreating his messengers, and whip those boys who have not been so well in-structed."—Cleveland Herald.

BEAUTIFUL, " EPITAFF."-The Sun Diego Herald publishes the following written upon a young man who was accidentally shot :-

"Here lies the body of Jeoms Hambrick who was accidentally shot on the bank of the pacus river

by a young man
he was accidentally shot with one of the large colt's revolvers with no stopper for the cock to rest on, it was one of the old fashion kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ELIZA LARGE, aged 12 or 13 years, who left her home in Ireland, at Five Alleys, King's County, in company with a woman named Mary Madden, of Birry same County, and sailed for Quebec; supposed to have arrived in June last.—Name of the vessel not known, nor arrival ascertained. Any information about these ways. information about them will be gladly received by Anne Large, sister of Eliza.: Address her at New Brighton, S. I., New York, in case of Rev. Mr. Murphy

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS Are daily forcing themselves before the public.

Our citizens will speak out. Rend the following:
This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver com-

plaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile.

MRS. CARNES, No 5 Clinton street, N. Y.

P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. M'-Lane's Celebrated Vermituge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANES LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills,

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

WANTED,

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

Apply at this Office. Montreal, Nov. 23, 1854.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th December, at EIGHT

A full and punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order, W. F. SMYTH, Rec. Sec.



THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 5th December, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

By Order, F. DALTON, Secretary.

Nov. 30, 1854.

November 30, 1854.

TO CATHOLIC TEACHERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY;

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

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

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Montreal, Nov. 30.

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A LADY competent to teach all the branches of a young Lady's education, either in English or French, (the latter she has studied thoroughly in France); also Singing and Instrumental Music, on the Piano, Harp and Guitar, would take a few Pupils or attend a Family. Satisfactory references can

Application to be made at Miss Labatt's Boarding-House, No. 10, Anderson Street.

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A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN, who was for many years Classical Master in one of the First Classical Schools in

London, England, wishes employment as Teacher.

The advertiser is a distinguished Latin Scholar, well versed in English Composition, and has had great practice in teaching Elecution in the Higher Circles in England, and would prove an acquisition to an Institution in Upper or Lower Canada.

The highest testimonals and references as to ability and

character can be adduced.

Letters, pre-paid, stating particulars, addressed to "A. B.," at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

HEARSE.

THE undersigned has just procured a most splendid HEARSE (Funeral Car). He will be prepared to convey Corpses, at very moderate prices, on and after the 15th November next. The Hearse is for Sale.

XAVIER CUSSON, Chaboillez Square, opposite the depot of the Lachine Rail-

Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1854...

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P. RONAYNE. Cetober, 1851.

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WM. CAMPBELL,

See. & Trens. to Commissioners. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1854. FRANKLIN HOUSE,

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

NOTICE.

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

Montreal, May 6, 1859.

M. P. RYAN.

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10

Oats,

Peas,

Beef,

Lard,

Pork,

Honey, -

Eggs,

Oatmeal,

Flour.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. November 28, 1854. Wheat, 0 a 10 0 per minot - 2 9 a a. Barley, 9 a Buckwheat, a Rye, a per bush. а Potatoes, 0 Beans, American a 10 Beans, Canadian a Mutton, per qr. a Lamb, a Veal, a 0 0 per lb. a 0 8. 0 9 0 Cheese, а a Butter, Fresh 7 . **.** . a 0 11 a Butter, Salt-

0 6 a

0 11 a

- 19 0 a 20

per quintal 21 0 a 22

O.

0

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