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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

NO. 15.

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

VOL. V.

"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 | the round fort, the town would find itself between | ed the toil and labor of hanling up a Lancaster or 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 Russians, when at the end of their efforts in the 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 ab-rupt 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.

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 wall for musketry, about five-eighths of an English real permanent fortification. Although the Russians completed somewhat more, say 1,600 metres, and right again in less than a month. You must not be 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 proved by the experience of all sieges that the fire rampart of which is 20 feet high. The wall and the of the besieging party has always an advantage over ried up from Balaklava to the lines, and is placed in my dress shake, which you will laugh at when I tell to the top the steep hill to the description. I have no needlessly alarmed at this description. I have no needlessly alarmed at th bastion have a ditch in front, but there is neither co-French, being charged with the attack on the left, defence is, on the contrary, divergent." 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 33 to 5 English miles, including the sinuosities. This wall is three feet thick, is crenallated, and has in front a ditch, the earth of which has been thrown in front to form a glacis covering of the masonwork 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 caviliers, 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 creeks all its munitions of war -its shells, its cannon to serve them, more or less expert. This imperfect system of fortification cannot have any value, except riages, its platforms, its fascines, gabions, sand-gags, by the tenacity of the besieged, by their great number, and by the ability of the engineers. The centure of the disc to disc the siege of extensive and formidable lines of the disc to disc the disc the disc to disc the disc to disc the disc the disc to disc the disc to disc the tre of the line is defended by the port of Akhtiar, of fortifications and batteries. But few ships can the officer in charge tries to moderate their excessive fine will be the effect of our attack, which will open 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-

"The Quarantine Bay on the west (the extreme

minates by the Quarantine Bay; another, in the cen- landed. The nature of our descent on the Crimea tre, cuts the town into two unequal parts; and the from the "War Correspondent" of the London third, on the east, descends right to the north to form the port, which is the prolongation of that same a neighboring country only separated from their own ravine into the sea. It is principally at the lower by some imaginary line. We had to send all our opening of this ravine, and on the western side of mutericl round by sea, and then land it as best we the port, that are accumulated the defences, for could. But when once it was landed the difficulties (even should the ships of the line be burnt by the of getting it up to where it was required seemed Russians) it is still important for them to prevent all really to commence. All these enormous masses of access to the port, particularly that of the faubourg | metal were to be dragged by men, aided by such inof Kerbelmaia, on the eastern side. If the besiegers adequate horse power as is at our disposal, over a on the right, the English, seize on this fauboug, steep and hilly country, on wretched broken roads, to while the French have made themselves masters of two fires, and so overwhelmed with bombs, balls, and 10-inch gun under such circumstances to form a noshells, that no garrison could remain there. But it is to be noted that this garrison cannot be forced station. It will, however, serve to give some idea of town, will always be at liberty to cross the roadstead, and take refuge in the forts on the northern

"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 ablebodied inhabitants are obliged to take part in them. Sebastopol is commanded almost on every side by hills has to be carried from a distance in baskets, and in ed the progress of the battle. I tell you as a solemn 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 than by the French. The latter have had better 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 which have been of essential service to them in form-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 be capable of hurling no less than 23,600 shot and the place itself. However, outside the wall round the town it will be necessary to batter down and decalculation allows 10 minutes' interval for each gun stroy some works protecting it on the weakest points. In fine, all these works and constructions, raised in town itself. From this battery runs a crenellated haste, cannot have the stability and resistance of a for the reception of heavy guns. The French have that of the very strongest place, because the fire of vered way nor glacis in front of this ditch. The the attack is always convergent, whereas that of the

The Times' correspondent accounts for the time that has elapsed before the commencement of the

attack :--Sixteen days have clapsed since our troops occupied these heights, and in conjunction with the French strong carts to pieces as if they were toys. He piles proceeded to invest the town as closely as its extent up shot-cases in the ammunition waggons till the would allow them to perform that operation. The public must not be indignant when they are told that "the ship starting till the hold is full." He takes up to this moment not a British or French gun has long pulls and strong pulls at tow ropes till they give replied to the fire of the enemy, and that the Rus- like sewing silk, and he is indefatigable in "rousing" sians have employed the interval in throwing up earthworks, trenches, and batteries, to cover the them down hill till they fall to pieces. Many a heap south side of the town, which have made it almost, if ot shot or shell by the roadside marks the scenes of not altogether, as formidable as the opposite side of such disasters; but Jack's good humor during this the creek on which the town is situated, which have "spree on shore" is inexhaustible, and he comes back gone far to neutralize the advantages we had gained for the massive cargo from the camp with the greatby our masterly flank movement from the Belbek to est willingness when he is told it must be got up ere Balaklava, and which promise to increase very con- nightfall. It is most cheering to meet a set of these siderably the difficulties and dangers of the siege. | jolly fellows "working up a gun to the camp." From The delay has been, I honestly believe, quite unavoid- a distance you hear some rough hearty English choable. Any officer who has been present at great rus borne on the breeze over the hill side. As you operations of this nature will understand what it is approach the strains of an unmistakeable Gosport in the trenches last night. This to 'Jack' is fine for an army to land in narrow and widely-separated fiddle, mingled with the squeaks of a marine fife, rise fun; they work like slaves, and look as fierce as if shot, its heavy guns, mortars, its powder, its gun car-

rendered it quite impossible for us to carry our siege train along with us, as is the wont of armies invading a distance of eight miles, and one must have witnesstion of the length of time requisite to bring it to its 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 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 ground to work upon, and they have found fine beds of clay beneath the first coating of stones and earth, ing 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 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 park and reserve ready for use; but there are many guns landed for which we have no present use, and arge numbers of heavy pieces and quantities of amthe 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 horses fall under the weight, for he cannot understand crazy old vehicles up hill, and running full speed with

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 ar-

" 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 best tools to make any impression on them. The re-sult is that the earth for gabions and for sand-bags them and balls tearing up the sods at their feet, watchtruth that I took of 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

"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-andtwenty 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 killedone of our regiment the 20th, close by me, by a bit of shell on the head—and three men wounded, exclusive of Rotheram, 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 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 munition and ball remain in the town magazines or in 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 scarcaly 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 sield 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 up through the unaccustomed vales of the Crimea. they had been fed upon nothing but Russians for the A cloud of dust on the ascent marks their coming and last month; and such is their spirit, that they actutugging up the monster gun in its cradle with "a ally wanted to use their ship guns, which have been

hours, or until the white flag is hoisted. I think our attack will commence on Monday, and by this fine arrangement of Lord Ragian's much loss of life will be saved to our forces. I fear Alma must have occasioned much mourning in England. Cholera does not now exist among the troops, and we are very healthy. The hand of the Almighty appears to be with us, and we are favored by weather and everything else, which is, of course, all against the doings of the tyrant Czar."

It was a maxim of Vauban's "that precipitation in the conduct of sieges never hastened the fall of a place, often retarded it, and always occasioned unnecessary bloodshed." In one remarkable point this canon certainly failed of its application, when employed, as it often was, in illustration of the sieges conducted by the British during the last war. The fall of the principal Spanish fortresses was undoubtedly; hastened, in point of time, by what may be termed the precipitation of the besiegers; but the axiom is sound, nevertheless, and the success of our operations was only purchased by great risks of failure and a frightful sacrifice of life. As we are now, after so long an interval, once more engaged in enterprises of this terrible description, the reader may find, we think, some instructive matter for reflection in a comparison of accounts between 1812 and

It may, perhaps, create some surprise when we say that our most successful proceedings against the strong places of the Peninsula are universally condemned as imprudent and unscientific. In those days our army was totally deficient both in the personal and material aids for proper prosecution of sieges .-We had no Engineers' department, no specially instructed corps of Sappers and Miners, and no adequate force of artillery. This may seem strange to those who recall the triumphs of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, but it is perfectly true, and it should be remembered that Badajoz itself was not carried until we had been twice, on previous occasions, repulsed from its walls; while at Burgos-a place of little strength or pretensions-we were entirely unsuccessful, and, after more than a month of fruitless operations, retreated in discumsture. To state the case in a few words, we were not unfrequently defeated, and where we succeeded we did so by virtue, not of skill or science, but of dogged courage, and at a cost of human life deplorable in the extreme .-Neither Badajoz nor Ciudad Rodrigo provide us, except as regards personal heroism, with any examples to be followed at Sebastopol.

The trenches were opened before Sebastopol by the British troops on the 10th of Oct., and in the course of a week the fire of the batteries was directed upon the place. At Ciudad Rodrigo the duration of the siege was 12 days, though twice that time had been computed as necessary. At Badajoz ground was first broken on the 17th of March, and the city was stormed on the 6th of April. At St. Sebastian operations were commenced on the 14th of July, and discontinued after an unsuccessful assault on the 25th. The trenches were again occupied on the 24th of August, the town fell on the 31st, and the castle on the 8th of September. It will be seen, therefore, that the shortest period clapsing in these examples between the beginning of operations and the assault is eleven days, and this interval was in each case much shorter than it should have been. It is a maxim of military engineering that, if time and opportunities permit of the process, a fortified town may be that the strongest defences may be penetrated without any recourse to the bayonet at all, or any necessity for a formal assault. The same skill which carries the approaches of the besiegers up to the walls of the place will carry them through it, and the daring of the individual soldier need never be brought litia. into action. Probably lew sieges have ever exemplified these axioms in full perfection, but in the Peninsula they were discarded altogether. The British rack. commander was pressed by time and by circumstances -he had neither the option of delay nor the means at his disposal for thus conducting his operations, and he was thrown for support entirely on the courage and hardihood of his soldiers. The consequence was, that time was paid for in blood, and whereas, according to the doctrines of engineers, the operations ought to have cost us little more than those against Bomarsund, we lost at Ciudad Rodrigo 1,300, and at Badajoz no fewer than 5,000 men and officers killed or wounded, of whom nearly 800 fell dead in the actual assault. At St. Sebastian the loss to the army exceeded 3,000 of whom upwards of 200 were officers.

If such tactics as these were to be adopted at Scbastopol, and if the casualties before that place were to be computed in proportion, the prospect would indeed be terrible, for nothing will strike the reader more forcibly than the comparisons we now subjoin between the means of destruction employed at the two epochs. At Badajoz the siege artillery amounted to 16 24-pounders, 20 18-pounders, and 16 24pound howitzers, which threw into the place during the operations about 32,000 round shot and 1.800 shells. At St. Sebastian we commenced the siege with 20 24-pounders, four 68-pounders, six 18pounders, and 10 howitzers and mortars, which, when found insufficient, were increased by 48 pieces of ordnance sent out expressly from England. The expenditure of ammunition-unusually large-amounted to some 53,000 round shot and 16,000 shells: during a siege of nearly two months' duration. The case of Ciudad Rodrigo deserves particular; attention, since, in comparison with the previous sieges, it is especially noted for "the magnitude of the means employed," the supplies of every nature being "infinitely greater than at either of the other attacks."

the war, in describing the opening of the breaching batteries, records the effect in the following language:-

"Then was beheld a spectacle at once fearful and sublime. The enemy replied to the assailants' fire with more than 50 pieces; the bellowing of eighty lantry, as, after he was struck, he went on to the end large guns shook the ground far and wide; the smoke rested in heavy volumes upon the battlements of the place, or curled in light wreaths about the numerous spires; the shells, hissing through the air, seemed fiery serpents leaping from the darkness; the walls crashed to the stroke of the bullet, and the distant mountains, faintly returning the sound, appeared to moon over the falling city."—Napier's History of the Peninsidar War.

Now, let the reader only picture to himself every feature of this scene ten times magnified, and he will obtain some idea of the probable spectacle at Sebastopol when the batteries of the allies, after so many days of ominous silence, replied all at once to the cannon of the Russians. - Considering the artillery employed, first in the English and then in the French attack, the enormous fortifications of the town, and the armaments of the two fleets, it is not too much to presume that 800, instead of 80 large guns shook the earth with their bellowing, while many of these guns would be three times the calibre of those used in 1812. The British alone, according to the letter of our correspondent, were likely to have 130 pieces of heavy artillery in position by the 16th, and when the batteries were completed their power would probably exceed that of the batteries at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian, all taken together. At the former of these places we only threw into the town 9,515 round shot during the whole siege; at Sebastopol our correspondent calculates that the French and English guns in position, irrespectively of the fleets, would be capable of hurling no less than 23,-600 shot and shells against the enemy's works every day, and, if these shots were weighed as well as counted, the contrast would appear more astounding still. It is only to be hoped that with these prodigious resources at our disposal, and with the perfect command of time and opportunity which the security of our position gives us, we may make science do as far as possible the work of courage, and provide in the capture of Sebastopol as strong a contrast to the Peninsular sieges in economy of life as in the magnitude of material means which national energies have provided.— Times.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Messrs. Canty, Clarke, and Doyle, have just started for the seat of war, having received the necessary faculties from the Archbishop, making nine or ten Priests who have now been sent out.

NURSES FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED .- It is said that there are now upwards of 20 ladies belonging to religious orders in various parts of Ireland assembled in Dublin preparatory to departure on their mission to the seat of war. Among them are two sisters of Mr. G. O. Higgins, one of the members for Mayo.

Accounts from Cork, dated Saturday, say-"The barracks here are at present somewhat crowded, caused by the draughts from several regiments which have taken up their quarters in it, previous, it is be-lieved, to embarcation for the seat of war. Draughts of the 39th (Dorsetshire), 14th (Buckinghamshire) and 3rd Buffs, expect to receive orders of embarcation, to reinforce their several regiments. The 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment, serving at Hong-kong, will, it is believed, be reinforced by a draught taken by the instrumentality of science alone, and from this garrison. The public spirit in favor of the present war is such that the vast majority of recruits insist on joining regiments in active service, comparatively few being ready to serve in the regiments which are not at the seat of war."

> An order was on Saturday received by the Earl of Clare for the enrolment of the County Limerick Mi-

> have arrived in Cork, and are quartered in the bar-

The Marquis of Clanricarde, Colonel of the Galway Militia, has been on a visit in the neighborhood of Galway during this last week. Report says that the object of his Lordship's visit to the City of the Tribes has been to ascertain what prospects there were of raising the Galway militia to the extent named in the order of the Privy Council-that is to say, 1,480 men; and rumor also has it that all the information he could collect was of a very discouraging character. We cannot positively pledge ourselves to the accuracy of these rumors, but we have no reason to doubt their authenticity. Neither do we feel any surprise that it should be so. The policy of the English Government has been to neglect and to exterminate the Irish race, And now England wants an Irish malitia to recruit her armies from, and to reconstruct an English garrison in their own land. She may put forthall her inducements, but they will amount to nothing. She may call spirits from the vasty deep, but they won't come; and thus her mischievous policy recoils upon herself. The Irish people were denied the right of bearing arms that belongs to the population of every free country, yet, when there is occasion for their services in a military capacity, they are expected to shoulder a musket strap on a knapsack, and perform the "goose step," at the bidding of any martinet who may be sent to drill them. For that, however, the day is gone by .-Persecution, injustice, and religious intolerance have done their work, and that portion of the Irish peasantry who still cling to their native land, have no fancy for 'sojering.' When a militia was last raised in Ireland Galway made up its complement of 1,000 men, 500 of whom volunteered into the line, and their places continued to be filled up so as to keep up the numeri-We take leave to doubt it very much."-Galway pa-PATRIOTIC FUND .- The county of Kerry meeting

was held on Saturday in the Court-house of Tralee,

and four 18-pounders, and the eloquent historian of read the following brief letter from the Earl of Lis-

"I am happy to tell you that Ennismore was doing well when I last heard from him, under date of the 4th inst., he had a narrow escape of losing his leg, as the ball which passed through it grazed the bone. Thear that he has obtained much credit for his galusing his sword as a support, and was not exhausted until after the intrenchments were taken and the enemy put to flight. With kind regards to Mrs. Herbert, believe me, yours very truly,

"LISTOWEL.

"H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., &c."
The reading of this portion of Lord Listowel's letter elicited tremendous cheers.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, "coadjutor" Bishop of Kerry, having been called upon by Mr. Herbert to second the first resolution, in the course of his speech, said,—"We are threatened with the loss of our peace and civilisation, as well as the destruction of our liberty, by the fron desputism of the ruler of the Russias. (Loud cheers.) Our soldiers have gone forth to meet the peril; they have gone forth prepared to die to secure for us the blessings of peace, education, and civilisation. (Cheers.) We must give honor to the brave. We must give honor to those men bearing lordly names who, laying aside their jewelled coronets and the splendors of their princely homes, have gone to lead our battalions. (Great cheering.) We must give honor to those young gentlemen-many of them the children of our own town and county-who, giving up the pleasures and enjoyments of youth, have gone orth to meet death by pestilence in the plains of Vaina, under the leaden hail which showers from the heights of Alma, or in a still more momentous battle field, attacking that formidable fortress in which the Russian despot has deemed himself secure. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) We must give honor, too, and more than honor, to the poor private, (loud cheers) the man without whom the battle could not be won (loud cheers) the man who has left behind him what s dearest to man-left both the wife of his heart? effection and the little children that tottered round his knee-we must give him more than honor-we must gim reward. (Cheers.) I am sure that, while there beats a noble feeling in the breast of an Irishman. the woman or child who bears the name of a soldier who has fallen before Sebastopol will not be forgotten by us." (Loud and continued cheers.)

The other speakers were Sir William Godfrey, Mr. James O'Connell (brother of the late "Liberator") the Rev. Dr. Rowan (Protestant clergyman), &c. A subscription list having been opened, in less than 20 minutes a sum exceeding £300 was realised.

The citizens of Limerick met on Thursday to respond, in the words of one of the resolutions, to the appeal to the patriotism of the nation to provide for the families of the brave soldiers who have fallen in the service of their Queen and country. The attendance was numerous and influential, and included the Earl of Clare and the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan. Measures are in progress for meetings in the counties of Armagh, Westmeath, Sligo, and Queen's County, in addition to which the Earl of Portarlington and the local magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabi-tants of Portaclington and its vicinity, to be held in the Tholsel on Saturday .- King's Co. Paper.

The praises of the Times for the great victory of the Alma are for "the British army," and in that army it speaks of none other than "the Englishman" as "having climbed the heights of the Alma"-of "the Englishman" defying death-of "the Englishman" driving the enemy from the positions occupied; and yet, when we come to look at the list of "killed and wounded," we perceive that though "the Englishman" is said alone to have won the victory, it was because there were amongst the killed and wounded not only "the Englishman," but also "the Irishman." Upon the field of battle-and after the victory has been won-the Times cannot recognise an Irishman whose valor is to be recorded. Even Wellington was called by the Times an " Englishman" !! In the Times we never hear of an "Irishman" but in the police reports .- Catholic Telegraph.

THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—The riband vacant by the death of Lord Ormonde, has, it appears, been offered to the Marquis of Londonderry and declined. The Northern Whig, which makes this announcement, " is not aware of the reasons which induced his Lordship to refuse this distinguished honor," and truly Five hundred more of the Somersetshire Militia adds that it could not have been conferred upon a more popular Irish nobleman."

NEW WORK BY HOGAN.-Our gifted countryman Hogan is at present engaged on a group for the Paris exhibition, which, even in its rough state, has excited the warmest encomiums of the most competent judges. He has just completed a "Dead Christ," for the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of Newfoundland, which is to be placed in the Cathedral Church of St. John's, It is a most chaste and beautiful piece of work, and it is only right to say that in his dealings with Dr. Mullock, the artist bears testimony to the handsome and liberal spirit in which he was treated by the Prelate. ∠Limerick Reporter.

CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION. -As long since announced, Mr. Sergeant O'Brien was elected on Saturday without the semblance of opposition; his proposer was Mr. John White, J. P., of Belmont; and the nomination was seconded by the Rev. John Brahan.— As a devoted son of the Catholic Church, the new member, in returning thanks to the electors, gave expression to his feelings on a most tender point in the following terms:—"I regret that, after a wise and liberal policy had removed from the statute-book those oppressive laws, dictated by the bigotry of former ages; it should again be necessary to appeal to our re-ligious feelings for the protection of our faith. (Cheering.) We cannot, however, be insensible to the position in which we are now placed, to the attacks which have been made, and will be repeated against us .-"Hear hear,' and cheers.) In a country, the great majority of whose population profess the Catholic religion, where the Established Church is so richly endowed, what can be more just or equitable than that the Catholics of Ireland, who contribute to support the State, should get from the funds to which they contribute an adequate provision for the maintenance of their clergy? For many years a small allowance had been made—given with a sparing hand, and accompanied with angry and offensive discussions. (Hear.) At length Sir Robert Peel, inflhenced by a sense of policy, of justice, increased the grant, and placed it on a more satisfactory and permanent footing. And and was most numerously and influentially attended on a more satisfactory and permanent footing. And by all classes. Mr. H. A. Herbert, M.P., Lieutenant yet this arrangement is now sought to be rescinded, of the county, presided, and in the course of an effec-

in seeking to deprive us of this measure of justice.-(Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') Can we either be unmindful of the measures threatened against our convents? (Cheers.) For the last two sessions of Parliament the inmates of those establishments, endeared to us not merely by the ties of kindred, but by our grateful sense of the incalculable benefit they confer, have been made the object of an unjust and ungenerous attack. (Cheers.) Under the special pretext of protecting personal liberty, which is not violated, and of which the Catholic laity are the natural protectors, (cheers), efforts have been made to destroy the privacy and interfere with the effectual working of those institutions. I will not repeat the calumnies which have been put forward to justify this aggression .-(Hear.) It is impossible that the liberal and intelligent Protestants of the country, many of whom have seen these establishments and contributed to their support, can credit the assertions or sympathise with the motives of the authors of such measures."

PROTESTANT CHARITY .- Some strictures which appeared in a recent letter from the Venerable Archdeacon Fitzgerald, P.P., Rathkeale, on the dietary of paupers in the workhouses, having excited the wrath of certain poor law guardians, the very Rev. gentleman has published in the Limerick Chronicle another remarkable letter on the same subject. After some introductory remarks he writes as follows :--"I believe that if ever any ray of human mercy

shall penetrate the dreary gloom of the workhouses of

this county, it will be the result of a pressure ab extra

from the commissioners or from the public. I am persuaded that a thousand witnesses, backed by the unanimous opinion of the Royal College of Surgeons, and confirmed by the practice and experience of ten unions, will not convince any person of ordinary understanding and experience that a sturdy pauper boy of fourteen years and ten months, or a girl verging on womanhood, and within a month of her fifteenth birthday, will be treated to a health-sustaining, growthdeveloping, and life-prolonging supper in the New-castle Workhouse. There the supper consists, for boys and girls of that age, through the year round, of pump-water-not measured as they there measure other refreshments, by ounces—but given liberally in full and free abundance, and no stint. Let it not be understood, however, that the supper is wholly composed of 'water from the rill,' alias the pump. The sparkling draught is for the purpose of washing down a modicum of bread made from the sixty-fourth part of a stone of Egyptian meal. This quantity of man at the present high price, costs the moderate sum of one farthing! and I have seen that weight of meal conveniently stowed away, about two days since, in a pewter naggin measure! This rather homopathic supper is quite in conformity with what my respected monitors call the principle of the poor law; this may be the name they call it on high Olympus, but down here on earth it looks very like a supper got up on the purest principles of starvation. But, then, you will say this supper has been preceded by an ample dinner-no doubt of it. The 'rich repast' called a dinner in the Newcastle Workhouse consists, for boys and girls verging on fifteen, (technically tenned class lour), of double the supper! that is, two naggin measures of meal made into bread and purchased at the cost of one half-penny sterling! To this solid portion of the dinner there is added three naggins of sour milk, purchased at the rate of about two pence half-penny the gallon. The breakfast is six-sevenths of the dinner, or six ounces of meal, made into an overgrown and watery mass of stirabout; so that the solid food allowed to a stordy boy of fourteen, or a girl verying on fifteen, for every day of the 365, consists of sixteen ounces and a half of farina divided into three meals, and purchased at the cost of one penny and half a faithing or thereabouts. Can it be that the exofficio guardians of the union of Newcastle are aware of the barbaious forture and deadly harm thus visited on helpless boyhood and girlhood, under the high sanction of their names? Every one knows that a boy of fourteen, employed as a cow-boy, would require at least three times the food of a Newcastle dietary, and that a girl of fourteen, bound apprentice to a dress maker, would require, at the very least, twice the quantity allowed under this penny-a-day experiment. Every one must perceive the dreadful effects that must follow from limiting the food of the young to half, or one-third of what nature requires; the springs of life are dried up and vitiated; the vital powers are sapped, enfeebled, and deadened, hence shrivelled, dwarfed, enfeebled frames; hence stunted growth, scrolula, and, above all, ophthalmia, unknown except in workhouses. The Newcastle list of ex-officio guardians comprises three peers, one baronet, one member of Parliament, and twenty-one other deputy-lientenants, justices, and other gentlemen. One of my objects in writing this letter is, that if you are so good as to give it insertion it will fall under the notice of every one of those high functionaries. I cannot believe that persons of their high consideration are capable of adopting the ideas and sentiments of English parish nurses, or English workhouse beadles. I cannot bring myself to believe that noblemen and gentlemen will emulate the Mrs. Brownrigg, whose name George Canning rescued from oblivion. I cannot imagine that men of rank and station will continue to inflict on young boys and grown girls the sickening and emaciating torture of unceasing hunger. All those who visited the exhibition of last year, will never forget the harrowing pioture of the unhappy boy king, suffering under the brutal treatment of his ex-officio guardian, for such, in effect, Simon was, and yet I think that one might safely make affidavit that even Simon never stinted his victim to an allowance of daily food so slender as that laid down in the Newcastle dietary? Mr. Editor, it is a miserable thing to see paupers of all ages swallowing their stinted meal of half or one-third of what they could eat, in sullen silence, and then retiring almost as hungry as when they entered. It is surely not poor relief but human torture to doom to unceasing hunger—hunger never fully appeased—a helpless old man or some unhappy orphan boy or girl, whose crime is only unavoidable destitution? Tor-ture is not allowed to be inflicted even by doom of the judges of the land, and what authority from God or man have guardians to inflict so dreadful a punishment? Give the pauper the cheapest food pessible to be obtained—give him potatoes and salt—give him bread made of rye, of bran, of sawdust, sile possible, but give him, oh give him what nature demands, what the beasts of the field seek and obtain—a bellyfull. Even once in the day a bellyfull, shame—ful to say, was never yet given in a county Limerick workhouse outside the hospital, or infirm ward, avent perbase of the county of the c except, perhaps, on a Cristmas Day. Where is the These means were represented by 34 24-pounders live address, in reference to the objects of the meeting, in its adoption are now joined with our opponents humanity and the manly feeling—the chivalry, if E

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

thus starves old men, helpless matrons and widows, young boys, and even young girls. Hunger, hunger, unceasing hunger, is the hard lot of the workhouse pauper, and so I fear it will be to the end of the chapter. - I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant. "MICHAEL FITZGERALD, P.P."

LETTER OF JOHN MARTIN-PARIS, OCTOBER 24rii, 1854.—My dear Dr. Gray,—You have learned that what is called a "conditional pardon?" in favor of Messrs. O'Brien, O'Doherty, and myself arrived in Van Diemen's Land, in July, and that my two friends and I were thereby released from captivity, and were permitted by the British Government to go into simple banishment; and you have, perhaps, learned that I the enormous supplies known to be ready to pour in. reached France more than three weeks ago. I have no inclination to trouble the public with anything concorning myself alone; but there are some facts concorning the Irish State convicts of 1848 which, perhaps, as the first of them that has approached so near home, I ought to publish, and therefore request that you will oblige me by inserting this letter in the Freeman. Our release from captivity took place in this way :- A notice appeared in the Van Dieman's Land government Gazetie, to the effect that the English Government had granted a pardon to William Smith O'Brien, John Martin, and Kevin Izod O'Doherty, available everywhere except in Great Britain and Ireland. No official communications on the subject was made to us personally. The form of application required from the real criminals (expressing contrition, promising amendment, &c.) was dispensed with in our case. We had no promise or declaration to make, no form to go through, and nothing whatever to do in the matter, except, (as it were) to walk out of prison, our keepers having opened the gates for us. Of course, none of us had solicited the "pardon," directly or indirectly. For myself, I wish hereby to offer my thanks to

such of my countrymen as may have shown a kindly interest in my fate, either by desiring my liberation or in any other way. But the main object of this letter is to remind the people of Ireland and the generous portion of the British people, that there are still eight state prisoners in Van Diemen's Land, besides four in Bermuda, or some other British penal station. My friend Mr. W. P. Dowling was transported (for life) from England for practices in which he was engaged as an Irish nationalist. John Walsh, Edwin Tobin, James Lyons, Richard Bryan, Thos. Donovan, Thos. Wall, James Casey, John Donohoe, Luke Lennan, J. Crotty, Matthew Joy, and John Lennan, were transported from Ireland for the attack upon Portlaw Police Barrack in 1849. The seven mon first named are in Van Diemen's Land; the next four were left in Bermuda, when the seven were carried thence to Van Diemen's Land; John Lennan died at Spike Island. The attack upon Portlaw Police Barrack was made (I believe) in pursuance of a conspiracy for a general insurrection. The conspiracy was entered into at a ditions have been made to the medical and commistime when the Irish people were disarmed, their country occupied by an unusually large British army and police force, and ports threatened by British ships of war—the habeas corpus act suspended, and the crime and outrage act the law; when men whose national sentiments were those of three-fourths of the Irish population were, for sake of those national sentiments, under sentence of death or transportation, and the British governor imprisoned Irish men and women at his discretion; when the hundreds of poorhouses were crammed and reeking with half-starved plague-stricken wretches, once hish farmers or laborers; when the youth, strength, spirit of Ireland thronged the scaports, flying in despair anywhither from the desolation of their country; in short, during the worst time of the Irish famine. If partial sympathy, or respect for our motives, or generous pity, has induced any person in Ireland, or in Great Britain, to desire the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his comrades, surely there are the same and stronger considerations for desiring the "pardon" of those trishmen who are yet suffering all the penalties of their patriotism. I am confident that the Freeman will gladly exert its influence in favor of the men I have named; and the Nation, and many other Irish journals, even such as al ways opposed "Repeal of the Union," will gladly join in so good a cause. For myself, though I would think it silly to have remained in captivity when my keepers threw open my prison gates, I do feel ashamed to enjoy any this side of the Channel will show how cordially the relaxation of my penal sentence while those poor people concur in the benevolent object of the comthem as deserving of smypat spect, and much more of generous pity, still waste their lives in convict exile, pining for home or for freedom, but torgetten or unregarded by countrymen and foes. Assuring you that I have never forgotten the gentlemanlike and kindly consideration with which you have always treated me, and heartily wishing you health and prosperity, I remain, dear Dr. Gray, JOHN MARTIN. sincerely yours,

THE "GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY" EXEMPLIFIED .-Cork assizes, adjourned from last summer, closed only on Thursday last, after devoting no less than 14 days to the hearing of a case, "Godfrey v. Cross," which ended in the jury separating without agreeing to a rerdict. A "case" which has thus occupied so much valuable public time, and in which one would suppose some vast interest must be at stake, deserves a passing notice, and here is its history briefly summed up by the Southern Reporter :-

"This grand piece of litigation, after occupying no inconsiderable part of the ordinary assize period was eventually the cause of an adjournment, for the special purposes of allowing it the full time, which its importance demanded, and occupied, altogether, fourteen sitting days of the Court. For that length of time the Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Exchequer, twelve respectable citizens acting as jurors, counsel, attorneys, witnesses, police, and others,—in all perhaps 40 or 50 persons,—whose days were more or less precious to them, were occupied in what has proved the fruitless attempt to decide whether one brother-in-law or another-Mr. Cross or Mr. Godfrey-had the right to a stream of water, valued at about £50. The litigant parties, it is estimated, will, between them, have to pay about 16 time that sum for the costs of this aborlive suit; and whichever of them has the equity of the case at his side will have to console himself with the reflection, versified for the comfort of such persons,

"" Sure he has had plenty of law!"

After 13 days' attention to the badgering of witnesses and wrangling of counsel, and a further day occupied by the learned judge, from morn to "drizzly," if not

 $V_{i}(x) = \sqrt{2} x$

could have produced any pleasurable emotion in the circumstances, that whenever any of them chose to enjoy the gratification of a lawsuit he could enforce a like waste of time on the part of a dozen of his fellowcitizens for his amusemeni."

STATE OF TRADE. - The Dublin reports for the last week are rather better than they have been of fate.-The produce and share markets bear an improved aspect, and prices have been well maintained. With regard to the state of the corn-market, it is held to be impossible that the recent unnatural advance, as being more or less ficticious, can be kept up in the face of

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday, 29th ult., in all the Catholic chapels in the "diocess of Westminster" a pastoral letter of Cardinal Wiseman was read, and a subscription made in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the war. At the Moorfields Chapel the Cardidal himself officiated, and the church was filled to excess, the centre aisle being chiefly occupied by soldiers, both officers and men. The pastoral letter, after calling upon all the faithful to return thanks to God for the present plentiful harvest, alluded to the abatement of the pestilence—the cholera which had lately made such ravages in this country, and added that, while they had to thank God for two great blessings-the plentiful harvest and the abatement of pestilence-still it should be borne in mind that this country had just entered upon a great war; and in this respect they had cause to be thankful, for so far the arms of our gracions Queen had been victorious. But, while the country had cause for rejoicing, still the casualties of war gave cause for sorrowing to many. The Battle of the Alma was not gained without a great sacrifice of life Many of the brave fellows who fell in defence of their country had left widows and orphans to bewail their loss-in aid of these it was hoped that the Catholic population would not be backward in contributing. Immediately after the reading of this pastoral letter a collection was made in each of the chapels. The amount at the above church proved the liberality of the congregation. A similar appeal will be made by the various Catholic bishops throughout the country .- Times.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY IN THE EAST-RECRUITING .- The reinforcements sent out to the army in the East this week, and to be completed in the week to come, amount to 4,000 men. These are to make up for the casualties of the campaign, and are calculated to bring up our effective contingent of the army to the original number sent out, namely, 30,000 infantry, with the usual accompanying force of cavalry and artillery, and commissariat, &c. Indeed, to render the army still more effective than usual, large adsariat, and also the artillery, which even in the field -without including the siege guns and the guns landed from the ships-is of more than ordinary efficiency and power. Two regiments of the line, the 57th and 46th, have by this time joined, to make up Sir G. Catheart's division to its proper strength in the field. Without being too much disposed to take a gloomy view of the subject, it is impossible to deny that great casualties must have taken place in an army of little more than 30,000 from war and pestilence, to require to be recruited by 4,000 men to fill up the deficiencies caused in the ranks. So it is, however .- London Ob-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BALTIC.—The Daily News says the War-Office has ordered one hundred new gunboats, with heavy guns in each, and forty floating batteries with seventy guns in each—total, 2,800—to be ready in the spring for Cronstadt. The French have agreed to send a large force.

By the accounts which reach us from all parts of the country, the agreeable fact is apparent, that the movement towards the promotion of the Patriotic Fund has met with the unanimous sympathy of all classes and creeds in Ireland. From Cork to Derry there is but one feeling upon the subject; and, from the alacrity with which the Royal appeal has been responded to. there is but one little doubt that the contribution from nission. - Times.

NURSES FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED, - Lady Maria Forrester, daughter of Lord Roden, has offered the government, either to go with, or to send out trained nurses to the East to attend upon the sick and wounded soldiers. Her services, however, have not been accepted.

Our Anglican cotemporary, the Guardian, insinuates a comparison between nuns and nurses as follows:—"We send nurses—'Miss Nightingale from the Ladies' Hospital' and her subordinates-the French have already on the spot their Sisters of Charity. It is not the name that signifies, but the absence or presence of a regular organisation, ready to hand, governed by religious principles and founded on a religious profession. Many people now see, who never acknowledged it before, that there may be some use after all in such bodies of women, dedicated, as soldiers or commissioners are to their several duties, to this way of serving God—ready to be employed anyhow and anywhere—to be sent (as sent they are) to do women's work in Africa, China, or the South Seas; to tend soldiers in the East, or convicts at Cayenne to the hospital, the palace, or the cellar. For great occasions, it is said, they are certainly useful. No. their true usefulness consists in their being available for all manner of small occasions. Miss Nightingale is an excellent person for the purpose, and doubtless she has good nurses and pions women among her staff but they are hastily collected for a sudden emergency unknown in great measure to each other and to her and we cannot see them depart with the same perfect confidence with which a Frenchman would a draft of that well known class whose great white caps and placid faces are such familiar objects to him in every hospital and sick-room."

L'ENTENTE CORDIALE. - Of all the vicissitudes which time has brought about none is more remarbable than that which was exemplified the day before yesterday on the Terrace at Windsor Castle. If there was a spot in the kingdom consecrated to the traditions, or, we may say, to the prejudices of a past generation, it was this. On this Terrace King George III. took his papers, and periodicals of every kind, we find a total by the learned judge, from morn to 'drizzly,' if not habitual walk during a period at which the affairs of of 26,418,620, leaving a balance on the side of evil dewy,' eve, in the endeavor to elucidate what had the whole world took their color from the antagonism of, alas! 4,443,380.' This statement refers, it is true, been ingeniously and beautifully obscured, they found of France and England. There that venerable Mon- to Great Britain; but who can say how soon the stream themselves at last in the satisfactory position of being | arch listened to the music of militia bands, or looked of pollution may find its way into this country, the

may so call it, of the great and highborn gone to, who able to come to no decision, and separated to return to down into the Park below upon musters of yeomanry their homes with the solacing idea the only one that and volunteers; all inflamed with an intense spirit of loyalty and with what in those days was an identical sentiment-a martial animosity against France, Frenchmen, French soldiers, and the name of Napoleon Bonaparte. What was the scene on Sunday afternoon? There were the Castle, the Terrace, the Town, and the Slopes. There was the Sovereign of England, with the Royal Family. There were the band and the music, and every other accompaniment of the traditional scene. There were soldiers in the garden and officers on the Broad Walk. But who were these soldiers? They were the soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon, who, arrayed in the costume of the Empire, had come with their band to play at Windsor Castle for the gratification of the British Queen!-What would have been thought 50 years ago if any one had prophecied the occurrence of such an event? There is really scarcely anything more extraordinary in the legendary predictions of Mother Shipton of Merlin .- Times.

Whilst numbers of our people are collecting lint and bandages, and making contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the brave soldiers in the East, whether Cetholic or Protestant, the patriotic Protestants of Exeter are making preparations on an extensive scale, in procuring tar-barrels and explosive materials, in order to celebrate the feast or faggots in an extraordinary manner, and thereby insult the feelings, not only of their feltow-countrymen, but also of our illustrious allies .- Glasgow Free Press.

The government, it is said, have determined upon sending out another Arctic expedition. They have been in communication with Dr. Rae, and that gentleman has prepared a report as to the best mode of carrying into effect two overland expeditions, the one for the purpose of searching for and aiding Captain Collinson's ship the Enterprise, and the other to make further inquiry into the fate of and securing, if possible, some documents from Sir John Franklin's party, the traces of which were discovered last year. general outline of Dr. Rae's recommendation is, that an expedition in two divisions shall assemble at Athabasea Lake, and be equipped ready for starting in June, 1855; that one division shall go down the Black River, to follow up the traces of Sir John Franklin's party to the westward, and the divisions down the Mackenzie River; to follow up the traces of the Enterprise to the eastward; and that these parties shall retire to the Slave Lake and the Bear Lake respectively to winter in 1855 56, when depots of provisions should be sent to meet them, and return home in 1856. Dr Rae does not consider it necessary that the last-named divisions should consist of more than two boats and 12 men (including an E-quimaux interpreter), commanded by two officers, one of whom shall be a clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company. The other division should consist of the same number of men and officers, and in consequence of the land and ice portage, two light cances instead of boats.

CALUMNIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CATHOLIC PRIEST. -We learn from the Preston papers that on Wednesday week the county petty sessions were occupied four hours in the investigation of a case which brought out Protestant malignity in a painful manner. We need only mention that it was a false accusation of disgusting conduct brought against the Rev. Joseph Bond, of St. Walburge's. After a protracted hearing, the unanimous decision of the bench fully exonerated the Reverend gentleman from the serious charges brought against him, the presiding magistrate stating that they dismissed the case on account of the contradictions in the evidence, and the numerous improbabilities attaching to the charges made.

Municipal Affairs of Preston .- It will scarcely be believed by persons residing at a distance that the entrance to our corporation domain, like Eden of old, above the oaths administered in the Court A. M. Gage, is protected by a flaming sword—the sword of true another witness testified that he had belonged to the Protestantism. Let a Catholic attempt to approach, and that sword is unsheathed with a vengeance.-"Have you got a candidate for such a ward?" we heard one person ask another this week; "there is Mr. — would be just the man for you." "Bul, don't you know," was the reply, "that he is a Catholic? If we were to put him forward, there would be a regular 'No-Popery' cry raised, and he would be beaten out of the field." If we had not seen this more than once, and that not very long ago, we certainly could not have believed it. Catholics pay all the taxes same as others, join in defending their country, are peaceable and loyal, and quite as obedient to the laws as Protestants, and yet, because they are consciencious enough to follow their own convictions in religion-a matter betwixt God and their own conscience—such has been the persecution in this borough that we cannot say there is a single Catholic amongst the forty-eight members of the conneil, although, to speak under the mark, there are 20,000 inhabitants of Preston connected with that body, and among them gentlemen of wealth, talent, and aptitude for business. If this system of persecu-tion is to continue; if civil disabilities are to be imposed upon the Catholic for his religious belief, the least that their persecutors can do is to exempt them from the payment of taxes, in the dispensing of which they are forbidden to have any voice.-Preston Guardian.

"Coming Events cast their Shadows Before." Until the time of their victorious gathering on the clorious heights of Alma, the last occasion when the French and British armies met each other on the field of battle was on the plains of Waterloo, at a spot proplietically called "La Belle Alliance."

It is estimated that property to the amount of £200, 000 was destroyed by the fire which took place in Liverpool last week .- English Paper.

It is generally conceded now by those who have made it their business to investigate the subject of national education and its results, that purely secular teaching will neither purify nor exalt the national mind. Some curious and startling facts are given by the writer of a book called 'The Power of the Press. The influence of the Press depends on secular knowledge—the evil which it may so extensively propagate can only be counteracted by religious teaching. In Great Britain there circulate annually 11,702,000 copies of 'absolutely vicious' newspapers. 'Infidel and polluting publications' have a yearly circulation of 10,400,000; periodicals of the 'worst class,' 520,000.
'Adding together,' proceeds this writer, 'the annual issues of Bibles, Testaments, religious tracts, news-

mind of whose youth has been so industriously secularised by the efforts of our paternal government? It is 'righteousness which exalteth a nation'-it is vice which degrades it. There is but one safeguard against the evil, and but one security for the good—in the tenching of the sublime truths of God's Holy Word. Daily Express.

SHABBY DECEPTION - In Wales and many districts of the United Kingdom, one coffin or shell serves for the whole parish poor, it being provided with a false bottom. The coffin is lowered into the grave: the bolts are drawn when the mourners have quitted the church-yard: the venerable coffin is drawn up again, and the corpse is then covered with earth, as though it was the carcase of a brute.— The Builder.

UNITED STATES.

The number of Catholics in the city of New York alone is, according to last year's computation, less or more, over 200,000. Besides German and French churches, there are about twenty parish churches in the city limits, in which English is the language spoken.— N.Y. Freeman.

Mr. Soule, American Minister to Madrid, having sought to revolutionise the received principle of diplomatic intercourse in Europe, has received a personal rebuff from the French government by a refusal of leave to enter that country. Our government will, of course, leave Mr. Soule to settle his personal affronts in his own way, without interference in his behalf .-

A New York writer in one of the morning papers states that there were no less than nine sermons advertised to be preached in that city on last Sabbath, in reference to the then coming State election; and among the speakers at a political meeting held in New York last week, we notice the names of two city pastors. —Philadelphia Presbyterian.

The city of Williamsburgh has this week been nined, in the category of outrage, with Newark and Ellsworth. We have there seen bands of infuriated men repeatedly assaulting a Christian Church, leaving perforce its shell standing, to testify to their hatred, and the laws' abuse. The commonness of this crime of sacrilege is one of the worst symptoms of our state. If half a dozen rowdies got into a brawl, the cry of the gathering crowd is, "down with the church!" It is not against the particular offenders or offence that the multitude is so ready to rush, but against the general institution. The most odious sign to their eyes is that sign of the Cross, considered in all Christian lands the most sacred. Not since Pagan times has so mad a hatred of the final instrument of the Atonement, been exhibited in any quarter of the World, as in this America. The last generation with whom it was held infamous, were those whose threats were hourse with the cry,-"the Christians to the Lions!" N. Y. Freeman.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN COURT.-In a rape case before the Common Pleas at Lowell, Mass, last week, criminal term, Justice Bishop, presiding, B. F. Butler, asked H. C. Snow, of Groton, a witness on the stand if he belonged to the secret society of Know-Nothings. At first Snow denied that he did, but finally, after consolting counsel, answered in the affirmative; and a long cross examination elicited further answers. He had been a member of the society four or five months. Upon joining it he took an oath, "So help me God." There are two degrees in the society. Had seen at the meetings Dr. Norman Smith and Deacon John Pingree, two other witnesses in the case. Refused to tell the form of initiation, because it might criminate him and expose him to punishmant from the society. Judge Bishop said it was a startling revelation that men took secret oaths, which they regarded as secret order, but left it three months since Dr. Smith, above mentioned, admitted that he belonged to the Know-Nothing society, and that itexercised a political andreligious influence; a Roman Catholic cannot be admitted, although an American born citizen, nor a Protestant if his wife be a Catholic. Could not tell the form of initiation, because it would expose him to punishment; and for the same reason could not toll what office he held in the lodge at Groton.

THE SLAVE-TRADE-AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.-In the United States Circuit Court sitting in this City, one aplain James Smilli has been convicted of having been engaged in the Slave-trade between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. The sentence of the law, which is death, was suspended in order that his counsel might take the necessary steps to move for a new trial .- N. Y. Times.

It is contemplated to tunnel the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky, and Jeffersonville, Ind, at a cost of \$1,200 .-000, the whole to be raised by a cash subscription, no part payable till the whole amount is subscribed.

There has been at Menasha, and is now at Oshkosh. Wisconsin, a floating pottery, with a lathe turned by bears. They are contented looking animals, and do not seem to dislike the occupation. That is, indeed, making the wild beasts subservient to man's pur-

A good Deacon, at a conference meeting in the town of D-, about thirty miles north of Boston, addressed his auditors one Sabbath evening as follows: "My friends, there is a new doctrine going about now-a-days. We are told that all mankind will go now-a-days. to Heaven. But, my brethren and sisters, we hope for better things."

The N. Y. Tribune thinks that "over-trading" is swindling. A very good definition of the term.

We have to record another fearful disaster at sea; the loss of the New Era from Bremen to New York with about 380 passengers. The ship managed to go on shore in a thick fog, and with a heavy sea running. As usual the noble captain and gallant crew saved their own lives; but left the passengers—the women and children to perish.

The Millerite delusion is again spreading in many. parts of the country. It is astonishing that the repeated explosions of this humbug, this miserable disappointment of its believers, and the impoverishment of many of them by their own acts of insane folly, in giving away their goods, wares and merchandise, should not have operated as a check upon any further manifestations. But it seems that the population of our country has become of so peculiar a cast, that, no delusion is so silly as not to have followers. True, these noor neople injure no one but themselves; yet their follies are a sad reflection upon our boasted intelligence, education, natural shrewdness, and decided. porgress towards society refinement.— Troy Whig.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

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Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the steamer Canadian gives a definite form to the rumors which reached us last week from the Crimea. The report of an attack by a corps of about 30,000 Russians on the right fiank of the Allies, is confirmed, as is also the discomfiture of the Turks, and the capture of three redoubts .--Reinforcements, however, rapidly arrived on the scene of action, and the Russians were repulsed with great slaughter-as was also a sally of about 8,000 men from Sebastopol. In the meantime the siege has been progressing favorably. The attack on the sea side had resulted in the silencing of the guns of the Quarantine Fort, and of several other powerful batter-The loss on board the fleet was great. Of the English-killed and wounded, 328-of the French-216. The ships engaged were much cut up in their hulls and spars. The bombardment from the land side has been very effective; the city was on fire in several places, and most of the buildings were a heap of ruins. The Russian vessels in port had sought shelter from the storm, by creeping close in under the walls, but would soon be accounted for satisfactorily. The speedy fall of Sebastopol is announced as certain; the defences are spoken of as destroyed, and the fire of the besiegers is so close and hot that it is impossible for an enemy to show himself without being picked off. The practise of the French riflemen is described as exceedingly beautiful. Cholera, we regret to say was making great ravages, and the reinforcements on their way will not arrive before they are needed.

The Canada, from Liverpool of the 11th instant,

brings the following:--

"Latest from the seat of war reports Sebastopol not yet taken. The stege progressing slowly but surely. "Reliable accounts of the engagement at Balaklava, on the 25th Oct., have been received. It was a more serious affair and far more disastrous to the English forces than at first supposed.

"Lord Palmerston had left London for Paris on a

secret political message."

of importance. The attitude of Russia towards Austria is daily becoming more menacing, and war is ers. They cannot yet have forgotten how, last year looked upon as inevitable. The French Emperor has accorded permission to M. Soule to pass through vazzi riots at Chalmer's church was to take place be-France, and thus we suppose the quarrel of the diplomatists is likely to be soldered up.

republicans. Revolution is pronounced impracticable in Paris, and hopeless in Austria: even, in Hungary, the only feeling towards Kossuth is one of contempt for a blathering coward—a ready speaker, but a poor fighter. Italy is declared to be sick of Mazzini-ism,

The following appeal to the Catholics of Montreal from their beloved Pastor will not, we are convinced, he made in vain. Numerous as are the calls upon their charity, always have they been cheerfully responded to; and to-day, that our venerable Bishop comes before us, and implores our help to enable him to repair the disasters of the great fire of 1852-to build up the Cathedral, or Mother church of the Diocese, and to provide a fitting abode for himself and body of clergy—we are sure that the Catholics of Montreal will not belie their old reputation, and will show by their zeal in forwarding the good work that, not without good cause, has their City been styled the Rome of North America. In this confident hope then we publish the following notice to the Faithful of Montreal:-

"His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal—who has lately left his Episcopal City for Rome, whither he has been summoned to take part, as the Representant of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, in the venerable assembly of Bishops convoked by our Holy Father the Pope, to meet at the end of this month in the Capital of the Christian world—having found himself obliged to abandon his intention of calling personally at the doors of the houses of all the Catholics of Montreal, to take up with his own hands their contributions towards the rebuilding of the Cathedral, and the reconstruction of the Episcopal establishments, Maguire, they will richly deserve to be insulted and has requested the Committee actually named for the trampled upon by their Protestant lords and masters

same purpose, to continue the good work already so cheerfully commenced. His Lordship relies on the generosity of the City for these important ends; and trusts to be able to gladden the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff by showing to him the alactity of his people in coming to his ald. This present notice is given by His Lordship that each one may prepare himself to respond thereunto, as shall be most to the credit of this great city.

"The Committee therefore take this opportunity of informing all the Catholics of Montreal that, on Monday next, they will commence taking up, from door to door, the subscriptions of the citizens; who are notified, in case they themselves should be absent from their homes, to leave the amount of their subscriptions in the hands of some person of their household, charged to deliver it to the collectors. The collectors will be, members of the Clergy, accompanied by some of the tesidents of each quarter, and their visits will be made in the following order:—1st—St. Antoine Ward; 2nd—St. Anne's Ward; 3rd—West Ward; 4th—Centre Ward; 5th—St. Lawrence Ward; 6th—St. Louis' Ward; 7th—St. James' Ward; 8th—St. Mary's Ward;

"The Committee has much pleasure in reminding the Catholics of this City, that His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has often repeated to his diocesans, in his several Pastoral Letters, that, if every family in the Diocese would but give him during the ensuing four years the trifling sum of Four Dollars, or little more than a penny per week, he would be enabled by means of such a subscription, which would not be onerous even to the least wealthy, to restore the Episcopal buildings of Montreal in a manner worthy of the City. The Committee therefore trust that all classes will promptly respond to the appeal of their venerable Bishop; and will thus show to the world what great things can be accomplished by small means, accompanied with union."

A friend writes to us from Quebec, that Mr. Maguire is being made the victim of an infamous conspiracy, and that no means are left unemployed to procure his dismissal from his situation. Mr. Maguire is an Irishman and a Catholic, and hence the hostility of which he is the object; for Paddyism and Poperyism are unpardonable sins in the eyes of liberal and enlightened Protestants. Our correspondent says:

"The fanatics and bigots here, aided by a few lawyers, are busy in an attack upon our worthy police magistrate. No less than four petitions, all emanating from the same quarter, though purporting to be from different persons, have been presented to parliament, complaining of his conduct. Their presentation has been entrusted to Mr. Ferres-the Mister Brown of Lower Canada—and he is to move for a committee of enquiry, which, no doubt, will be granted."

Phough the motives which have led to this attack upon Mr. Maguire are transparent, his friends have no reason to object to the line of action that his enemies have adopted. An innocent and unjustly accused man can have nothing to fear from an enquiry, however rigorous, into his conduct; and the prayer for a committee of enquiry, if granted, will, we trust, redound to Mr. Maguire's credit, and the confusion of his calumniators.

But what are our Irish Catholic friends about at Quebec ?-and how is it, that, whilst their Protestant fellow-citizens are so active in demanding justice from the Legislature for the wrongs which they pretend to have received at Mr. Maguire's hands, the former take no steps to secure themselves against From the rest of the Continent we have little Mr. Sheriff Sewell; the particulars of whose conduct must surely yet be fresh in the memories of our read--when the trial of the parties implicated in the Gafore the Court of Queen's Bench-the Protestant Sheriff falsified the Jury panels, excluded the name The N. Y. Times assigns the objects of the late of every Irish Catholic from the lists, and thus very Congress of American diplomatists. The first was nearly managed to secure an iniquitous verdict against to see if it were possible to take advantage of the the accused; and how, when this villainy was detectrecent troubles in Spain, and obtain from the parties ed, his miserable tool-the deputy-endeavored to in power the cession of the Island of Cuba; the bribe the lawyer engaged for the defence. Now second to ascertain the general state of feeling in here indeed is a case calling for the active interfe-Continental Europe towards democracy. The Times rence of the Legislature. Our Courts of Law have adds that, as to the first object—the acquisition of been degraded, and still are polluted, by the presence Cuba-the Congress has been a failure, and that of this same Sheriff Sewell; very general contempt Espartero has declared himself very decidedly on has been brought by him upon the administration of tical state of Europe is, that there is an utter absence of democratic feeling, and that in Spain there are no dence in, our legal tribunals can be restored, notwithstanding the unsullied integrity of the Judges on the Bench-

Now, is it possible that the Irish Catholics of Quebec are so thoroughly cowed by their Protestant neighbors, as to allow this infamous attack upon their and Europe is pronounced to be not ripe for freedom. rights as citizens to pass unnoticed? Can it be, that they will not take the same steps to procure redress, for the crimes of Jury-packing and bribery-crimes well established against Protestant Sheriff Sewell and his deputy—as have been taken by the signers of the petitions against Mr. Maguire? One of these petitions is now before us, in which it is asserted, "that it is necessary for the well being of this community, and the interests of the public at large, that the said John Maguire should be forthwith removed from a situation which he has shewn himself to be incompetent to fill." How much more then is it necessary, for the well being of the community, for the interests of justice, and for the sake of maintaining the respectability of our Courts of Law and restoring confidence in trial by Jury, that Mr. Sheriff Sewell should be forthwith dismissed from a situation which he has shewn himself to be incompetent to fill; and in which he has inflicted deep, lasting, almost indelible lisgrace upon the administration of justice in Canada -brought trial by jury into suspicion—and the Court of Queen's Bench into disrepute?' It is not for us to tell the Irish Catholics of Quebec how to act in the premises; but this we may say that, if they do not show themselves at least as active in demanding a committee of enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Sheriff Sewell and his deputy, as are their Protestant once, most undoubtedly, shiving lights, and whose fellow-citizens in instituting proceedings against Mr. withdrawal cannot but be felt as a great calamity."—

on all subsequent occasions; and that it will be in not see the reason of these defections which he devain for them to expect sympathy or assistance from others. However, we have too much confidence in the good sense, and honest pride of our Quebec friends, not to feel assured that they will yet take the proper steps to give their enemies a lesson against theologian of acknowledged abilities," abjuring Ro-Jury-packing and bribery for the future. "So mote manism, and professing Protestantism. No one would

A writer in the Montreal Sun over the signature "A Friend To Education," asks—" Why, should the Province be burdened with the expense of two or three Normal Schools, and two or three sets of Principals and Professors?" We reply, because, Protestants or Non-Catholics would conscientiously object to a Normal School conducted on Catholic principles; whilst, on the other hand, Catholics would equally object to a Normal School conducted upon Non-Catholic or Protestant principles. Now the State is bound to respect the conscientious convictions of all its subjects, and must therefore, if it taxes them, or in any shape takes of the public funds for educational purposes, give to both Catholics and Protestants schools of which, respectively, they can avail themselves—to Catholics, Catholic schools, to Protestants, Non-Catholic schools.

There is another alternative, and that is the Voluntary system; which if good in religion, must be equally good in education. Indeed the man who can assert it in one case, and not in the other-who can contend for State support for education, and condemn it for religion-who can advocate a connection betwixt School and State, and repudiate it betwixt Church and State-must be either a fool or a hypocrite, an idiot or a knave—probably a little of both. The duties of the State towards the Church are the same as towards the School, and it has no more business or right to interfere with education than with religion. If, then, the State objects to giving to the two different denominations into which society is divided-Catholics and Protestants-their respective schools, it must adopt the Voluntary system, and recognise the right of every man to clothe, and feed his own children, and provide them with education and religion, without being compelled to pay for the feeding, clothing, schooling, or churching, of any other man's children. This would be the logical results of carrying out the principle that it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State. We do not believe this proposition to be true; we believe that any document in which it is to be found bears a lie upon the face of it—whether it be an Act of Parliament, or a profane jest book: but whether true or false, it is at least equally desirable to remove all semblance of connection betwixt School and State." Education is not a legitimate function of the State; and freemen will never allow any form of civil government to interfere with their absolute right over the education of their children-absolute indeed, not as towards God and His Church, but as towards the State and Parliament.

The extract which we gave last week from Archdeacon Wilberforce's work, upon resigning his preferments in the Parliamentary Establishment, will ave prepared our readers for the announcement that he has been admitted into the Catholic Church. This which imposes as a condition of membership on all happy event took place at Paris, and in the presence who seek admission within its fold that they shall of His Lordship the Bishop of Southwark. We find in the Catholic Standard a brief notice of the illustrious convert.

Mr. Wilberforce, son of the late Wm. Wilberforce. is elder brother of the Government Superintendent of Oxford, better known as "Slippery Sam." At Oxford, Mr. Wilberforce took the highest honors, and was for some time a Fellow of Oriel College, where he enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Newman. As an author he is known to the world by his "History of Erastianism," and his writings on the "Incarnation," the "Eucharist," and the "Royal Supremacy"-dur- Gee. The following is a brief, and necessarily a very ing the preparation of which he was led, from the study, to the acceptance of Catholic doctrines, and to the this point. The result of the inquiries into the poli- justice in Canada; and whilst he is allowed to retain renunciation of the heresy in which he had had the misfortune to be brought up. Mr. Wilberforce is a widower, and it is said that he will soon be admitted to Holy Orders, for which he is now preparing.

The Protestant press is naturally much surprised. much shocked, and much grieved, at the defection of such a man, so long one of the brightest luminaries of the Establishment:-

"It is lamentable to think"-says one High Church paper-"that men of such signal devotedness to God as the late Archdeacon Wilberforce as well as the late Archdeacon Manning undoubtedly were, should have met with so much in the Church of England in her present anomalous position as a State Establishment to furnish a plea for their secession. If we belong to the Church Catholic there are certain great Catholic verities which we must never repudiate or even compromise-verities which are inherent in the faith once delivered to the Saints and which cannot be impugued without more or less weakening, not to say, in some degree denying that faith. It is owing to the compromise, if not the repudiation, of these verities, or some of them, in the Church of England under the Erastian and puritanical influences to which she is unhappily subjected, that men zealous and devoted like Wilberforce and Manning—have so lamentably be-come perverted and lost. God forbid that we should say anything uncharitable. A more pious, conscientious, self-denying, son of the church, than Archdeacon Wilberforce, has seldom, if ever, been in her Holy Orders: and his learning and ability as a theologian have been universally acknowledged. The loss of such a man is therefore on every account to be deplored; and it may well become the Protestant church in both hemispheres to see if there be not causes in her present system, cooperating to repel Catholic minded men, sincere and earnest, and Godly as we know they have been, from a communion in which they were

N.Y. Churchman. Strange is it that our Protestant cotemporary can-

plores, but which he would fain attribute to everything but their right cause. No one ever heard of a "pious, conscientious, self-denying" priest in the Catholic Church-"a learned man, Godly, and a dream of calling Achilli, Gavazzi, the Monk Leahy, or to go further back, Luther, Cranmer, or any of the priests who have abandoned the Romish Church-" pious, conscientious, self-denying, sincere or Godly men." All liberal minded and well informed Protestants now admit that the priests who have come over to them from Popery have, without a single exception, been previously notorious for their impurity, their scandalous conduct, their hypocrisy, and double dealing; and that the only converts of whom the Protestant church can boast, have been made from the ranks of the drunkards, and of those of whose crimes and filthiness of conversation, it is impossible publicly to speak, but amongst which, adultery, incest, and fornication, may be enumerated as the least disgusting. There is nothing mysterious, nothing to excite our wonder, in the conversion of an Achilli to the Holy Protestant Faith; it is the most natural thing in the world, and is amply accounted for by the simple fact that, betwixt Catholicity and the vices of an Achilli there is an irreconcileable antagonism; just as betwixt Protestantism, and the same worthy there is an irresistible sympathy or attraction.

The very same causes then that drive men like Achilli out of the Catholic Church, to Protestantism, attract men like Manning and Wilbersore—men who are "pious, conscientious, learned, self-denying and Godly." These men leave the Protestant world because they feel that there is not their proper place; because they are "pious, conscientious, learned, self-denying, and Godly;" and because they know that a church which—as does the Church of England compromises, if it does not repudiate, certain great Catholic verities inherent in the faith once delivered to the Saints," and which " we must never repudiate or even compromise":--cannot be a part or branch of

the "Church Catholic."

Instead of wondering then, or lamenting, over the loss of such men as Wilberforce and Manning, the Protestant church would do well to ponder the lesson it teaches. Men "of such spiritual devotedness to God," as, even Protestants admit them to be-men, pious, Godly, and self-denying"-do not leave Protestantism to embrace Catholicity from impure or worldly motives: if in error, their errors must be of the head, not of the heart, the fruits of ignorance, not of moral depravity. But the talents, learning, and abilities of these same men, are universally admitted, even by the Protestant world; they cannot therefore have erred through ignorance; and if neither through ignorance nor yet through malice have they erred, then have they not erred at all; and we are driven, perforce, to acknowledge the Almighty power of God, as manifested in the self-denying heroism of these men, who renounce wealth, and distinction, and honors, and ease, and friends, and all that the world has to offer, for a life of mortification, hardship and constant self-denial-for the contumely, and reproach, and poverty, which await them as members of a Church which is everywhere spoken against, and take up the Cross and bear it to the grave.

MR. M'GEE'S LECTURE.

On Friday night last, Mr. M'Gee delivered his first lecture before the "Young Men's St. Patrick's Association," on the "Future of America." Though the night was wet and stormy, the room of the Odd Fellows' Hall was densely crowded, to hear one so justly esteemed as a lecturer as is Mr. D'Arcy M'imperfect analysis of this eloquent discourse:-

Mr. M'Gee began by observing that a well-known man of genius, the only one who has invented a tradition for America, makes his hero, on waking up on the banks of the Hudson, ask, "Where am I?—where am I?" 'The popularity of this legend rests upon the fact, that it is a type of the changeability of American life. Every one who remembers twenty or thirty years of life in the United States, feels in-clined to cry out, every now and then, with Rip Van Winkle—" Where am I?"

It had been said by some writers-among them some whom he (the speaker) greatly respected—that American nationality was "a fixed fact." He could not subscribe to that opinion; for on comparing the Republic of to-day, with the Republic of Washington's time, he found two different states of society; and there was no evidence yet, that the next generation might not find the general character as thoroughly altered fifty years hence, as it unquestionably was in the past fifty years.

The Republic under Washington was not at all democratic, in the present sense of the term. It was largely aristocratic; Washington himself drove with six horses, with outriders and men in livery, to open the first Congress. Democratic ideas came in under Jefferson, were derived chiefly from the French revolutionary school, and triumphed in the administrations of Madison and Jackson, which were within the

memory of most men now living.

The difference between the aristocratic republic of Washington, and the democratic republic of Jackson, the speaker defined to consist in the importance attached by the former to manners, blood and education; qualities which the latter President, and his school, pretended wholly to disregard.

While this change in the political spirit of the Republic had been going on, other, and even more extraordinary social changes were in progress. The forms of government remained the same, but the daily life of the governed had undergone a profound revolution.

Under the influence of Federalism, Puritanism melted away. The tendency of all the sectarian cofonies, was to create an aristocracy. Whether it was the aristocracy of "the saints" in New England, or of "the gentlemen" in Virginia, such was the tendency. To favor one stock, to boast one blood, to derive every great result from one race, was the consequence of colonization by sects. But under the influence of Federalism, the Puritan, the " Knickerbrocker," the Quaker, the Catholic and the Cavalier, each gave up his individuality, without as yet acquiring any consistent corporate character.

Mr. M'Gee's argument, as we understood it, was, that up to the present the United States were going through social experiments; that their national character was not yet fixed; that it was unreasonable to treat them as one would an old concrete nationality; and that all their best friends could do, or require for the future, would be the dispassionate, patient, observation of the world without.

In the future of the United States, there were great grounds of hope. It was certain that the Republic was their natural and legitimate form of government, having grown on the soil, and being shaped by the climate. The chief historic influence also (the memory of Washington) was common property. Though born south of the Potomac, his fame was, perhaps, greatest at the north; and his memory was assuredly one of the strongest bonds of the national unity. Material interests were also on the side of unity: the west gathered the waters, whose outlets were possessed by the north and south; the tropical productions of one section, were the raw material of the other, and reciprocity was the evident dictate of nature, between States so situated.

But, though these potent signs promised unity and increase to the Union, there were others of a less auspicious character. Among these the speaker proceeded to enumerate and characterize as principal,the Negro question; the general laxity in religious belief; the tendency of Common School education, to make "smart men," instead of "solid men;" the encroachments of luxury, especially since the discovery of gold in California; and the anti-Catholic persecution now raging. On the latter topic, he dwelt at considerable length, explaining its origin, operation, and probable tendency. [As this is the portion of the lecturer's discourse in which our own readers are most interested, we shall endeavor to reproduce (from memory) his remarks upon it.]

The elevation of Catholics had been of slow growth in the sectarian colonies, out of which the original States were formed. Their intolerance even at the opening of their revolution had lost Canada to the young Confederacy. The bigoted party in the first Congress and the first Continental army, was numerous and influential, but not a majority. The Franco-American alliance of 1778, brought full equality before the Law, to the American Catholic, although several times since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the mob had practically set aside its just provisions, in this respect. The present social persecution embraced all the elements of old sectarian spleen; the Puritan hatred of Bishops, the Quaker hatred of "priestcraft," the worldling's antipathy of poverty, fastings and celibacy, and the infidel's antipathy to all revealed religion. No doubt, the imprudence of some of the emigrant population had given just cause of offence; but the real motive power for so widespread a conspiracy as unquestionably existed was,-hatred of Catholicity. The Irish were singled out for attack as the most vulnerable class of Catholics; not merely because they were foreigners, but because they brought in a religion foreign to the habits of life and thought-foreign to the moneyat least equality before the law, and the normal control of their own children.

Every lover of his race must wish for the perpetuation of the unity of the American States; for there was no power on earth that could give peace to this concould dissolve its bonds, but a war of classes within never live to see; although many close observers duce such a state of social estrangement, those who felt conscious of possessing the sacred depositum of respected the laws more than the Catholics; but to laws controlling conscience, he felt certain from his knowledge of them, they never would submit. As they had asserted the rights of conscience in the British Empire, so they would in the American Republic when necessary, and, he had no doubt, they would prove successful in their maintenance.

THE SEIGNORIAL TENURE BILL.—A petition against this Bill, as containing clauses unjust and oppressive towards the Seigneurs, who are deprived of their legal rights, without any fair equivalent, has been presented to the Legislative Assembly. Amongst the names of the signers, we find those of the Rev. M. Casault, on behalf of the Seminary of Quebec, of which he is Superior, and of Sr. St. André, Superior of the Ursulines of Quebec.

HOW TO "PLUCK A BRAND FROM THE BURNING."

The Christian Guardian of Toronto-Methodist-tells a good story, illustrating the way in which refractory sinners are dealt with at " Camp-meeting." The hero of the occasion was a certain "Sammy, lately converted, and new to " Camp-meetings," but very "prayerful," with large "experiences," and disposed to make himself generally useful. "One instance of his usefulness" is recorded by our Methodist cotemporary. "Sammy" had gone to meeting, which—we are told:-

of A little staggered him at first . . . but he soon rightly concluded that it would never do to stand and look on. He was soon therefore in the thickest of the battle, with his coat off, pointing penttent sinners to Christ, or pouring strong cries and tears on their behalf. There chanced to be a young man of a respectable but irreligious family. His heart was stricken with conviction, and he stood looking wishfully, but hesitatingly into the prayer-meeting. Sammy per-ceived this, and pressed him hard to show his submission to God by going forward to seek mercy and be prayed for. But as he still lingered, Sammy did the part of the angels to Lot and his family—he claid hold of him. Seizing him around the waist, he literally pitched him within 'the ring,' as it was then called. The ice being broken, the young man began to seek God for salvation. . . . The same young man died in peace only ten days after the meeting was over, thus justifying the unusual method taken to pluck him as a brand from the burning." "-Chrislian Guardian.

On another occasion "Sammy" was not so lucky. Being in a house with an unconverted person, "Sammy walked across the room on his knees, and began to point him to Christ"—while the writer "followed in prayer at his bidding." Singular as was this feat both as a spiritual and muscular exercise—the writer in the Guardian " is not prepared to say that it issued in the young man's conversion."

PATRIOTIC FUND.—We have been asked by persons heartily approving of the subscriptions now being taken up for the relief of the widows and orphans of our gallant soldiers and sailors-" How will the sums so collected be employed; and to whom will their distribution be entrusted?" These are, indeed, grave questions, which should be satisfactorily answered, before it would be prudent on the part of Irishmen and Catholics to contribute to a fund, which, after all, may be employed for the vilest of purposes, of proselytism.

About one third of the whole number of those for whose relief the fund is intended, are Catholics; and there is too much reason to fear that if its distribution be entrusted to Protestants it will be employed for the purpose of corrupting the faith, and damning the souls of the poor widows and orphans of our Catholic soldiers, under the pretence of providing for their bodily wants; that it will be used as a powerful means of proselytism, and that, as in Ireland, the traffickers in souls will know how to profit by the occasion. It would therefore be very imprudent to trust to any body of Protestants with the administration of the sums contributed by Catholics for the relief of Catholic widows and Catholic children; and perhaps it would be wise on the part of Catholics to keep their subscriptions in their pockets until such time as a committee, approved of by the Church, be named to take charge of, and properly distribute the sums which the charity of Irish Catholics will prompt them to contribute for the relief of the widows and orphans of their brave countrymen and co-religionists.

We have received a communication from D. A. Macdonald, Esq., in which the accuracy of our information respecting his dispute with the Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan is impugned, and in which the writer, after making passion of the American people. He (the announcing his intention to prepare "an authentic speaker) did not think the present anti-Catholic statement of the whole affair," requests us to give movement in the United States had reached its worst publicity to the same through our columns. We restage; but of one thing he could assure his audience, ply that though we cannot always pledge ourselves that the class most warred against at present never to insert a document which we have never seen, we would submit to become the Negroes of the North. | feel in this case bound, in justice to Mr. Macdonald, While the world was so wide, that class-if they to publish his version of the quarrel; reserving to could not finally stem the torrent now setting in ourselves the right to make any comments thereon we against them-would seek other regions, bringing may deem appropriate. We may state here that their industry and their skill, where they could have | Mr. Macdonald most positively denies that either he or his brother ever made a boast "that he held the Catholics of Glengarry under his thumb.'

Whilst awaiting the promised communication from Mr. Macdonald, we take this opportunity of assuring him that it is not, and was not, the intention of the tinent, if that unity were once at an end. Nothing | TRUE WITNESS to say one word against his private character, either as a gentleman or as a professional its own frontiers. Such a war he hoped he would man. Of Mr. Macdonald personally we know nothing. When a layman, however, professing himself were of opinion that it was imminent. Whatever a Catholic, thrusts himself prominently before the might result from the present machinations to propublic, and takes upon himself to exhort his co-religionists to set at defiance the admonitions of their legitimate pastors, and the positive injunctions of the the Truth, would not yield it up, even if life itself | Church, he must expect that his public acts will be were at stake. No class of citizens in the Republic | publicly criticised; but with his private affairs, his private squabbles, and private character, we have neither the right nor the desire to interfere.

> A correspondent writes to us about an old affair at the Beauharnois Canal, and the "massacre of certain Irish Catholics." We decline inserting his communication, for reasons which we do not feel called upon to particularise, further than this, that its insertion would be of no possible utility, either to the public, or to private individuals.

> NEW AGENTS .- Mr. O'Brien has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Witness in and about the district of Pickering, C.W., for which we thank

> We also accept of the kind services of Mr. H. Lynch to act as local Agent for Escott and surround-

was to have been delivered yesterday evening in the Theatre Royal, was postponed till this evening in consequence of the non-arrival of the Quebec boat. The late hour at which this announcement was made renders it impossible for us to say more, than that we hope to see an attendance worthy of the occasion.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Seignorial Tenure Bill has been pushed through Committee, and, together with the Clergy Reserves' Bill, may now be looked upon as un fait accompli; unless, indeed, the Legislative Council sees fit to assert its independencea contingency which we believe has been provided against. M. Huot has been unseated for the County of the Saguenay. On the motion of Sir A. McNab, the sum of £20,000 has been voted for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the pre-

The death of the Rev. P. Bapst, in consequence of the injuries inflicted upon him by the Protestants of Maine is again announced. We trust that the information is incorrect, and that the brave defenders of "Civil and Religious Liberty" in the United States, are not murderers in deed, as well as of entering on possession of the property leased. The

That all Protestants however are not like the men of Maine will be seen from the following announcement, which we have much pleasure in transferring to our columns:-

"Gerard M'Crea, Esq., J.P., a Protestant gentleman, has lately given three acres of land as a site for a Catholic church in the village of Springtown, Township of Bagot, C.W., together with the liberal donation of £25 towards the erection of the building, and the additional sum of £5 for the purchase of a bell."- Communicated.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE REV. L. L POMINVILLE, PARISH PRIEST OF THE PARISH OF ST. PATRICK, RAWDON, C.E.

On Sunday last, this Rev. gentleman announced to his parishioners the orders of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to remove him from the parish-a thing as unexpected as it was regretted. Immediately after divine service, Alexander Daly, Esq., Crown-land agent, suggested to the congregation the propriety of presenting him with a farewell address, which was unanimously responded to; upon which the Churchwardens requested Mr. J. Rogan to prepare it, who retired for a short time, and returned with the following, which, being approved of, he read and presented to the Rev. gentleman, amidst the tears of the whole congregation :-

REV. Sir-It is with the deepest regret that we have heard from you this day the intention of His Lordship he Bishop of Montreal to remove you from amongst Yet, great as our sorrow is at your departure from us, it is consoling to our feelings to know that the change is likely to improve your pecuniary circumstances, and extend your sphere of usefulness; and we therefore regard your removal, on the part of His Lordship, as expressing to you the language of the nobleman in the sacred parable—" Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many." We are happy to add that, since you came amongst us, you have won and received our confidence and esteem by the performance of your religious duties, your kindness, urbanity, and your never-failing exertions for the promotion of peace amongst all classes, which have been in times of great political excitement, in a great measure, the means of preserving the peace of this Township. We humbly hope that, when far away from us, you will not forget us, and in return we will never cease. Rev. Sir, to offer up our prayers to the Magen, aged 73 years. Throne of Grace for your spiritual and temporal wel-

Rawdon, Nov. 16, 1854.

DEAR FRIENDS-It is impossible for me to express the sentiments of gratitude and admiration with which I receive such a demonstration of deep feeling of affection, from a congregation so affectionate and endeared to me. laccept with pleasure the sentiments of respect and kind attachment expressed in this your address-not that I deem myself worthy of them; but I take it as a testimony of your noble dispositions towards the humble individual whom Divine Providence was pleased to choose as your guide in the way to heaven, during the last five years, which seem to have passed away so swiftly and happily. A pastor has no subject of which he can boast of achieving, when he is so efficaciously seconded in his labors by your constant efforts to prove dutiful and complying with his advice and best desires. Yes, I can bear testimony of your submission to your lawful ecclesiastical superiors in the most trying circumstances, which caused your Pastor to go through the difficulties of his ministry as cheerfully as if his path had been strewed with roses. It will never be possible for me to forget Rawdon and my good parishioners. It is true I may find in another locality some temporal advantages, which are not, perhaps, to be found here; but who will promise me that I will enjoy greater contentment than what I have met with here in your warmest affection!

Therefore, I may conclude by addressing you with these-Adieux! If I forget thee, O Rawdon, let my right hand be forgotten ;- if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

L. L. Pominville, Pire. Rawdon, Nov. 16, 1854.

We copy the following from the Ottawa Tribune:---

"TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. The Petition of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,-That it affords your Petitioners the highest satisfaction to behold the operation of the Law which provides

The lecture by Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., which for the establishment and maintenance of Separate Schools in Eastern Canada, inasmuch as the said Law gives all desirable advantages to the people of that Province; while your Petitioners regret that a Law intended to confer like benefits on the people of Western Canada, is the source of discontent and discord in society.

Wherefore, your Petitioners with confidence, apply to your Honorable House to assimilate the Laws relating to the maintenance, establishment, and govern-ment of Separate Schools in this section of the Province, with the Laws which regulate the establishment. maintenance, and government of similar institutions in that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Lower Canada.

And your Petitioners As in duty bound Will ever pray."

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Appeals, rendered, on the 30th ultimo, a very important judgment, to the Fabriques of Quebec, and other similar Corporations. The judgment was rendered in the case of the Fabriques de Noire Dame de Quebec, against Jean Richard, the appellant, contested the right of the Fabrique to insert a clause in its leases, which provided that, in default of the lessee paying his rent, when due by his lease, the Fabrique should have the power and without any legal process, judgment of the Court of Appeals maintained this right and dismissed the appellant's appeal. M. Baillairgé was counsel for the Fabrique, and M. Tashereau for the appellant.

We believe that if the origin of some fires were sifted, cases of the blackest rascality would be brought to light, and frauds on Insurance Companies discovered, of the most criminal character. Some prompt and energetic measures should be taken by the Government, to discover how fires so frequently originate, when there exists a tightness in the money market. When times are prosperous, and business is full of life, it is remarked, fires are rare in large cities in the United States; but when adverses come, scarcely a week passes without some city being frightened from its propriety by alarms of fire. It is all stuff to tell us, in many instances, of fires, that the were accidental. We are tired hearing of the talk about "foul flues," "stove pipes," the "servant girl's candle," or the "Irishman's pipe," or "the escape of gas;" those are not the agencies of half the fires we have to record. Bankruptcy was considered a profitable trick in days gone by, but a good fire, we fear, is, at present, considered a better and safer game. - Tran-

Died,

At Bécancour, on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., Mary Flora Adelaide, infant twin daughter of Angus Macdonald, Esq., aged three years and nearly ten

At Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W., Alexander Chisholm, Esq., father of the Rev. James J. Chisholm, aged 64 years, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—R.I.P.

At his own residence, St. Cesnire, on the 16th inst., of cholera, after a short illness of thirteen hours only, Joseph Hannibal O'Leary, Esq., M.D., eldest son of Doctor James O'Leary, of St. Hyacinthe, aged 28. years. Still in the greatest vigor of age, with a very pleasant career before him, he fell a victim of his zeal and punctuality in accomplishing, with his well known ability, his professional duties towards a number of these poor sufferers of that most dreadful disease. He leaves to cry on his premature loss a young daughter, who will never enjoy the happiness of either a tender father or mother's affection; as well as a large number of acquaintances and friends, for he was universally beloved and esteemed by all those who knew him .- Communicated.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Frederick M'Enaspie, a native of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mr. Christopuer G.

At Quebec, on the 19th inst., of small pox. Mary, daughter of Mr. Chas. Roger, proprietor of the Observer, aged 7 years.

At Diamond Harbor, Quebec, on the 12th inst. len, wife of Mr. Thomas McCanl.

At Ste. Martine, on the 31st October last, Arcelie Amelina, third daughter of N. Brunet, merchant, aged 6 months and 13 days.



THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCI-ATION have the pleasure to announce that the second of their series of LECTURES will be delivered by

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq.

This Evening, the 24th inst., at eight o'clock,

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL, COTE STREET, Subject-"IRISH LMMIGRATION,"

Tickets, 1s. 3d. each; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. To be had at the Book-store of Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, from members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of Lecture.

Montreal, November 24, 1854.

WANTED,

Diocese of Bytown, in that part of the Province of A SITUATION, by an active intelligent MAN, wo a Canada formerly called Upper Canada. self generally useful as STOREMAN.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

in a cost of 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 misapprenension on the subject, has distinctly disclaimed that he referred to the English—that his remark was solely intended for certain French officers; and to salve 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 regimes 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 perfecty indiscriminating in its toleration of all who may reach its shores. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Soule'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 courtes; 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 neace 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 barbors 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 seem-

ed 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- Times.

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 Psordien or of M. von Manteuffel. A ively 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 u.t., 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 Wratislaw 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 Bukowine. 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 Gecevitsch, who is attached to the person of the Emperor, and was for some time at Warsaw, has left for the town of Vladzimierz, 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.

Klel, 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 | the Crimea, which seems to exclude the notion of any others, as I understand this is to be the place of considerable attempt having been made by the enemy 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 vaporing, that it is very likely to be thus faithfully rendered; and to show the feeling which as having introduced several emphatic passages in the clined for some time to the belief that the obstinacy of this infatuated man would induce him to pursue autumn his personal feeling will be of less consequence looked in his estimate of the future. - European were on very nearly an equal footing in respect of was not by comming at the Alma and its foe-swarm-

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 much relied on. Meanwhile reinforcements are Black Sea are destroyed. It is said that some dif- hastening to the Crimea from this country as well as serence of opinion has existed on this point. The English, Government are represented as desirous of following up the destruction of Sebastopol by that ping the march of a Russian force which was moving of all the forts or fortified places, if any, belonging to towards the peninsula. Under all the circumstances 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 bomhardment continued without interruption, and with the greatest vigor. Schastopol 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 of 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 56-pounders, 30 68-pounders, 18 84-pounders, and build their hopes.—Catholic Standard. 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 Beagle, 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

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 uncasiness 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 her appearance, and she doubtless will be followed by serious losses having befallen the allies, or of any either in the way of sortie or of surprise. This despatch states that the land attack on Sebastopol was spatch states that the land attack on Sebastopol was ference of the debit side of the Baltic venture being progressing vigorously on the 25th, a day later than marked in millions sterling; by droves upon droves 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 and hundreds of tons! We have in this small account 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 Nachimoss 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 thirtythree 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 neighbors—one closely bordering upon scorn—may to bar the entrance to the allied fleet, and inner batactuated the Czar in its concoction, he is represented teries of far heavier armaments than the outer ones, sleepy flagship being named after the great Duke—as having introduced several emphatic passages in the and, in addition, the Russian squadron of eight or ten and, in addition, the Russian squadron of eight or ten draft drawn up by Count Nesselrode, because the sail of the line, with many frigates and steamers, as original was not sufficiently decisive. We have in- 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 some such course as the one which is here indicated; an obstinate, if not a desperate, desence of Sebastobut we believe at the same time that before next, pol, and that their resources for such a defence were great victory was gained, but it was by his broad-autumn his personal feeling will be of less consequence, very much greater than the writers in the English sides, blood, and bravery that the brother immortal to very much greater than the writers in the English in the settlement of the question than that of his journals, or their correspondents from the allied nobles—a consideration which he was evidently over— camps, supposed. In fact the besieged and besiegers slaught were entered in the corder of that day.

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 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 stopthere seems no sufficient grounds for areading 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 Crimen, in consequence of Omer Pasha commencing operations in the Dobrudscha.

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 siege train will comprise about 38 32-pounders, 30 them a far different reception than that on which ther

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 .- Ib.

A correspondent of the Times writes:-"The return of the Baltic fleet in every respect as 'ataunto' 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 mouths 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, boatsteerers, 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 Esquimanx cance and suit of seal skin, presented to us by our rather overfed skipper, whose mystifying yam 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 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 difof slanghtered beeves, swine, and slreep; lagoons of rum and beer, with bread, cocoa, and peas, by tons current, equally with the unlucky Truelove, a set off' in Bomarsund and the burnt tar barrels-something equivalent to our Esquimaux trophies; the ships 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 beel, nor the rum, nor yet the peas, that we unduly lament being consumed in this late protracted anchorage in the Baltic. It is the 6 log? of the fleet that galls us. It is the lack of everything bordering upon during, 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 bauquet, 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 well give an additional twinge. The fact of the 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 Wellington attacked and beat both ships and granite as a matter of course, as such 'minutes' for the oncannon, military stores, and, after the arrival of the ing heights, defended by heavy guns placed in scien-

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<u>জনামত কাৰে সৰ্ভাল্য নাম কৰি চাৰ্ড ক্ষণৰ ১৯ ৰাজ নিজিলোটি বিচ্চাৰ্ড কাৰ্য্য কৰি বিভাল্য কৰিব লগে। কাৰ্য্য চাৰ্ড</u>

tific battery that Lord Raglan-worthy pupil of the great master of war! - pui Menschikoff to flight, and thereby laid Sebastopol at his feet; but it was by personally leading his troops through a hurricane of shot and shell, up to the very muzzles of long brass 32pounders, backed by clouds of riflemen, that the British general in the Crimea won his share of that glorious day's laurels. The danger was to be encountered and overcome; the mighty cause—one of national life and death—demanded the ontlay of welltimed daring on the part of the English commander, and, choice as were his battalions—quite as much so as anything of wood kept so carefully out of harm's way in the Baltic-they were devoted without hesitatian to the perilous duty that called them."

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

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.

KSP POLICE LAND

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 ?'

11 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 child-

'Mrs. Ames?' asked her visator, 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'm, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son-George Washington Jack-son 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 100m 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 others, in comparison, are worthless. 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 passional 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 fells 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 ap the aisle towards the vestry. It was a bull! we pre-sume 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 aparatus, 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 550,988; 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 ngenious 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."

Nanoleon Roussell, 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 plaze your rivirence, I can prove it by the Holy Scriptures-I can. be the powers! Ditn't your rivirence, in the sarmon 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.

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

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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 testimonals and references as to ability and character can be addressed. 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 modera'e prices, on and after the 15th November next.

The Hearse is for Sale.

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

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