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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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. Sebastopol 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 Crimea. 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 invaluable 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 has astonished and confounded the besiegers. The 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, and 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 outnumber 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 outnumbered 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 lay for some time exposed to the enemy's fire, so that one time it was thought it would be necessary to sink and abandon her. Fortunately she was towed off again. The hail of shot and shell which was poured upon the upper tier of guns, which are exposed, soon drove the Russians from their walls; but the lower tiers, which were in casemate batteries, maintained

a close and deadly fire. The enemy used red hot shot, carcasses (combustible shell), and bar shot; and 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 extinguished. The bar shot cut the masts, spars, and rigging to pieces. The *Arethusa* received seven shots under her water line, and could with difficulty be kept afloat. The *Wasp* Battery, which was *en barbette*, was soon silenced, and its guns dismantled; 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 ever. A foot or eighteen inches knocked off twelve feet of solid granite makes very little difference to the defenders. Some of the casemate guns were dismantled, 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 dismantled early in the action, had been replaced, and were firing away as fiercely as ever. Our Allies met with no better success on the south of the harbor. They silenced and dismantled 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 vessels 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 present rate of firing, one discharge every seven minutes. Many of the Russian round-shot have been collected and returned." Five days after General Liprandi surprised their rear 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 sortie 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 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 fiery 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 constantly recurring without intervals of rest—these are no doubt the causes of the increase of this affliction, but they are unavoidable. What would have been the result if we had had rain and cold during the 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 rear 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 premature triumph, and silence at once the unreasonable and preposterous hopes—which the press cherishes without believing, and the public take upon trust.

A correspondent of a Ministerial Journal, the *Morning Chronicle*, writing from the scene of action, alone prepares the public for defeat. Under a cautious phraseology his meaning is sufficiently plain:

"The contest hitherto (he says) has been between 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 elapse before the day of triumph will 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 offensive 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 ammunition—and that certainly is not the Allies."

From many a hearth in Ireland, unhappily, eyes are turned towards that inhospitable shore, watching 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 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 Louis 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 eagle of Napoleon is guarded by his soldiers. Two 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.—Let 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 Antwerp will be completed on the scheme of the first Napoleon, and La Belgique will once more be sliced into French departments.

THE OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

Monday night was an anxious time. As if the enemy also anticipated the coming struggle, and reserved their strength for the following day, we were but slightly annoyed by their fire during the night. A deserter who came over to us that evening, however, imagined a very different reason for the slackening of the Russian batteries. He said that all the officers 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 troops. The statements of these deserters may well be open to doubt, but this fellow appears to have told the truth. Certainly, from whatever cause it arose, the enemy fired little that night, though one shot did ample mischief, killing Captain Evelyn Rowly, of the Guards, and one or two privates, who were out on picket. However, we relied on the following day to revenge everything, and looked forward with intense eagerness to the issue of the struggle. By grey dawn on the 17th, when it was barely light, the enemy commenced a desultory cannonade. The noise and the hope—for we were not yet completely certain—that our trenches would answer it, set out every one astir, and, together with a large number of officers, I hurried up to the remnants of a lone house on the brow of the hill, which is situated between two of our batteries, and commands an almost bird's eye view of the town and harbor of Sebastopol.

A thick sluggish morning dew which lay in the valley, and the smoke which rested heavily over several of the forts, prevented my seeing what the enemy were doing; but a mere glance at our works showed that the long-wished-for day had at last arrived, and we were about to open fire. All the men were at their guns, and the apertures of the embrasures, which had been previously masked in order to protect the working parties, were now cleared and the guns run out. The fog only permitted the Russians to see this in one or two places, but where they

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 handsome 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-of-battle ships looked grim and deadly, and encircling all in the distance, like a dark belt, was the fleet of the allies.

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 Inkermann 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 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 view, 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 guns on each face, with a bank for two 13-inch mortars. The guns are either long 32, 68, or 84-pounders, and between the breastplate are placed colobors for throwing small 4½ inch shell among troops. This battery is manned with the sailors from the fleet. 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 24-pounders, so that their lines of necessity are of a lighter description than ours, and less calculated to resist the enemy's concentrated and heavy fire. The French discovered these facts to their cost in the course of the day.

To meet these guns the enemy had opposed to our Six-gun Battery on the right a tremendous 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 customer. Beneath this, and 1,200 yards distant from our works, is the martello tower and entrenchment I have already mentioned. The circular earthwork at its base has not only been completed, but two flanking parallels, each mounting 15 large guns, thrown 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-decker, the Twelve Apostles. More towards the town, and facing our Green Mound Battery, is the redan wall, which shelters the south side of Sebastopol. It bristles with guns, and, to shelter it still further, the Russians have thrown up in its centre a regular three-sided redoubt, carrying about 40 cannon. Passing over several intermediate 6, 8, and 10 gun batteries the main strength of the Russians on the right is in some entrenchments called the Flag-staff batteries. It is a huge hill, commanding the French lines perfectly, and entrenched for two tiers

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.
 By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
 St. Sacramento 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, . . . \$24 do.
 Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
 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 94. 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 QUEBEC 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 immoral 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 sugar"—was, and for some time had been, in the practice of inserting a long advertisement, introducing to the notice of our young men and young women, a book so fitly, so utterly abominable, that we cannot even pretend to give our readers any specimens of its contents; though the curious in such matters may find them no doubt amongst the records of the Court, where the indictment against J. M. Ferres is preserved. We may add too, that it was the *Montreal Herald*, and not the "Roman Catholic Irish," who suggested that the mercenary advertiser should be made a public example of, and that obscenity and bestiality should be rebuked in his person.

As little will the plea of "ignorance" avail Mr. Ferres. In the first place, we have the authority of the *Montreal Herald* for it, that its attention had been called to the publication of the advertisement in question.

"By a LEADING PHYSICIAN IN THIS CITY, WHO STATED THAT HE HAD REMONSTRATED WITH THE PUBLISHERS OF THE *Gazette*, but without effect, on the subject of their thus seeking to make—as they call it—a 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 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. We 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, but—thank 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 fœtid atmosphere of moral corruption is preferred by some degraded specimens of humanity to decent death and burial."—*Nottingham Journal*.

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 *Herald* and *Standard*. Motives of pecuniary advantages are out of the question in such sordid 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 notice in any way our judgment directs, intimating, at the same time, that they can be had from the Secretary of the League for distribution at five dollars a thousand." We cheerfully comply with the request.

Not but that it is painful to us to have to differ with gentlemen whose motives we respect, and whose objects are most praiseworthy—viz—the inculcation of the duty of temperance, and the discouragement of drunkenness. Yet we trust that it will be permitted to us, to differ from, and to give our opinions upon, the Essays before us—without giving personal offence—or being guilty of a breach of Christian charity.

These Essays are three in number: of which the

first—which obtained the prize of £25 from "The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance"—is from the pen of a Mr. William Smith, "*Author of Alazon, and other Poems.*" To it we shall confine 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 to have befallen "*Alazon and other Poems*:" we think also that the "Grand Division" &c. &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 latter, in so far as they are logically deducible therefrom.

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 man—we 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 evil example of bad companions. This young man, staggers a little in his walk—talks loud on his way home—is arrested by the Police—put in the station house—and, the next morning, is brought up before the magistrate; who, perhaps, as it is a first offence, inflicts a slight fine, and a serious remonstrance upon the offender. Now, as far as criminality is concerned, there can be no comparison betwixt the criminality of this 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 drunkenness, as a crime against God and against the State, falls to the ground.

Let us test the Essayist's principle by another application. He says that "law is bound to punish and prevent crimes which tend to the open and flagrant dishonor of God." But Atheism, Pantheism—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 application of his principle? If he is not, then must 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 her subjects—in their peace, property, health, lives and morals." Therefore the law is bound to punish and prevent them—according to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, theory; though in practice the law professes its incompetence to deal with them, even when brought before its tribunals. No doubt, unchastity is a sin against God, and deeply injurious to society; yet the law, or State, does not treat it as a crime—as something which it is bound to punish—or with which it has any right to interfere. Even in cases of seduction—without breach of promise of marriage—it is

only by means of a legal quibble, that punishment can be inflicted upon the seducer. But the crime itself, the crime of unchastity, the law does not attempt to 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 government be false—and unless in all Protestant countries the administration of justice be execrably defective—the law is not generally bound to punish or prevent 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 the moralist ignores—"volenti nulla fit injuria."

It is from the recognition of this principle by the lawyer, that acts, which the moralist must condemn as crimes of the deepest dye, oft remain "unwhipt of justice." For instance, there can be no doubt—that 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 villain 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 traffic" the State must treat it as a question of political, 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 men—we 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 liquors; 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, but purely fiscal—to augment the revenue, and not to diminish drunkenness. It is therefore no argument against it, that it has failed in doing that which it was not primarily intended to do.

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, and with the view of making good the deficiency caused 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 subsidiary 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 abortive. 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 is universally felt that there is no moral obligation to 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 to expect that they can have any beneficial effect over evils springing from moral causes, is about as reasonable as would be the attempt to set a broken leg with a bread poultice.

In fine, we may observe of this "Prohibitory" movement, that it is but a repetition of the old story of "Sloggin and Job Smith," so graphically given by Dickens in his "*Household Words*." Sloggin abuses, therefore Job Smith must not use; Sloggin

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Monteur 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.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE SOULÉ DIFFICULTY.—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.

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.

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.

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, upwards of 90 years of age, died in the district of St. Marcellin. This man, a barber by trade, and formerly a drummer in the service of the first French republic, commanded, as drum-major, the drummers who were ordered by Santerre to beat a roll when the unfortunate Louis XVI. attempted to address the people from the scaffold.

GERMAN POWERS.

The Austrian government never entertained any hope that the Emperor Nicholas would consent to withdraw his pretensions either to his protectorate over the Danubian Principalities or to that over the Christians belonging to the schismatic Greek Church, and therefore it has long been preparing for the great contest in which Austria must sooner or later be engaged.

A note was despatched by Baron Manteuffel on the 23d of October, in which, in the King's name, he again earnestly pressed upon the Emperor of Russia the acceptance of the four points. The precise tenor of this document is unknown even in general diplomatic circles, further than that it is said to be couched in the most pressing terms, and either directly or indirectly declaring that refusal would cause the utmost embarrassment to this country and to Germany.

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 to assent to the renewed solicitation of Prussia, provided assent can ensure the decided neutrality of Germany, including that perhaps of Austria.

After having announced that the Counsellor Hendel, sent to Rome by the government of Nassau, in order to settle there the Ecclesiastical differences of that state, was on the point of coming to an understanding with the Holy See, and of signing the conditions of a definitive agreement, the Gazette Universelle adds, in a subsequent number, that "the negotiations have been suspended in consequence of new hostilities against the Church, of which the Roman Court thought it had a right to complain."

ITALY.

Negotiations 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.

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.

RUSSIA.

The Hamburg correspondent of the Independence 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 preparations on a vast scale are being made over the whole surface of the Russian empire. In the great centres of action thousands of workmen are continually occupied in manufacturing military equipments.

The following statement, presumed to be official, has recently appeared in the St. Petersburg Court Journal:—"The demand which has been made upon the Porte by the Western Powers for equal rights to be granted to their subjects, proposes to attain twice as much as Russia ever intended to demand, and more particularly than she endeavored to obtain by the Menschikoff mission.

of the Emperor, the world would never have seen an alliance between Great Britain and France. She was obliged to look out for an ally that she could throw overboard easier than Russia after the work was done.

"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, who, imbued to the core with 'mercantileism,' treads under foot humanity and the rights of man. It is 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.

"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 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.

"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.

"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 would be well that the allies should not count upon Esthonia, Courland, Livonia, or the Grand Duchy of St. Petersburg. The ignoble and odious government of the Emperor Nicholas is not popular 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 of German origin, and even at St. Petersburg itself there are very few Russians.

"The abandonment of the Isles of Aland, which has not been well understood in France, was indispensable. The country offers no resources either for lodging or feeding troops, and the climate is so severe that we should in all probability fall victims to it, even to a man.

teresting. The French squadron, composed almost entirely of sailing vessels, experienced many difficulties of navigation; but overcame them with much skill. "It is commanded (I here quote the words of my informant) by a very superior officer, Admiral Parseval, an excellent seaman, a distinguished warrior, an excellent man of the world, and an eminent politician."

WAR IN THE EAST.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—Advices from Sebastopol, via Odessa, have been received up to the 2nd of November at Paris. Sebastopol had not, at that date, undergone an assault. The Vienna Presse states that the siege works were so advanced that, on 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.

An incident occurred during the siege which deserves the severest reprehension. From the first the Allies 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.

UNITED STATES.

It appears that the President has at length determined to reconstruct his Cabinet, and also recall nearly all his foreign appointments. The change in our foreign ministers is also to be thorough, and will doubtless carry with it a revival of the foreign policy of the government.

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 to pay specie for their bills.

The elections for the State of New York have terminated in the triumph of Myron M. Clark over his opponent ex-Governor Seymour by a majority of 268 votes.

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.

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.

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 clergy-

PROTESTANT DEVELOPMENT.—It has been asserted that some of the Mormon women believed to the homely adage, "saucy for the goose, saucy for the gander," and hence a plurality of husbands should be allowed.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 5th December, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.

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."

WANTED. A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN, who was for many years Classical Master in one of the First Classical Schools in London, England, wishes employment as a Teacher.

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.

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Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read 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.

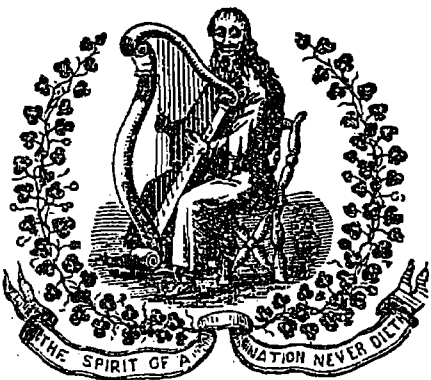
WANTED, A SITUATION, by an active intelligent MAN, who is capable of keeping Accounts, and would make himself generally useful as STOREMAN.

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 o'clock precisely.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION. THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 5th December, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.



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ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LACHINE, FROM 12 TO 20 GOOD MASONS, IMMEDIATELY, to whom the VERY HIGHEST WAGES will be given, and Payments made at the end of every Second Week.

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MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

November 28, 1854.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc., with columns for item, unit, and price.

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The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

Table listing terms for board, tuition, washing, mending, and other expenses.

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION!

Table listing various grocery items like sugar, teas, raisins, and coffee with their respective prices.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years...

LIST OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR A CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

FOR SALE BY D. & J. SADLER & CO.,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets,

AND H. GOSGROVE, 24 St. John Street, Quebec.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO PARISH LIBRARIES.

Large table listing various books for sale, categorized by subject like History and Biography, Catholic Tales, etc., with prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

The First Book of Reading Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 72 pages, muslin back and stiff cover, 3d each, or 2s 3d per dozen.

Montreal, Sept. 5, 1854.

SOMETHING NEW!!

PATTON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 42, McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP, in magnificent style, the above Establishment; and are now prepared to offer

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman to Mr. GEMMILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.)

Give us a call: Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?



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

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

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



EDWARD FEGAN

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

A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 308 and 310 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING,

All paid up and invested, thereby affording to the Assured, an immediate available Fund for the payment of the most extensive Losses.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the CITY of MONTREAL continues to accept RISKS against FIRE at favorable rates.

Losses promptly paid without discount or deduction, and without reference to the Board in London.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Agent Globe Insurance.

May 12th, 1853. H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore month. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of piles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have never tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are nois nor ants, hums nor ha's about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

"LANARK, C.W."

"During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical discovery, and used three bottles for the cure of Erysipelas, which had for years afflicted my face, nose and upper lip. I perceive that I experience great benefit from the use of it; but being obliged to return to this place in a hurry, I could not procure any more of the Medicine. I made diligent enquiry for it in this section of the country, but could find none of it. My object in writing is, to know if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found."

"DONALD McRAE."

Answer—It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada—from Quebec to Toronto.

"St. JOHN'S."

"If orders come forward as frequent as they have lately, I shall want large quantities of it."

"GEO. FRENCH."

"CORNWALL."

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day."

"Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmonic Syrup."

"D. McMILLAN."

"SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854."

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

"ANGUS McDONALD."

"ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854."

"Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery. I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before."

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

"L. J. LLOYD."

"DANVILLE, Oct., 1854."

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

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854."

"I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West—I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medicine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the colony."

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 130 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS: Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall. Quebec—John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Ardouin, O. Giroux. Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE,

Office,—Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House.

Quebec, May 1, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets opposite the old Court-House,

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. Printed and Published by JOHN GILLES, for GEORGE E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.