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We lay before our readers such details of the opeWe lay before our readers such details of the ope-
rations in the Crimea as we have been able to glean
from the "War Correspondent" of the London roin the "War Correspondent" of the London T'iness, and other European journals. From the
Iournal des Debats we cony the following description of Sebastopol and its defences:-
"The site of Sebastopol consists of a series of platforms ruining up a steep acclivity from the sea to the high linis which tower over it at the distance of folded the whole panorama of the town and harbor. Nearer that ensemble ceases to be visible, and even the tops of the masts are no longer seen, so deeply does the site sink down to the level of the roadstead
and of the port. From this configuration of the and of the port. From this configuration of the
ground it comes to pass that the town is buit one sround it comes to pass that the town is buit one
part oyer the oller, so as to form an amphitbeatre, part over the olher, so as to form an amphitheatre,
iike Algiers, but better built, as its construction is iike Algiers, but better built, as its construction is
quite modern, dating from 1790 . The transverse sirreets, parallel to the roadstead, communicate with each other only by steep ascents; but at their extremities there are lines of cominunication of a less abrupt character for velicles. The torn contains several monuments, and, among others, the churches, and principally all the buildings of the navy, the arsenal, the barracrs, and the hospitals. The population is about 40,000 in ordinary times, including 20,00 soldiers or sailors. The 20,000 civil inhabitants are cmployes 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 some workwen and fishermen. The reader must bear in mind this fact, llat not one of the great forts siagainst attacks by land; and that the two batteries outward ground, cannot aid in its defence. When outward ground, cannot, aid in its defence. the Russian Government conceired the plan of a great
fortified place to command the Black Sea, it had all ortifed forts constructed at an inmmense expense, and the double and triple stories of their casemated batteries give them such a formidable aspect that they have waben even compared to the fortifications of
Malta. The roadstead and port are, in fact, almost nattackable by sea, but the town itself was never fortififed-all that was done being to dravy round it a weak wall, merely intended to protect it against a coup de main. The Russian Cabinet could never have imagiued then that the Anglo-French army 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
sians have been doing for the last three months.
"The Quarantine Bay on the west (the extre "The Quarantine Bay on the west (the extreme eft of the attack) is defended by the double battery of the same name. Near that spot is Fort Alexan-
der, and by the side of that fort a battery called the der, and by the side of tuat fort a battery called the
Battery of Sebastopol, because it forms part of the Battery of Sebastopol, because it forms part of the
town itself. From this battery runs a crenellated wall for musketry, about five-eighths of an English mile in length, which runs up the steep hill to the top, where is a large round fort with 20 guns on the platform, and surcounded below by a battery, the
rampart of which is 20 feet high. The wall and the rampart of which is 20 feet high, the wall and the:
bastion have a ditch in front, but there is neither corered way nor glacis in front of this diteb. The rered way nor glacis in front of this ditch. The
French, being charged with the attack on the left, will probably have to bonibard the fort, after which they will command the bay as well as the Quarantine Baltery, and even the whole of the western side of the town. Jut they will have other obstacles to overcome before arriving there. Under the cannon of the round fort is situated a large fortified barrack, From that been lately flanked wall entirely surrounding lte town, the port, and the arsenal, to beyond the careening basin towards the Tchernaga, at the extrenaity of the roadstead, which gires a devclopment 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 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 a regular fortification, there would be bastions, the
Russians have raised batteries, in the form of caviRussians have raised batteries, in the form of cavi-
liers, firing above the wall. The disarming of their he-of-battle ships has furnished them with the means
of providing all their works with artillery of large of providing all their works with artillery of large
calibre, and they have without doubt plenty of men calibre, and they have without doubt plenty of men
to serve them, more or less expert. This imperfect system of fortification cannot have any value, except by the tenacity. of the besieged, by their great num-
ber, and by the ability of the engineers. The cenber, and by the ability of the engineers. The centre of the line is defended by the port of Aklitiar, little distance from this fort commence three ravines descending to the roadstead. One, on the west, ter-
minates by the Quarantine Bay ; another, in the centre, cuts the town into two unequal parts; and the
lhird, on the east, descends right to the north to form the port, which is the prolongation of that same ravine into the sea. It is principally at the lower opening of this rarine, and on the western side of
the port, that are accumulated the defiences, for (even should the ships of the line be burnt by the Russians) it is still important for them to prevent all access to the port, particularly that of the faubourg
of Kerbelnaia, on the eastern side. If the besiegers of Kerbelnaia, on the eastern side. If the besiegers on the right, the English, seize on this fauboug,
while the French liave made themse!ves masters of while the French have made themse!ves masters of
the round fort, the town would find itself between wo fires, and so overswhelmed with bombs, balls, and hells, that no garrison could remain there. But it to be noted that this garrison cannot be forced or capitulate, not being blockaded, and that the Russians, when at the end of their efliorts in the
town, will always be at liberty to cross the roadtown, will always be at liberty to cross the road-
stead, and take refuge in the forts on the northern stead,
side.

Among the works destined to defend the rapine of the port, wo great batteries in the form of towbuilt of stone and brick. From want of time to raise a third tower at the bottom of the fort, the raise a third tower at the boitom of the fort, the
Russians have placed a line-of-battle slip 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 garinlabitants are obliged to take part in them. Sebastopol is commanded almost on every side by hills rising one over the other to a great height, as already
stated. But the nearest hills have bcen a long time back levelled by works which lasted 12 years; and the earth taken from thein was removed to the side of the Quarantine or to certain hollows which might
facilitate the approaches. There is not, consequently, any leeight now commanding the town within 500 or 600 yards of the place. But beyond that radius the Russians occupied with strong iredoubts several elevated positions, which have forced the besiegers to
open the trenches at an unusual distance, 1,500 to open the trenclues at an unusual distance, 1,800 metres from the place, it is said. Althougl these positions were only fortified by earthworks lied generals have preferred operating by rule to sahed generals have preferred operating by rule to sa-
crificing good soldiers, whose devoledness and bravecrificing sood soldiers, whose devoledness and brave-
ry will be required at a later period for decisive blows. The redoubts of which we are speaking were to have been battered in breach and taken, we cannot say at what date. The besieging army will then be pushed forward on that ground to make its trenches against the place itself. Hoverer, outside the wall round the town it will be necessary to batter down and destroy some works protecting it on the weakest points In fine, all these works and constructions, rannot have the stability and resistance of a real permanent fortification. Although the Lussians are provided with large cannon, such pieces are not sufficient without good ramparts. It is, besides, of the besieging party has always an adrantage over that of the very strongest place, because the fire of
the attack is always convergent, whereas that of the defence is, on the contrary, divergent.
The Times' correspondent accounts for the time that has
attack:-
Sixteen days have elapsed since our troops occupied these heights, and in conjunction with the French proceeded to invest the town as closely as its extent would allow them to perform that operation. The up to this moment not a Britisly or French gun has replied to the fire of the enemy, and that the Russians have enployed the interval in throwing up earthworks, trenches, and batteries, to coser the
south side of the town, which lave nade it almost, if south side of the town, which lave nade it almost, not altogether, as formidable as the opposite side of
the creek on which the town is situated, which have gone far to neutralize the advantages we lad gained by our masterly flank movement from the Belbek to siderably the difficulties and dangers of the siege. The delay has been, I honestly believe, quite unaroidable. Any officel who has beer present at great able. Any officer who has beer. present at great
operations of this nature will understand what it is for an army to land in narrow and widely-separated creeks all its munitions of war-its shells, its cannon shot, its heavy guns, mortars; its powder, its gun car-
riages, its platforms, its fascines, gabions, sand-oags, its trenching toois, and all the various matériel requisite for the siege of extensive and formidable lines quisite for the siege of extensive and formidable lines come in at a time to Balaklava or Arrow Bay; in the former there is only one small ordnance wharf, and yet it is there that every British cannon must be
landed. The nature of our descent on the Crimea
rendered it quite impossible for us to rendered it quite impossible for us to carry our siege
train along with us, as is the wont of armies invading a neigliboring country only separated from their own by some imaginary line. We lad to send all our matéricl round by sea, and then land it as best we could. But when once it was landed the difficulties of geiting it up to where it was required seemed
really to commence. All these enormous masses of metal to commence. All these enormous masses of adequate horse power as is at our disposal, over a steep and hilly country, on wretclied broken roads, to distance of eight miles, and one must hare wilnessed the toil and labor of hauling up a Lancaster or 10 -inch gun under such circumstances to form a notion of the length of time requisite to bring it to its
station. It will, however, serve to give some idea of he sererity of hlowever, serve to give some idea of the sererity of his work to state one fact-that on found dead, or in such a condition as to render it necessary to kill tiem, after the duty of the day before If follows trom all these considerations that a great iege operation cannot be commenced in a few days have done. Again, the nature of the ground asound Sebastopol offers great impediments to the performance of the necessary work of trenching, throwing un parapets, and forming earthworks. The surface o moved the laborer hard, and after it has been retrous masses of volcanic formation, which defy the best tools to make any impression on them. T'he re sult is that the earth for gabions and for sand-bags some instances enough of it cannot be scraped toge her for the most triling parapets. This impediment is experienced to a greater extent by the British than by the French. The latter have had better oflay benerth the first coating of stones and earth wich tha been of essential service to them in form ing their works. Having gone thus far in the way of apology, or rather having pointed out to persons who may not be thorougbly acquainted with such under takings the causes of the delay which has taken place nnce our partial inrestment of Sebastopol in opening dre upon its defences, it is gratifying to be able to norning next, upprards of 130 pieces of heavy artil lery 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 rom calculations which have been mace it seem robable that the French and Engish batteries wild shell against the enemy's works per diem, and that calculation allows 10 minutes' interval for each gun 1,500 yards of trench, much of which is in a fir state for the reception of heary guns. The French have for the reception of heary guns. The french have
completed somewhat more, say 1,600 metres, and are rather more forward than we are, but they have not yet landed gall their heavy guns. An immense amount of gunnowder, shot, and shell has been carpark and reserve ready for use ; but there are many ouns landed for which we have no present use, and large numbers of heary pieces and quantities of ammunition and ball remain in the town magazines or in
the field magazines along the road. Jack has been of essential service in this hard work. The only thing against him is that lie is too strong. He pulls strong carts to pieces as if they were toys. He piles up shot-cases in the ammunition waggons aill the horses fall under the weight, for he cannot understand
the ship starting till the boid is full." He takes ong pulls and strong pulls at tow ropes till they give re sewing silk, and he is indefatigable in "rousing crazy old vehicles up hill, and running full speed with
them down hill till they fall to pieces. Many a heap them down hill till they fall to pieces. Many a heap
ot shot or sleell by the roadside marks the scenes of ot shot or sleel by the roadside marks the scenes of
such disasters; but Jack's good humor during this such disasters; but Jack's good humor during this
"spree on shore" is inexhaustible, and he comes back "spree on shore" is inexhaustible, and he comes back
ior the massive cargo from the camp with the grealest willingness when be is told it must be got up ere nightfall. It is most cheering to meet a set of these jolly fellows "working up a gun to the camp." From a distance you hear some rough bearty English cho-
rus borne on the breeze orer the liill side. As you approach the strains of an unmistakeable Gosport fiddle, mingled with the squeaks of a marine fife, rise ap cloud of dust on the ascent marks of the Crimea tugging up the monster gun in its cradle with "a stamp and go," strange cries, and oaths sworn by some 30 tars, all flushed with honest exercise, while the officer in charge tries to moderate their excessive energies, and to induce the two or three hairy Hercules who are sitting astride on the gun or on the few
horses in front, with vine-leaves in their hats or
flowers in their hair, to dismount and leave off the music. The astonishment of the stupid fur-cappey Crim Tartars, as they stare at this wondrous appariCrim, Russian, or Greek are all the same to Juck, and he is certain to salute every foreigner who goes
by, whule in this state, wvith the unirersal shibbolnth by, while in this state, with the universal shibbolath "Bono! Bowno! Johnny!"
The following letters from different officers engaged in the expedition will prove interesting. The lirst is
from a surgeon ; another is from an oficer of the arfrom a surgeon; another is from an officer of the ar-
"Dear-, You know what is called 'field-day' at the lospitals in town-perhaps an amputation or wo, with half-a-dozen surgeons to assist, if necessary, and a hundred surgical eyes looking on. Can you nagine our field-day on the banks of the little river Almai If God spares me again to see old Englanc. shall probably
 he pluck of a soldier no one as yet unky described. It is perfectly marvellous, this triumple of mini orer body. If a lamb vere torn off or crushed at home you would lave them brourht in fainting, and in a tato of dreadful collapse. Here they cane with a dangling arm or riddled elbow, andit'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 wrumg out of cold water wrapped round their stumps, crawled to the rear of the fight, and, with shells bursting round them and balls tearing up the sods at their feet, watched the progress of the battla. I tell yoe as a solemn ruth that I took of the foot of an officer, Captain , who insisted upon being helped on his horse dgain, and declared that he couid fight, now that his loot was dressed.' Surgenn-told him that ine not, but for all that he would have returned to the hill if he could hare prevailed on anybody to help, him to mount."
"Heights above Sebastopol, Oct.
"We have been constantly under fire of shot, hell, 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 fis will,
 ree. I have only just returned from a con-andwenty hour sojourn the trencles, ne to prononce the Russians renarka ly bad artilhot and musketry with which $s$ o and all last night favored only two men verekilledne of our reginent the 20th close by me, by a bit of hell on the head and three men wound by a bit of of Rotheram, of ours, who was struck yesterday by he bursting of a sliell, on his way home from the renches, on the front part of the calf of his left leg, whicli, luckily, is not broken, and he is likely to be ight again in less than a month. You must not be needlessly alarmed at this description. I have nohing else to write. When I sleep in my tent I atways lie in full dress, boots and spurs, and even in my dress shako, which you will laugh at when I tell you it is no bad substitute for a night-cap these cold nights; but in the trenches no one sleeps. Most of is are at lard work preparing the embrasures for the guns, 200 in number, which we expect to gel into re to open at once, and will doubtless lay Sebastopol heap of stones, with scarcaly the appearance of its ver laving been a city and one of Russia's strongolds. 'Their defences against our preparations are footy' and foolish, nothing can save them. We can distinctly see into all parts of the town, which ppears to contain soldiers, sailors, and their wives. believe all others have left it-rery wisely so oout 3 a.m. last night, or rather lhs morning, a ost lively fire of all sorts of arms took place. They reatened to attack, or feled prpose of interfering with and stopping our working they knew better then to attack us in open field by day or by niglit after the specimen they had of the red devils' of Alma. In fact, Sebastopol is doomed and the delay in setlling its fate is caused by the dificulty in landing and getting up the heavy siege guns. We had about 300 sailors assisting to work guns. We had about 300 sailors assisting to work
in the trenches last night. This to 'Jack' is fine fun ; they work like slaves, and look as fierce as it they had been fed upon nothing but Russians for the last month; and such is their spirit, that they actually wanted to use their ship guns, which have been landed for the embrasures, without any trenches or parapets to protect them. You may imagine how fine will be the effect of our attack, which will open at daylight, by a salvo of the heaviest shotted guns and mortars, about 200 in number, and these 200 guns will be repeated every three minutes for eight $\because$. $\because$...
hours, or until the white flag is hoisted. I think our
attack will commence on Monday, and by this fine attack will commence on Mionday, and by this fine
arrangement of Lord Ragian's much loss of life will be saved to our forces. I fear Alma must hare occasioned much mourning in England: Cholera does not now exist among the troops, and we are very healthy trhe hadd of the Almighty appears to be
 thing else, which is,
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 i, and always occasioned uncanon certainly failed of its application, when eimployed, as it olten was, in illustration of tie sieges all of the principal Spanish fortresses was undoubtedly; hastened, in, point of time, by; what may be termed the precinitation of the besiegers; hut the anion.is sound, bevertheless, and. the success of our and a frightful sacrifice of life. As we are now, after so long an interral, once more engaged in enfind, we think, some instructive matter for reflection 1854.

It may, perhaps, create some surprise when we s3y that our most successful proceedings against the demned as imprudent and unicientific. In hoose day demned as imprudent and unscientific. In those days
our army was total!y deficient bolli in the personal and material aids for proper prosecution of sieges.and material aids for proper prosecution of sieges.-
We had no Engineers' department, no specially instructed corps of Sappers and Miners, and no ade-
quate foree of artillery. This may seem strange to quate force of artillery. This may seem strange to Badajoz, but it is perfectly true, and it should be remembered that Badajoz itself was not cartied un-
tii we hal been twice, on previous occasions, repulsed from its walls; while at Burgos-a place of suecessful, and, after more than a month of fruitless operations, retreated in discumfiture. To state the case in a few words, we were not unfrequently deot of skill or science, but of dogged courage, and at a cost of human life deplorable in the extreme.-
Neiller Badajoz nor Ciudad Rodrigo provide us; except as regards personal lierois
to be followed at Sebastopol.
The trenches were opened before Sebastopol by the British troops on the 10 th of Oct., and in the course of a week the fire of the batteries was direct-
ed 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 17 ch of March, and the city operations trene commenced on the 14th of Juls and operations were commenced on the 14tho July, and
discontinued after an unsuccessful assault on the 25 th. The trenches were again occupied on the 24 th August, the town fell on the 31st, and the castle on that the shortest period clapsing in these examples 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 opportutaken by the instrumentality of science alone, and that the strongest defences may be penetrated without any recourse to the bayonet at all, or any neces-
sity for a formal assault. The same skill which caries the approaches of the besiegers up to the walls of the place will carry them through it, and the dar-
ing of the individual soldier need pever be brought nto action. Probably few sieges have erer exemplificd these axioms in full perfection, but in the Pen-
insula they were discarded altogether. The British commander was pressed by tine and by circumstances his disposal for thus conducting his operations, and he ras thrown lor support entirey on the courage and hardhiood of his soldiers. The consequence was,
that time was paid for in blood, and wherens, according to the doctrines of engineers, the operations Bomarsund, we lost at Ciudad Rodrigo 1,300 , and at Badajoz no fever than 5,000 men and officers silled or wounded, of whom nearly 800 fell dead in army exceeded 3,000 of whom upwards of 200 were officers.
If such tactics as these were to be allopted at Sc bastopol, and if the casualties before that place were to be computed in proportion, the prospect would in-
deed be terrible, for nothing will strike the reader more forcibly than the comparisons we now subjoin
letween the means of destruction employed at the two epochs. At Badajoz the siege artillery amounted tor 1624 -pounders, 20 . 18-pounders, and 1624 pound hovitzers, which threw into the place during shells. At St. Sebastian we commenced the siege pounders, and 10 - lowitzers and mortars, six 18 when found insufficient, wrere increased by 48 pieces expenditure of ammunition--unusually large-a mounted tor some , 53,000 round shot and 16,000 shells; duringa siege of nearly two months? duration:: The

finitely, greater than at eilber of the other attacks." These means were represented by 3424 -pounders
and four 18-pounders, and the eloquent historian of
the war, in describing the opening of flie breaching
batteries, records the effect in: tlie following language :-
sublime was beheld a spectacle at once fearfuland willi. The enemy replied to the assailants' fire large chan po pieces; the bellowing of eighty. rested in heary voe ground ar and wide, the siof the place, or curled in light wreaths about the numerous spires ; the shells, blissing through the air, seemed tiery serpents leaping from the darkness; the wails mountains, faintly, returning the sound, appeared to the Peninstalar: War.
Now, let the reader only picture to himself ever eature of this scene ten times magnificid, and the will topol when the batteries of the allies, after so many days of ominous silence, replied all at once to the connon of the Russians. - Considering the artillery employed, first in the Eiglish and then in the French attack, the enormous fortifications of the town, and presume that $S 00$, instead of $S 0$ large guns shoo the earth with their bellowing, while imany of these guns would be three times the calibre of those used
in 1S12. The British alone, according to the lette of our correspondent, were likely to bave 130 pieces the baticries were completed their porer would probably exceed that of the batteries at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian, all taken together. town $9 ; 515$ round shot during the whole siege ; at Se bastopol our correspondent calculates lhat the French and English guns in position, irrespectively of the
fleets, would be capable of hurling no less lian $23,-$ 600 shot and shells against the enemy's works erery day, and, if these shots well whel conted, It is contrast would appear more astounding
still. I is one to that with these prodigious remand of time ond disposal, and with the perfect of our position gives us, we may make science do as far as possible the work of courage, and proride in ude of material means which motional energies bare provided.-Times

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Messrs. Canty, Clarke, and Doyle, have necessary faculties from the Archbishop, making nine or ten Priests who have now been sent out.
Nurses for the Sice and Wounden.-It is said
hat there are now upwards of 20 ladies belonging to religions orders in various parts of I reland assembled
in Dublin preparatory to departure on their mission to the seat of war. Among them are two sisters of
G. O. Higzins, one of the members for Mayo.
Accounts from Cork, dated Saturday, say-"The barracks here are at present sonlewhat crowrdeit,
caused by the draughts from several reg̣iments which have taken up their quarters in it, previous, it is beo the 39 h (Dorsetshire), 14 h (Buckinghamshire) and 3rd Buff, expect io receive orders of embarca(2nd Nominghamshire) Regiment, serving at Hong-
kong, witl it is believed, be reinfored by a draught
from this gartison. The public spirit in favor of the present war is such that the vast majority of recruits unsiat on ioining regiments in active service, compa-
ratively few being ready to serve in the regiments atively few being ready to serve
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 MiFive
Iitia.
Five hundred more of the Somersetshire Militia
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 has been to ascerlain 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 hese rumors, but we have no reason to doubt their
authenticity. Neither do we feel any surprise that it hould be so. The policy of the Lnglish Government has been to neglect and to exlerminate the Irish race, Armies from, and to reconstruct an English garrison in butis own hand. She may put forth all but hey wint mount io nathing. She may call spirits
fom the vasty deep, but they won't come ; and thus.
her mischievous policy tecoils upon herself. The Irish her mischievous policy tecoils upon herself. The Irish
people were denied the right of bearing arims that beeople were denied the right of bearing arms that, be
ongs. o the popalation of every iree country, yet,
when theie is occasion for their services in a military capacity, hey 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 done their work, and that portion of the Irish peasanIry who still cling to their native land, have no fancy for' sojering.' When a militia was last raised in Jie-
lind Galway made up its complement of 1,000 men 500 or whom voluinteered into the line, and their places ant strength of the body s. Will that be the case no now We take leave to doubt. it very much."-Galway pa-
Patriotic Fund:-The countr of Kerry meeling was held on Saturday in the Court-house of Traiee, oy all classes. Mr. H. A. Herbert, M.P., Lieutenant of the conts, presided, and in the ccurse of an effec-
tive address, in reference to the objects of the meetirg,

## rowel:-

 lam happy to telly you that Ennismure was doing well whent last heard from him, under date of the4h inst., he had, a narrow escape of glosing his legs
as the ball which passed though it grazed Whear thit he has obtained much credit for his gal aniry, as, after lie was struck, he went on to the enil using his sword as a sidppott, and was not exhauster my putito flight. With kind regards to Mrs. Herbert,
"H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., \&c." "Listurfel. The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, "c coadjutor" Dishop Kerry, hawing been called upon by Mr. Herbert 10 said, frc We aro threatened with the loss of onr peace and civilisalion, as well as the destruction of nur libCry, by the iton dospotism of the ruler of the Rassias.
(Laud cheers.) Our soldiers have gone forth to mee the peril ; :hey have gone forth prepared to die to soisation. Cheerssings of peace, education, ant civi We must give hongr to those men bearing lordly name who, laying aside their jewelled coronets and the
splendars of their princely homer, have gone to lead our hattalions. (Great cheering.) We mast give honor to those young gentlemen-many of them the
chiddei of our own town and countr-who, sivin up the pleasures and enjoyments of youth, have gone
foth to meot deuth by pesticnce in the plains of Vana, tuder lie leaden hail which showers trem the
heights of Alma, or in a still more moment heights of Alma, or in a still more momentons battle
field, attacking that formilable fort ress in which the Rnssian dospoi has deemed himself secure. which the hear,". and loud cheers.) We must give bonor, too,
and more than honor, to the poor private, (loual cheers) - the man without whom the balle could not be won
(loud cheers) the man who has left hehind him whal (loud cheers) the man who has left hehind him whal
is dearest 10 man-left both the wife of his hart's kice-we must give him more than bosor-we must
im -reward. (Cheers.) I am sure that, while ther gim reward. (Cheers.) in am sure that, while there
beats a noble fecling in breast of an frishman,
the woman or cild who bears the namo of a soluier who hass fallen before Ssbastopnl will nol be forgolten The other speakers were Sir William Godfres, Mr
 nubserplion list having been npened, in foss than
minutes a sum exceeding $£ 300$ was realised.
The citizens of Limetick met on Thurstay to re The citizens of Limerick met on Thurslay to re-
spond, in the words of one of the resolutions, to the appeal to the parriotism of the nalion to provide fo
ithe families of the brave soldiers who have fallen in
the service of their Queen and cumptry re ance was numerous and influential, and included the
Earl of Clare and the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan. Mea sures are in progress for meetings in the coonnties of
Armagh, Westineath, Sligo, and Queen?s County, in addition to which the Earl of Portarlingion and, ine
local magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabilants of Fortadinglon and its vicinity, to be held in
the Tholsel on Salurday.-King's Co. Paper. The praises nf the Times lor 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 elimbed the heighls of the Alma", of "the driping the eneny from the positions occupied; and
vet, when we come to look at the list of "kifled and yet, when we come to look at the list of "killed and not only "the Englishman," but also "t tio Irishman." Upon the field of batlle and after the vic-
lory has been won-the Times cannot recognise an ary has been won-the Times cannot recognise an
rishman whose valor is to be recorded. Even WN Wel-
inglon was called by the Times an "Englishman"! inglon was called by the Times an "Eng hishman"? The Order of St. Parnicr. - The riband vacant
by the death of Lord Ormoade, has, it appears, been
offered to the Marquis of Londonderry and declined. The Northern Whig, which makes this annomncement, The is not aware of the reasons which indlaced his Lord ship to refuse this distinguished honor," and truly
adds that it could not have been conferred upon of more popular Irish nobleman.
Hogan is at present engaged on a group countryman
exhibition, which, even in its rourl exhibition, which, even in its rough state, has excited
the warnest encomiums of the most competent judges. He has just completed a "Dead Chris," lor the Rt to be placed in the Caalhedral Church of S. Shahn's,
It is a most chaste and beantiful piece of work, nd it is only right to say that in his dealings with Dr. Mullock, the artist bears testimony 10 ite handsome and
liberal spirit in which he was treated by the Prelate. -Limerich Reporler.
Ciry of Limerick Efectros.-As long since anday without the semblance of opposition; his propose was Mr. John White, J. P., of Belmont; and the no-
mination was seconded by the Rev. John Brahan.As a devoted son of the Catholic Church, the new pression to his feelings ou a most tender point in the following terms:-"II regret that, after a wise and liberal policy had removed from the stalute-book those
oppressive Jaws, dictated by the bigotry of former ages, it should, afain be necessary to appeal to ourmer reing.) We cannot, however, be insensible to (Cheer tion in which we are now placed, ot the attacks which
have been made, and will be repeated agaist ('Hear hear,' and cileers.) In a coung against us.majority of whose population profess the Caiholic yrelidowed, what can be more just or equitabla thian en that Siate, should get from the funds to which they contheireclerg a For pary yen for the maintenance of been made given wath a sparing hand, and accom been made- given with a sparing hand, and accom-
panied with angryand offensive discussions. (Hear.)
At: eng policy, of justica, inereased the grant, by a slaced of on a more salisfactory and permanent footing, And
in seeking to depive us of this measure of justice:-
(Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') Can we either be un mindful of the measures threatened against our conents? (Clueers.) For the last two sessions of Par o us ot mate hase establishments, endeare gratefal sense of the incalcolable benefit but by ou have been made the object of an unjust and ungener ous attack. (Cheers.) Under the special pretext protecting personal liberly, which is not violated, ant which the Cathotic laity ate the natural protector cheers), eflonts have been made to destroy the pl institutions. 1 will not repent the calumnies which have been put forward to justify this aggression--
(Hear.) It is impossible that the liberal and intelliHear. It is impossible that the Jiberal and intelli-
gent Protestants of the country, many of wiom have seen these establishments and coniributed to thei support, can credit the assertions or sympathise with

Prote on Fitzorecent PP Pror ithe Venerable Archdea ocetain poor orenain poor ang graadians, the very Rev. genteman narkable letter on the Limerich Chronicle anowher re he writes as jollows :
hall benetrate the dreary glong of of human mercy his county, it will be the result of a pressure absex cxir persuaded that a thousan from the public. I am and confrimed by the pratigal College of Surgeons hions, will not convince any person of ordinay ten erstanding and experience hat a sturdy pauper boy on womanhosh, and within a month of her fifteenth
bivithlay, will be trented to a health-suspaning frowth developing, and life-prolonging supper in ihe New basle and girls of that age, through the consists, fo
bump-waler- not measured as they there measur ther vefreshments, by ounces-tuat jiven liberally in
fall and free abundance, and no stint. Let it not be posed of 'water from the will,' olias the whomp. The
purn a modicum of bread made from the sixty-fourth part of a slone of Egyptian meal. This quantity of mea at the present finth price, costs the moderate of meat of
one farthing! and 1 have seen that wight of meal conveniently stowed away, ahout two days sines, in :
pewter naggin measure! This rather homapathic y respecte may be the name they call it on he hoor law; this
down on the purest principles of staryation. Bupper got op
will say this sumper has bern you dimne - to dontt of it. The 'rich repnit' called a and girls verging on filteen, (technically termed class sures of meal made into bread and purelased at the cost of one half-penny sterling! To this solid portion mill:, purchased al the rate of about two pence haifpeliny the gallon. The brenkfast is six-seventis of
the dinner, or six ounces of meal, made into an over grown and watery mass of slirabout ; so that the solii
food allowed to a stordy boy of ing on fifteen, for every day of the 365 , consists of
sixteen ounces and a half of frina divided into meals, and purchased at the cost of ore penny and
half a fauthing or therenbouts. Can it be that the of offcio gruardians of the union of Newcastle are arrar on helpless boyhood and girlhood, harm thats visite on helpless hoyhood and sirlhocil, muder the high
sanction of heir names? Every one knuws that a boy of fourteen, employed as a cow-boy, wonld require and that a girl of fourtecn, bonnd apprentice to a dres maker, would require, at the very least, twice the
quantity allowed under this quantity allowed under his penny-a-day experiment. fullow from limiting the food of the young to balf, or are dried up what nature requires; the springs of lif enfeeblect, and deadened, hence shrivelled, dwarfed, enfeebled frames; hence stunted growth, scrofiva, and The Newcastle list of er-officio euardians work huage, three peers, one baronet, one member of Partiament and twenty-orie other depuly-lientenamts, justices, and other gentemen. One of my ohjects in writing this
letter is, hat il you are so good as to give it insertion it will fall under the nolice of every one of those high
tonctionaries. [ cannot belien high consideration are capable of adonting the ide and sentiments of English parish nurses, or English workhouse beadles. Icannot bring myself to believe that noblemen and gentlemen will emulate the Mrs Brownigg, whose name George Canning rescued
from oblivion. J cannot imagine that men of rank and station will continue to inflict on young boys an unceasing hunger. Nill thase who visited ${ }^{\text {Phe }}$ exhibi-
tion of last year, will never forget the harrowing pio tion of last year, will never friggot the harrowing pio-
ture of the unhappy boy lsing, suffering ninder the in effect, Simon was, and yexti I guardian, for such safely make affidavit that even Simon never stinted
his viotim to an allownce his viotim to an allowance of daily food so slender a
that laid down in the Newcastle dietary? Mr. Edi-
tor, it is a miser swallowing their stinted to seal of hapers of one-third
of retiring almosl as thungry as when they ented the is surely not poor relief but human torture to doum to unceasing hunger-hunger never fully appeased-a whose crime is onls unavoidable destifution? Tor judges of the land, and what authority from God o ment? Give the pauper the cheapest fond nessibish be obtained-give him potatoes and salt-give him
bread made of rye of bran, of, sawdust, if nossible, but give him, oh give him what nature demands,
what he beasis of the field, seek and pbtain-ia
bellyuill Even once bel yful, Even once in the day a bellyfull, shame-
tor to say, was never yet giver in a count Lim
erick work house outside the hospital, or infirm wart,
may so call it, of the great and highborn gone to, who
thus staryes of ment, helpless malrons and widows, tass barves purmen, helphes maltons and whows unceasing hunger, is the hard loo of the workhouse pauper, and sol fear it will be to the end of

Letrea of Joun Marin-Pains, October 24 rit 1854.- My dear Dr. Gray, - You have learned tha
what is called a "conditional pardor" in favor o what is called a 0 conditiolal pardons in avor o Van Diemen's L. Land, in July, and that nny iwo friends and, I were thereby, released trom capti vity, aud were permitted by the British Goveinmento go into simple reached France more than three weeks ago. Ihave coruing myself alone; but there are some facis concerving the Irish State convicts of 1848 which, perhaps, as the first of them that has approached so nea
home, I oughtito publish, and therefore request that you will oblige me by inserting this letter in the free-war:-A notice appeared in the Van Dieman's Land fovernment Gazct/fe, to the effect that the English Government had granled a pardoll to William Smith O'Brien, John Martin, :and Kevin Izod O'Doherty
available every land. No official communicalions on the subject wa made to us personally: The form of application repromising amendinent, \&ec.) was dispensed with in
 ho form to so throngh, and wothing whatever to do a our keepers having opened the gates tor us. Of course
none of us had solicited tho "pardon," directly o indirecty. myself, I wish hereby to ofler my thanks to
such of imy countrmen ats may have shown a kiad such of my countromen as may have shown a kindly or in any other way. But the main objeat of this let ter is to remind the people of relatad iut the trencrons sate prisoners in Van Diemen's Land, bevides foar tend Eur. W. P. Dactices in whed hrted as an lish mationalist. Joln Walsh, Edwin Towin,
James Lyous, hiehard Bryan, Thos. Douovan, Thos.
Wall, James Ciser: John Donoter Wall, James Caser, John Donohoe, Luke Lenian, J.
Crolly, Mathew Joy, and John Lemana, were tranhee Barrack in 1849. The seven non fist named at in Van Diemen's Latd; the next furr were left in
Thermadn, when the seven wele carried thene to Van Themen's Land ; Solin Lennatudied at Spike Istand
The altack npon Porlaw Police Bartack was made ( believe) in pursuance of a conspiracy for a genera
 and poliee torce, and ports lireatena by Britisl/ ships
of war- the hubcas corpus act suspended, and the crime ond outhage aed he haw ; when men whose nationat
ant thiments were those of three-fouths of the lish population were, for sake of thuse national semtiments
under sumbence of death or 1ransporation, and th
British govemor imprisoned hrish men and women al British govemor inprisoned lrish men and women a his discretion; when lhe hamdreds of poorhouses we
orammed and reeking with half-starved plague strick treand thronged the sea ports, flying in despair any whither from the desolation
of their country; is short, during the worst time of he lrish famine. If partial sympully, or respect for aut thotives, of senerous pity, has induced any person ot Smith 0 'Brier and his comradies, surely there are
the same and stronger considerations for desiring the
 vor of the mon [ have named; and the Nufion, aut "Repeal of the Jonion,', will gladly join jn so guo cause. For myself, though 1 would ihink it silly to ppen my prison gates, I do feel asthamed to enjoy any
elaxation of m pual sentence while those poor fullows, all of them as teserviug of smypathy or re-
spect, and much more of generus pity, still waste their lives in convict exile, pining fur home or for
freedom, but forgotlen or vmemarded by commoryen reedum, but forgotlen or umegarded by coumtrymen
and foes. Assuring you that I have never forgoten you have al ways trealed me, and heartily wishing you heathl and prosperity, I remain, dear Sr. Gray,
sohn Marcerely yours, The "Glomous Uscemtanty" Exemplified.-
Cork asizizes, adjourned from last suminer, ulosed only on Thursday last, after deroting no less than 14 day to the hearing of a case, "Godfrey v. Cross," which raluable public time, and in which one wGuld suppos some vast interest must be at stake, deserves a passing
nolice, and here is its history briefly summed up by nolice, and here is its
ihe Soullhern Reporter
"This grand piece of litimation, atter occupying no rentually the cause of an adjournment, for the special purposes of allowing it the ful! time, which its impor itting days of she Court. For that length of time the Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Exchequer, t welve re-
spectable citizens acting as jurors, counsel, attorneys, wimesses, police, and olhers,-in all perhaps 40 or 50 persons,- whose days were mose or less precions to tempt to decine whether one brother-inh or an ther-Mr. Cross or Mr. Gudfrey-had the right to a
stream of water, valued at about 850 . The litigant pay about 16 time that sum for the costs of this abor tive suil; and whichever of them has the equity of
the case at his side will have to console himself with he case at his side will have to console himself with he ref
"r Sure be has had plentyof law
After 13 dass' attention to the badgering of witnesses
and wrangling of counsel, and aifuitiser day occisi
 themselves at last in the satisfactery position of being
able to come to no decision, and separated to return to
their homes with the solacing idea-theonily one that could have produced any pleasurable emotion in the circumstances, that whenever any of them chuse to
enjoy. the gratification of a lawsuit he could enforce a 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 amusement.
State or Trade.- The Dublin reports for the las
week are rather better than they have theen of The produce and share markets bear an improved as pect, and prices have been well maintained. With egard to the state of the corn-market, it is lield to be mpossible that the recent unnalural advance, as being more or less acticious, can be kept up in the face o
the enormous supplies known to be ready to pour in.

## GREAT BRITAIN

On Sunday, 29th ult., in all the Catholic chapel in the "diocess of Westminster" a pastoral letter of in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of the the Cardidal himself ufficiated, and the clurch was pilled to excess, the centre aisle being chiefly occured by soldiers, both officers and men. The pastohauks to God for the presem plentiful harvest, alluded to the aba:ement of the pestilence-t the cholera-
which had lately made such rivares in this country, ani adsled that, while they had to thank God for two reat blessings-the plentiful harvest and the abate-
nemt of pestilence-still it should be borne in that this country had just entered upon a greal war and in this respect they had cause to be thankful, fo
of far the arms of vur gracions Queen had been vic orious. But, while the country had canse for rejoic
ing, still the casualties of war gave cause for surrowing, sill the casualties of wur gave callse for sorrow-
nn to many. Tlue Batule of the Alma was not gained thlowt a great sacrifice of life Mhany of the brav Widows and orphatas to bewail heir loss- in aid of these it was hoped that the Catholic popalation would
not be backward in contributing. Immediately after the reatiing of this ponstorating. moter a collectioty atien was above church proved the liberality of the congrega
ion. $A$ similir appeal will be made by the yariut Catholic bishops throughout the country.-Times.
Remponcements for the Abmy in the Eastweek tas his week, and oo bemmell make up for the easualties of the campaign, and are army to the origitial number sent out, nantiely, 30,000 infuntry, with the usual aceomparying force of cavalr
and antillers, and rommissariat, \&ce. Indeed, to rennd anthery, and ronimissariat, co. hndeed, to ren
der the army still more effective than usual, large ad-
ditins lrave been taade to the medical and ariat, and also the artillery, whish even in the fien - without includiag the siegre guns and the guns land and hower. Two regiments of the line, the 57th and Withon being too much dispused to Fake a glumy Vasualties must have takimplasibe in to dan army of tittl more than 30,000 from war and pestilence, to require
to be rerruited by 4,000 men to fill up the deficiencies cansed
Priparations for the Bal.tic.-The Daily Netes cunboans, with heary guns in each, and ferty fluatin bateries with seventy guns in each-total, $2,800-1$
be ready in the spring for Cronstadt. The Frenc

By the
by the accounts Which reach us from all pats of the ment towards the promolion of the Pattiotic Fund las net with the unanimous sympatily of all classes and
creeds in hreland. From Cork io Derry there is bun ne feeling upon she subject ; and, from the alanity
wilh which the Royal appeal has been responded to here is but one lime doubt that the comribation hom
his side of the channel will show how cordially the veple concur in
nission. Times.
Nurses for tue Sick and Wounned.- Lady Ma
ia Forrester, danghter of Lord Roden, has offered tha gosernment, either to go wht, or 10 send ont trained
nurses to the East to attead upon the sick and wouncterl ceptert.
Our Angluan colemporary, the Gutcrdian, insinu tes a comparison between uuns and nurses as ful-
lows:- "We send nurses-: Miss Nightingate from he Ladies' Hospital' andller subordinates-t he Freneh is not the name that signuifies, but the absence or preence of a regular organisation, reaty to haud, go ious profession. Many people now see, after all in such bodies of women, dedicated, as sol hers ur commissioners are to their severa. dies, how and any where-to be sent (as sent they are) t
do women's work in Arica, China do women's work in Arrica, China, or he South Seas o tend soldiers in the East, or convicts at Cayemne
o the hospital, the palace, or the cellar. For great ccasions, it is said, they are cerlainly useful. No
their true usefuluess consists in their teing availab or all manner of small occasions. Miss Nightingale is an excellent person for the purpose, and doubtles she has good nurses and pions women among her staff
but they are hastily collected for a suddeu emergency -unknown in greal measure to each other and to ber ect conflumence with them depart win he same per draft of that well kuown class whose great white cap
and placid faces are such familiar objects to him in every hospital and sick-toom.
Lmentente Cordinfe.-Of all the vicissitudes whic that which was excmplified the day before yesterda pot in the kingdom consecrated to the traditions, or we may say, to the prejulices of a past generation,
was this. On this Terrace King George III. took hi habiual walk during a period at which the allairs he whole world took their color from 'he antagonism
France and England. There that venerable Mon-
arch listened to the music of nilitia bands, or looked
down into the Park below upon musters of yeomanry
and volinteers; all inflamed with ant intense spirit of and valunteers; all inflamed with an intense spirit of
loyalty and with what in those days was an identical sentiment-a murtial animosity against France,
Frenchmen, Frenth soldiers, and the name of Napoleon Bunaparte. What was the scene nu Sundiay arternoon? There were the Castle, the Terrace, the
Town, and the Slupe. There was the Sourein England, with the Royal Family. There were the band and the musir, and every other accompaniment
of the raditional seeve. There were soldiers in the of the traditional seene. There were soldiers in the
garden and olficers on the Broad Wall. But who were garden and olficers on the Broau Walk. But who were
these soldiers? Thiey were the soldiers of the EmEeror Napoleon, who, arrayed in the costume of the Castle for the gratification of the Britiṣh Queen!What would have been thought 50 years ago if any There is really scarcely anything more extraordinary in the lenendar
Merlin.- Iumes.
Whilst numbers of our people are collecting lint and band nges, arde making connibutions to alleviate
the sulferings of the brave soldiers in the East, whether Cetholic or Protestant, the patriotic Protestants Exeter are making preparations on an extensive rials, in order to celebrate the feast or faggols in an entaordinary nanner, and thereby insult the feelings,
not ouly of their fellow-countrymen, but also of our instrious allies.-Glasgrow Frce Press.
The government, it is said, have derermined upon
sending out another Arclic expedition. They have been in commanication wilh Dr. Rae, and hat genor the purnose of seaveriand expedhitions, the ons for the purpose of searehing for and aumg Caphan
Colfinson's ship he Enterpise, and the oller to make
turther inguiry into the file of and secuing, if pussile, sone docunents from Sir Jobn Frank in's pursihe lrices of which wer discowered last year. Thi
reneral outhine ol Dr. Rae's recommendulton is, that an expedition in two divisious shall assembleat Atha nise, 18.55 ; that one division sha! go down he Black
Riven, ofollow up tie taces of Sir Jolitn Pranklin's Mackenzie liver; to follow up the trices of the Enerprise to the east ward ; and hat these parties shat
enire to the Shave Like and the bear Lale respectivel winer in 188556 , when depats of provisians should
sem to meet them, and returan home in $185 \dot{b} 5$. Dr hate does rat consider it necessingy that the list-named 12 men (including an Enguinaws interpeter), corn
nataded by two officers, one of whom shatl be a cle of he Hatson:s Bay Cunpany. The other division
ehonid cousit of the same number of men and oflicers eliond consist of the same number of men and oficers,
Caluminus Chiarge aga
We learn from the Preston papers that on Wedoesfint hours in the investiration of a case whe wh brough
out Crotestant malignity in a painful maner. Fo
need only mentou deed only memtion that it was a false tecusation of he bianimus decision of the bench fully exoneraled
the heverend gentlemint from the suinus chargo bronght agains him, the presiding maristrate shatig
that they dismissed the case on accoun of the con fathetions in the evitence, and the manemas impro-
babilites altaching to the charges made.
Municipal Afpains of preston.-It will searcely entatieved by persons residing an a distance that that is proterted by a flaming sword-lle sword of trae
Phutestintism. Let a Caholic allempt to appoach, and that sword is unsheathed wih a rengemee.-
"Have you got a candidate for stich it ward ?

 more than once, and that not very long agu, we cer
ainly could not have believed it. Calholies pay all
he fince he taxes sume as others, join in defendiag their dient to the laws as Protestans, and yet, benatis
hey are conscienciuts enought to follow this own
conviclions in telgion-a mater betwixt (iod aud hir own conscienter-such has been he persecutio Catholic angongst the forty-eight members of the conncil, athough, to speak vader the mark, there are ad aplimde for business. If this system of persecuion is to continue; if civil lisabihites are to be imom the payment of taxes, in the displensing of which dian.

Coming Events cait teetr Suadus befone. Ontil the time of their victorious gathering on the rench and British armies met each other on the fiek phetically called "La Belle Alliance."
It is estimated that property to the amount of $£ 200$, Liverpool Jast week.-Engrlish Paper
It is senerally conceded now by thase who have national education and iss resulta, that purely secular leaching will neither purify nor exalt the national mind. Some curious and startling facts are given by
he writer of a book called ' The Power of the Press. The influence of the Press depends on secalar know ledge-the evil which it may so extensively propagate can only be counteracted by religious tenching.
In Great Britain there circulate annually $11,702,000$ copies of 'absolutely vicious' newspapers. 'Infide of $10,100,000$; periodicals of the 'worst class,' 520,003
 papers, and periodicals of every kind, we find a tota f $26,418,620$, leaving a balance on the side of evil
i, alas! $4,443,380$.' This statement refers, it is true of pollution niay find its way into this country, the
mind of whose yourh has been so industriously secuis tighteousness which exaltelth' a notion'ment? It is vice
which degrades it. which degrades it. There is but one saffeguard against
the evil, and but one security foi the teaching on the sublime security for the good- in the
God's Holy Word. Daily Express.
Shanby Deception - In Wales and many districts the whole parish poor, botlom. The coffin is lowered intu the grave: the bolts are drawn when the mourners have quitted the clurch-yard: the venerable coffin is drawn ap again,
and the corpse is then covered with earth, as thougli
it was the carcase of a was

UNITED STATES.
The number of Catholics in the city of New Yort alone is, acerding to last year's computation, less or
more, over 200,000 . Besides German and French charehes, there are about twenty parish churches in
the city limits, in which English is the language spoken.-N limits, in which English is the language Mr. Sonle, American Minister to Madric, having sought to revolutionise the received principle of ciprebuff from the French government by a refusal of loave to enter that country Our government will, of
course, Jeave Mr. Soule to sattle hiv personal affonts in his own way, without interference in his behalf,Ib.
Aates that York writer in one of the morning papers slates hat there were no less than nine sermons ath-
vertised to be preached in that city on last Sabball, he then coming state election; and New York last week, we notice the names of two
caty pastors.-Phindelphia Prosiutcrian. The city of Williamsburgh has this week been
joined, in the category of uatrage, with Newark and Ellsworth. We have of here seen bands of infurited perfore its shell stanting, 10 testify to theirir hatred, of sacrilege is one of he worst symploms of por state. the gallering, crowd is, "down with we charch!解 to rush, bit agaiust tha genehise mulitume is so reaty to rush, bit against he gene-
rill institution. The most ollious sign to heir eyes is
that sign of the Cross, considereil in all Christian that sigu of the Cross, considered in all Christian
liads ihu mose satered. Not since leagran tianes has ment, been exlibited in any quarter of the Ward, as was held infamons, were those whase threals were
boarse wiht the ery, 6 the Christans to the Lions! The Know-Nothnos in Cuert.-In a rape case belime he Common Plicas at Lowell, Mass, lasi weeh,

 bid been a member of the society four or five months.
Upon joining it he louk ;in oath, "So help mo Geul." There are two degrees in the sociely, Had seenat Pingree, two other winnesses in the case. Refused
to tell he form of initiation, beciusu it might crimi nhte him and expose him to punishmant from the so-
ciefy. Jucge bisthop said it was a starting revelation Wove the onths administered in the Cow: A. M. . agage, ecret order, but left il three months since Dr. Smith, abore mentioned, admitted that he belanged to the
Know-Sothing society, tand that itesercised a political
 Pootestam if his wife be a Cathotic. Couhd not tel
the form of initiation, because it would expose bin to
pminisliment ; and for the same reason could not toll pinnisliment ; and for the same reason eo
what office he held in the Jodge at Groton.
 Captain James Smith has been convicted of haviug
 wintsel might take the necessary steps to move for a
 von, the whole to be raised by a cash subscription, to
pai payable till the whole amount is subseribed. There has been at Menasha, and is now a! Osh kosh,
Wisconsin, a flating poutery, with a lalle turued by bears. They are contented looking animats, and do not seem to dislike the uccupation. That is, indeed,
making the wild beasts suibservient to mat's puit

A gond Deacon, at a conference meeting in the ressed his auditors one Sabbath evening as follows
My friends, there is a new doctrine going about ow-a-days. We are tald that all mankind will yo or better thinge,",
The N. Y. Tribune hinks that "over-trading"
windling. A very good definition of the term.
We have to record another fearful disaster at sea;
the loss of the Now fila from Bremen in New York with aboul 380 passengers. Thie ship managed to go A usual the noble caplain and fallant crow saved their own lives; but left the passengers-lhe women and children to perists:
The Millorite delusion is again spreading in many d explosions of this humbug, his miserable disappointment of its believers, and the impoverishmenit
of many of them by their own acts of insune folly, in many of them by their own acis of insane folly, in shoulif not have operated as a check upon any furither
manifestations. But it seems that the population of our country has become of so peculiar a cast, that, no
delusion is so sill as not 10 have followers. True,
these poor people injure no one but themselves, fet hese poor people injure no one but themsel ves; yet porgress luwards society refinement.-7roy Thitig.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

BEMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SHORT SIGHT BLLLS from One Pound upwarls, negot
wbeie in any part of tha United Kingiom, are trawn on the


Dullin.
Edinbirgh
$\underset{\mathrm{Sl} \text {. Sacrament }}{ }$

## Montreal, February $9,1854$.

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


## THE TRUE WITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1854 :NEWS OF THE WEEK
The arrival of the steamer Cunadian gives a definite form to the rumors ichert of an week from the Cout 30,000 Russians on the right flants of the Allies, is confirmed, as is also the discomfiture of the Turks, and the capture of three redoubts.of action, and the Russians were repulsed wilh great lauchter-ns was also a sally of about 8,000 men from Sebastopot. In the meantime the siege has been progressing favorably. The attack on the sea uarantine Fort, and of sereral other powerful batter ies. The loss on board the fleet was great. Of the
English-killed and wounded, 328 of the French216. The ships engaged were much cut up in their
hulls and spars. The bombardment from the land ide has been very effective ; the city was on fire in sereral places, and most of the buildings were a heap
of ruins. The Russian vessels in port hat sought of ruins. The Russian vessels in port hat' sought
shelter from the storm, by creeping close in unde lie walls, but would soon be accounted for satisiac torily. The speedy faH of Sebastopol is announce as certain; the veenceses are sposen of as destroyed
and the fire of the besiegers is so ciose and bor that it is impossible for an enemy to show himself without men is described as exceedinoly beautiful. Cholera we regret to say was making great ravages; and the they are needed.
The Canada, from Liverpool of the 11 thi instant, brings the following:-
Latest irm the seat of war reports Seiastopol not "Reliable accounis of the engagement at Batakla", on the 25th Oct., have been received. It was none serious affair and far more d
lish forces than at first suppposed.
lish forces than at first su
"L.ord Palmerston had
and
From the rest of the Continent we have little limportance. Phe attitude of Russia towards looked upon as inevitable. The French. Emperor has France, and thus we suppose the quarrel of the dip lomatists is likely to be soldered up
The N. X. Times assigns the objects of the late Congress of American diplomatists. The first was to see if it were possible to take advantage of the recent troubles in Spain, and obtain from the parties in power the cession of the Island of Cuba; the
second to ascertain the general state of feeling in Continental Europe towards democracy. The Time adds that, as to the first object-the acquisition ot
Cuba-the Congress has been a failure, and that Espartero lias declarel himself very decidedly o this point. The result of he inquiries into the pol of democratic feeling, and that in Spain there are no pablicans. Revolution Ais in the only feeling towards Kossuth is one of contempt or a blathering cossari-a ready speaker but a poor fighter. Italy is declared to be sick of Mazzini-ism and Europe is pronounced to be not ripe for freedom-

The following appeal to the Catholics of Montreal rom their be rain. Numerous as are the calls upo their charity, always hare they been cheerfully responded to ; and to-day, that our venerable Bishop to repair the disasters of the great fire of 1852 -to Diocese, and to provide a fitting abode for himsel and body of clergy-we are sure that the Catholics will show by their zeal in forwarding the good wor tuat. not without good canse, has heir City been styled
the Rome of North America. In this confident hope hen we publish the following notice to the Faithfu of Montreal:-
His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal-whio has
hately, left his Episcopal City for Rome, whither hie has been summoned to take part, as the Representant nerable assembly of Bishops connoked by our Holy he Capital of the Christian world-having found him self obliged to abandon his intention of calling per-
fonally at the doors of the houses of all the Catholics of Montreal to take up with his own hands their con tibutions towards he rebuitding of the catheural, ant
the reconstruction of the Episopal establisments
has requetted tie Committee actually named for the
same putpose, to continue the good work already to
cheertully commenced. His Lordship relies on on the generosity of the City for thess importiant ends; and
Irusts io be able to gladden the haar of the Sovereign Onliff by showing to him the alacrity of his people
n commeng to his ald. This present notice is is iven by
His Lordship that each one may prepare himself respond therenu
this great cily
"The Committee therefore take this opportunity of informing all the Catholics of Muntreal that, on Mon doy next, they will commencee takiag
no doit, the subscriptions of the itizans: who are no
ified, in cose they themselves should be absent from tified, in case they themselves should be absent from
their liomes, to leave the amount of their subbscriptions in the. .hands of some person of their household, eparanged
to deliver it to the collectors. The collectors will be,

 "The Committe has much pleasure in reminding
the Catholics of this $i$ city, that His Lord hip the the
Bishop of Montreal has oflen repeated to tis diocesans,
in his several Pastoral Letuers, that, if every family in the Diocese woild but give him during the ensulity
four years the trifling sum of Four Dollars, or litt more than a penny rer week, he would be enabled
means of such a subscription, which would not merous even to che least wealny, to restore the $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{p}}$ copal buildings of Montreal in a manner worthy of
the Ciy. The Commitee therefore trust that all classes wil promptly respond to the appeal of heil
venerable Bishop ; and will thus show to the world
vhat great hilims can be aceomplished by smal what great hiugs can be ace
means, accompanied with union

A friend writes to us from Quebec, that Mr. Maguire is being made the victim of an infamous conspi acy, and that no means are left unemployed to pro
cure his dismissal from his situation. Mr. Maguir is an Irishman and a Catholic, and hence the hostility of which he is the object ; for Paddyism and Popery ism are unpardonable sins in the eyes of liberal and nlighltened Protestants. Our correspondent says
"The fanatics and bigots here, aitled by a few lawmagistrate. No less than four petilions, all emananaing from the same quarter, though purponing 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 more for a committeo of quiry, which, no cloubt, will be granted.
Though the motires which have led to this attack unon Mr. Maguire are transparent, his friends lave no reason to object to the line of action that his ene mies have adopted. An innocent and unjustly ac-
cused man can have nothing to fear from an enquiry, cused man can have nothing to fear from an enquiry,
howerer rigorous, into his conduct; and the prayer or a committee of enquiry, if granted, will, we trust redound to Mr. Ma
of his calumniators.
But what are our Irish Catholic friends about at Quebec ?-and how is it, that, whilst their Protestfrom the Legislature for the wrongs which they pretend to lave received at Mr. Maguire's hands, the ormer take no steps to secure themselves against
Mr. Sheriff Sevell ; the particulars of whose conduct ust surely yet be fresh in the memories of our read-

They cannot yet have forgotten how, last year When the trial of the parties implicated in the Ga ore the Court of Queen's Bench-the Protestant ofery Irish Catholic from the lists, and tinus ver nearly managed to secure an iniquitous ver lict againss
the accused ; and howr, when this rillainy was detect the accused ; and hov, when this rillainy was detectd, his miserable tool-the deputy-endeapored here indeed is a ease calling for the active interfe been degraded, and still are polluted, by the presence of this same Sheriff Sevvell; very general contemp has been brought by him upon the admiuistration of ustice in Cangada; and whist he is allowed to retain his office, it is impossible that respect for, or confistanding the unsullied integrity of the Judges on the

## Bench.

Now, is it possible that the Irish Catholics of eighbors, as to allow thys infamous at their Protestan ights 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 or the crimes of Jury-packing and bribery-crime his deputy-as have been taken by the signers of the
petitions against Mr. Maguire ? One of these petipetitions against Mr. Maguire e. One of these petiions is now belore 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 situation which he has shewn himsef to be incompe
tent to fill." How much more then is it necessary or the well being of the community, for the interes of justice, and for the sake of maintaining the r snectabitity of our Courts of Laty and restoring con-
fidenee in trial by Jury, that Mr. Sherift Sewell should be forthwith dismissed from a situation whic he has shewn hinself to be incompetent to fill; and in which he has inflicted deep, lasting, almost indelible disgrace upon the administration of justice in Canada Queen's ell the Irish Catholiss of Quebec hovv to act in the premises; but this we may say; that, if they do not ommittee of enquiry into te conduct of Mr. She if Sevell and his deputy, as are their Protestan ellow-citizens in instiuting proceedings against Mr
Maguire, they will richly deserve to be insulted and Maguire, they will richly deserve to be insulted and
trampled upon by their Protestant lords and masters
on all subsequent occasions , and that it will be in
rain for hem to expect sympathy or assistance from others. Howerer, we have too inuch confidence in the yood sense, an hanest pride o our Quebec
friends, not to feel assured that they will jet :ake the
proper steps to gire their enemies a lesson against Jury-pac
it be."

A writer in the Montreal Sun over the signature A Friend To Education," asks-" Why, should he Province be burdened with the expense of two Principals and Professors?" We reply, because, Protestants or Non-Cathofics would conscientious! rinciples whilst, on the other land, Calholics woul equally ofject to a Normal School conducted upon Non-Catholic or Protestant principles. Now the State is bound to ressect the conscientious convictions of all its subjects, and must therefore, if it taxes duem, or in any saape takes of the public funds for testants scliools of which, ro both Cathotics and Pro-themselves-to Ca tholics, Catholice schools, to Pro estants, Non-Catholic schools.
There is another alternatise, and that is the Voluntary system; which if good in religion, must be equally good in education. Indeed the man who can assert for State support for education, and condemn it for reiigion-whio can adrocate a connection betwixt
School and State, and repudiate it betwixt Church and State-must bo and repudiate it betwixt Church and State-must be either a fool or a lyppocite, an
idiot or a knave-probably a little of both. The duties of the State towards the Church are the same or right to interfere with education than with religion. If, then, the State objects to giving to the two difCatholics and Prions into which socest t must adopt the Voluntary system, and recognise the right of every man to clollue, and feed his own chillwithout being compelled to pay for the feeding, clothing, schooling, or churching, of any other man's children. This wonld be the logical results of carry ing out the principle that it is desirable to remore State. We do not betieve this proposition to be rue ; we beliere 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 o remore all semblance of connection betwist School and State." Education is not a legitimate functio of the State; and freemen will never allow any form - civ government to inferfere with their absolute indeed, not as towards God and His Clurch, but as tovards the State and Parliament.

The extract which we gave last week from Archdeacon Wilberforce's work, upon resigning lis preerments in the Parliamentary Establishment, will are prepared our readers tor the announcement that lappy event took place at Paris, and in the presence in the Catholic Standard a brief notice of the illus-

## ious convert.

Mr. Wilberforce, son of the late Wm. Wilberforce, elder brother of the Government Superintenuen Oxford, Mr. Wilberforce took the lighest honors, and was for some time a Fellow of Oriel College, where he enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Newman. As an athor he is known to the world by his "Thistory Lrastianism," and his writings on the "Incarnation," og the preparation of which he was led, froin the study to the acceptance of Catholic doctrines, and to the renunciation of the beresy in which be had had the misfortune to be brought up. Mr. Wilberforce is a vidower, and it is said that he will soon be ad
of Holy Orders, for which he is now preparing
The Protestant press is naturally much surprised, mucl shooked, and much griered, at the defection of och a man, so long on
"It is lamentable to think"-says one High Church paper-" ihat men of such signal devotedness to God Archdeacon Manning undoubledly were, should have presen anomalous position as a Slate Estrablishment to furnish a plea for their secession. If we belong
to the Church Catholic there are cerlain great Catholic verities which we must never repudiate or even com-romiso- - verities which are inherent in the faith once
relivered to the Sains and which cannol be impugued without more or less weakening, not to say, in some
degree denying that faith it is owing to degree denying that faith. It is owing to the com
promise if not the repudiation, of these verities, of Cme of them, in the Chureh of England ninder the
 Wilberfirce and Manning-have so lamentably be-
come perverted and lost. God forbid that we shon say alyshing uncharitable. A more pious, corscien-
ious, self-denyigg, son of the church, than Archdea

 such a man is therefore on every acteonint to be deplored; and it may well become the Protestant church in both
emispheres to see if there be- not causes in he present system, cooperating to repel Catholic minded have been, from, a communion in which they were withdrawal cannol but be felt as a creat calamity."
Strange is it tha
not see the reason of these defections whict lie de Mores, but which he would fain altribute to erery "pious, conscientious, self-denying" priest in the Catholic Constientious, self-denying" priest in the manisn manism, and proiessing Protestantism. No one would
dream of calling Achilli, Garazzi, the Monk Leahy, or to go further back, Luther, Cranmer, or any of
 men." All liberal minded and well informed Proute ants now admit that the priests who have come over them from Popery have, without a single excention been preriously notorious for their impurity, their scandalous conduct, their hypocrisy, and double dea ing; and that the only converts of whon the Pro restant church can boast; bave been made from th ranks of the drunkards, and of those of whose crines and filthiness of conrersation, is is impossible publicly to spenk, but amongst which, adultery, incest, and ing. There is nothing mysterious, nothing to excite Ioly Protestant Failt is of an Achilli to the Holy Protestant Faith; it is the most natural thing. The world, and is amply accounted for by the simple Achilli there is an irreconcileable antagonism; just a betwixt Protestantism, and the same worthy there is an irresistible sympathy or attraction
Achie very same causes then that drive men like atract men like Maning and Wiberforestansm, are "pinus, conscientious, learned, self-denying and cause they feel that there is not their poer because they are "pious, conscientious, learned, self: denying, and Godly;" and because they know that church which-as does the Church of EnglandCatholis Collo verites inherent in the faith or eveants, and which ive must never repuctiat the "Church Catholic.
Insteal of wondering then, or lamenting, orer th loss of such men as Wilberforee and Manning, the Protestant church would do welli to ponder the lesson
it tenches. Men "of such spiritual devotedness to God," as, even Protestants admit them to be-men, pious, Godly, and self-denying"- do not leare Pro testantism to embrace Catholicity from impure or woridy motives: if in error, their errors must be of
the head, not of the heart, the fruits of ignorance, net head, not of the heart, the rruits of ignorance,
not of moral depravity. But the talents, learning nd abilities of these same men, are universally ad mitted, even by the Protestant world; they canno herefore have erred through ignorance; and if ne they erred, then have they not erred at all; and we are uriven, periorce, to acknowledge the Almight ism of thesed, as manifested in the sell-denying her and honors, and ease, and friends, and all that the nd cons to offer, for a life of mortication, hardsis proach, and poverty, which await them as members of Clurch which is everywhere spoken against, and who seek admission within its fold that they sial take up the Cross and bear it to the grare.

## MR. M'GEES 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." Thoug
the night was wet and stormy, the room of the Od Fellows' Hall was densely justly esteemed as a lecturer as is Mr. D'Arcy M Gee. The following is a brief, and necessarily a ver Mr. MGee begar by observing that a well-know man of genius, the ony dition 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 rest upon the fact, that it is a type of the changeability or thisty can life. Every one who remembers twent clined to cry out, erery now and then, with Rip Van Winkle-" Where am I?
It had been said by some writers-among them American nationality was "a fixed fact." He could not subscribe to that oninion ; for on comparing the Repe ic of 0-day, with the Republic of Washington there he found two different states of society; an might not find the general claracter as thorougbly hered finy years hience, as it unquestionably was the past fifty years.
The Republic
The Republic under Washington was not at all vas largely aristocratic ; Washington himself drope nen onder Jefferson, were derived chiefly from the Freaci reolutionary school, and triumphed' in the adrinistria tions of Madison and Jackson, which were within th The difference men now liring.
Washington, and the democratic repububic of Jackson the speaker defined to consist in the importance at ached by the former to manners, blood and educa tion; qualities which the latter President, and his chool, pretended wholly to disregard.
While this clange in the political spirit of the Re public liad been going on, other, and even more ex-
traordinary social changes were in progress traordinary social changes were in progress. The
forms of government remained the same, but the

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## daily life of

roluter inderism, Puritanism delted away. The tendency of all the sectarian co onies, was to create an aristocracy. Whether was the aristocracy of "the saints" in New England or of "the gentlemen" in Virginia, such was the ten dency. equence of colonization by sects. But under the equence of colonization by sects. But under the influence of Federalism, he Puritan, the "the Cava ier, each gave up his individuality, without as yet acquiring any consistent corporate character.
Mr. MrGee's argument, as we understood it, vas hat up to the present the United States were going hrough social experiments; that their national char cter was not yet fixed; that it was unreasonable and that all their best friends could do, or require for the future, would be the dispassionate, patient, obser ration of the world without
In the future of the United States, there wer reat grounds of hope. It was certain that the Re public was their natural and legitimate form of gothe climing grown on the soil, ant being of als the memory of Washin chief hishoric induence als Chough born south of the Potomac, his fame was perlaps, greatest at the north; and his memory wa assuredly one of the strongest bonds of the national unity. Material interests were also on the side of nity: the west gathered the waters, whose outlets were possessed by the norith and south, the tropical prodactions of by sectit, wes the rain dictate of he other;, and recigrocity was the
But, though these potent signs promised unity and increase to the Union, there were oithers of a les auspicious character. Among these the speaker pro the Negro question; the general laxity in religious elief; the tendency of Cominon School education, make " smart men," instead of " solid men;" the croachments of luxury, especially siace the disco ery of gold in California; and the anti-Catholic sect at considerable lenoth, explaining its origi peration, and probable tendency. [As this is the prtion of the lecturer's discourse in which our orm priders are most interested, we shall endearor to re produce (from memory) his remarks upon it.]

The elevation of Catholies had been of slow growt the sectarian colonies, out of whichs he origina prening of their revolution had lost Canada to the young Confederacy. 'The bigoted party in the firs Congress and the lirst Continental army was numer ous and influential, but not a majority. The Franco American alliance of 1778, brought full equality be fore the Lav, to the American Catholic, although seeral times since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the mob had practically set aside its just ponvi-
sions, in this respect. The present social persecuion embraced aill the elements of old sectaria pleen; the Puritan hatred of Bishops, the Quake hatred of "priesteraft," the worldhng's antipathy of poverty, fastings and celibacy, and the infidel's anpathy to all revealed religion. No doubt, the im prucence of some of the emigrant population hai
given just cause of offence; but the real motive porr or for so midespread a conspiracy as unquestionably xisted was, Criholics; not merely because they were foreianers, but because they brought in a religion foreign to the hats of life and thourht-foreign to the monermaking passion of the American peopie. He (thie peaber) did not think the present anti-Catholia movement in the United States had reached its wors stage ; but of one thing he could assure his audience, hat the class most warred against at present neve While tire could not finally stem the torrent now setting in against them-would seek other regions, bringing least control of Uheir 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 con-
tinent, if that unity were once at an end. Nothing ouid dissolve its bonds, but a war of classes within is own frontieis. Such a war he hoped he wouid ever live to see, allhough many close observer re of opinion that it was imminent. Whateve might result from the present machinations to produce such a state of social estrangement, those who felt conscious of possessing the sacred depositum of ere at stake. No class of citizens in the Republie espected the laws more than the Catholics; but to aws controlling conscience, he felt certain from ins nowledge of them, they never would submit. A ish Empire, so they would in the American Repub ic whien necessary, and, he had no doubt, the would prove successful in their maintenance.

The Seignorlal Tenure Blle-A petitio gainst this Bill, as containing clauses unjust and op ressive towards the Seigneurs, who are deprived been rresented to the Legislative Assembly. Amongs he names of the signers, we find those of the Rev W. Casault, on behalf of the Seminary of Quebe of which hie is Superior, and of Sr . St. Andre, Su -
perior of the Ursulines of Qnebec.

HOW TO "PLUCK A BRAND FROM THE BURNING.
The Christian Guardian of Toronto-Meho-dist-tells a good story, illustrating the way in which The bero of the occasion wita at "Camp-meeting." The hero of the occasion was a certain "Sammy, very "praycrrful," 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:-

- A little staggered him at first
but he soon book on. battle, with his coat off, pointing penitent sinners to Christ, or pouring strong cries and tears on their behalf. There chanced to be a young man of a respec-
table but irreligions family. His heart was stricken tible but irteligions family. His heart was stricken
with conviction, and he slood looking wishfully, but hesitatingly into the prayer-meeting. Sammy perceived this, and pressed him bard to show his submission to Gor by going forward to seek mercy and be
prayed for. But as he still lingered, Sammy did the 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. God for salvation.
lied in peace only ten days alter the meeting was
over, thus justifying the unusual methad "per, thus justifying the unusual method taken to plack Guardian.
On another occnsion "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 featboth as a spiritual and muscular exercise-the writer issued in the young man's conversion."

We Patriotic Fund.-We have been asked by persons heartily approring of the subscriptions now being taken up for the relief of the widows and 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 anl, may be employed for the rilest of purposes, of proselytism.
About one third of the whole number of those for whose relief the fund is intenled, are Catholics; and here is too much reason to fear that if its distribution be entrusted to Protestants it will be employed or the purpose of corrupting the faith, and damning tholic soldiers, under the pretence of providing for heir budily wants; that it will be used as a powerful means of proselytism, and that, as in Ireland, the casion. It would trust to any body of Protestants with the administra ion of any body of Protestans Cotholics administra ief of Catholic widows and Catholic children; and nerliaps it would be wise on the part of Catholics to seep 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 orplians of their brave countrymen and co-religionists.

We have received a communication from D. A. Macdonald, Esq., in which the accuracy of our inM'Lachlan is impurned, and in which the writer, after anuouncing his intention to prepare "an authentic statemnent of the whole affair," requests us to give gl we cannot always pledge oursel to insert a document whiclhwe have never seen, we eel in thes case bound, in justice to Mr. Macdonald, to puhnsi lis version of the quarril; reserving to may deeme Mr. Macdonald most positively denies that cither he or his brother erer made a boast "that he hell the Catholics of Glengarry under his thumb.
Whilst arraiting the promised communication from Mr. Maclonald, we take this opportunily of assuring Tim that it is rot, and was not, he intention of the True Witness to say one word against his private character, either as a gentleman or as a professional man. Of Mr. Macdonald personally we know no-
thing. When a layman, however, professing himself Chi. When a layman, however, professing himself Catholic, thrusts himself prominently betore the purists to set at the exmitions of 1 in cgitimate pastors, and the positive injunctions of the Chinate pastors, and the pos is public acts vill be publich, he must expt with his private ars his publicly criticised; but with his private affars, his neititer the right nor the desire to interfere

A correspondent writes to us about an old affair the Beauharuois. Canal, and the "massacre of cer tain Irish Catholics." We decline inserting his communication, for reasons which we do not lee called upon to particularise, further than this, that its public, or to private individuals.

New Agents.-Mr. O'Brien has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Wirness in and about
he district of Pickering, C.W., for which we thank him. ${ }^{\text {We }}$ also accept of the kind services of Mr. H. Lynchro act as local Agent for Escott and surround-
ing districts.

The lecture by Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., which 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 we bope to see an attendance worthy of the occasion.
of Parlimentary.-The Seignorial Tenure in Cished through Committee, and, together upon as un fruit accompli ; unless, indeed, lhe Ie gislative Council sees fit to assert its independence-
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 widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the present war.

The The death of the Rev. P. Bapst, in consequence of the injuries inflicted upon him by the Proestants of Maine is again announced. We trus that the information is incorrect, and that the brave United States, are not murderers in deed, as well as design

That all Protestants however are not like the men of Maine will be seen from the following announce ment, which we hare much pleasure in transferring to our columns:-
"Gerard McCrea, Esq., J.P., a Protestant gentleman, has lately given three aeres 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 $£ 25$ lowards the erection of the building and the additional sum of $£ 5$ for the purchase of a bell,"-Communicaled.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE REV. L. L
POMINVILLE, PARISH PRIEST OF THE PA POMINVILLE, PARISH PRIEST OF THE
RISH 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 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 Church wardens 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 orgregation :
Rev. Sir-It is with the deepest regret that we hav heard from you this day the intention of His Lordship us. Yet, great as our sorrow is at your departure from as, it is consoling to our feelings to know that the change is likely to improve your pecuniary circum-
stances, 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 nobleman in the sacred parable-"Well dore, thou
good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithfil over a fow things, I will make thee ruler over many." We are happy to add that, since you came amongst us,
you have won and raceived our confidence and esteem by the performance of your religious duties, your Lindness, urbanity, and your never-fialing 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 from us, you will not forget us, and in return we will never cease, Rev. Sir, to ofter up our prayers to the
Throne of Grace for your spiritual and temporal wel
Rawdon, Nov. 16, 1854.
REPL
Dear Friends-It is impossible for me to express
the sentiments of gratude and admiration with Which 1 receive such a demonstration of deep feeeling endeared to me. lascept with pleasure the sentiments
of respect and kind attachment expressed in this address $\rightarrow$ not that I deem myself wrorthy of them; but I take it as a testimony of your noble dispositions towards the humble indivitual whom Divine Providence was
pleased to choose as your guide in the way to heaven pleased to choose as your guide in the way to heaven,
during the last five years, which seem to have passed during the last five years, which seem to have passed
away so swifty and happily. A pastor has no subaway so swiftly and happily. A pastor has no su so efficaciously seconded in his labors by your con-
atint efforts to prove dutiful and complying with his advice and best desires. Yes, I can bear testimony of your submission to your lawfin ecciesiastical supe-
riors in the most trying circumstances, which caused riors 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 roser. It will never be possible for me to forgel Raw-in-another locality some temporal advantages, which are 7 nt , perhape, to be found here ; but who will mise me that I will enjoy grenter contentment tha:
what I bave met with here in your warmest aflecTherefore, I may conclude by addressing youn with
these-Adieux! If I forget thea, O Rawdon, let my hese-Adieux! If I forget thee, 0 Rawdon, let my let $m y$ tongue dieave to the ronf of my mouth.
Rawdon, Nov. 16, 1854.
We cọpy the following from the Ottava Tri"to the hovoradie the legislative co
The Petilion of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the - Diocese of Bytown, in that part of the
Canada formerly colled Upper Canada.

That it aflords your Petilioners the highest satisfac-
for the establishment and maintenance of Separate
Schoofs in Eastern Cnuada, inasmuch as the said Law gives all desirable advantages to the people of that
Province; while your Petitioners regrat that a Law intended to confer like benefits on tine people of Western Canada, is the source of discontent and discord in
sociely.
Wherefore, your Petitioners with o your Honorable Hollse to assimilate the Laws relaling to the maintenance, establishment, and govern-
ment of Separate Sehools in this section of the Provirce, ment of Separate Sehools in this section of the Provirce,
with the Laws which regulate the establishment, in that part and government of similar instifutions in that part of the
Lower Canada.

## And your Petitioners <br> in duty bound

Important Decision.-The Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Appeals, renilered, on the 30h ullimo, a and other similar Corporations. The judgment was rendered in the case of the Fabriques de Nolrc Dame
de Quebce, against Jean Richard, the appellant, conde Quebcc, against Jean Richard, the appellant, con-
tested the right of the Fabrique to insert a dlause in its leases, whicl providel that, in defauls of the lesses paying his rent, 'when due by his lease, the Fabrique of entering on possession of he property leazed. The
judgment of the Court of Anpeals maintained this judgment of the Court of Anpenas maintained this
right and dismissed the appellant's appeal. M. Baillairge was counsel for the Fabrique, and M. Tashe-

We believe that if the origin of some fires were aifted, cases of the blackest rascality would bo brought ed, light, and frauds on Inshrance Companies discover-
ed, of the inost criminal chancter. Sume prumpt and energetio mexsures shond be taken by the Gsvernment, thiscover how lires so frequenly originate, When times are prosperous, and business is full of bife, it is remarkell, fires are rare in large cities in the week passes without sone city being frie, stenened from
its propriety by alarms of fire. it is all suft 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 henring of the talk about "foul hues, "Elove pipes," the "servant girl's candle,"
or the "Irishman's fipe"" or "the escipe of gas ;"
those those are uot the agercies of half the fires we have to record. Bankruptcy was considered a profitable
trick in days gone by, but a cood fre, we fear, s , at
present, considered a better and safer script.

## Died,

At Bécancour, on Sunday morning, the 12th inst.g,
Mary Flora Adelaide, infant twin daughter of Angus Macdonald, Esq., aged three years and nearly ten months.
At Alexandria, Glengarry, C.IW., Alerantler Chisholm, Lsq., father of the Rev. James J. Chisiolm, aged him. years.
At his own residence, SI. Cesnire, on the 16 h inst., Joseph Hanuibal O'Leary, Eisq., M.D., eldest soll of Doctor James O'Leary, of St. Hyacinthe, agod 28
years. Still in the greatest vigor of gge, with a very
pleasant career before hin, pleasant career before him, lie fell a victim of his
zeal and punctuality in accomplishing, with his well Known ability, his professional daties towards a num-
ber of these poor sufferers of that most dreadiul diseass. He leaves to cry on his premature loss a young daughter, who will never enfiyy the happiness
of either a teuder fal her or molher's affection as woll as a large number of acquaintances and friends, for he
was universally beloved and esteemed by ail those was universally beloved and esteemed by ail thoso In knew him.-Communicated.
In this city, on the 18:h inst,. Frederick M•Enaspie,
a native of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, arged
 Mareis city, on the 301h instant, Mr. Christopuer G. At Quebec, on the 19 h inst., of small pox, Mary,
daughter of Mr. Chas. Roger, proprietor of the Otserve, aged 7 yaars.
At Diamond Harbor, Quabec, on the 12 Lh inst., Ellen, wite of Mr. Thomas McCinl
Amelina, third daughter of NW. Brunet, merchant, aged 6 months and 13 days.


PHE YOLING MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIT of their series of LECTURES will bo delivered by

## THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq,

This Evening, the 24th inst., at eight o'clock,
theatreroyal, cotestreet, Subject-" JRISH LMMIGRATION."
Tickets, 1s. 3d. each. Reserved Sents, 2s. 6d. To
had: at the Book-store of Messre. D. \& J. Sadlier, from members of the Committee, and at the door rn
Montreal, November 24, 1854:

## WANTED

A STUATION, by an acive inelifigentyAN, wio.

self generally usefil as ST
Apply at ibis Ofice.
Montreal, Nov. 23,1854

## THE-TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE:

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FBANCE

Considerable controyersy, lias arisen out of an expression used by the Emperor Napoleon in his letter of condolence to the widos of the late Marshal St . Arnaud-" in spite of timid counsels"-referring to
the descent upon the Crimea haring been cairied out the descent upon the Crimea having been carried out
by the indomitable spirit of the late warrior, opposed by the indomitable spirit of whe late warrior, opposed The English writers, inspired evidently by official promptings, deny that therews by Loord 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 Napoleon bave 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 the fougit bravely at the Alma, he never disguised his opinion that the
affair would prove a failure. In fact, it is alleged affair woula prove a failure. In fact, it is alleged and his illiberal criticisms, that he solicited his recall But the Emperor, in order to pat at rest all misapprenension on the subject, has distinctly disclaimed solely intended for certain French officers; and to salve the wrounded vanity of his relative, has Prince, dal hitherto reserved as a recompense for privates and sub-oficers-a compliment when wil certaing admit of more than one interpretation. As Louis
Napoleon does nothing unadriselly-as the expressions thus challenged were voritten, deliberately put on paper in an oficial document, a Coregone conclusion has evilently dictated the movement, and this
view of the case is strengthende by the current rumor that the Prince is already tired of canmpaigning in the East, and that, but for the strong infurctions of his father he would ere this have left the scene of The French Government, under all preceding regrimes as well as the present, have possissed 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, 12 . Kossult was
iiformed on his arrival at Marseilles that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. Soule's landing at Calais or Boalogne, he
was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to alow him to proces. No objection was made to his passport, and no reason was assigned
for his decision hesond the will of the French Gofor his decision beyond the will of the French GoParis, who confirned the relusal of the local police. Paris, who conimmed the refusal of the local police.
So Mr. Soule was compelled, re infcct $\alpha$, to recross the Chaunel and to return to this country, which is perlecty indiscriminating in its toleration of all who much reason to pity Mr. Soule's wrongs. If le has briously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with bis public character, which was not involred in
the question. It would be absurd to contend that he the question. It would be absurd to contend that he
las any right to euter the French territory, for whatever right he may have nossessed as a French eitizen was waived by lis own act, and he may console him-
self 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 grierance, it it be one, is a private aifiar, and,
though he happens to hold the comanission of a Minthough he happens to hold the cominission of a Muin-
ister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in I rance or any other country.
Whatever uffronts may befall Mr. Soule liave been Whatever uffronts may befall Mr. Soule have been
richly earned by limself since he set foot in Europe, richly earned by himnself since he set foot in Europe,
and, white he has forfeited his claina to the courtesy usnally shown to strangers, he can claim no especial of course, contined to the country to which he is acof course, contined
The Emperor has prolibited for the present the distimation of corn, and of all other farinaceous sub-
stances. According to the report on which the decree is fouded, it appears that there is a great
scarcity of alcolols 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 experition to the
are taken into consideration. The object German writer is to show that, without the assistance
of Austrin, the Western Powers vill never succeed in maling Russia consent to conclude a peace on acceptable conditions. We are told that the allies will be humiliated if Sebastopiol shonld not be taken
this year, and there is some truth in the remark; but when lee states that, even if the fortress sliould 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 balf a do-
zen fleets, and England and Trance are not likely to zen fleets, and England and France are not inely to
turn their backs on the Black Sea till theii mission is accomplisheld. The Bararian writer says that it is almost time for Gerinany to think of taking a part
in the mreatidrana "now that the Western Powers are so deeply engaged that they canuot retreat with 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 tluree days since Prussia and Austria seem4 hours a more nacific spirit seems to have taken ofsession of the tivo Governmients. Count Arnim tells tlie Viéna diplomatic world that his Govern-

 ynoormed this crabinet
Mt eonfidence is placed in the sincerity" either o
! on der Poorden or of Mon Manteuffl. A livelydipionatic correspondence will ce carried on by the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets during the next fire or six weels, and at the "end of that the the negoliations commenced.. The only proof which Las until now been given by the two Gorernments
that they really desire to come to an understanding 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 lave 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, look place the Archduke William, Baron of Hess, the Count de Wratislaw Wimplen, and several other distinguished generals were present. A war against Russia furnished the principle object of the deliberations, and that the concentration of a coips ch armée in Bohemia may be considered as a bis satisfaction at the report of the Baron de IIess, and apnrored of sereral propositions of that oficer relative to the division of the troops of the Bukowine. ceired orders to quit its quarters in Italy and marel on Vienna; it is thought that its destination will be Bohemin. - A large quantity of ammunition and mili-
tary 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 A Vienna correspondent of the Aursburg Gazette has given the following interesting information rela-
ire to the $\Lambda$ ustrian army: $-69,800$ men, with 144 guns, are posted with the German provinces (in Ausunder the command of General Count Wimp-
The army under Marsial 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 Bukorina, and he Danubian Principalities, with the reserves in fungary and Transyliania, is composed of 30 Infanments of heary and 15 of light caralry, 12 battalions of Border troops, 24 depot battalions, and 25 field with 200 feld batteries. The total is 225,800 men are thus distributed:- In the Danubian Principalities 24,000 men (his is much below the mark), in Hunlee Bukorina 80,000 , and is the district of Cracove 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 Fede-
ral fortresses in Germiny are 12,500 men, with 24 guns. According to this calculation, the unilitary
force of Austrin is composed of 522,200 men, witid orce of Austrin 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 EmGecevilsch, who is attached to the person of the Emhe town of Vladzimierz, on the Anstrian frontier. A passage in one of the hatisch letters serves to sult of the siege of Sebastopol whether Austria will

THE BALTIC FLEET
Klel, Oct. 23.-The "s screws" are now beginning to arrive at this anchorage on their way to Eng-
and, the St . Jean d'Acre having this a fernoon maile her appearance, and she doubtess will be followed by
others, as I understand this is to be the place of rendez-rous for the lleet on their homeward voyage.
The St. Jean l'Acre was on slore for a short time ast night, but I understand she sustained no damage. The weather here is still comparatirely mild, the prerailing wind being from the south.

## RUSSIA.

According to a communication from St. Petersburg, which seems to wear semi-official stamp, the
Enperar Nicholas las addressed a letter to the Prus Emperor Nicholas has adaressed a etter to the Prus-
sian Court, after a long conference with Count Nesselrode, the spinit of which, if it be correctly given, would show that the war is as yet only in its initiatory stage, ant that before it concludes it may possibly
clange 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, liussia will not yield an inch, but insist on hier treaty rights with the Porte Russia is the poverful State in the East sle is prepared for whatever may This note is so rol yet put forth her military strength. This note is so much in accordance with the system faithfully rediang, that it is very hikely to be thus aituated the Czar in ils concoction he fee reprech which as laring introduced sereral empliatic passages in the draft drawn up by Count Nesselrode, because the
original was not sufficiently decisive. We bare inclined for some time to the velief that the obstinacy of this infatuated man would induce him to pursue some such course as the one which is here indicated. but we heliere at the same time that before next in the settlement of the question than that of his nobles-a consideration which he was evidently overTines.

The fall of, Sebastopor is considered so certain, not only by he public;at/arge, but by he two Governnents, that the question as to their future consed, or lather what is tie. next step that should be talen wlien the lieets and the slronglolds of the Black Sea are destroyed. It is said that some difEerence, of opinion has existed on this roint. The following Government are represented as desirous o of all the forts or fortified places, if any, belonging to Russia on the coast. With the Black Sea free, the navigation of the Danube unrestricted, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles open, the object for which the yar was undertaken-namely, thie fall of Russian domination in the East-is attained. This, it is said, does not come up to the views of the French Goverument, who think that the occupation of the Crimea should at once follow the capture of its pincipal stronghold, and be made the base of further operations in the
southern prorinces of Russia, and which are absolutely necessary in case the Emperor of Eussia persists in refusing to come to terms. The value of a of the Blacis 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 really exist, will be arranged.-Times.
The Moniteur of Thursday says that the bomthe greatest vigor. Scbastopol was full of killed and Sebastopol on October which brought this news left the 26 th .
The $P$ ays remarks that the question of the surrender of Sebastopol with one open
forts silenced it simply one of time.
Weight of Metal w the Siege.-There cerheary runs will be used on bolh sides, The Eutin siege train will comprise about 3832 -pounders, 30 56 -pounders, 3068 -pornders, 1884 -pounders, and bout a dozen 12 ani 13 inch mortars, with six LanCaster guns throwing 96 -pound solid shot. The
To ible and Retribution bave each giren us four 68 pounders of 113 cwt ., having a rauge of from 3,800 the Diamond have also landed some of therr heariest anctal and two long range Lancaster guns blare been
landed from the Arrow, and two from the Bearle which recently arrived from England. There is no possible combination of which, stone and mortar is
capable, which can resist whe concentrated action of such gums as these. We shall not, however, find the Russians deficient eilher in range or weight of metal; Ibeliere that some of the finest and heaviest guns of Sebastopol. In no respeet shall we find it wanting in the defences to be expected from a first class fortress of such enormous strength and paramount importance.
The bulletins of Prince Menschitoof, announcing successes obtained over the allies by the garrison of
Sebastopol and the forces collected for the relief of that place, hare created a feeling of uneasiness in the pubic mind, though the accounts are supposed to be
exaggerated, if not to some extent fictitions. The latest intelligence we have yet received is of a nature partly to relieve the uneasiness which has beer very
generally felt. The dates of the reported reverses which if they have taken place cxacliy as amnounced by the Russian Commander-in-Clief to his Emperor, must be considered very serious ones, and such as might interrupt the operations of the sigge, are given
as the 231 d and night of the 24 th ult, but direct intelligence of a later date has now been received from Lhe Crimea, which seems to exclude the notion of any
serious losses having befallen the allies, or of any serious losses haring befallen the allics, or of any
considerable attempt having been made by the enemy either in the way of sortie or of surpuise. This despatch states that the land a ttack on Sebastopol was progressing vigorously on the 25 h, a day later than
that named in the Russian bulletins as the date of their successes. This, though not absolutely inconsistent with the literal truth of Prince Menschikons account, Russian attacks was not enougin to dishearten the allies or to disconcert the measures of their generals. either side during the bombardment lave been very numerous. Admiral Kornilof has fallen, and Admiral Nachimoff has been, according to the Russian account, severely wounded; according to the British account, killed. It is observed that the two Russian admirals who commanded at Sinope have already personaily slared in what may be considered the retribution for that merciless slaughter. It is remark-
able that a Russian official account admits that he able that a Russian official account admits that the
damage done to Fort Constantine by the attack of damage done to Fort Constantine by the attack of three guns were dismounted in a single baslion. In this be true, the fort which was the chief exterior decunce of the harbor may be considered to be now hors ue combat. Still there remain the sunken slips
to bar the entrance to the allied deet, and imer batteries of far beavier armaments than the outer ones and, in addition, the Russian squadtron of cight or ten
suil of the line, with many frigates and steaners, as given to the bulletins of Prince Menschikoff, it is pretty evident that the Russians have been making an obstinate, if not a desperate, defence of Sebastopol, and that their resources for such a defence were very much greater than the writers in the English journals, or their correspondents from the allied
camps, supposed. In fact the besieged and besiegers were on very nearly an equal footing in sespect: of
cannon, military stores, and, after the arrival of the

Russian, reinforcements, available troops. A siege carred on under such circumstances is an oneration affairs...cThe only absolute the history of:military afiairs. cT The only absolute advantage possessed by son of the rearmand of he sea, anc, at lis senmuch relied on. Mean suhile reinforcements too hastenini to the Crimea from this country as wa from France, and it is said that a diversion as well as Omer Pasha on the Pruth has had the effect of by ping, the march of a Russian force which was noving there seems peninsula:: Under all the circumstances lure of the enterprise a a ainst Sebastopol, but lhose who theught 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 liad stnppel the troops moving from the Dniester, to the Crimea, in in lie Dobrudscha.

ITALY.
That indefatigable agent of Salan and the Czar, Mazzimi, is still busy in attempting to reproduce the
sad scenes of 184 S . 'I'wo of the emissaries bave been recently in Rome, scattering the seeds of se dition, especially in the environs, and it was found source of where abundantly supplied with money, the is, in fact, no doubt of the complicity of Russia in these anarchical proceedings. The chain of conncetion beiween the Revolutionary demagogue and the Czar is complete in every link. A descent upon
Italy has been matured; and the anarchical brinade were to lare landed in Sicily, according to the ori-
ginal plan; but this was altered, and the expedition ginal plan; but thas was altered, and the expedition
was then appointed to sail from Alicante for the was then appointed to sail from Alicante for the
slores of the Roman States. The discorery of the infamous plot vill, it is presumed, now cause the
conspirators to pause in their infernal work. Should consprators to panse in their infernal work, Shouht
they pelsist in their wicked attempts, measures of the mos ample and decisive characier are taken to give them a lir different reception than that on which the 5

When the news of the victorg, and the details of Pontifi did of the Alma, reached Rome the Supreme Pontif didnot take any pains to suppress his syma-
thy with the cause so brillinnty sustained by the French and their Allies in the Crimea.-1b.

thichatery that Lord Ragan- -rotity pupit of the geal maser ol war -pur Menschiron to wash, and sonally leading his troops through' a hurricane of sho and shell, ppito the very mizzilos of long brass 32. poundeis, backedi by. clouds of riflemen, that the fitish.g.endysilanrels. The danger was to be encounpered and overcome; the mighly cause-one of naional ife and death- demandel the outlay of wellfinaid diaith' in the patt of the English commander, anl, choice as were his battaions-quite as much so, us anything. tian to the perilous duty that called them."

The Lady Philanthropist.--Mrs. Ames was sit ing in her front room, when she saw approaching Mrs. Armstrang, a very public spirited lady who took
and anterpriser, especially those undertaken for people a
'cMy dear Mrs. Ames,' she commencerl, 'I am the agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of h. Pataronia. I am told thal they are in the childre oing about in a state of nature, which you know is dreadfui to contemplate.?
Perhaps they are used to it.,
But that is no reason why we shouldn't improve heir condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting ro evenings in a week, with this object in view.
will you join?
I am afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own cliidren, 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 biations, and hasn't time to attend to her own child-
'Mrs. Ames?' asked her visator, rising wilh indignation, ' do you mean to insilt me
'Insult you!? was the att
'Insult you!' was the astonished reply ; of course 'Do you know who that boy
'No I don't hut should like to.
'Yon wonld! 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, nothina. Only it is unfortunate for the
'Sol poor boy that he wasint a Patagonian,?
Mrs. Armstrong withont a reply, swept out of the She is still canvassing for the
alr of the youthful patagonine, whing circle in begron Jaclson is permilled lo roam al will through the reets; on condition that he will not venture within sight of Mrs. Ames' window.

More Ligut.-The Chrisian Inquirer contains the Confession of Faith" of one of the new Pintestant sect of "Spiritualists," who are fast developing in em : anystem somewhat analognus 10 that which revails amongst the Protestants of and. Speaking Christian Inquirer says :-
"He believed in © Free Lore;" although he did not practice it. That is, in the right of the woman to first and free choice of the conjugal partner; and the
firther 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 lad come logether for a fixed, permanent, spiritual
union. The man should concede his preference, for union. The man shoula concecte his preference, for 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 syatem
of reform would be caried forward at orte. And when conld this be effected? In about six years, 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 mure pure, healthy, and religious.'

A Bund. in Church.-In one of the letters printed
in the autobiograply of the late Rev. W. Jay, just published, he iells a story of a bull entering a chureh vhere the reverend gentleman was preaching. "The
oongregation was large; and just as I was concluding the sermon there was a general consternation and outcry. A!l was confusion, the people treadiug on one
another, \&ce. It was ralher dark, and the pulpit candies only were lighted. I saw something moving up the aisle towards the vestry. It was a bull! we pre-
sume driven in by pickpockets, or persons who wished sume driven in by piokpockets, or persons who wished
to disturb us. We were talking upon the aflairs 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, wave out in order
'Praise Gou, from wiom all blcssings flow,
Praisc him all creatures here below,' $\mathbb{C}$.
0 That the bull could have roared here in compliance with the exhorlation! I looked down from the pulpit, nnd seeing the gentlemen who held him singing with
their faces ified up, as if returning thanks for this their faces lified up, as if returning thanks or this
uncexpected blessing; I was obliged to put my hand belore my face while I dismissed the congregation."

Eloqutinge.-The following is extracted from a bill of sale of fumiture, by an auctioneer of Keighley:which may be added all the essential articles of kitehen drudgery and every subordinale accompaniment of physical civilsalion. To parties waiting for a desirable investment of capital, to others whose domestic requirements are incomplete, to the: young whose haste, and to those Whose betrot hals are about to receive ecclesinstical consummation, the above event will prove a dispensation rarely witnessed in ancient

According to DeBow's Review, the otal population nf the Island of: Cuba is about $1,000,000 ;$ viz: whites
E60, 988 ; free colorad 176,647 ; slaves 330,429 .

Loyalty of the Leieh Character.-It is a fact de Orce engaged in the stormingre of part of the British Ama-one of the most desperate of modein militar Although England bas alvass tieated hemerald Isle ects like a hasth stas always teals holtic sub up on them in the hour of danger.-N. Y. Herald.

Lawyrás; Preachrrs, Crimina le and Dogs.-Some ngenious yankee has buen calculating the sums money spent upon lawyers, criminals, dogs and preacbers, ill the Uniten States, and proves beyond fallowing is the tesult of in a great:country. The birty-five millions of dolise to py the salaries American lavyers; twelve millions of dollars are paid ut annually to keep our criminals; and ten millions of dollars to keep the dogs among us alive; while only stx millions of dollars are spent annually so keep

Napoleon Rousself, a French Protestant missionary, pblished a Tract on the Blessed Virgin, in which fives it as his opinion that "sofar from being a vir in, most pure and beautifal, she was an her-beaten married woman.'
"It is quite too bat of ye, Darby, to say that your irence, I can prove it by the Holy Scriptures I the powers! Ditn't your rivirence, in the sarmo jesterday, tall us that if we resist the devil, he'd hee
rom us!' Now, if I resist my wife, she flies at me!"

NOTHER INSTANGE OF TAPE WORA CURED BY DR. MDANE'S CELEBMATED VERMIFUGE. New Yonk, October 15, 1552. Wris is to certify that I was troubled with a tap emedies for this drealfal amietion, but without bein able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notice of several wonderfal
aures that had been perforned by his celebrated Ver cures that had been performed by his celebrated Ver-
mifoge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purmifoge. I resolved to try it; and immediately pur-
chased a botle, which I took according to directions and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm measuring more than a jad, beeides a rumber of menauring
sinall ones.

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| Cats, | ${ }_{4}^{29} 9{ }^{4} 5$ |
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| Honey, | 0 |
| Egss, - | per dozen |
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