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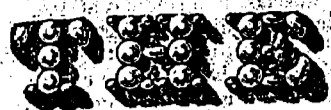
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 15.

We lay before our readers such details of the operations in the Crimea as we have been able to glean from the "War Correspondent" of the *London Times*, and other European journals. From the *Journal des Debats* we copy the following description of Sebastopol and its defences:—

"The site of Sebastopol consists of a series of platforms running up a steep acclivity from the sea to the high hills which tower over it at the distance of a league and a half, and from the top of which is unfolded the whole panorama of the town and harbor. Nearer that *ensemble* ceases to be visible, and even the tops of the masts are no longer seen, so deeply does the site sink down to the level of the roadstead and of the port. From this configuration of the ground it comes to pass that the town is built one part over the other, so as to form an amphitheatre, like Algiers, but better built, as its construction is quite modern, dating from 1790. The transverse streets, parallel to the roadstead, communicate with each other only by steep ascents; but at their extremities there are lines of communication of a less abrupt character for vehicles. The town contains several monuments, and, among others, the churches, and principally all the buildings of the navy, the arsenal, the barracks, and the hospitals. The population is about 40,000 in ordinary times, including 20,000 soldiers or sailors. The 20,000 civil inhabitants are *employés* of all kinds—persons from the navy and the army on half-pay, a few shopkeepers, and some workmen and fishermen. The reader must bear in mind this fact, that not one of the great forts situated outside the town on the harbor can protect it against attacks by land; and that the two batteries of the Quarantine, situated at the lower part of the outward ground, cannot aid in its defence. When the Russian Government conceived the plan of a great fortified place to command the Black Sea, it had all these forts constructed at an immense expense, and the double and triple stories of their casemated batteries give them such a formidable aspect that they have been even compared to the fortifications of Malta. The roadstead and port are, in fact, almost unattackable by sea, but the town itself was never fortified—all that was done being to draw round it a weak wall, merely intended to protect it against a *coup de main*. The Russian Cabinet could never have imagined then that the Anglo-French army of 100,000 men would one day land in the Crimea to lay siege to Sebastopol. At present, as that extraordinary fact is being realized in the most serious manner, it has been necessary to think of fortifying the town on the land side, and that is what the Russians have been doing for the last three months.

"The Quarantine Bay on the west (the extreme left of the attack) is defended by the double battery of the same name. Near that spot is Fort Alexander, and by the side of that fort a battery called the Battery of Sebastopol, because it forms part of the town itself. From this battery runs a crenellated wall for musketry, about five-eighths of an English mile in length, which runs up the steep hill to the top, where is a large round fort with 20 guns on the platform, and surrounded below by a battery, the rampart of which is 20 feet high. The wall and the bastion have a ditch in front, but there is neither covered way nor glacis in front of this ditch. The French, being charged with the attack on the left, will probably have to bombard the fort, after which they will command the bay as well as the Quarantine Battery, and even the whole of the western side of the town. But they will have other obstacles to overcome before arriving there. Under the cannon of the round fort is situated a large fortified barrack, which has been lately flanked by several strong works. From that barrack runs a wall entirely surrounding the town, the port, and the arsenal, to beyond the careening basin towards the Tchernaya, at the extremity of the roadstead, which gives a development of from 3½ to 5 English miles, including the sinuosities. This wall is three feet thick, is crenellated, and has in front a ditch, the earth of which has been thrown in front to form a glacis covering of the masonry in many places. This wall is not terraced—that is, does not form a rampart above on which artillery can be placed. But on the points where, in a regular fortification, there would be bastions, the Russians have raised batteries, in the form of cavaliers, firing above the wall. The disarming of their line-of-battle ships has furnished them with the means of providing all their works with artillery of large calibre, and they have without doubt plenty of men to serve them, more or less expert. This imperfect system of fortification cannot have any value, except by the tenacity of the besieged, by their great number, and by the ability of the engineers. The centre of the line is defended by the port of Akhtiar, raised on a high point at the top of the town. At a little distance from this fort commence three ravines, descending to the roadstead. One, on the west, ter-

minates by the Quarantine Bay; another, in the centre, cuts the town into two unequal parts; and the third, on the east, descends right to the north to form the port, which is the prolongation of that same ravine into the sea. It is principally at the lower opening of this ravine, and on the western side of the port, that are accumulated the defences, for (even should the ships of the line be burnt by the Russians) it is still important for them to prevent all access to the port, particularly that of the faubourg of Kerbelnaia, on the eastern side. If the besiegers on the right, the English, seize on this faubourg, while the French have made themselves masters of the round fort, the town would find itself between two fires, and so overwhelmed with bombs, balls, and shells, that no garrison could remain there. But it is to be noted that this garrison cannot be forced to capitulate, not being blockaded, and that the Russians, when at the end of their efforts in the town, will always be at liberty to cross the roadstead, and take refuge in the forts on the northern side.

"Among the works destined to defend the ravine of the port, two great batteries in the form of towers are mentioned—a recent construction, said to be built of stone and brick. From want of time to raise a third tower at the bottom of the fort, the Russians have placed a line-of-battle ship to perform the duty of a battery against the mouth of the ravine. Besides, the works are still going on, night and day, without interruption. One-half of the garrison is occupied with them, and all the able-bodied inhabitants are obliged to take part in them. Sebastopol is commanded almost on every side by hills rising one over the other to a great height, as already stated. But the nearest hills have been a long time back levelled by works which lasted 12 years; and the earth taken from them was removed to the side of the Quarantine or to certain hollows which might facilitate the approaches. There is not, consequently, any height now commanding the town within 500 or 600 yards of the place. But beyond that radius the Russians occupied with strong redoubts several elevated positions, which have forced the besiegers to open the trenches at an unusual distance, 1,500 to 1,800 metres from the place, it is said. Although these positions were only fortified by earthworks, where a sudden assault might be attempted, the allied generals have preferred operating by rule to sacrificing good soldiers, whose devotedness and bravery will be required at a later period for decisive blows. The redoubts of which we are speaking were to have been battered in breach and taken, we cannot say at what date. The besieging army will then be pushed forward on that ground to make its trenches against the place itself. However, outside the wall round the town it will be necessary to batter down and destroy some works protecting it on the weakest points. In fine, all these works and constructions, raised in haste, cannot have the stability and resistance of a real permanent fortification. Although the Russians are provided with large cannon, such pieces are not sufficient without good ramparts. It is, besides, proved by the experience of all sieges that the fire of the besieging party has always an advantage over that of the very strongest place, because the fire of the attack is always convergent, whereas that of the defence is, on the contrary, divergent."

The *Times*' correspondent accounts for the time that has elapsed before the commencement of the attack:—

Sixteen days have elapsed since our troops occupied these heights, and in conjunction with the French proceeded to invest the town as closely as its extent would allow them to perform that operation. The public must not be indignant when they are told that up to this moment not a British or French gun has replied to the fire of the enemy, and that the Russians have employed the interval in throwing up earthworks, trenches, and batteries, to cover the south side of the town, which have made it almost, if not altogether, as formidable as the opposite side of the creek on which the town is situated, which have gone far to neutralize the advantages we had gained by our masterly flank movement from the Belbek to Balaklava, and which promise to increase very considerably the difficulties and dangers of the siege. The delay has been, I honestly believe, quite unavoidable. Any officer who has been present at great operations of this nature will understand what it is for an army to land in narrow and widely-separated creeks all its munitions of war—its shells, its cannon shot, its heavy guns, mortars, its powder, its gun carriages, its platforms, its fascines, gabions, sand-gags, its trenching tools, and all the various *matériel* requisite for the siege of extensive and formidable lines of fortifications and batteries. But few ships can come in at a time to Balaklava or Arrow Bay; in the former there is only one small ordnance wharf, and yet it is there that every British cannon must be

landed. The nature of our descent on the Crimea rendered it quite impossible for us to carry our siege train along with us, as is the wont of armies invading a neighboring country only separated from their own by some imaginary line. We had to send all our *matériel* round by sea, and then land it as best we could. But when once it was landed the difficulties of getting it up to where it was required seemed really to commence. All these enormous masses of metal were to be dragged by men, aided by such inadequate horse power as is at our disposal, over a steep and hilly country, on wretched broken roads, to a distance of eight miles, and one must have witnessed the toil and labor of hauling up a Lancaster or 10-inch gun under such circumstances to form a notion of the length of time requisite to bring it to its station. It will, however, serve to give some idea of the severity of this work to state one fact—that on the 10th no less than 33 ammunition horses were found dead, or in such a condition as to render it necessary to kill them, after the duty of the day before. It follows from all these considerations that a great siege operation cannot be commenced in a few days when an army is compelled to bring up its guns as we have done. Again, the nature of the ground around Sebastopol offers great impediments to the performance of the necessary work of trenching, throwing up parapets, and forming earthworks. The surface of the soil is stony and hard, and after it has been removed the laborer comes to strata of rock and petrous masses of volcanic formation, which defy the best tools to make any impression on them. The result is that the earth for gabions and for sand-bags has to be carried from a distance in baskets, and in some instances enough of it cannot be scraped together for the most trifling parapets. This impediment is experienced to a greater extent by the British than by the French. The latter have had better ground to work upon, and they have found fine beds of clay beneath the first coating of stones and earth, which have been of essential service to them in forming their works. Having gone thus far in the way of apology, or rather having pointed out to persons who may not be thoroughly acquainted with such undertakings the causes of the delay—which has taken place since our partial investment of Sebastopol in opening fire upon its defences, it is gratifying to be able to state that on Sunday, or at furthest on Monday morning next, upwards of 130 pieces of heavy artillery will be in position, and that our guns will be able to reply to the fire of the Russians. When they do begin their work will be well and speedily done. From calculations which have been made it seems probable that the French and English batteries will be capable of hurling no less than 23,600 shot and shell against the enemy's works per diem, and that calculation allows 10 minutes' interval for each gun between round and round. We have opened about 1,500 yards of trench, much of which is in a fit state for the reception of heavy guns. The French have completed somewhat more, say 1,600 metres, and are rather more forward than we are, but they have not yet landed all their heavy guns. An immense amount of gunpowder, shot, and shell has been carried up from Balaklava to the lines, and is placed in park and reserve ready for use; but there are many guns landed for which we have no present use, and large numbers of heavy pieces and quantities of ammunition and ball remain in the town magazines or in the field magazines along the road. Jack has been of essential service in this hard work. The only thing against him is that he is too strong. He pulls strong carts to pieces as if they were toys. He piles up shot-cases in the ammunition waggons till the horses fall under the weight, for he cannot understand "the ship starting till the hold is full." He takes long pulls and strong pulls at tow ropes till they give like sewing silk, and he is indefatigable in "rousing" crazy old vehicles up hill, and running full speed with them down hill till they fall to pieces. Many a heap of shot or shell by the roadside marks the scenes of such disasters; but Jack's good humor during this "spree on shore" is inexhaustible, and he comes back for the massive cargo from the camp with the greatest willingness when he is told it must be got up ere nightfall. It is most cheering to meet a set of these jolly fellows "working up a gun to the camp." From a distance you hear some rough hearty English chorus borne on the breeze over the hill side. As you approach the strains of an unmistakable Gosport fiddle, mingled with the squeaks of a marine fife, rise up through the unaccustomed vales of the Crimea. A cloud of dust on the ascent marks their coming and tugging up the monster gun in its cradle with "a stamp and go," strange cries, and oaths sworn by some 30 tars, all flushed with honest exercise, while the officer in charge tries to moderate their excessive energies, and to induce the two or three hairy Hercules who are sitting astride on the gun or on the few horses in front, with vine-leaves in their hats or

flowers in their hair, to dismount and leave off the music. The astonishment of the stupid fur-capped Crim Tartars, as they stare at this wondrous apparition on its way, is ludicrous to a degree; but Turk, Crim, Russian, or Greek are all the same to Jack, and he is certain to salute every foreigner who goes by, while in this state, with the universal shibboleth of "Bono! Bowno! Johnny!"

The following letters from different officers engaged in the expedition will prove interesting. The first is from a surgeon; another is from an officer of the artillery:—

"Dear—, You know what is called 'field-day' at the hospitals in town—perhaps an amputation or two, with half-a-dozen surgeons to assist, if necessary, and a hundred surgical eyes looking on. Can you imagine our field-day on the banks of the little river Alma? If God spares me again to see old England, I shall probably never more witness as much practice in my whole lifetime as I saw there in two hours. The pluck of a soldier no one as yet truly described. They laugh at pain, and will scarcely submit to die. It is perfectly marvellous, this triumph of mind over body. If a lamb were torn off or crushed at home, you would have them brought in fainting, and in a state of dreadful collapse. Here they come with a dangling arm or riddled elbow, and it's 'Now, doctor, be quick, if you please; I'm not done for so bad but I can get away back and see!' And many of these brave fellows, with a lump of tow wrung out of cold water wrapped round their stumps, crawled to the rear of the fight, and, with shells bursting round them and balls tearing up the sods at their feet, watched the progress of the battle. I tell you as a solemn truth that I took off the foot of an officer, Captain —, who insisted upon being helped on his horse again, and declared that he could fight, now that his 'foot was dressed.' Surgeon—told him that if he mounted he would burst the ligatures and die on the spot, but for all that he would have returned to the hill if he could have prevailed on anybody to help him to mount."

"Heights above Sebastopol, Oct.
"We have been constantly under fire of shot, shell, rocket, and grape this last fortnight; but you need not be alarmed; my trust is in God, and no shells or anything else can touch me without His will, which makes me not to fear them in the slightest degree. I have only just returned from a four-and-twenty hour sojourn in the trenches, which enables me to pronounce the Russians remarkably bad artillerymen, for by the hundreds of grape, rockets, shell, shot, and musketry with which we were yesterday and all last night favored only two men were killed—one of our regiment the 20th, close by me, by a bit of shell on the head—and three men wounded, exclusive of Rotherham, of ours, who was struck yesterday by the bursting of a shell, on his way home from the trenches, on the front part of the calf of his left leg, which, luckily, is not broken, and he is likely to be right again in less than a month. You must not be needlessly alarmed at this description. I have nothing else to write. When I sleep in my tent I always lie in full dress, boots and spurs, and even in my dress shako, which you will laugh at when I tell you it is no bad substitute for a night-cap these cold nights; but in the trenches no one sleeps. Most of us are at hard work preparing the embrasures for the guns, 200 in number, which we expect to get into position in about three days more, when the whole are to open at once, and will doubtless lay Sebastopol a heap of stones, with scarcely the appearance of its ever having been a city and one of Russia's strongholds. Their defences against our preparations are 'footy' and foolish, nothing can save them. We can distinctly see into all parts of the town, which appears to contain soldiers, sailors, and their wives. I believe all others have left it—very wisely so. About 3 a.m. last night, or rather this morning, a most lively fire of all sorts of arms took place. They threatened to attack, or pretended to do so, for the purpose of interfering with and stopping our working party, which, of course, succeeded for a time, but they knew better than to attack us in open field by day or by night after the specimen they had of the 'red devils' of Alma. In fact, Sebastopol is doomed, and the delay in settling its fate is caused by the difficulty in landing and getting up the heavy siege guns. We had about 300 sailors assisting to work in the trenches last night. This to 'Jack' is fine fun; they work like slaves, and look as fierce as if they had been fed upon nothing but Russians for the last month; and such is their spirit, that they actually wanted to use their ship guns, which have been landed for the embrasures, without any trenches or parapets to protect them. You may imagine how fine will be the effect of our attack, which will open at daylight, by a salvo of the heaviest shotted guns and mortars, about 200 in number, and these 200 guns will be repeated every three minutes for eight

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Considerable controversy has arisen out of an expression used by the Emperor Napoleon in his letter of condolence to the widow of the late Marshal St. Arnaud—"in spite of timid counsels"—referring to the descent upon the Crimea having been carried out by the indomitable spirit of the late warrior, opposed as he was by officers with whom he was surrounded. The English writers, inspired evidently by official promptings, deny that there was the slightest want of resolution shown at any time by Lord Raglan or Admiral Lyons, and these commanders have displayed extraordinary energy in carrying out the attack upon Sebastopol, and the publicists also include in the same category Gen. Canrobert and Admiral Bruat. The inference then is, that Admiral Dundas and Prince Napoleon have been the timid chiefs pointed to; and, as regards the Prince, explanations bring out the fact that he was strongly opposed to the expedition to the Crimea from the first, and although he fought bravely at the Alma, he never disguised his opinion that the affair would prove a failure. In fact, it is alleged that so annoyed was the late Marshal at his conduct, and his illiberal criticisms, that he solicited his recall. But the Emperor, in order to put at rest all misapprehension on the subject, has distinctly disclaimed that he referred to the English—that his remark was solely intended for certain French officers; and to save the wounded vanity of his relative, the Prince, he has conferred upon that personage a military medal hitherto reserved as a recompense for privates and sub-officers—a compliment which will certainly admit of more than one interpretation. As Louis Napoleon does nothing unadvisedly—as the expressions thus challenged were written, deliberately put on paper in an official document, a foregone conclusion has evidently dictated the movement, and this view of the case is strengthened by the current rumor that the Prince is already tired of campaigning in the East, and that, but for the strong injunctions of his father he would ere this have left the scene of the war and returned home.—*European Times*.

The French Government, under all preceding régimes as well as the present, have possessed and exercised the right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for instance, M. Kossuth was informed on his arrival at Marseilles that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. Soulé's landing at Calais or Boulogne, he was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to allow him to proceed. No objection was made to his passport, and no reason was assigned for his decision beyond the will of the French Government. Some expostulation followed, and a reference was made by telegraph to the authorities in Paris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. Soulé was compelled, *re infecta*, to recross the Channel and to return to this country, which is perfectly indiscriminating in its toleration of all who may reach its shores. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Soulé's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the question. It would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own act, and he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from that soil to which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it be one, is a private affair, and, though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country. Whatever affronts may befall Mr. Soulé have been richly earned by himself since he set foot in Europe, and, while he has forfeited his claim to the courtesy usually shown to strangers, he can claim no especial consideration for his diplomatic character, which is, of course, confined to the country to which he is accredited.—*Times*.

The Emperor has prohibited for the present the distillation of corn, and of all other farinaceous substances. According to the report on which the decree is founded, it appears that there is a great scarcity of alcohols this year, and that this scarcity has greatly extended the distillation of grain.

GERMAN POWERS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has a leader, in which the possible consequences of the expedition to the Crimea are taken into consideration. The object of the German writer is to show that, without the assistance of Austria, the Western Powers will never succeed in making Russia consent to conclude a peace on acceptable conditions. We are told that the allies will be humiliated if Sebastopol should not be taken this year, and there is some truth in the remark; but when he states that, even if the fortress should fall, the allies will be obliged to withdraw from the Crimea, he is evidently wrong. The harbors in the bay of Sebastopol are large enough to contain half a dozen fleets, and England and France are not likely to turn their backs on the Black Sea till their mission is accomplished. The Bavarian writer says that it is almost time for Germany to think of taking a part in the great drama—"now that the Western Powers are so deeply engaged that they cannot retreat with honor;" but he is still far in advance of the German Governments, which will hardly do their duty to their subjects and to Europe until they are driven by the force of circumstances to do so.

Two or three days since Prussia and Austria seemed to be on the eve of a rupture, but within the last 24 hours a more pacific spirit seems to have taken possession of the two Governments. Count Arnim tells the Vienna diplomatic world that his Govern-

ment is most desirous to come to an understanding with Austria, and Count Esterhazy is said to have informed this Cabinet that things appear to be less unpromising than they were. In spite of all this, little confidence is placed in the sincerity either of M. von der Pfordten or of M. von Manteuffel. A lively diplomatic correspondence will be carried on by the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets during the next five or six weeks, and at the end of that time the two parties will be exactly where they were when the negotiations commenced. The only proof which has until now been given by the two Governments that they really desire to come to an understanding is, that the *Kreuz Zeitung* has received orders to mend its manners, and leave off abusing Austria, while the Vienna papers have again been informed that they must leave the Prussian Eagle unmolested.

Voss's Gazette of Berlin, under date of Vienna 24th ult., says:—"The grand council of war, which has been announced for some time past, took place yesterday morning at the chateau. The Emperor, the Archduke William, Baron of Hess, the Count de Wratisslaw Wimpfen, and several other distinguished generals were present. It is said that the eventuality of a war against Russia furnished the principle object of the deliberations, and that the concentration of a corps d'armée in Bohemia may be considered as a certain fact. The Emperor is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the report of the Baron de Hess, and approved of several propositions of that officer relative to the division of the troops of the Bukovine. The sixth corps d'armée has, it is stated, lately received orders to quit its quarters in Italy and march on Vienna; it is thought that its destination will be Bohemia. A large quantity of ammunition and military stores was sent off to-day to Cracow. The armaments are going on with such extraordinary activity, that no doubt exists as to the imminence of war between Austria and Russia."

A Vienna correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* has given the following interesting information relative to the Austrian army:—69,800 men, with 144 guns, are posted with the German provinces (in Austria), under the command of General Count Wimpfen. The army under Marshal Radetzky, in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and on the right bank of the Po, consists of 117,000 men, with 160 guns. The "mobile" army in Galicia, the Bukovina, and the Danubian Principalities, with the reserves in Hungary and Transylvania, is composed of 30 Infantry regiments, 10 battalions of Chasseurs, 16 regiments of heavy and 18 of light cavalry, 12 battalions of Border troops, 24 depot battalions, and 25 field and 18 reserve batteries. The total is 225,800 men, with 200 field and 144 reserve guns. The troops are thus distributed:—In the Danubian Principalities 24,000 men (this is much below the mark), in Hungary and Transylvania 58,000 men, in Galicia and the Bukovina 80,000, and in the district of Cracow 63,000 men. The forces under Ban Jellachich and General Mamula consist of 25,400 troops of the line and 70,000 Borderers, with 72 guns. In the Federal fortresses in Germany are 12,800 men, with 24 guns. According to this calculation, the military force of Austria is composed of 522,200 men, with 664 guns, and this is probably below rather than above the mark. There is a continual coming and going in the military world in Poland. General Gecewitsch, who is attached to the person of the Emperor, and was for some time at Warsaw, has left for the town of Vladimir, on the Austrian frontier. A passage in one of the Kalisch letters serves to confirm me in the idea that it will depend on the result of the siege of Sebastopol whether Austria will be at peace or war during the winter.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

KLIEL, Oct. 23.—The "screws" are now beginning to arrive at this anchorage on their way to England, the *St. Jean d'Acre* having this afternoon made her appearance, and she doubtless will be followed by others, as I understand this is to be the place of rendez-vous for the fleet on their homeward voyage. The *St. Jean d'Acre* was on shore for a short time last night, but I understand she sustained no damage. The weather here is still comparatively mild, the prevailing wind being from the south.

RUSSIA.

According to a communication from St. Petersburg, which seems to wear semi-official stamp, the Emperor Nicholas has addressed a letter to the Prussian Court, after a long conference with Count Nesselrode, the spirit of which, if it be correctly given, would show that the war is as yet only in its initiatory stage, and that before it concludes it may possibly change the whole face of Europe. In its note the head of the Russian empire is said to declare emphatically that he still adheres to his Oriental policy, and will adhere to it, no matter what eventualities may occur—that should Sebastopol fall, and the Crimea be lost, Russia will not yield an inch, but insist on her treaty rights with the Porte Russia is the powerful State in the East she is prepared for whatever may occur, as she has not yet put forth her military strength. This note is so much in accordance with the system of Russian vamping, that it is very likely to be thus faithfully rendered; and to show the feeling which actuated the Czar in its concoction, he is represented as having introduced several emphatic passages in the draft drawn up by Count Nesselrode, because the original was not sufficiently decisive. We have inclined for some time to the belief that the obstinacy of this infatuated man would induce him to pursue some such course as the one which is here indicated; but we believe at the same time that before next autumn his personal feeling will be of less consequence in the settlement of the question than that of his nobles—a consideration which he was evidently overlooked in his estimate of the future.—*European Times*.

EASTERN WAR.

The fall of Sebastopol is considered so certain, not only by the public at large, but by the two Governments, that the question as to their future conduct with respect to Russia has already been discussed, or rather what is the next step that should be taken when the fleets and the strongholds of the Black Sea are destroyed. It is said that some difference of opinion has existed on this point. The English Government are represented as desirous of following up the destruction of Sebastopol by that of all the forts or fortified places, if any, belonging to Russia on the coast. With the Black Sea free, the navigation of the Danube unrestricted, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles open, the object for which the war was undertaken—namely, the fall of Russian domination in the East—is attained. This, it is said, does not come up to the views of the French Government, who think that the occupation of the Crimea should at once follow the capture of its principal stronghold, and be made the base of further operations in the southern provinces of Russia, and which are absolutely necessary in case the Emperor of Russia persists in refusing to come to terms. The value of a successful campaign in the Crimea and on the coasts of the Black Sea is fully admitted, but they are not considered sufficient to warrant the cessation of hostilities in those parts of the Emperor's dominions. It is thought, however, that this difference of views, if it really exist, will be arranged.—*Times*.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday says that the bombardment continued without interruption, and with the greatest vigor. Sebastopol was full of killed and wounded. The steamer which brought this news left Sebastopol on October 25th, and reached Varna on the 26th.

The *Pays* remarks that the question of the surrender of Sebastopol with one open breach and two forts silenced it simply one time.

WEIGHT OF METAL IN THE SIEGE.—There certainly never was a siege in the course of which such heavy guns will be used on both sides. The English siege train will comprise about 38 32-pounders, 30 56-pounders, 30 68-pounders, 18 84-pounders, and about a dozen 12 and 13 inch mortars, with six Lancaster guns throwing 96-pound solid shot. The *Terrible* and *Retribution* have each given us four 68 pounders of 113 cwt., having a range of from 3,800 to 4,000 yards. The *Trafalgar*, the *Sanspareil*, and the *Diamond* have also landed some of their heaviest metal and two long range Lancaster guns have been landed from the *Arrow*, and two from the *Begle*, which recently arrived from England. There is no possible combination of which stone and mortar is capable, which can resist the concentrated action of such guns as these. We shall not, however, find the Russians deficient either in range or weight of metal; I believe that some of the finest and heaviest guns used in modern warfare will be found in the fortresses of Sebastopol. In no respect shall we find it wanting in the defences to be expected from a first class fortress of such enormous strength and paramount importance.

The bulletins of Prince Menschikoff, announcing successes obtained over the allies by the garrison of Sebastopol and the forces collected for the relief of that place, have created a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, though the accounts are supposed to be exaggerated, if not to some extent fictitious. The latest intelligence we have yet received is of a nature partly to relieve the uneasiness which has been very generally felt. The dates of the reported reverses, which if they have taken place exactly as announced by the Russian Commander-in-Chief to his Emperor, must be considered very serious ones, and such as might interrupt the operations of the siege, are given as the 23rd and night of the 24th ult., but direct intelligence of a later date has now been received from the Crimea, which seems to exclude the notion of any serious losses having befallen the allies, or of any considerable attempt having been made by the enemy either in the way of sortie or of surprise. This despatch states that the land attack on Sebastopol was progressing vigorously on the 25th, a day later than that named in the Russian bulletins as the date of their successes. This, though not absolutely inconsistent with the literal truth of Prince Menschikoff's account, indicates at least that the damage done by the Russian attacks was not enough to dishearten the allies or to disconcert the measures of their generals. It is admitted by both parties that the casualties on either side during the bombardment have been very numerous. Admiral Korniloff has fallen, and Admiral Nachimoff has been, according to the Russian account, severely wounded; according to the British account, killed. It is observed that the two Russian admirals who commanded at Sinope have already personally shared in what may be considered the retribution for that merciless slaughter. It is remarkable that a Russian official account admits that the damage done to Fort Constantine by the attack of the English squadron was very great, and that thirty-three guns were dismounted in a single bastion. If this be true, the fort which was the chief exterior defence of the harbor may be considered to be now *hors de combat*. Still there remain the sunken ships to bar the entrance to the allied fleet, and inner batteries of far heavier armaments than the outer ones, and, in addition, the Russian squadron of eight or ten sail of the line, with many frigates and steamers, as yet untouched. Whatever degree of credit may be given to the bulletins of Prince Menschikoff, it is pretty evident that the Russians have been making an obstinate, if not a desperate, defence of Sebastopol, and that their resources for such a defence were very much greater than the writers in the English journals, or their correspondents from the allied camps, supposed. In fact the besieged and besiegers were on very nearly an equal footing in respect of cannon, military stores, and, after the arrival of the

Russian reinforcements, available troops. A siege carried on under such circumstances is an operation very nearly unprecedented in the history of military affairs. The only absolute advantage possessed by the allies is the command of the sea, and, at this season of the year such an advantage cannot be too much relied on. Meanwhile reinforcements are hastening to the Crimea from this country as well as from France, and it is said that a diversion begun by Omer Pasha on the Pruth has had the effect of stopping the march of a Russian force which was moving towards the peninsula. Under all the circumstances there seems no sufficient grounds for dreading a failure of the enterprise against Sebastopol, but those who thought to find a Bomarsund there were sadly mistaken in their calculations.—*Tablet*.

It is stated in advices from Bucharest of the 30th that General Prince Gortschakoff had stopped the troops moving from the Dniester, to the Crimea, in consequence of Omer Pasha commencing operations in the Dobrukscha.

ITALY.

That indefatigable agent of Satan and the Czar, Mazzini, is still busy in attempting to reproduce the sad scenes of 1848. Two of the emissaries have been recently in Rome, scattering the seeds of sedition, especially in the environs, and it was found that they were abundantly supplied with money, the source of which has been well ascertained. There is, in fact, no doubt of the complicity of Russia in these anarchical proceedings. The chain of connection between the Revolutionary demagogue and the Czar is complete in every link. A descent upon Italy has been matured; and the anarchical brigade were to have landed in Sicily, according to the original plan; but this was altered, and the expedition was then appointed to sail from Alicante for the shores of the Roman States. The discovery of the infamous plot will, it is presumed, now cause the conspirators to pause in their infernal work. Should they persist in their wicked attempts, measures of the most ample and decisive character are taken to give them a far different reception than that on which they build their hopes.—*Catholic Standard*.

When the news of the victory, and the details of the battle of the Alma, reached Rome the Supreme Pontiff did not take any pains to suppress his sympathy with the cause so brilliantly sustained by the French and their Allies in the Crimea.—*Id.*

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The return of the Baltic fleet in every respect as 'ataunts' as it left our shores, now more than half a year ago, seems to have caused the owners in England about as much satisfaction as we mind well to have experienced on beholding our garlanded Greenlandman, the *Truelove*, telegraphed as 'clean' from our upstairs window, after her long, costly, wear-and-tear voyage of nine anxious weary months in the Arctic seas. The ship's 'book' was then a pleasing one indeed to overhaul and square; unfortunately, the 'debit' side of the 'venture' being marked in several thousands of pounds for wages to 'captain, first, second, and third mates, line-coilers, harpooners, boat-steerers, surgeon, cook, and seamen,' including generally a contingent taken on board at Shetland, to which came the 'items' of provisions for some 40 men for nine months, insurance, pilotage, and 'contribution to Greenwich Hospital'; in all, a goodly sum for ever gone to us, the favored owners of the aforesaid *Truelove*. Sometimes, it is true, we had a set off as 'credit' to the ship, in the shape of an Esquimaux canoe and suit of seal skin, presented to us by our rather overfed skipper, whose mystifying yarn in explanation of the sad 'cleanliness' of his vessel was only closed by our handing him a check for his services, and thus striking a balance on the dismal page for that voyage to the 'Straits,' the good ship in the meantime being sent to dry-dock, the bill for which we duly found on our desk, as you may be assured. There are many retired owners who can vouch for this slight sketch of a clean whaler's return to port being no exaggeration, and it appears to me the singularly applicable to the vast fleet of 'clean' men-of-war hourly expected at home after their northern 'promenade,' as the French call the expedition, with the slight difference of the 'debit' side of the Baltic venture being marked in millions sterling; by droves upon droves of slaughtered beeves, swine, and sheep; lagoons of rum and beer, with bread, cocoa, and peas, by tons and hundreds of tons! We have in this small account current, equally with the unlucky *Truelove*, a 'set off' in Bomarsund and the burnt tar barrels—something equivalent to our Esquimaux trophies; the slips go likewise into dry-dock, the skippers receive their checks, and the owners muse on the 'profit and loss' of the matter pretty much as our proprietor of the 'clean Greenlandman' might be supposed to do over his fireside after business hours. But, Sir, it is not the money, nor the beef, nor the rum, nor yet the peas, that we unduly lament being consumed in this late protracted anchorage in the Baltic. It is the 'log' of the fleet that galls us. It is the lack of everything bordering upon daring, gallantry, or even fair trial of the—one would imagine—overwhelming armaments of unheard of range and power, placed, as we were told by Sir James Graham at the farewell banquet, at the sole command of our fire-eating chieftain of the sea, who was to be in St. Petersburg or Heaven—or Heaven knows where—within a fortnight after buzzing his last heel-tap, that we so universally feel with humiliation, to which the criticism of our French neighbors—one closely bordering upon scorn—may well give an additional tinge. The fact of the sleepy flagship being named after the great Duke—the immortal type of action and reflection—is not pleasant to dwell upon; as, indeed, we may well ask, what is there gratifying to dwell upon in surveying the non-doings of this huge fleet now expected home—'clean?' It was not by anchoring off the batteries of Copenhagen, out of shot, and singing out, 'Come out!' to the there also sheltered Danish fleet that that great victory was gained, but it was by his broadsides, blood, and bravery that the brother immortal to Wellington attacked and beat both ships and granite as a matter of course, as such 'minutes' for the onslaught were entered in the 'order of that day.' It was not by 'creeping' at the Alma and its foe-swarming heights, defended by heavy guns placed in scien-

diffic' battery that Lord Raglan—worthy pupil of the great master of war!

THE LADY PHILANTHROPIST.—Mrs. Ames was sitting in her front room, when she saw approaching Mrs. Armstrong, a very public spirited lady who took a wonderful interest in all reforms, and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for people at a distance.

"My dear Mrs. Ames," she commenced, "I am the agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia. I am told that they are in the habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know is dreadful to contemplate."

"Perhaps they are used to it." But that is no reason why we shouldn't improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week, with this object in view.—Will you join?"

"I am afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume will be the case with some of those who attend. Look, for example, at that boy in the street. He has a hole in each elbow, and his clothes are covered with mud. I presume his mother belongs to some of those benevolent associations, and hasn't time to attend to her own children."

"Mrs. Ames?" asked her visitor, rising with indignation, "do you mean to insult me?" "Insult you?" was the astonished reply; of course not. What makes you think so?"

"Do you know who that boy is, of whom you speak?" "No I don't but should like to." "You would! Well, ma'am, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son—George Washington Jackson Armstrong! What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why, nothing. Only it is unfortunate for the poor boy that he wasn't a Patagonian." Mrs. Armstrong without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a queen.

She is still canvassing for the sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while George Washington Jackson is permitted to roam at will through the streets, on condition that he will not venture within sight of Mrs. Ames' window.

MORE LIGHT.—The Christian Inquirer contains the "Confession of Faith" of one of the new Protestant sect of "Spiritualists," who are fast developing in the Eastern States of America, the "Free Love" system: a system somewhat analogous to that which prevails amongst the Protestants of Utah. Speaking of a professor of this new Protestant doctrine, the Christian Inquirer says:—

"He believed in 'Free Love,' although he did not practice it. That is, in the right of the woman to a first and free choice of the conjugal partner; and the further right of choosing again, and again, and again, when the first choice was not approved by her experience, until the two appointed of Heaven and nature had come together for a fixed, permanent, spiritual union. The man should concede his preference, for the reason that the woman was truest to the affections. When asked how the women and children were to be provided for, in these frequent changes, he replied, that society would have to be brought round to meet the exigency; and that to this end, the whole system of reform would be carried forward at once. And when could this be effected? In about six years. As to the objections drawn from religion and morals, disposed of them by inveighing against the present cruel and unnatural laws of marriage and divorce. He was for the law of passion, affinities, as more pure, healthy, and religious."

A BULL IN CHURCH.—In one of the letters printed in the autobiography of the late Rev. W. Jay, just published, he tells a story of a bull entering a church where the reverend gentleman was preaching. "The congregation was large; and just as I was concluding the sermon there was a general consternation and outcry. All was confusion, the people treading on one another, &c. It was rather dark, and the pulpit candles only were lighted. I saw something moving up the aisle towards the vestry. It was a bull! We presume driven in by pickpockets, or persons who wished to disturb us. We were talking upon the affairs of the nation, and John Bull very seasonably came in. But imagine what followed:—the bull could not be made to go backwards, nor could he be turned round: five or six persons, therefore, held him by the horns; while the clerk, as if bewitched, gave out, in order to appease the noise,—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, Praise him all creatures here below; &c. O that the bull could have roared here in compliance with the exhortation! I looked down from the pulpit, and seeing the gentlemen who held him singing with their faces lifted up, as if returning thanks for this unexpected blessing, I was obliged to put my hand before my face while I dismissed the congregation."

ELOQUENCE.—The following is extracted from a bill of sale of furniture, by an auctioneer of Keighley:—"Kitchen and scullery utensils, culinary apparatus, to which may be added all the essential articles of kitchen drudgery and every subordinate accompaniment of physical civilisation. To parties waiting for a desirable investment of capital, to others whose domestic requirements are incomplete, to the young whose matrimonial appointments have been conducted in haste, and to those whose betrothals are about to receive ecclesiastical consummation, the above event will prove a dispensation rarely witnessed in ancient or modern times."

According to DeBow's Review, the total population of the Island of Cuba is about 1,000,000; viz: whites 560,988; free colored 176,647; slaves 330,429.

LOYALTY OF THE IRISH CHARACTER.—It is a fact deserving of record, that the greater part of the British force engaged in the storming of the heights of the Alma—one of the most desperate of modern military achievements—were natives of the Emerald Isle. Although England has always treated her Celtic subjects like a harsh stepmother, she is compelled to rely up on them in the hour of danger.—N. Y. Herald.

LAWYERS, PREACHERS, CRIMINALS AND DOGS.—Some ingenious Yankee has been calculating the sums of money spent upon lawyers, criminals, dogs and preachers, in the United States, and proves beyond all question that he lives in a great country. The following is the result of the calculation:—"It cost thirty-five millions of dollars to pay the salaries of American lawyers; twelve millions of dollars are paid out annually to keep our criminals; and ten millions of dollars to keep the dogs among us alive; while only six millions of dollars are spent annually to keep the sixteen thousand preachers in the United States."

Napoleon Roussel, a French Protestant missionary, and a "shining light" in the conventicle, has lately published a Tract on the Blessed Virgin, in which he gives it as his opinion that "so far from being a virgin, most pure and beautiful, she was an old-weather-beaten married woman."

"It is quite too bad of ye, Darby, to say that your wife is worse than the devil." "An't please your reverence, I can prove it by the Holy Scriptures—I can, be the powers! Ditt'n't your reverence, in the sermon yesterday, tell us that if we resist the devil, he'd flee from us! Now, if I resist my wife, she flies at me!"

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, October 15, 1852. This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'LANE'S ALMANACS, which contained notice of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street. P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 13

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

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 Teacher. The advertiser is a distinguished Latin Scholar, well versed in English Composition, and has had great practice in teaching Elocution in the Higher Circles in England, and would prove an acquisition to an Institution in Upper or Lower Canada. The highest testimonials 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 Railway. Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1854.

RE-OPENED!!!

CHEAPSIDE; OR THE LONDON CLOTHING STORE McGill Street, Corner of St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

NOW is the opportunity of buying WINTER CLOTHING CHEAP—CHEAPER than ever. Several thousand COATS, VESTS and PANTS, being the Stock saved from the late fire, in a perfect state, will be SOLD for Cash, in some instances at less than half the usual prices, and in all cases EXTREMELY CHEAP!

Persons wanting to purchase Winter Clothing ought to call very soon, as no doubt, this Stock will be sold very quickly. Upper Canada Merchants, buying for Cash, will make a Profitable Investment, by purchasing at CHEAPSIDE. Terms—Cash; and One Price!

CHEAPSIDE!

As the system of Selling Cheap will be strictly adhered to, and the prices marked in Plain Figures, the most inexperienced may buy with perfect confidence.

The Proprietor begs leave to call the attention of his Friends and numerous Customers (who have so constantly patronised his Establishment) to his Fall importations, purchased at the CHEAPEST Markets in Europe and the United States, COMPRISING.

West. of England Broad Cloths; Beavers, Reversibles and Pilots; Whiteys, Petersham's, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Tweeds; Trousers and Vestings, (newest styles); Fancy Black & Fancy Satins, Neck-Ties, Shirts, and Gloves; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c., &c.

To those who have not as yet called at CHEAPSIDE, he would say try it once and your custom is secured. The inducements are, Good Materials, Fashionably Cut, Well Made and at prices almost incredibly low. First Rate Cutters & Experienced Workmen are employed. Another Cutter wanted. P. RONAYNE. October, 1854.

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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. Enquire of D. McGRATH, Dechamps's Tavern, (Tanneries), Or at his own Residence, Lachine. Sept. 6.

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WM. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. to Commissioners. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1854.

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

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

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, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

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

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

November 21, 1854.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Beans, with columns for quantity and price.

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FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc. made; and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established, and enlarged Foundry...

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THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

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The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15. French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20. Music, per annum, 40. Use of Piano, per annum, 8.

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20 Hhds. of VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR. 250 loaves Refined SUGAR. 20 barrels Crushed do. BLACK TEAS. 15 chests of Superior Souongong. 10 boxes of very fine Flayored do. 10 do of fine Congou. 10 do of Superior Colong. GREEN TEAS. 10 boxes of Superior Hyson. 15 do of very fine Gunpowder. 10 do of Extra fine Young Hyson. 70 do of Superior Twankay. COFFEE. 10 bags (best quality) of Java. 15 bags of very fine Rio.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

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