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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.

NO. 12.

## BATTLE OF ALMA.

We copy from the correspondence of the *London Times* the following details of the battle, and of the events of the day preceding:—

Orders had been given by Lord Raglan that the troops should strike tents at daybreak, and that all tents should be sent on board the ships of the fleet. Our advance had been determined upon, and it was understood that the Russian light cavalry had been sweeping the country of all supplies up to a short distance of our lines and outlying pickets.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th September, the camp was roused by the reveil, and all the 30,000 sleepers woke into active life. The boats from the ships lined the beach to receive the tents. The commissariat officers struggled in vain with the very deficient means at their disposal to meet the enormous requirements of an army of 26,000 men for the transport of baggage, ammunition, and food, and a scene which to an unpractised eye would seem one of utter confusion began and continued for several hours, relieved only by the steadiness and order of the regiments as they paraded previous to marching.

The French, in advance on our right, were up betimes, and the camp fires of the allied armies, extending for miles along the horizon and mingling with the lights of the ships, almost anticipated the morning. The order of march was as follows:—

7,000 Turkish infantry, under Suleiman Pasha, moved along by the sea-side; next to them came the divisions of Generals Bosquet, Canrobert, Forey, and Prince Napoleon. Our order of march was about four miles to the right of their left wing, and as many behind them.

The right of the allied forces was covered by the fleet, which moved along with it in magnificent order, darkening the air with innumerable columns of smoke, ready to shell the enemy should they threaten to attack our right, and commanding the land for nearly two miles from the shore.

It was 9 o'clock in the morning ere the whole of our army was prepared for marching. The day was warm, and our advance was delayed by the wretched transport furnished for the baggage—an evil which will, I fear, be more severely felt in any protracted operations. Everything not absolutely indispensable was sent on board ship. The naval officers and the sailors worked indefatigably, and cleared the beach as fast as the men deposited their baggage and tents there. At last the men fell in, and the march of the campaign began.

The country beyond the salt lake, near which we were encamped, is perfectly destitute of tree or shrub, and consists of wide plains, marked at intervals of two or three miles with hillocks, and long irregular ridges of hills running down towards the sea at right angles to the beach. It is but little cultivated, except in the patches of land around the unfrequent villages built in the higher recesses of the valleys. Hares were started in abundance, and afforded great sport to the men whenever they halted, and several were fairly hunted down among the lines of men. All oxen, horses, or cattle had been driven off by the Cossacks. The soil is hard and elastic, and was in excellent order for artillery.

After a march of an hour a halt took place for 50 minutes, during which Lord Raglan, accompanied by a very large staff, Marshal St. Arnaud, Generals Bosquet, Forey, and a number of French officers rode along the front of the columns. The men spontaneously got up from the ground, rushed forward, and column after column rent the air with three thundering English cheers. It was a good omen.—As the Marshal passed the 55th Regiment he exclaimed, "English, I hope you will fight well to-day." "Hope!" exclaimed a voice from the ranks, "sure you know we will!" The troops presented a splendid appearance. The effect of these grand masses of soldiery descending the ridges of the hills rank after rank, with the sun playing over forests of glittering steel, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Onward the torrent of war swept, wave after wave, huge stately billows of armed men, while the rumble of the artillery and tramp of cavalry accompanied their progress. At last, the smoke of burning villages and farm-houses announced that the enemy in front were aware of our march.—It was a sad sight to see the white walls of the houses blackened with smoke, the flames ascending through the roofs of peaceful homesteads, and the ruined outlines of deserted hamlets. Many sick men fell out, and were carried to the rear. It was a painful sight—a sad contrast to the magnificent appearance of the army in front, to behold litter after litter borne past to the carts, with the poor sufferers who had dropped from illness and fatigue.

Presently, from the top of a hill, a wide plain was visible, beyond which rose a ridge darkened here and there by masses which the practised eye recognised

as cavalry. It was our first sight of the enemy. On the left of the plain, up in a recess formed by the inward sweep of the two ridges, lay a large village in flames, right before us was a neat white house unburnt, though the outhouses and farm-yard were burning. This was the Imperial post-house of Bouljanak, just 20 miles from Sebastopol.

A small stream ran past us, which was an object of delight to our thirsty soldiers, who had now marched more than eight miles from their camp. The house was deserted and gutted; only a picture of a saint, bunches of herbs in the kitchen, and a few household utensils were left; and a solitary peahen, which soon fell a victim to a revolver, stalked sadly about the threshold. After a short halt for men and horses by the stream, the army pushed on again. The cavalry (about 500 men of the 8th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons) pushed on in front, and on arriving about a mile beyond the post-house we clearly made out the Cossack Lancers on the hills in front. Lord Cardigan threw out skirmishers in line, who covered the front at intervals of 10 or 12 yards from each other. The Cossacks advanced to meet us in like order, man for man, the steel of their long lances glittering in the sun. They were rough-looking fellows, mounted on sturdy little horses, but the regularity of their order and the celerity of their movements showed they were regulars, and by no means despicable foes. As our skirmishers advanced the Cossacks halted at the foot of the hill. Their reserves were not well in sight, but from time to time a clump of lances rose over the summit of the hill and disappeared. Lord Cardigan was eager to try their strength, and permission was given to him to advance somewhat nearer; but as he did so, dark columns of cavalry came into view in the recesses of the hills, and it became evident that if our men charged up such a steep ascent their horses would be blown, and that they would run a risk of being surrounded and cut to pieces by a force of three times their number. Lord Lucan therefore ordered the cavalry to halt, gather in their skirmishers, and retire slowly. None of the infantry or artillery were in sight of us, as they had not yet topped the brow of the hill. When our skirmishers halted the Cossacks commenced a fire from their line of videttes, which was quite harmless. Few of the balls came near enough to let the whiz be heard. Two or three officers who were riding between the cavalry and the skirmishers, Lieut.-Col. Dickson, R.A., Captain Fellowes, 12th Lancers, Dr. Elliott, R.A., were looking out anxiously for the arrival of Captain Maude's horse artillery, when suddenly the Russians, emboldened by our halt, came over the brow of the hill, and slowly descended the slope in three solid squares. We had offered them battle, and they had lost their chance, for our cavalry now turned round and rode quietly towards the troops. Our skirmishers, who had replied smartly to the fire of the Cossacks, but without effect, retired and joined their squadrons. At every 50 paces our cavalry faced about to receive the Cossacks if they prepared to charge. Suddenly one of the Russian cavalry squares opened—a spirit of white smoke rose out of the gap, and a round shot, which pitched close to my horse, tore over the column of our cavalry behind, and rolled away between the ranks of the riflemen in the rear, just as they came in view of the cavalry. In another instant a second gun bowled right through the 11th Hussars, and knocked over a horse, taking off his rider's leg above the ankle. Another and another followed, tearing through our ranks, so that it was quite wonderful so few of the cavalry were hit. Meantime Captain Maude's artillery galloped over the hillock, but were halted by Lord Raglan's order at the base, in rear of the cavalry on the left flank. This was done probably to entice the Russians further down the hill. Meantime our cavalry were drawn up as targets for the enemy's guns, and had they been of iron they could not have been more solid and immovable. The Russian gunners fired admirably; they were rather slow, but their balls came bounding along, quite visible as they passed, in right lines from the centre of the cavalry columns. After some 30 rounds from the enemy our artillery opened fire. Their round shot ploughed up the columns of the cavalry, who speedily dispersed into broken lines, wheeling round and round with great adroitness to escape the six and nine pound balls. Our shells were not so successful, but one, better directed than the rest, burst right in the centre of a column of light infantry, whom the Russian had advanced to support their cavalry. Our fire was so hot, the service of the guns so quick, that the enemy retired in about 15 minutes after we opened on them. While this affair was going on, the French had crept up on the right, and surprised a body of Russian cavalry with a round from a battery of nine-pounders, which scattered them in all directions. We could count six dead horses on the field near the line of fire. It is not possible to form an

accurate notion of the effect of our fire, but it must have caused the Russians greater loss than they inflicted on us. We lost six horses, and four men were wounded. Two men lost their legs. The others, up to yesterday, though injured severely, were not in danger. One of the wounded men, a sergeant in the 11th Hussars, rode coolly to the rear with his foot dangling by a piece of skin to the bone, and told the doctor he had just come to have his leg dressed. Another wounded trooper behaved with equal fortitude, and refused the use of a litter to carry him to the rear though his leg was broken into splinters. It was strange, in visiting the scene where the horses lay dead, that the first feeling produced on the spectator, when the horror of seeing the poor animals ripped open by shells from chest to loin, as though it were done by a surgeon's knife, had subsided, was that Sir E. Landseer, in his picture of "War," must have seen one of the animals before us—the glaring eye-ball, the distended nostril, the gnashed teeth, are all true to life. When the Russians had retired beyond the heights, orders were given to halt and bivouac for the night, and our tired men set to work to gather the weeds for fuel. As soon as the rations of rum and meat were served out, the casks were broken up, and the staves served to make fires for cooking, aided by nettles and long grass. At night the watchfires of the Russians were visible on our left. Great numbers of stragglers came up during the night, most of them belonging to the 4th Division. It was a cold night, and if I could intrude the recital of the sorrows of a tentless man wandering about in the dark from regiment to regiment in hope of finding his missing baggage, I might tell a tale amusing enough to read, but the incidents in which were very distressing to the individual concerned. The night was cold and damp, the watchfires were mere flashes, which gave little heat, and barely sufficed to warm the rations; but the camp of British soldiers is ever animated by the very soul of hospitality; and the wanderer was lucky enough to get a lodging on the ground beside a kindly colonel, who was fortunate enough to have a little field tent with him, and a bit of bread and biscuit to spare after a march of 10 miles and a fast of 10 hours. All night arabas were arriving, and soldiers who had fallen out or got astray came up to the sentries to find their regiments. Sir George Brown, Sir D. Evans, the Brigadier Generals and staff officers went about among their divisions and brigades ere the men lay down, giving directions for the following day, and soon after dusk the regiments were on the ground; wrapped up in great-coats and blankets to find the best repose they could after the day's exertions.

On the morning of the 20th, ere daybreak, the whole of the British force was under arms. They were marshalled silently; no bugles or drums broke the stillness, but the hum of thousands of voices rose loudly from the ranks, and the watchfires lighted up the lines of our camp as though it were a great town. When dawn broke it was discovered that the Russians had retired from the heights, but had left their campfires burning. The troops lay on their arms for about an hour, while the Generals were arranging the order of our advance. Lord Raglan had made his dispositions the previous evening, and the Generals of Division, Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir R. England, and Sir G. Cathcart, aided by their Brigadiers-General, went from colonel to colonel of each regiment under their command, giving them instructions with respect to the arrangement of their men in the coming struggle. It was known that the Russians had been busy fortifying the heights over the valley through which runs the little river Alma, and that they had resolved to try their strength with us in a position which gave them vast advantages of ground, which they had used every means in their power to improve to the utmost. The advance of the armies this great day, was a sight which must ever stand out like the landmark of the spectator's life. Early in the morning, the troops were ordered to get in readiness, and at half-past six o'clock they were in motion. It was a lovely day; the heat of the sun was tempered by a sea breeze. The fleet was visible at a distance of four miles, covering the ocean as it was seen between the hills, and we could make out the steamers on our right as close to the shore as possible.

The scheme of operations concerted between the generals, and chiefly suggested to Lord Raglan, it was said, by Marshal St. Arnaud and General Canrobert, was, that the French and Turks on our right were to force the passage of the river, a rivulet of the Alma, and establish themselves on the heights over the stream at the opposite side, so that they could enfilade the position to their right and opposite to our left and centre. The Alma is a tortuous little stream which has worked its way down through a red clay soil, deepening its course as it proceeds seawards, and which drains the steppe-like lands on its right

bank, making at times pools and eddies too deep to be forded, though it can generally be crossed by waders who do not fear to wet their knees. It need not be said that the high banks formed by the action of the stream in cutting through the soil are sometimes at one side, sometimes at another, according to the sweep of the stream.

At the place where the bulk of the British army crossed the banks are generally at the right side, and vary from two and three to six or eight feet in depth to the water; where the French attacked the banks are generally formed by the unvaried curve of the river on the left-hand side. Along the right or north bank of the Alma are a number of Tartar houses, at times numerous and close enough to form a cluster of habitations deserving the name of a hamlet, at times scattered wide apart amid little vineyards, surrounded by walls of mud and stone three feet in height. The bridge over which the post road passes from Bouljanak to Sebastopol, runs close to one of these hamlets—a village, in fact, of some 50 houses. This village is approached from the north by a road winding through a plain nearly level till it comes near to the village, when the ground dips, so that at the distance of 300 yards a man on horseback can hardly see the tops of the nearer and more elevated houses, and can only ascertain the position of the stream by the willows and verdure along its banks. At the left or south side of the Alma the ground assumes a very different character—smooth where the bank is deep, and gently elevated where the shelf of the bank occurs, it recedes for a few yards at a moderate height above the stream, pierced here and there by the course of the winter's torrents, so as to form small ravines, commanded, however, by the heights above. It was in these upper heights that the strength of the Russian position consisted. A remarkable ridge of mountain, varying in height from 500 to 700 feet, runs along the course of the Alma on the left or south side with the course of the stream, and assuming the form of cliffs when close to the sea. This ridge is marked all along its course by deep gullies, which run towards the river at various angles, and serve, no doubt, to carry off the floods produced by the rains and the melting of the winter snows on the hills and table lands above. If the reader will place himself on the top of Richmond-hill, dwarf the Thames in imagination, to the size of a Hampshire rivulet, and imagine the lovely Hill itself to be deprived of all vegetation, and protracted for about four miles along the stream, he may form some notion of the position occupied by the Russians, while the plains on the north or left bank of the Thames will bear no inapt similitude to the land over which the British and French armies advanced, barring only the verdure and freshness. At the top of the ridge, between the gullies, the Russians had erected earthwork batteries, mounted with 32lb. and 24lb. brass guns, supported by numerous field pieces and howitzers. These guns enfiladed the tops of the ravines parallel to them, or swept them to the base, while the whole of the sides up which an enemy, unable to stand the direct fire of the batteries, would be forced to ascend, were filled with masses of skirmishers armed with an excellent two-grooved rifle, throwing a large solid conical ball with force at 700 to 800 yards, as the French learnt to their cost. The principal battery consisted of an earthwork of the form of two sides of a triangle, with the apex pointed towards the bridge, and the sides covering both sides of the stream, corresponding with the bend in the river below it, at the distance of 1,000 yards, while, with a fair elevation, the 32-pounders threw, as we say very often, beyond the houses of the village to the distance of 1,400 and 1,500 yards. This was constructed on the brow of a hill about 600 feet above the river, but the hill rose behind it for another 50 feet before it dipped away towards the road. The ascent of this hill was enfiladed by the fire of three batteries of earthwork on the right, and by another on the left, and these batteries were equally capable of covering the village, the stream, and the slopes which led up the hill to their position. In the first battery were 13 32-pounder brass guns of exquisite workmanship, which told only too well. In the other batteries were some 25 guns in all. It was said the Russians had 100 guns on the hills and 40,000 men (40 battalions of infantry 1,000 strong each of 16th, 31st, 32nd, and 52nd Regiments). We were opposed principally to the 16th and 32nd Regiments, judging by the number of dead in front of us. I have not been able to ascertain by whom they were commanded, but there is a general report that Menschikoff commanded the army in chief, that the left was under Gortschakoff, a relative of the diplomatist, and that the right was under Bodahoff, the military Governor of Sebastopol. It seems strange that an Admiral should be appointed to command an army, but strange things do happen in Russia. It is also affirmed that the carriage of Menschikoff was taken, and in it was found a



copy of a despatch addressed to the Emperor, in which the Prince stated that 40,000 men might take Sebastopol, but that 80,000 men might be held in check for weeks by the position of the Alma. Large masses of cavalry, principally Lancers, and heavy dragons, manoeuvred on the hills on the right of the Russians, and at last descended the hills, crossed the stream, and threatened our left and rear. As we came near the river our left wing was thrown back, in order to support our small force of cavalry, and a portion of our artillery was pushed forward in the same direction. Our danger in this respect was detected by the quick eye of Sir George Brown, and I heard him give the order for the movement of the artillery, almost as soon as he caught sight of the enemy's cavalry, and just as we were coming to the village. As I have already said, our plan of operations was that the French should establish themselves under the fire of the guns on the heights on the extreme of the enemy's left. When that attack was sufficiently developed, and had met with success, the British army was to force the right and part of the centre of the Russian position, and the day was gained. When we were about three miles from the village the French steamers ran in as close as they could to the bluff of the shore at the south side of the Alma, and presently we saw them shelling the heights in splendid style, the shells bursting over the enemy's squares and batteries, and finally driving them from their position on the right, within 3,000 yards of the sea.

The French practice commenced about half-past 12 o'clock, and lasted for about an hour and a half. We could see the shells falling over the batteries of the enemy, and bursting right into them; and then the black masses, inside the works broke into little specks which flew about in all directions, and when the smoke cleared away there were some to be seen strewn over the ground. The Russians answered the shells from the heights, but without effect. A powder tumbril was blown up by a French shell; another shell fell by accident into an ambuscade which the Russians had prepared for the advancing French, and at last they drew off from the sea-side, and confined their efforts to the defence of the gullies and heights beyond the fire of the heavy guns of the steamers. At one o'clock we saw the French columns struggling up the hills, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, whose fire seemed most deadly. Once, at sight of a threatening mass of Russian infantry, in a commanding position above them, who fired rapid volleys among them, the French paused, but it was only to collect their skirmishers, for as soon as they had formed they ran up the hill at the *pas de charge*, and at once broke the Russians, who fled in disorder, with loss, up the hill. We could see men dropping on both sides, and the wounded rolling down the steep. At 1-50 our line of skirmishers got within range of the battery on the hill, and immediately the Russians opened fire at 1,200 yards with effect the shot ploughing through the open lines of the riflemen, and falling into the advancing columns behind. Shortly before this time dense volumes of smoke rose from the river, and drifted along to the eastward, rather interfering with the view of the enemy on the left of our position. The Russians had set the village on fire. It was a fair exercise of military skill—was well executed—took place at the right time, and succeeded in occasioning a good deal of annoyance. Our troops halted when they neared this village, their left extending beyond it by the verge of the stream; our right behind the burning cottages, and within range of the batteries. It is said the Russians had taken the range of all the principal points in their front, and placed twigs and sticks to mark them. In this they were assisted by the post signboards on the road. The Russians opened a furious fire on the whole of our line, but the French had not yet made progress enough to justify us in advancing. The round shot whizzed in every direction, dashing up the dirt and sand into the faces of the staff of Lord Raglan, who were also shelled severely, and attracted much of the enemy's fire.—Still Lord Raglan waited patiently for the development of the French attack. At length an aide-de-camp came to him and reported the French had crossed the Alma, but they had not established themselves sufficiently to justify us in an attack. The infantry were therefore ordered to lie down, and the army for a short time was quite passive, only that our artillery poured forth an unceasing fire of shell, rockets, and round shot, which ploughed through the Russians, and caused them great loss. They did not waver, however, and replied to our artillery manfully, their shot falling among our men as they lay, and carrying off legs and arms at every round. Lord Raglan at last became weary of this inactivity—his spirit was up—he looked around, and saw men on whom he knew he might stake the honor and fate of Great Britain by his side, and, anticipating a little in a military point of view the crisis of action, he gave orders for our whole line to advance. Up rose these serried masses, and passing through a fearful shower of round, case shot, and shell, they dashed into the Alma, and "floundered" through its waters, which were literally torn into foam by the deadly hail. At the other side of the river were a number of vineyards, and, to our surprise, they were occupied by Russian riflemen. Three of the staff were here shot down, but, led by Lord Raglan in person, the rest advanced cheering on the men. And now came the turning point of the battle, in which Lord Raglan, by his sagacity and military skill, probably secured the victory at a smaller sacrifice than would have been otherwise the case. He dashed over the bridge, followed by his staff. From the road over it under the Russian guns, he saw the state of the action. The British line, which he had ordered to advance, was struggling through the river and up the heights in masses, firm indeed, but moved down by the murderous fire of the batteries, and by grape,

round shot, shell, canister, case shot, and musketry, from some of the guns of the central battery, and from an immense and compact mass of Russian infantry. Then commenced one of the most bloody and determined struggles in the annals of war. The 2nd Division, led by Sir D. Evans in the most dashing manner, crossed the stream on the right. The 7th Fusiliers, led by Colonel Yea, were swept down by fifties. The 55th, 30th, and 95th, led by Brigadier Pennefather, who was in the thickest of the fight, cheering on his men, again and again were checked indeed, but never drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minie musketry; and Brigadier Adams, with the 41st, 47th, and 49th, bravely charged up the hill, and aided them in the battle. Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a gray horse, rode in front of his Light Division, urging them with voice and gesture. Gallant fellow! they were worthy of such a gallant chief. The 7th, diminished by one-half, fell back to re-form their columns lost for the time; the 23rd, with eight officers dead and four wounded, were still rushing to the front, aided by the 19th, 33rd, 77th, and 88th. Down went Sir George in a cloud of dust in front of the battery. He was soon up, and shouted "23rd, I'm all right. Be sure I'll remember this day," and led them on again, but in the shock produced by the fall of their chief the gallant regiment suffered terribly while paralyzed for a moment. Meantime the Guards, on the right of the Light Division, and the Brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russians, favored as they were by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down towards the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular, and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt that if our infantry, harassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear. Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was "Yes," and an artillery officer, whose name I do not now know, brought up two guns to fire on the Russian squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, and the next cut through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind it six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers. This act relieved our infantry of a deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearful progress up the hill. The Duke encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the Royal race from which he comes. "Highlanders," said Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!" They charged, and well they obeyed their chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery at a bound. The Russians rushed out, and left multitudes of dead behind them. The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said the Scots Fusilier Guards were the first to enter. The Second and Light Division crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in rain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the south-east, leaving three generals, three guns, 700 prisoners, and 4,000 wounded behind them.—The battle of the Alma was won, with a loss of nearly 3,000 killed and wounded on our side.

#### THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance shot, I rode about to ascertain, as far as possible, the loss of our friends, and in doing so I was often brought to a standstill by the difficulty of getting through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers. The hills of Greenwich Park in fair times are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of the Alma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of 3,000 Russians, while their western extremity was covered with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen, and of more than 3,000 of their foes.

The Russian regiments engaged against us, judging from the numbers on the caps and buttons of the dead and wounded, were the 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 31st, 32d, 33d, and some of the Imperial Guard. The Russian regiment consists of four battalions, and each battalion may be said to be 650 strong. The soldiers were mostly stout, strong men. Several of the regiments, 32d and 16th, for example, wore a black leather helmet, handsomely mounted with brass, and having a brass cone on the top, with a hole for the reception of a tuft, feather, or plume; others wore simply a white linen foraging cap. They were all dressed in long drab coats, with brass buttons, bearing the number of the regiment. These coats fitted loosely, were gathered in at the back by a small strap and button, descend to the ankles, and seemed stout comfortable garments, though the cloth was coarse in texture; the trousers of a coarse blue stuff, were thrust inside a pair of Wellington boots, open at the top, to admit of their being comfortably tucked down; the boots were stout, well-made, and ser-

viceable. Their knapsacks astonished our soldiers. On opening them each was found to contain the dress uniform coat of the man, blue or green, with white facings, and slashes like our own, a pair of clean drawers, a clean shirt, a pair of clean socks, a pair of stout mitts, a case containing a good pair of scissors marked "Sarun," an excellent penknife with one large blade, of Russian manufacture, a ball of twine, a roll of leather, wax, thread, needles, and pins, a hair-brush and comb, a small looking glass, razor, strop, and soap; shoe brushes and blacking. The general remark of our men was that the Russians were very "clean soldiers;" and certainly the men on the field had white fair skins to justify the expression. Each man had a loaf of dark brown bread, of a sour taste and disagreeable odour in his knapsack, and a linen roll, containing a quantity of brown coarse stuff broken up into lumps and large grains, which is crushed biscuit or hard granulated bread prepared with oil. This, we were told by the prisoners, was the sole food of the men. They eat the bread with onions and oil; the powder is "reserve" ration; and if they march they may be for days without food and remain hungry till they can get fresh loaves and more "breadstuff." It is perfectly astounding to think they can keep together on such diet—and yet they are strong, muscular men enough. The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men. I saw one of the 32d regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right through the head, and the brain protruded in large masses at the back of the head and from the front of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wounded man raise his hand, wipe the horrible mass from his brow, and proceed to struggle down the hill towards the water! Many of the Russians were shot in three or four places; few of them had only one wound. They seemed to have a general idea that they would be murdered; possibly they had been told no quarter would be given, and several deplorable events took place in consequence. As our men were passing by, two or three of them were shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground, and the cry was raised that "the wounded Russians" were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, that one officer was severely injured by a man to whom he was in the very act of administering succour as he lay in agony on the field; be this as it may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon controlled, and confined themselves to the pillage which always takes place on a battle-field. One villain with a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go up to a wounded Russian who was rolling on the earth in the rear of the 7th regiment, and before we could say a word he discharged his rifle right through the wretched creature's brains. Colonel Yea rode at him to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by declaring the Russian was going to shoot him. This was the single act of inhumanity I saw perpetrated by this army flushed with victory, and animated by angry passions, although the wounded enemy had unquestionably endangered their lives by acts of ferocious folly. Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knapsacks—most probably recruits from the Kasan Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives or mistresses, of mothers or sisters, inside their coats. The privates wore the little money they possessed in purses fastened below their left knees, and the men, in their eager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehensions that they were about to destroy them. Last night all those poor wretches lay in their agony—nothing could be done to help them. The groans, yells, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors and on the joy which reigned along the bivouac fires of our men. As many of our wounded as could be possibly picked up, ere darkness set in, were conveyed on stretchers to the hospital tents. Many of the others were provided with blankets and covered as they lay in their blood. The bandsmen of the regiments worked in the most cheerful and indefatigable manner, hour after hour, searching out and carrying off our wounded. Long after night had closed faint lights might be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the spots where friendship directed the steps of some officer in search of a wounded comrade, or where the pillager yet stalked about on his horrid errand. The attitude of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Physiologists or anatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the waterside. Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream.

Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen, and unintelligent looking men. Death had enobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully.

Immediately after the battle the wounded were removed on board the steamers *Andes* and *Vulcan*; their arrival at Scutari, opposite Constantinople—is thus described:—

"It was a moving sight yesterday to see the long trains of wounded borne from the *Andes* and *Vulcan* to the hospital. From dawn to evening the labor

was incessant, and the officers and medical men seemed perfectly worn out with fatigue. The men carried down mattresses to the beach; the wounded were lifted on them and were slowly borne along. A few of the wounded were well enough to walk, and crept along supported by a comrade, one with his arm in a sling, another with his trousers cut open from the hip to the knee, and the thigh swathed in bandages, another with his hair clotted, with blood and a ghastly wound on the face or head. On many the marks of approaching death were set every now and then there was one too far gone to be carried to the hospital, or who asked to be laid down for a few moments' rest on the wayside. A Catholic Priest was active among the dying, and might be seen bending over the ghastly forms and whispering to the ears, which were fast closing to earthly sounds. He was an Irish Monk of Galata, who had presented himself on the first arrival of the wounded, and had been eagerly received by his dying fellow-countrymen.

"It is easy to discover by a walk through the barracks how much the unfortunate 23rd and 33rd regiments have suffered. It seems that almost the half of those who are lying on every side in mortal agony belong to one of these ill-fated corps. The 23rd, it is said, has lost more than 400 men. It is with pride that an Englishman observes the appearance of these sick and wounded soldiers. The men have a soldierly look and an appearance of energy and determination which are hardly to be found among the invalids of any other service. Yesterday, as the wounded were brought from the vessels, each man was asked his name and regiment before the litter entered the gates. Some were too far gone to reply; in some delirium had taken away all consciousness of external things. But wherever the poor fellow had strength to answer he spoke with a military promptness as if on parole, and tried to make a salute and raise his head in respect to the questioner.

"The *Vulcan* brought two Russian prisoners; one is a young man of good family and education, who was serving in the ranks as a common soldier, in order to win his position of officer by service, according to the Russian usage. He said he had been three months on the march from the neighborhood of Moscow, and that previous to the defence of Silistria the Czar had entertained no fears for Sebastopol, where there were then scarcely any troops. Large forces had been sent off from the interior at that time, and more were on their way, although they are likely to arrive too late. The other prisoner is a brigadier-general, who will not disclose his name. He has received four wounds in the leg, and is not out of danger. He mentioned a curious circumstance. In conversation on the subject of the battle it was observed by some one to be singular that, though the loss of English officers had been very great, yet no general officer had received a hurt, although they are conspicuous by a white plume, and the Russians confessedly singled out the officers while the British were advancing across the river and the valley in a clear day and free from smoke. The Russian replied that the generals were not aimed at, because they were thought to belong to the commissariat. In the continental armies the higher officers are surrounded on all occasions by a brilliant staff, but our own generals ride attended only by one or two aides-de-camp. They were therefore in this case indebted for their safety to the unobtrusiveness of their habits.

"The wounded were laid out for amputation in a farm-yard near the field of battle. Here they were supplied with water by a Catholic Priest attached to one of the Irish regiments. The devotion of this Clergy seems to be very great, both in the Crimea and here.

"The exact numbers brought by the steamers from Sebastopol are as follows:—The *Vulcan*, which left at half-past five in the morning of the 22nd, brought 320 wounded, of which only one officer and two privates died on the passage. Among the wounded were eleven officers. She also had on board 170 cholera patients, of whom eighteen died, among whom was one woman. The *Andes* left three hours after the *Vulcan*, and arrived ten hours before her. She brought 315 wounded, among whom were twenty-one officers. Of these four officers and thirteen privates died on the passage. The number of officers now at Scutari is twenty-seven. There are few dangerous cases among them, and the life of no one is despaired of. The *Simoom*, which is expected hourly, will bring the slightly wounded. Colonel Chester, of the 23rd Fusiliers, is killed, and eight other officers are killed or wounded. Colonel Blake, of the 33rd, is said to have lost his hand. Major Gough is at Scutari wounded, with Captain Fitzgerald, and Lieutenants Greenwood and Worthington."

From Lord Raglan's despatch of the 25th of September from Balaklava, and a private communication of the same date from an intelligent officer of the Guards, the *Times* draws up the following narrative of the late operations:—

"On the 23rd the allied armies left the Alma and proceeded to cross the Katscha river; on the 24th they crossed the Belbek, where it had been intended to effect the landing of the siege materiel with a view to an attack on the north side of Sebastopol. It was found, however, that the enemy had placed a fortified work so as to prevent the vessels and transports from approaching this river, and, with extraordinary fertility of resource, strategical judgment, and military daring, the plan of operations was suddenly changed by Lord Raglan, with the concurrence of Marshal St. Arnaud. It was determined to advance at once by a flank march round the east of Sebastopol, to cross the valley of the Tcherpaya, and seize Balaklava, as the future basis of operations against the south side of the harbor of Sebastopol. Nothing could be finer than the spirit and conception of this movement, unless it be the courage and endurance with which it was executed by the troops. To effect this object it was necessary, after crossing the Belbek near the



village of that name, and also the high road from that place to Sebastopol, to strike off to the south-east across the country, so as to reach the Balaklava road at or near a place called Klutor Mackenzie, or Mackenzie's Farm. The distance from one road to the other is about six miles as the crow flies; but the country is covered with a thick forest or jungle, through which the troops had to make their way by the compass as well as they could, though it was impracticable to the artillery of the light division, and in many places the men could scarcely see one another through the dense brushwood. Thus groping their way along, the first division took at first too southerly a direction, and arrived near the hill on which the Inkerman lights are erected; from this point they turned due east, and, after some hours of extraordinary exertion and difficulty, they reached Mackenzie's Farm—a name and locality singularly welcome to the Highland Brigade. As the Guards approached the border of the forest, firing was heard to the front, and, considering the state of confusion into which the whole army had been thrown by so difficult and irregular a march, their position might have become extremely critical, for, on clearing the forest, Lord Raglan's staff, with some batteries of artillery, found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division, said to amount to 15,000 men, on its march to Bakshiserai. No sooner, however, had our guns opened upon the enemy, who were wholly unprepared for such an attack, than they fled with precipitation, some in one direction and some in another, leaving in the hands of our army a few astonished prisoners and an immense quantity of carts, baggage, stores, and ammunition, which strewed the road for three miles.

After this adventure, which struck fresh terror into the ranks of the enemy, the army descended by a steep defile into the plains through which the river Tchernaya flows, and bivouacked that night upon its banks, after having been under arms fourteen hours, in a most difficult country, without roads, and almost without water. Nevertheless, it was here that Lieutenant Masse, of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, volunteered to retrace his steps by night through the forest and across a country infested with Cossacks, to convey to Sir E. Lyons the order to bring round the fleet; and, so well was this extraordinary service performed, that Mr. Masse reached the fleet at four a.m., and before noon the *Agamemnon* was off the port of Balaklava. In the meantime the forces had reached that place by an easy march next morning; and although the old Genoese fort on the rock opened its fire and threw a shell among Lord Raglan's staff, the place surrendered as soon as the heights were occupied. We may here add that the position of Balaklava is considered by the highest military authorities in the army to be so strong that it can easily be rendered impregnable as long as it is held by our troops, and that it affords us a perfectly secure base of operations, under all circumstances whatever, with a fine port, a healthy climate, and a fertile country. The correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Crimea says that it was stated Prince Menschikoff had made an attempt on his own life when he found the allies had marched successfully on Balaklava.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**JESUIT MISSION IN WEST CLARE.**—The Jesuit Fathers Healy, O'Dwyer, Fortescue, and Lynch are holding a mission in Miltown, county Clare. As usual, the church is crowded from early morning until night, and people of all classes seem deeply swayed with the spirit of penance and prayer.

**CONVERSION.**—Matthew Young, Esq., of the Inland Department, General Post Office, Dublin, and son of Captain Young, R.N., renounced the errors of Protestantism, and received the Sacrament of Communion on Tuesday, at Dunmore, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Flynn, P.P.—*Waterford News*.

Father Matthew's departure for Madeira was definitely fixed for the 24th of October.

Lord Gough has subscribed ten pounds to the Matthew Fund.

**CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.**—Mr. Sergeant O'Brien has published an address to the electors of Limerick, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of this city, in the room of the late Mr. Potter. The learned Sergeant says he will advocate the equitable adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, reform of our representative system, extension of the elective franchise, and vote by ballot. A new writ for the election will be issued in fourteen days from Saturday last.

The *Newry Telegraph* has the following statement in reference to the return of two of the political exiles from Van Dieman's Land:—"We have had the gratification of hearing that John Martin, permitted to return from Van Dieman's Land in pursuance of the recent act of royal clemency, arrived in Paris on Saturday, having reached the French capital via Marseilles. Smith O'Brien had parted company with his fellow-exile on the coast of India, proceeding to Madras to visit a near relative in the Indian army."

The *Limerick Chronicle* has received by the last Australian mail, the following autograph letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien:—"Richmond, May 26.—Dear and Rev. Sir—Allow me to thank you for your kind congratulations, which though premature, are not wholly without foundation, since by private letters from home I learn that Government proposes to allow the Irish State Prisoners to leave Tasmania and settle themselves anywhere except in the British dominions. Having received, by way of preliminary suggestion, the invitation to which you allude as about to come from friends in the north and west, I have sent by the post which will convey this letter to you an answer to that invitation, addressed to our warm-hearted and spirited compatriot, Mr. E. Dease. He will show you my letter. I have no objection that it should be published. It will serve as a general expression of my feelings in regard to any similar proposal.—I remain, very faithfully yours,  
"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

**RETURN OF EMIGRANTS TO IRELAND.**—The *King's County Chronicle* remarks truly that something like symptoms of a turn in the tide of emigration are slowly setting in. During the present season several men have returned to their old homes in the mother country, most, if not all of them, bettered in their condition and imbued with more active habits:—"Those (says the *Chronicle*) whom we have seen of the number are generally well-clad, well-conditioned young men, who speak well of the land of the west, which they consider a fine place for work, but prefer the old native soil as a resting place. They have not come back laden with gold, nor yet altogether unprovided with means to support themselves while they are looking about for something to do at home. The report which had reached America of an improved state of affairs in Ireland, and of remunerative employment for skilled labor, had, no doubt, induced them to bend their steps back to the deserted homesteads. If, however, they have come, expecting to find the old roof-tree standing, they will be sadly disappointed. Any considerable number of laboring immigrants from foreign parts would be as much at a loss to house themselves in the interior of Ireland, after the clearances of late years, as if they were thrown upon the beach at Melbourne. Should our departed population return in force (we do not mean the forced Mr. Mitchel talks of) there will be a new difficulty in locating them; for 'where is the cabin door close by the wild wood?' that will now receive their wandering footsteps? To calculate the number of human habitations which have been razed to the ground in the last nine years in this country entered not into the statistics of Major Larcom and his employers."

**PROGRESS OF IRISH RAILWAYS.**—The following information respecting the progress of the rail in Ireland appears in the commercial column of the *Belfast Mercury*:—"The Irish railway system has, certainly, succeeded far beyond expectation. On the routes taken by the primitive lines in England and Scotland, extensive intercourse existed long before the working of the iron way; but the plant of the best of Ireland's railroads has been laid through many districts, which, previous to the advent of the hissing locomotives, barely supported a single coach or caravan. The line from Dublin to Galway, as well as that from the metropolis to Cork, have worked admirably; and in the commercial and agricultural progress of those several localities, railwayism has been one of the most effective auxiliaries. Cheap and rapid modes of transport have done good service to the rural, and vastly increased the business of the trading, population of the south and west. Add to this the comparative safety connected with the working of the several lines. Excepting the one lamentable affair on the Great Southern, the history of Ireland's railway exhibits the most remarkable absence of accidents. Next to the Kings-town line, the Ulster is the oldest railway in Ireland. From August, 1839, when it was first opened for traffic, the number of casualties reported have been much under the comparative ratio usual in the old days of travelling on common roads. For years past 10,000 passengers have been carried weekly over that line, and rarely has the slightest accident taken place."

**THE HARVEST.**—An immense quantity of corn has been safely carried to the haggards of farmers during the week, and all in prime condition. Potatoes are being dug out with great rapidity, and we have heard that the disease has ceased to affect them.

**FLAX CULTIVATION.**—Mr. E. B. Roche, M. P., has received a vote of thanks from the Cork poor law guardians for having taken a number of female paupers out of the workhouse and afforded them employment in the preparation of flax. In acknowledging the compliment, the hon. gentleman calls upon the guardians to join with him in impressing on the owners of land the necessity of extending the cultivation of flax in Ireland.

**SCARCITY OF LABORERS.**—Much and very serious inconvenience and loss have been occasioned during the past few weeks in the neighborhood of Abbeyknockmoy and Newtown, in consequence, not of the scarcity but of the difficulty of procuring laborers for harvest operations. This is entirely attributed to the fact of the drainage works being just carried on more vigorously in that district than at any former period. The wages of the men employed thereon have been increased nearly double, so that although the corn is fast shedding its best ears, no men can be had at any price to cut it down, because they are less worked and better paid.—*Galway Packet*.

**RECRUITING IN DUBLIN.**—During the past week great exertions have been made by the various recruiting parties in Dublin to enlist young men. From the beginning of the month until yesterday about 100 recruits were attested in the divisional police offices.

**TROOPS FOR THE EAST.**—Orders have been received for all the available cavalry at present stationed in Ireland to be in readiness to embark for the seat of war.—*Evening Post*.

Among the Irish officers wounded at Alma, was Lieut. Leslie. He was attached to the personal staff of Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief, and is brother of C. P. Leslie, Esq., M. P., for the county Monaghan.

We copy the subjoined notices from several of our provincial contemporaries:—"It is with much regret we find in the list of the brave fellows, who fell at the sanguinary battle of the Alma, the name of Lieut. Kingsley, of her Majesty's 95th regiment. This young and accomplished officer was a native of this portion of Tipperary, and was son of Captain Kingsley, of high name in this town. Lieut. Kingsley was not long married, and, accompanied by his young wife, had only just come on a visit to his father's when he received a hasty letter, directing him to join his regiment then about to proceed to the East. He at once obeyed, and on the 20th ult., while bravely leading on his men, this youthful warrior was laid low.—*Newry Guardian*.

We regret to observe, amongst the list of wounded, the name of Major Gough. This gallant officer is the son of the Dean of Derry, and nephew to the brave and valiant soldier of the Sutor.—*Derry Journal*.

W. Doyle-Hobson, Esq., of the Limerick Customs, this morning, received a letter from his brother, Lt. and Adjutant St. Clair-Hobson, 7th Fusiliers, which regiment incurred such fearful loss in charging the heights occupied by the Russian army. This gallant officer was struck by a piece of a shell on the right thigh, which lamed him but not seriously.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Captain C. H. Fitzgerald, of the 33rd, who was wounded slightly, is nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Tullybracken.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet company have received an order from Government to have steam transports in readiness to convey 1,200 men from Canada to reinforce the army in the East.

There has been a most extraordinary falling off in the exports of whiskey from Dublin during the past few weeks. The quantity, which was in 1853, 808 puncheons and 281 casks, dwindled down to 342 puncheons 175 casks in the corresponding six weeks of this year, a deficiency of two-thirds.

**BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—A small piece of Government patronage has just been disposed of, which, strange to say, appears to have given satisfaction to all parties. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Hercules M'Donnell to the Secretaryship of the Board of Charitable Bequests, vacant by the death of Mr. W. P. Mathews. There are two secretaries to the board—one must be a Catholic, the other a Protestant. Mr. M'Donnell represents the former interest, while the latter is represented by Mr. M'Donnell, a Liberal Protestant. Alluding to this gentleman's appointment, the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"We must recognise in Mr. M'Donnell's appointment a judicious selection, one of the foremost in the movement for opening the scholarships in Trinity College to Catholics. Mr. M'Donnell gave early indications of liberal views, and we have no doubt but that in his new office he will act with his wonted courtesy, and that throughout his official career his efforts will be to promote and increase harmony among all with whom his duties will bring him into contact." Mr. M'Donnell is the son of the Provost of Trinity College, and his "Liberalism" therefore may be considered as hereditary. By this promotion the office of Registrar of the Bankrupt Court, for a short time held by Mr. M'Donnell, becomes vacant.

Some of the late appointments to situations in the Irish Establishment has provoked the indignant comments of a portion of the Protestant press. "In the name of common sense and common honesty," exclaims the *Guardian*, "let us have no more Bishops whose only recommendation is that they are good fellows who dance well, sing well, and are friends of the Solicitor General, or the Chief Secretary: no more Bishops who bring a damaged reputation and a ruined fortune to the Episcopal chair." The same paper gives a lively sketch of the state of the Church as by Law established in Ireland:—"The Irish Church, viewed in the most favorable light will present to the minds of many English Churchmen a picture of popularly-colored Evangelicalism, exaggerated by the most ultra-Tory touches of Erastian and Protestant ascendancy feeling. And, judged by some of its individual specimens, it may seem to warrant even harder opinions than this. No grave controversy can arise, no conjuncture occur, when the bravest hold their breath for a time; but the awful silence is broken by the unmistakable accents of some Hibernian curate. I pass over such instances as that of the Irish clerical adventurer in *Allan Larkie*, who drinks porter and aspires to heiresses, because I really believe it to be a coarse and ill-done caricature. I pass over those noisy gentlemen who become politico-theologically conspicuous in manufacturing towns, and those who, having found their way into English curacies, give so much trouble to quiet elderly rectors. I only refer to the general tone of the Irish Church in the present day—to the swaggering, ostentatious character of some of her ultra-Protestant champions: to such unhappy facts, e.g., as the slanders promulgated by the 'un-Christian *Christian Examiner*,' against the Gospel Propagation Society. And these things seem to me to account for the indifference or aversion with which English Churchmen too often regard the Irish Church."

**THE LATE TRILICK OUBRAGE AND THE CATHOLICS.**—The following has been published on the part of the Catholics of Omagh and the vicinity:—"Whereas, on the evening of the 15th September instant, an explosion took place on the rails on the Londonderry and Enniskillen railway near Trillick, causing the death of two men, and endangering the lives of about 800 passengers, and it is very generally stated that the engines were obstructed by large blocks of stone, laid upon the rail, by some unknown miscreants. An intolerant and unprincipled section of the public press has, moreover, had the uncharitableness—in anticipation of the result of the investigations instituted in this matter—to prejudice the case, and to assume not only that a crime was committed, but to attribute to Catholics its perpetration.

"We, therefore, the undersigned inhabitants of Omagh and vicinity, while deploring the necessity which exists for acting as a separate class of religiousists, feel called upon as Catholics to denounce, with the most intense indignation, the savage and demoniacal attempt (if such was really committed) to hurl into eternity, in cold blood, and without provocation, eight hundred fellow-creatures. We repudiate the uncharitable and libellous imputations so unsparingly cast upon the professors of our faith, and we deny—as contrary to justice and reason, and calculated to deprive parties who may be innocent of an impartial, calm, and dispassionate trial—the right of individuals (totally unformed and destitute of the means of forming a correct judgment) to prejudge the question, and anticipate the constituted tribunals of the land. Whilst we are forced to express our unqualified condemnation of the recent sectarian demonstration on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, the exhibition of party banners, and the discharge of fire-arms, as calculated, (and we believe intended) to insult ourselves and our coreligionists, to excite party feeling, and to perpetuate animosity and ill-will between Catholics and Protestants; and while we express our conviction that such demonstrations are a virtual, if not a literal, violation of the Anti-Procession Act, and deserving of the most prompt and serious consideration of the Government, we must, with equal distinctness, record our solemn, conscientious opinion, that no such provocation, however studiously offensive and aggravated, would warrant any, the slightest, attempt at retaliation, much less the shedding of one drop of human blood. Although, pending the investigations, we will not assume that the occurrence was other than accidental, yet, to mark our detestation of outrage, and our abhorrence of so fiendish and sanguinary a crime as is stated to have been committed, we hereby offer a reward of £100, in proportion to the sums placed opposite our respective names, for such information, (public or private), within six calendar months, as shall lead to the discovery and arrest of the party or parties who perpetrated the said offence, should it appear by the pending investigation that such was really committed.—This sum will be forthwith paid on conviction by the Rev. M. O'Kane, P.P., Omagh; to such persons as may be entitled to it under the terms of this notice.

At the county Fermanagh Protestant meeting to address Lord Enniskillen on his escape from the railway disaster at Trillick, Mr. Edward Archdall, D.L., argued that it is a Popish plot, and that a trap had been laid for the excursionists. He stood there as an Orangeman, and to had been one for 60 years, and every son of his was an Orangeman, and he would ever assert those principles to his death (applause.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Orders have been read out to the Grenadier Guards, as also to the Coldstreams and Fusiliers, to hold themselves ready to reinforce the service companies of their regiments now in the Crimea. It is extremely probable that the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards will have its strength increased from the 2nd battalion of 1,000 bayonets, and proceed forthwith to the Crimea.

The *Times* has had the courage to rebuke Queen Victoria for her ill-timed absence from the British capital during the Crimean war:—"Intelligence was yesterday received that the Queen's soldiers have been engaged in a stern and most bloody conflict. That conflict must necessarily have been renewed, and within a few days from the date of the first great battle the armies of England must again have been engaged in a deadly struggle with her enemies. Where is the court at such a time? The patriotism and deep feeling of the Royal Lady who most worthily occupies the throne of these realms are far too well known to admit of doubt or question. Let it be clearly understood—as clearly as English words expressing real sentiments can make it—that we do not so much as by an intendo mean to insinuate a fault in our Sovereign. We are, however, but giving utterance to the universal feeling when we say that the nation would have been gratified if the highest personage in the land had remained in or near town at so anxious a crisis as the present. The Queen has been ill advised upon the subject. England does not look upon the absence of the court with indifference at a time when every hour is pregnant with the most important results to the vital interests of the country. It is not in the temper or nature of Englishmen to affect an indifference which they do not feel, nor to play the headgarts by affecting to despise an adversary who is still reckoned among the great potentates of the world. Somehow or another, it jars upon our feelings to give in one column the list of the killed and wounded in these bloody battles, and in another the pithy announcements of the *Court Circular* to the effect that the Queen and her courtiers are amusing themselves in the heart of the Scottish Highlands, as though the lives of her bravest subjects were not in instant jeopardy."

**CALAMITOUS FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.**—Newcastle and Gateshead were visited on Friday week, by a calamity equal to some of the fearful horrors of war, and involving a loss of life and property not even yet estimated. The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account:—"About one a fire was discovered to have burst out in the wretched manufactory of Messrs. Wilson & Son, in Hillgate, Gateshead, which spread with inconceivable rapidity; and, notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the police, firemen, and military, with the town and military engines, the large building, in less than an hour, was one mass of flames. Adjoining the manufactory was a bond warehouse, in which was stored a quantity of sulphur, nitre, and seven tons of gunpowder. About three o'clock, when the whole of Wilson's buildings was in flames, the inflaming material in the adjoining warehouse exploded, striking the whole district within a radius of twenty miles, and scattered the burning mass of material in every direction. On the first shock many people were buried amid the mass of rubbish which fell in the neighborhood of the fire; and a company of Cameronians, who had broken into a large building used as a Wesleyan chapel in the Churchway, with the view of operating with their engine on the fire beneath, were covered up by the ruins of the old chapel, which also fell immediately after the explosion. A prodigious quantity of burning material was thrown across the Tyne, and scores of people upon Newcastle Quay-side were thrown down, and many of them rendered insensible by the shock. The mass of burning embers which flew from Gateshead set fire to the ships in the river, and, passing over the quay, pitched upon the dense range of buildings used as offices and warehouses by the Newcastle merchants, which in an incredible short period became one mass of flames. The scene that followed baffles all description, the houses and buildings on both sides of the river were one sheet of fire. The vapour from the burning sulphur came in dense masses across the river, causing scores of people to fall down insensible; and in every direction the afflicted inhabitants of the lanes and alleys bordering the Quayside, Newcastle, and in the lower part of Gateshead, might be seen lying in every direction as before an earthquake.

**ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.**—Mr. Laing, in his *Notes of a Traveller*, says of Prussia:—"It is no uncommon event, in the family of a respectable tradesman in Berlin, to find upon his breakfast-table a little baby, of which, whoever may be the father, he has no doubt at all about the maternal grandfather. Such accidents are so common in the class in which they are least common with us—the middle class, removed from ignorance or indigence—that they are regarded but as accidents, as youthful indiscretions, not as disgraces affecting, as with us, the respectability and happiness of all the kith and kin of a generation."—Upon this the *Critic* says:—"It is notorious to everybody who knows anything of the world that they (illegitimate births) are far more common than Mr. Laing's words would imply, and that, as to the occurrence of such an event affecting the respectability and happiness of all the kith and kin of a generation, it is simply ridiculous. Then, if we come to our lower classes, we have no hesitation in saying that, for gross unchastity, they are at least as bad as any German people can be. If Mr. Laing knows anything of our rural population, as we do from experience, he must know that a very large proportion indeed of the women have children before marriage, and we suppose that in towns the case is not better. We have ourselves heard clergymen assert that, to their certain knowledge, two-thirds of the women married by them in church were mothers, or at least pregnant, before marriage, and we can confirm this from our own knowledge. Comparisons are odious, as the proverb says, and the less we say about our national morality, the better. Certainly we have little cause to boast of the moral effect of that want of education of which Mr. Laing appears such an ardent admirer."



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1854.

OPENING OF THE JUBILEE.

The Jubilee announced in the Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father, opened for the Diocese of Montreal on Wednesday last, the Feast of "All Saints," and will terminate on the 31st January, 1855. A Pastoral Letter from the Bishop of Montreal, which was read in all the pulpits on Sunday last, prescribes the conditions requisite for gaining the Indulgences, which, in this holy season, the Church proffers to her penitent children. We copy from His Lordship's Letter:—

"This Jubilee being especially a Jubilee of prayers, the following regulations shall be complied with, during the three months that it lasts:—

"In so far as it is practicable, there shall be said in every church daily one Low Mass; this Mass to be of the Jubilee. The celebrant, kneeling at the foot of the Altar, shall immediately recite the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin. The Faithful are invited to assist at the Sacrifice of the Mass throughout this holy season.

"On Sundays, and Festivals of Obligation, after High Mass, the Priest shall repeat five *Pater* and five *Ave*.

"After solemn Vespers, there shall be on every Sunday, and feast celebrated—the Feast of All Saints excepted—a solemn procession, during which shall be sung the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin, in honor of her 'Immaculate Conception'; to be followed by the *Salut* and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The '*Parce Domine*' shall be sung thrice at the opening of the Tabernacle, together with the verse, '*Ostende Nobis*,' &c., and the prayer, '*Deus cui proprium est*,' &c., immediately following. Then shall be sung some anthem, hymn, or psalm, in praise of the 'Immaculate Conception' of the Blessed Virgin; the verse and prayers following shall always be from the new office of the 'Immaculate Conception,' established by our Holy Father the Pope; and the service shall finish with the '*Tantum Ergo*,' with the verse and prayer of the Blessed Sacrament."

The conditions for obtaining the benefits of the Indulgence are then given:—

"There shall be, according to the terms of the Encyclical Letter, a Plenary Indulgence, applicable to the souls departed, for all, who—having humbly, and with a hearty detestation, confessed their sins, and being purified with sacramental absolution—shall receive in a becoming manner the Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist; and in a devout spirit shall visit thrice the Parish church, praying in the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, for the exaltation and prosperity of our holy Mother the Church and the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies, for peace and concord amongst all Christian princes, and finally for peace and unity amongst all Christian nations.

"To gain the said Indulgence, it is moreover required that, within the three months of the Jubilee, each one should fast once, and give an alms to the poor.

"We appoint as churches to be visited for the City of Montreal, the Parish church, and those of St. Patrick, and St. Peter. To gain the Indulgence, it is therefore requisite to visit once each of these three churches, or one of them, three times.

"As to prisoners, invalids, and others, legitimately hindered from performing any of the above-mentioned conditions, their confessors may commute these conditions for other good works, or postpone them to some period, as soon after the Jubilee as possible.

"Young children, not having made their first Communion are exempted from the obligation of receiving the Eucharist.  
 "Confessors will enjoy, during the three months of the Jubilee, the apostolic functions accorded by the Holy Father in his Encyclical Letter of 21st November, 1851, and published in our '*Mandement*' of 29th June, 1852; as also those privileges granted in our Letters of the 1st of August last.

"We grant, moreover, to confessors during the same period, power to give absolution in cases reserved for the Bishop of this Diocese. These great powers are given in the design of affording to all poor sinners, as much as possible, the means of effecting their reconciliation with God, and in the reasonable hope that, once delivered from the burden of their sins, they will continue to walk in the paths of justice."

The faithful are also invited to continue their subscriptions for the restoration of the Cathedral, and Episcopal establishments of the Diocese.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Pacific* left Liverpool on the 18th ult., up to which date no tidings of the fall of Sebastopol had reached England. It was expected that the place was to be assaulted on the 8th. Prince Menschikoff with some 30,000 men holds his ground to the North East of the City, expecting the reinforcements which were to arrive about the middle of October, and would raise his force to 60,000. The garrison of Sebastopol is estimated at 30,000, so that the whole Russian force in the Crimea would then amount to 90,000 men of all arms. The Allies have at least an equal number, and are receiving additional reinforcements daily.

In the Baltic the campaign is at an end. The French ships are on their way home; and it is expected that Sir C. Napier will soon follow, with the squadron under his command. It is rumored that the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland will speedily occupy the attention of the Allies. Russia is concentrating troops on the Austrian frontier, as if in anticipation of hostilities. Betwixt Prussia, however, and the Czar, it is hinted that the best understanding prevails.

From Great Britain, the news is of little interest. Heavy failures in Ireland had followed those in Liverpool; and the mercantile horizon looks decidedly threatening. A commercial crisis has long been foretold, and already the first mutterings of the coming storm have made themselves heard on both sides of the Atlantic.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Several important measures have been advanced a stage. Mr. Felton's Bill to prohibit the liquor traffic was allowed to pass its second reading, on the understanding that it would have to be very considerably modified in the Special Committee to which it was referred. Mr. Ferres introduced a Bill to abolish Holydays, which after an animated discussion was withdrawn, upon a promise from government that steps would be taken to relieve Protestants from the inconvenience of which they complained. The Seigniorial Tenure Bill has been read a second time; and the Clergy Reserves' Bill has been taken up in Committee. Several amendments proposed by M.M. Brown, Dorion and Foley, were negatived by large majorities.

SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS.

By referring to the proceedings in Parliament, it will be seen that Mr. Ferres' Bill for doing away with many of the "Holydays" at present recognised by law, has been withdrawn, on the understanding that the Inspector-General will take immediate steps to remedy the grievances complained of by a portion of our Protestant mercantile community. By the existing law, Sundays, and other Festivals of the Church, are recognised as Holydays, as are also Good Friday, and the Feast of the Nativity of Queen Victoria. On these days, the public offices are closed; but except on Sundays, there is no compulsion to abstain from the usual routine of business. No man is required by law to observe any Holyday, except Sunday.

Now, there can be no doubt that, if it be desirable to do away with all semblance of connection betwixt Church and State, Mr. Ferres is right in so far as he goes; only, like the majority of his Protestant brethren, he does not go far enough to be consistent. The reason for the observance of the Feast of All Saints, is precisely the same as that for the observance of Sunday. In the Bible, not one word can be found enjoining the observance of either; and both are declared Holy on the same authority—viz—the authority of the Catholic Church—between which and the State, "it is desirable" to sever all connection. An honest man, therefore, in introducing a Bill for the abolition of Holydays, would have included all, as the observance of all Holydays is a matter pertaining to the Church, with which the State has no right to interfere. Mr. Ferres did indeed make a vain attempt to draw a distinction between Sunday and other Holydays—quoting for this purpose a passage from the Pentateuch, which was not well received by the House—it being generally felt that it would have been more in harmony with his antecedents had he contented himself with an extract from Dr. Mauriceau, or from some other obscure and immoral author. However, it is a pleasant verification of an old proverb, to see that even J. M. Ferres can "quote Scripture for his purpose."

And yet it was not much to his purpose either;—for, like other great logicians, in trying to prove his position, he proved too much, and therefore, nothing at all. "Six days shalt thou labor" was the passage on which Mr. J. M. Ferres relied, as a scriptural condemnation of the practice of observing Holydays oftener than once a week. But he did not seem to see that this text, if it condemned "Romish" Holydays, by making six consecutive days' labor compulsory, was equally strong against all seasons of relaxation, other than Sundays; as strong against the observance of the "Nativity of the Queen," as against the observance of the "Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord." Now, though in Protestant eyes the latter Feast may be of little consequence, and is, by most Protestants not observed at all—and by true blue Puritans, is, along with mince-pies and plum puddings, absolutely condemned as damnable—yet the neglect of the former, or the "Feast of the Nativity of the Sovereign," is looked upon as little better than sacrilege; as blasphemy against the great "Head of the Church." And yet, if the text quoted by Mr. Ferres absolutely enjoins "six days' labor," and thus prohibits all Holydays except Sundays, the birth day of the Sovereign of England must henceforth be as little regarded as if he or she, were a mere insignificant personage, like the Blessed Virgin and Apostles, or the Saints and Martyrs of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ferres' application of scripture was felt not to be felicitous or generally applicable.

Irritated at the opposition which Mr. Ferres' Bill met with in the Legislature—an opposition which we must confess was very inconsistent, and, as based upon religious grounds, came with a very bad grace from gentlemen who voted for Mr. McDonald's secularisation Bill—the *Commercial Advertiser* indignantly asks—"Have we a dominant Church in Canada?" and adds:—"If not, then the Romanist must not compel his Protestant brother to observe days and seasons his creed does not recognise, nor put him to trouble and inconvenience because he himself does so." To this we would reply—1. That, as Catholics,

we desire no dominant Church, in the sense in which our cotemporary employs the word "dominant;" and 2. That no Protestant is by law compelled to observe any Catholic Holyday with the exception of Sunday. The utmost of which Protestants can complain, is, that the employees of Government are not compelled to do violence to their religious scruples by working on days enjoined by the Church to be kept Holy.—For ourselves, and for all others, we desire the fullest religious freedom, and repudiate all idea of religious ascendancy. We demand for ourselves freedom to observe Holy, those days which the Church has commanded to be kept Holy; and that we be not put to trouble or inconvenience because we so observe them. Upon the same principle, and with as much right, as Protestants demand for themselves legal protection on Sundays, do we demand legal protection of the same nature, and to the same extent, on other Holydays of the Church.

We contend for religious freedom and perfect religious equality, as before the law, for all men: for Catholics and Protestants—for Jew and Christian. And yet, strange to say, if any inconsistency were strange on the part of Protestants, our Non-Catholic friends who tax us with aiming at the establishment of a "dominant church," and who complain of the intolerance of the Government, in that it allows its servants, being Catholics, to keep Holy Catholic Holydays, have the intolerable impudence to demand of the same Government that it shall give its aid to establish a Puritan ascendancy in the matter of Sunday observances! The same man, who complains of being persecuted, because he cannot compel a Catholic clerk in a public office to work on a Catholic Holyday, sees no hardship—no intolerance—no assertion of religious ascendancy—in obliging the Jew—who, with the Bible alone for his guide, "observes the seventh day to keep it Holy"—to close his place of business, and to conform to Christian observances on the first day of the week! He would prevent the Jew from transacting business on Sunday, because Sunday observance is his *doxy*; and he would compel the Catholic to toil on another Catholic Holyday, because the observance of "Romanist Holydays" is not his *doxy*! Marvellous are the freaks of Protestant religious liberty!

How would the *Commercial Advertiser* meet the arguments of one of the sons of Israel after the flesh, remonstrating against a law compelling a Jew to conform to the outward observances of a Christian Holyday?—or what reason can our cotemporary assign why a Jew has not as much right to keep his place of business open, without legal interference, on the Sunday, as the Protestant has to open his store, and to transact business, on the Feast of the "Immaculate Conception?" Is it because Protestants are many, and Jews few? because the former are strong, and the latter weak? But this is the argument of the coward and the bully; the plea of the tyrant, and religious persecutor; it is the substitution of might for right, and would justify every act of oppression that the strong and many have ever perpetrated upon the weak and few. Is it because Christianity is true, and Judaism false? But what right has the Protestant to impose his ideas of religious truth upon another? Or how would he meet the claims of the Catholic to compel Protestants to observe Catholic Holydays, founded upon the assumption, that Catholicity is true, and Protestantism a pernicious heresy? And yet the Catholic has as valid reasons for asserting the truth of Popery, as the Protestant has for assuming the truth of Christianity.

We should much like to see a Jew engage in controversy upon the subject of compulsory Holyday observances with a Protestant of the *Commercial Advertiser's* stamp. The former might argue—almost in the words of his opponent, when addressing Catholics—"We have no dominant church here in Canada—between Church and State there should not be even the semblance of connection; then the Protestant must not compel his Jewish fellow-citizen to observe days and seasons his creed does not recognise, and which are not commanded in the Bible; neither must he put him to inconvenience and trouble, because he himself does so."—*Vide Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday. The Protestant, if an honest man, gifted with ordinary intelligence, would at once perceive that the argument was as good in the mouth of a Jew as in the mouth of a Protestant; and would immediately agitate for the repeal of all laws rendering the observance of Christian Holydays obligatory upon the Jewish mercantile community—who are subjected to great inconvenience in consequence of being obliged, first to observe their own Sabbath, and then the Christian Sunday. It is thus that J. M. Ferres, and the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, would act if they were anything better than arrant hypocrites.

By the bye it is rumored that a kind of connection exists between the two parties last named; and thus two phenomena, which of late have attracted our attention, may be accounted for. 1.—The quantity of space which our cotemporary devotes to chronicling the sayings, doings, and opinions of J. M. Ferres.—2.—The appearance in the columns of our *once* respectable cotemporary, of beastly and immoral advertisements, of the same nature as those through which the *Montreal Gazette* acquired its unenviable notoriety. Husbands, and fathers of families, should look to this, and not allow the impure sheet, which gives admittance to such abominations, to meet the eyes of wives or sisters, sons or daughters. Even the staunch Protestantism of the *Commercial Advertiser* should not be allowed to palliate its obscenity.

The *British Colonist* of the 24th ult. contains an able letter on the subject of the Clergy Reserves from Dr. Strachan, who, over his usual *nom de plume* "John Toronto," addresses the Hon. M. Morin; and, speaking in the name of the body to which he belongs, puts in a strong light the dangers

to which the confiscation of Protestant endowments must inevitably expose the titles, and other endowments of the Catholic Church in Canada. Such a remonstrance comes indeed rather late in the day, when secularisation may be looked upon as *un fait accompli*, and will, we fear, effect no useful purpose. Still as expressing the sentiments of a gentleman holding a prominent government appointment in the Anglican establishment, and who therefore may be accepted as the exponent of the views of the largest and most influential body of Protestants in the Province, Dr. Strachan's letter is entitled to respectful consideration. In no captious spirit would we criticise its contents; and it is with no intention of giving offence that we would point out one or two errors into which the writer has been betrayed.

Dr. Strachan no less truthfully than forcibly points out the consequences to Catholic Church property, of the proposed spoliation of Protestant endowments; and insists upon the inconsistency of the attempt to save the former at the expense of the latter. That some Catholics have given their votes in favor of secularisation, is true, and to be regretted; but Dr. Strachan errs in attributing that vote to jealousy, or fear of Anglican influence:—

"I am not much surprised," he says, "that Socialists, as they are called, the Clear Grits of Upper Canada, and the Republicans of Lower Canada, should band together against every kind of Ecclesiastical endowment. And I can even conceive, though not without some difficulty, that they may be joined by those who believe, contrary to holy Scripture and the universal experience of many centuries, that religion ought to have no support except on the voluntary principle. But I am quite unable to discover the cause which urges you to protect the Roman Catholic endowments, while you obstinately advocate the confiscation of those of the Church of England, unless from your hatred of that Church; and because you consider her as the great obstacle to the spread of Popery through the whole Province."

Dr. Strachan overrates the influence of the body to which he belongs; and a little pardonable vanity in this respect, has betrayed him into an almost unpardonable act of injustice toward M. Morin and his Catholic colleagues who have voted for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves, in imputing to them hatred of the Anglican church. We know not whether Dr. Strachan will accept it as a compliment, or as the reverse; but the fact is, that there is no Protestant sect whose influence is so little dreaded by Catholics as that of the Anglican establishment.—Of those who abandon the Catholic Church, very few, for instance, take up with Anglicanism; neither are Anglicans, generally speaking, desirous of receiving into their ranks deserters from Popery.—The weeds which the Pope throws over his garden wall are greedily picked up by Methodists, Jumpers, and others; but, as a general rule, Anglicans will have none of them; knowing well that the *Achillis*—the *Gavazzis*—the *Leaheys*—*et hoc genus omne*—are not fitting associates for gentlemen, and can but bring discredit upon any society with which they ally themselves.

And when a Catholic, yielding to his lusts, does leave the Church, he generally likes to get as far from her as possible. Now of all the Non-Catholic sects, the Anglican has rejected least, and retained most, of old Catholic doctrine and discipline. It asserts too, many true Catholic principles, though with a false application; principles irreconcilable with any form of Protestantism, or Denial; which repel, instead of attracting, the wanderer from the Catholic fold; and which therefore render the sect which illogically retains them the least attractive of all Protestant sects, and the least capable of opposing an effectual barrier to the spread of Popery.—If a man is willing to accept the doctrines of Apostolic Succession—and of the Sacramental and Sacerdotal systems—he will find them in their integrity, and as parts of a consistent whole, in the Catholic Church. As put forward by Anglicanism, they are irreconcilably antagonistic to another set of principles, which, as a form of Protestantism, Anglicanism is compelled to assert: and as a witty friend of ours once somewhat irreverently remarked—"if he were inclined to take a dose of Popery at all, he would take it pure; but he didn't fancy a second-hand claw of tobacco."

We do not pretend to assign the motives whereby M. Morin and his colleagues have been actuated, in voting for secularisation, and the total severance of Church and State: but certainly we may assert that hatred or fear of Anglicanism, as an antagonist to Popery, was not amongst them. We rather suspect that M. Morin believes—that the people of Upper Canada have so decidedly declared themselves in favor of secularisation that it would be imprudent and unjust on the part of the Catholics of Lower Canada to oppose the measure—and that the effect of such opposition would be but to direct the hostility of Protestant demagogues against the Catholic institutions to which he is sincerely attached. We differ from M. Morin, both as to the premises, and the conclusions. We do not believe that the voice of Upper Canada has pronounced in favor of secularisation, because that voice has not been heard, and cannot be heard, until the New Franchise Law comes into operation. As little do we believe that the ingratitude of democracy can be averted from Lower Canada, if we yield to them in the Upper Province; nor do we believe that the appetite for destruction will be satiated with the Clergy Reserves, or appeased whilst there is any thing left to destroy. Rather would we attribute M. Morin's vote to weakness, and to a mistaken policy, than to hatred of Anglicanism, or any dishonorable motives.

We would also desire to set Dr. Strachan right upon another point—as touching the action of the Catholic Institute of Toronto on the Reserves question. It is an error to conceive this body as "called to promote secularisation;" unjust to represent it as "petitioning the Legislature for a share of the spoils."



The Institute has never expressed any opinion in favor of secularisation; and its action on the Clergy Reserves has been limited to this—It has prayed, that, if secularised, the funds thence accruing may not be used for the overthrow of the Catholic School system of Upper Canada; and that, if the said funds be declared public property, and distributed as such amongst the Municipalities, Catholic schools may be entitled to share equally with Protestant schools, in the proceeds. This petition originated, not in any hostility to Anglicanism, but in a tender regard for the rights and interests of Catholicity.

We can heartily reciprocate Dr. Strachan's wishes for peace and good will betwixt Catholics and Protestants. At the present moment, when Christian and Mahometan soldiers are fighting in the same ranks, and for the same cause, it would be absurd to deny the possibility of a friendly co-operation betwixt Catholics and Protestants for political objects. In religion indeed, Catholics have as little in common with Protestants or Non-Catholics, as with Mahometans. Yet this does not imply the necessity of animosity, or the impossibility of co-operation for political purposes, betwixt Catholics—and Non-Catholics, whether, Mahometans or Protestants. And when, as in the question of the inviolability of ecclesiastical endowments made by a competent authority—and we have yet to learn that the authority which set aside the Clergy Reserves for ecclesiastical purposes was not competent—the interests of Catholics and Non-Catholics are identical, it would be as foolish as it would be uncharitable for them to allow their religious differences to prevent a political union, or to interfere with the ordinary intercourse of life and the mutual interchange of good offices. Anglicans indeed call us idolaters, and denounce the most sacred offices of our religion as a damnable idolatry; but we trust that they put a non-natural interpretation upon this, as upon many other articles of their creed.

On the question of Secularisation we have so often expressed our opinion, that it is needless for us to say more than, that our opinion has never altered; that we know no cause why Catholics should lend their aid to the destruction of Protestant endowments; but that we know of a thousand why they should not. The thing however is done; and bitterly will Catholics rue the suicidal policy which they have pursued. We do not say that the Church will suffer, for she is God's Church, and He can sustain His Church without the help, and against the malice, of man. But that there will be much individual suffering in consequence—that as Dr. Strachan says, the spoliation of Protestant endowments will be followed up by the spoliation of Catholic endowments—that tithes, ecclesiastical corporations, convents and Catholic asylums are destined to share the fate of the Clergy Reserves—and that in consequence, religion will languish in our rural parishes, and that, strip of their property left to them by charitable founders, our educational establishments will be destroyed, and our convents—the sole barriers which exist against pauperism—will be deprived of the means of succouring the unprotected—are events of which no sane person can reasonably doubt. No man, not altogether an idiot, but what knows that the secularisation of the Reserves is looked upon, and advocated, by the greater part of Protestants, as the means whereby they shall be enabled to spoil the Catholic Church of all her revenues. That Catholics should have been aiding and abetting in such a monstrous policy must indeed be a subject of regret to every one who loves the Church, and would fain see her influence extended and perpetuated.

But regrets are vain. The fatal policy has been consummated; and Catholics have, by voting for the second reading of Mr. McDonald's Bill, ratified the principle that it is desirable to abolish, even to the very semblance of connection between Church and State. It is too late for them now to retrace their steps—or to seek to explain away the meaning of their votes. They may make themselves ridiculous by their inconsistency, but they cannot hope to avert the consequences of their folly. We say folly, to avoid using a harsher expression.

Unheeded amidst the din of contending nations, or noticed only with a sneer by the Protestant press, as an event of no interest, the Prelates of Christendom are about to assemble in the Eternal City, under the guidance of Him who has promised to be with His Church "all days." What topics will principally engage their attention, we are not yet informed; but it is generally expected that the decree so long anxiously looked for, and ardently desired by the Catholic Church, propounding the "Immaculate Conception" of her whom all generations have called, and to the end shall call Blessed, as an article of Faith, will be given to the world.

It is not for us to anticipate; neither would it be decent for us to speculate as to the decision upon this momentous question, to which the Fathers of the Church will arrive. But, in answer to an objection repeatedly urged by the Non-Catholic world, we would remark that, in propounding the "Immaculate Conception" of the Mother of God as an article of Faith, the Church will propound no new thing; but will merely give her authoritative sanction to a belief very generally prevalent in the Church from the beginning—and which though it may have been sometimes contested in the Schools, has always met with a ready acceptance in the hearts of the simple faithful. That the Virgin Mary was free from all actual sin has ever been believed; but on the question of her Conception, two opinions have been put forth. One, the more generally held, that the curse pronounced on Adam and his descendants was by a peculiar grace raised in favor of the Blessed Virgin, who was therefore "Conceived Immaculate," free from all taint of original sin, pure as was Adam ere he by transgression fell. The other; that the Mother of

Christ was conceived, subject indeed to the general law, but; immediately after conception, was cleansed by the special and extraordinary action of divine grace. Some great names may be quoted in favor of the latter opinion; but the former, though not pronounced as of faith, has always been viewed with the greater favor by the Catholic Church, whilst the other, though not formally condemned, has been as generally discountenanced. Thus, the Church has long tolerated the celebration of the Festival of the "Immaculate Conception," but has prohibited the teaching of doctrines contrary to the doctrine therein implied.

Now, as at the Council of Nice, the Church in declaring the Consubstantiality of the Son to the Father, propounded no new doctrine, but merely declared authoritatively what had been the faith upon that point from the beginning—so will it be with the "Immaculate Conception." The Church will simply declare, after patient and minute investigation, what is, and has been, her belief upon the Conception of the Virgin Mary. She does not pretend to have received any new revelation, not contained in the original depositum committed to her keeping; and in pronouncing her decree, she will but declare, "Thus has it been handed down to us, thus do we hold it."

We do not pretend to go into the evidences in favor of the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception," but this we may be permitted to say, that the most cursory perusal of ecclesiastical history must convince us of its antiquity. In every age of the Church it has been asserted, both in the Greek and Latin Churches; and perhaps its most eloquent and illustrious defenders are to be found amongst the Doctors of the East. The stream of tradition can be traced from the present day, to the first centuries of Christianity, ere the corruptions of Rome had commenced, or the bright sun which rose at Jerusalem had been dimmed with a passing cloud.

If we commence with the Council of Trent, we find the Fathers of that great Council expressly exempting the Blessed Virgin from their decree on "Original Sin."—*Sess. V., de peccato originali*. At the Council of Basle, the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" was declared to be "conformable to ecclesiastical worship, Catholic faith, right reason, and holy Scripture"—*Sess. 21*; and throughout the Middle Ages, the zeal with which this doctrine was asserted, and the little countenance with which its opposite was received, are conclusive as to the opinions generally held during the "Ages of Faith."

If we consult the records of a still higher antiquity, the answer is still the same. We have the testimony of a St. Augustin, St. Jerome, St. Cyprian in the West; in the East, the voice of the Fathers is almost unanimous. St. John Chrysostom, speaking of the signification of that Eden, or "place of delights," in which Adam was placed, expressly says that it was a type of the Blessed Virgin—*Serm. 2, de mat. nom.*; thus giving us to understand that, in her purity, the Virgin resembled the earth ere yet, for the sin of man, the curse had been pronounced upon it. We might quote too, the writings of many of the Eastern Fathers, in which the same doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception," is clearly asserted.

Nor is it in the writings and traditions of Christianity alone, that we find unmistakeable evidences of the high antiquity, and general prevalence of the belief in the "Immaculate Conception." If these were silent, if the witnesses of the Gospel held their peace, the very stones would cry out and bear their testimony. Long ere the rise of Mahommedanism, the tradition was known to, and accepted by, the idolaters of the Arabian peninsula, who must have received it from their Christian neighbors. The tradition was old in the days of the prophet of Islam, and so firmly rooted in the hearts of his countrymen that he was fain to embody it in the *Koran*. In the chapter on "Mary and the Messiah," we read—"It is said in the traditions, 'No child is born but the devil hath touched it at the time of its birth—wherefore it first raiseth its voice by crying—excepting Mary and her Son.'" The *Koran* is indeed no witness as to the truth of the doctrine; but it may be accepted as valid testimony as to its great antiquity, and universal acceptance; and it is its antiquity, not its truth, that we undertook to establish.

We had written a few words in reply to an attack in the *Montreal Freeman* of Saturday last: but subsequent events have rendered their insertion unnecessary. The *Montreal Freeman* has breathed his last; and it is not for us to disturb the repose, or to insult the ashes, of the dead.—May he rest in peace.

In vindication however, of the correctness of our views respecting the entirely accidental nature of the Enniskillen Rail-Road catastrophe, we may be permitted to appeal to the testimony of the Catholic press of Ireland, who have clearly established these facts. 1. That the engines did not come into collision with stones, or with any other obstructions, on the line of rails. 2. That the rate at which the cars were going at the time when the accident occurred—the intoxicated state of the drivers and of the greater part of the excursionists—the sharp curve of the road, along which they were dashing at a rapid pace—and the bursting asunder of the rails consequent upon the rupture of the "tie-rods"—are all, or any of them, amply sufficient to account for the catastrophe, without recurring to the hypothesis of stones half a ton weight, placed on the road by blood-thirsty Irish Papists. As yet, we say, there is not the slightest shadow of evidence to justify the Orange press of Ireland or Canada, in their mendacious slanders against Catholics and Irishmen; nor to warrant the assumption of "a diabolical attempt at wholesale murder." "All this general accusation" against Catholics," says the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph*, "rests upon an accusation the accuracy of which has

not yet been proved." And our Irish cotemporary significantly asks;—

"When were the stones placed on the railway? Before the accident or after it. In the one case, there was a diabolical attempt to deprive persons in an excursion train of existence; in the latter case, there has been an equally diabolical attempt to cast an unjust imputation, not merely upon individuals, but upon an entire community! The former is not consistent with the conduct of Catholics; the latter is consistent with many preceding notorious attempts to cast unjust imputations upon the character of the Catholic population of Ireland; and the last of such attempts is that of a no-Popery parson, who was discovered in the neighborhood of Dublin a few years ago, breaking the panes of glass in his own drawing-room windows, for the purpose of showing he was persecuted by the Catholic peasantry!"—*Dublin Weekly Telegraph*.

On Wednesday last, the *Freeman*, with whom we have now done forever, notified the world that, with his issue of the 1st inst., his mortal career terminated, and that he was to be succeeded by a new tri-weekly journal—under the title of the *Argus*—edited by Mr. Bristow, late of the *Pilot*, and well known to the Canadian public for his talent as a political writer, and his knowledge of Canadian politics. The Prospect which ushers in our new cotemporary is a masterly document, but too violently and exclusively political for the *TRUE WITNESS* to notice. The *Argus* is opposition, and strongly condemns the present Coalition Ministry. If we cannot endorse all its political opinions, we may at least be permitted to wish it long life and prosperity.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The Anglicans of Upper Canada are agitating for separate schools; and in one of their meetings have adopted a petition to the Legislature, protesting against being confounded with other Protestant sects—"as amongst them are found many who deny the very fundamental principle of revealed religion"—and praying for the same privileges, with respect to separate schools, as are enjoyed by their Catholic fellow-subjects. This prayer is reasonable and just. If Anglicans have conscientious scruples against the common school system, founded on the principles of their religion, the State has no right to tax them for schools of which they cannot take advantage; and Anglicans have just as good a right to demand separate schools as have Catholics. We trust therefore that the latter will give their hearty support to the petition of the Anglican Synod. Equality, as before the Law, for all denominations, is our motto. Not an equality of oppression, but an equality of liberty. "Free Schools—Freedom of Education"—and "No State-Schoolism," should be our cry.

We learn from the *Bangor Mercury* that the outrage upon the Rev. Mr. Bapst was not the result of a sudden outburst of passion, but of a deliberately formed design to put down Popery, fully discussed, and agreed upon, at a large Protestant meeting, regularly called in the town of Ellsworth, and whose proceedings were published by the Protestant press. The report that the Rev. Mr. Bapst had died in consequence of the cruelties practised upon him is, we are happy to say, contradicted.

As a proof of the sympathy, which, with a few honorable exceptions, is felt by the Protestants of America for the actors in this cowardly outrage upon a priest, we need only give the following paragraph, which we copy from one of our exchanges:—

"THE ELLSWORTH OUTRAGE.—The Grand Jury have refused to sanction the Bills of Indictments against seven of the mob, who assaulted the Rev. Mr. Bapst, the Catholic Priest."

Be it remembered that the Rev. Mr. Bapst distinctly recognised the perpetrators of the attack upon him; and that the refusal of the Grand Jury to sanction the Bills of Indictment, proceeded, not from any doubts as to the identity of the persons accused, but solely from their warm Protestant sympathies with the accused. An assault on a Romish Priest, a Jesuit into the bargain, is a Protest against Popery which Protestants generally, are not likely to disapprove of. Of course there are some few exceptions, and we are happy to say that there have been some even in the vicinity of Ellsworth:—

"A number of influential Protestant citizens of Bangor have presented the Rev. John Bapst, with an elegant gold hunting, chain and seal, of the value of about \$50, to prove to the injured gentleman that they are 'unwilling to see any man proscribed for worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience.'" This privilege they claim, and desire to extend it to all others. The recipient acknowledged the testimonial in a very well written letter.—*American Paper*.

An account of a fearful Rail-Road catastrophe in the United States will be found on our sixth page. The loss of life has been immense. Forty-seven had been killed outright, and upwards of forty dangerously wounded, of whom it is feared that many will not recover. This accident is evidently entirely attributable to the culpable mismanagement of the Rail-Road Company. In the States, as long as they can escape punishment, these Companies seem to care as little for human life, as for the life of a dog. No good will be done with them until two or three of the Directors are hung.

Dr. Brownson was on the cars, and our readers will be happy to learn, that he escaped uninjured. The learned gentleman, together with Mr. F. Meagher, is mentioned as having been very active in rendering assistance to his wounded fellow-travellers.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The *Quebec Mercury* says, on Saturday last:—Sir Edmund Head will arrive here from New York towards the close of next week. It is said that Lord Elgin will leave for Europe by the Cunard steamer from Boston on the 14th November. We understand that His Excellency intends giving a grand public Ball before his departure.

OUTRAGE.—We are very sorry to learn that on Thursday evening the windows of the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell's house in Laprairie were broken by some miscreants. This seems only part of a regular system of outrages, the windows of the Church of England Chapel in that village where Mr. L. officiates having been repeatedly broken, and attempts made, since they have been closed with shutters, to wrench them off in order to demolish the windows. We still more regret to learn that the authorities of the village, though applied to, have taken no effective steps to detect and arrest the perpetrators of these disgraceful acts or to prevent their repetition. Such supineness on their part will there; is reason to apprehend, lead to retaliation.—*Montreal Herald*, Oct. 30.

As the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell is well known, and respected in the village of Laprairie, for his consistent liberality towards all his neighbors, these outrages cannot, we think, be put down to religious animosity. But what are the police about that the rowdy ruffians who commit them are not handed over to justice?

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, 27th October, 1854.

DEAR SIR—I copy at foot a petition for a Grant in favor of a Convent of the Ladies of the Presentation, in the town of Sherbrooke; because it presents a most pleasing contrast between the generous conduct of the Protestants of that locality, and the disgraceful bigotry of Brown and other Protestants in Upper Canada and the United States.

The first signer of this petition is Edward Short, Resident Judge, and son of an English minister.—He was educated at Three Rivers, and is a highly honorable person, as his behaviour on this occasion shews. Many of the other signers are Protestants.—The second signature is that of John Short, Advocate, the Judge's brother. I believe this a fair opportunity for you to make some remarks, contrasting the handsome conduct of these men with that of others.

Yours sincerely,

LAICUS.

"TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Sherbrooke and vicinity,

"RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH—

"That, feeling the necessity of having a school for females established in the said town of Sherbrooke, divers inhabitants thereof entered into a subscription for the purpose of constructing a Convent, where the Ladies of the Order of the Presentation might keep a girl's school.

"That, by these means, a large and expensive plot of ground was bought; and many generous inhabitants, and your petitioners, have subscribed towards the construction of the necessary buildings; and that, nevertheless, a sufficient amount for the completion of them has not yet been collected.

"That, under these circumstances, your petitioners pray that your Honorable House will grant the sum of one thousand pounds, as an aid towards the building of a female school, to be kept by the Ladies of the said Order.

"(Signed)

"E. SHORT,  
"J. SHORT,  
"W. D. RITCHIE,  
"JOHN FULTON."  
And others.

We have received from Messrs. Lovel, the 5th volume of Mr. Christie's History of Canada, giving minute particulars of the disturbances of '37 and '38.

The Quebec correspondent of the *British Colonist* tells the following excellent story of Dr. Ryerson:—

Dr. Ryerson, once upon a time, was a very clever, and, I believe, a very honest Methodist preacher. It was when taverns were scarce in Upper Canada, if indeed a Methodist preacher ever had occasion to stop at one. However, whether he was a guest or a traveller on the occasion I am about alluding to, I know not; nor is it necessary to my purpose to enquire further, than that a Quaker was his companion, and that the house they stopped at had one available bed. Not liking to travel further and perhaps far worse, they consented to sleep together, and went up to bed. The Quaker turned in first, and the Doctor, as became his calling, knelt down and made a most vociferous and eloquent prayer, in which he accused himself of all sorts of unworthiness, and laid to his own charge certain magnitudinous sins of omission as well as commission. At length he concluded, and prepared to turn in too, when the Quaker rose up and delivered himself thus:—

"Friend Ryerson, if thee art as great a sinner as thee hast told the Lord thee art—and it is not likely thee hast told Him a lie—thee shalt not sleep with me."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT—20 LIVES LOST.—We learn from the *Detroit Tribune*, that on Friday night last, an accident occurred on the Lake shore road near Toledo, by which 20 lives were lost.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

The *Quebec Mercury* states that, to judge by appearance, it is the intention of the Richmond Railway Company not to carry either passengers or mails this year. The Chaudiere bridge is not finished, the ballasting of the line is not completed, and the station houses at the Point Levi terminus are not roofed in.

ARREST OF 27 RIOTERS—EXTRAORDINARY AND TURBULENT CONDUCT OF THEIR ALLEGED LEADER, IN THE POST OFFICE.—This morning twenty-seven persons were brought before R. G. Belleau, Esq., J.P., at the Police Court, on charge of riot and assault, with intent to murder, being the parties better known to the public as the men who attacked the Montmorencie election procession, as it came through St. Roch's on the triumphant return of Mr. Cauchon, M.P.P. The accused, all French Canadians, are unknown to the public save Messrs. Town Councillor Rheanmo, and Mr. Oullet, Notary. They were released on bail till Monday.—*Quebec Mercury*.

Birth.

At Quebec, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. J. O'Leary, of a son.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS.—An imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church.

The *Moniteur* announces that the English government has charged Lord Cowley to transmit to the French government its condolences on the occasion of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

General Canrobert, who succeeds the Marshal, is 44 years of age. He is a man of great judgment as well as bravery, and of undoubted probity. He entered the army as a private soldier, but is of an excellent family in Brittany, where he has a small estate of about 5,000*l.* a year. With this small patrimony, Canrobert, when receiving only the pay of a commandant, lived honorably, never incurring debts, and from time to time opening his purse to relieve comrades in distress. He was never known to engage in speculations of any kind.

A floating steam-battery is in course of construction at Cherbourg, which is to be employed in the spring against the Russian fortresses in the Gulf of Finland.

THE GREAT WORKS IN PARIS.—The *Times* publishes an interesting letter on this subject from Mr. Joseph Kay, from which we make the following extracts:—"During the last twelve months many thousands of workmen have been continually employed upon the improvements and works which are being carried on in Paris under the direction of the Emperor. Every possible effort has been made to hasten their completion, so that Paris may be ready to receive the world next summer, and it is now very probable that works, which will have cost from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000 and which, under any other less powerful impulsion, would have required many years of labor, will, under the direction of the determined hand which is urging them forward, be nearly finished by the opening of the Exhibition next May.

THE CHURCH.—Everywhere throughout France a similar work is going on. The prefects have received their orders, and wherever you travel you find some magnificent church or cathedral rising from the ruins or decay of ages—restored at the cost of the municipalities—and it must be said that the restorations are being carried out with admirable taste and judgment, as they are being constructed utterly regardless of expense.

If the state of religion may be judged by the condition of its external symbols, certainly there is "a great revival" in the France of 1854. How far this is owing to the police of the empire rather than to the religious zeal of the people, I must leave to your readers to determine.

But the fact is, that throughout France—at Paris, Strasbourg, Orleans, Bourges, Chalons-sur-Marne, Metz, Boulogne, Boulogne, Barleduc, &c., the church is receiving its share of the wealth of the country, and is clothing herself, or is being clothed, anew with some of the splendor of her middle-age history.

That the priesthood are favorable to a Government which is so mindful of its religious duties is not a matter of surprise.

## GERMAN POWERS.

We are enabled to state confidently that the French, and we believe the British Government, have very recently given Frederick William a hint that must, when taken in connection with what is passing in the Crimea, disturb his Majesty's drunken dreams. If he do not quickly alter his tone, our readers may be prepared for the presence of a French army on the Rhine, accompanied by a British Commissioner or staff officers.—*Catholic Standard*.

The Berlin paper *Correspondenz* states, that the attitude of Austria towards Russia becomes every day more hostile. It is alleged that the Cabinet of Berlin has recently made representations with a view to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

The Austrian Cabinet declares that it seriously thinks of abandoning the hitherto existing concert with Prussia. The correspondents from Vienna state that it is daily more evident that the relation between Austria and Prussia could not long remain as it is now. It is also strongly felt at Vienna that Austria and Prussia can no longer go hand-in-hand on the Oriental question.

## ITALY.

The Roman correspondence of the *Augsburg Gazette* thus describes the impression produced by the charity of Pius IX., and his care for those attacked by cholera:—

"Each day after Mass the Holy Father inquires in the first place for the bulletin of the sick. The interest which he evinces for the children who have been deprived of their parents by the epidemic is literally more tender than that of a father. His compassion and benevolence are such that his acts of charity far exceed his private resources.

The *Times* says that "a private letter from Rome contradicts the report published in some Italian papers that negotiations were being carried on between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Holy See on the subject of the Holy Places of Jerusalem; the only affairs discussed by the two governments were the usual grievances of the Catholics in Russia, some of which the Emperor admitted and promised to redress, but those promises remain as yet a dead letter."

## THE BALTIC.

Though the return of the ships was provisionally countermanded, it is said now to be settled that nothing more can be done in the Baltic this season, and that the ships are ordered to winter quarters; most of the ships will return home.

## WAR IN THE EAST.

All the allied troops who were at Varna have sailed for the Crimea, 2,000 French, and all the English troops in the Piræus have been ordered to the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol was begun in earnest on the 4th. The shower of shot and shell was terrific. It is said the Poles who form a portion of the garrison had revolted.

Recent accounts state that the supply of water had been cut off from Sebastopol. The supply is furnished by an aqueduct and canal twelve miles in length, from the valley of Baidar, and entering the town by a tunnel in the valley of Inkerman. The army would necessarily have the command of the stream, and would doubtless divert it from its ordinary channel. The defence of Sebastopol was not expected to be prolonged. Its forts and heavily-mounted batteries are all directed to the side opposite that, ere now we doubt not, vigorously attacked; and a well-served siege train in the high grounds, behind the town would tell against it with terrible effect. The sinking of large ships, and all the various desperate measures to which the enemy has had recourse, would prove useless against the sudden change in the mode of attack resolved upon and executed by the Allies.

Odessa advices of the 7th state that Menschikoff's right wing was at Bakschi-Serat, his left wing at Alusht, and his centre at Simpheropol, where reinforcements from Perokop will concentrate.

## AUSTRALIA.

Notwithstanding the supply which arrives weekly there is still a great demand for labor. The condition of the working man in Melbourne is most enviable as compared with that of the same class at home. The man who is employed in Melbourne, for instance, in breaking stones has comfortable lodging, and sits down to animal food to his meals three times a day. It is true that for accommodation he will have to pay 35s per week, and that his washing will cost him 4s. or 5s. a-week more, but he can well afford to pay a weekly charge of £2 off the week's receipts of £5. or £8. The really good labourer will make from £5 to £7 per week, while the skilled workman, whose labor is in demand, will make from £7 to £9. Clothing for working men is generally as cheap as in England—at present it is cheaper. The market is fully stocked with goods of every description. This applies to goods suitable for the market; the stocks of unsuitable goods are immense, and the frequent sales by auction of invoices to pay freight and charges, which they often fail of doing, show their value. In many suitable goods—timber, slates, building materials generally, soft goods, apparel, and slops—the stocks are very heavy, and shipments continually take place to other ports. The quantity of spirits in bond is equal to about three months' consumption.

## UNITED STATES.

BUFFALO, 25TH OCT.—An accident on the Great Western Railway occurred through the bursting of the head of the cylinder of the engine, and threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours it proceeded at the rate of twenty miles per hour, and while near Chatham in a dense fog, came in contact with a gravel train. The locomotive of the Express train was overturned, crushing two of the 2nd class cars into splinters, almost the entire number of persons in the 2nd class cars were either killed or wounded, in all 25 men and 11 women killed; 25 men and 26 women severely injured—one-half of them fatally. The deaths were mainly among emigrants, and the horror of the scene is beyond description.

In New Albany, Indiana, a row occurred between some foreigners and natives. Two Irishmen were dreadfully beaten and afterwards the German Catholic Church was stoned.

THE CREW OF THE ARCTIC.—The *New York Herald* of Friday says:—"The ladies of New York have it in contemplation to present the survivors of the crew of the *Arctic* with a leather medal and a life preserver each, as the most appropriate memorials of their late achievements.

The mortality in New York, for the past week, has been 447. The deaths from cholera were 22.

The agent of the Cunard steamers in New York, has ordered large bells, which will be rung in the fogs, and directs that hereafter the steam whistle be freely used in all their vessels.

Before the *Atlantic* left on Saturday, each officer was provided with two cases of Colt's revolvers, with instructions that if ever another Arctic calamity, with its heartless desertions, occurred, to use them.—*Herald*.

DR. CHEEVER ON "STATE-SCHOOLISM," OR GOD-LESS EDUCATION.—Protestants are beginning to awake to the defective character of the education imparted in State Schools; education without religion is a curse, not a blessing to the community, they are beginning to find out. In a late discourse on the subject, Dr. Cheever is thus reported in the *N. Y. Times*:—"He proceeded to argue that the fountains of character, and therefore of our whole condition and testimony are eminently in our public schools. He asked if any man could deny that the moral, as well as the economic and scientific character of these fountains, ought to be looked to? The whole world, he said, acknowledged that character is the result of education, and we had God's own authority, that if we train up a child in the way he should go, when he grows old he will not depart from it. He referred to Mr. Pardee's paper, read before the Young Men's Christian Association, exhibiting the fact that while there are only 30,000 children in attendance at schools in this island of Manhattan, there are upwards of 90,000 who never go to school at all, and adduced facts to prove that Sabbath Schools and churches are nearly insufficient for the purpose of imparting either as largely or as fully as is necessary for a religious education to the young. Go on in this way a little longer, he continued; pursue this course of negligence and inattention to the religious wants of the lower orders for a generation more, and if God do not take vengeance upon us and visit us with dread retribution for this glaring defiance of all our responsibilities and duties to others, it will be contrary to His whole declared and manifested course of moral and providential government."

A GOOD CONFESSION.—A Protestant magazine in the United States, whimsically enough called, the *True Catholic*, thus discusses the feasibility of a union of all Protestant sects:—"Nothing, we suppose, can be more chimerical than the scheme of uniting all Protestant sects, because they hold a common faith. It is virtually the scheme of the Evangelical Alliance which failed because it disclosed the fact, that the Protestant sects have no common faith, but only negotiations in common."

MORE OF THE "DECLINE?"—PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW YORK.—A writer in the *New York Observer* gives some facts about the increase of Presbyterianism in New York, which at first view seems somewhat startling. He says, that the Assembly's Minutes, in 1837, (that is, before the disruption) reported thirty-six churches and 10,860 members in New York.—Now taking the minutes of the two Assemblies, we find the aggregate to show a gain of only 405 members, and three churches, in seventeen years. But during these years, the population of the city has more than doubled. It was then 280,000, and now it is more than 600,000. So that, relatively to the population, there has been a diminution of the Presbyterian body by more than one-half.—*Puritan Recorder*.

SCENE AT A CAMP MEETING.—A correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, in giving an account of a camp meeting lately held at Port Chester, relates the following incident, which affords a melancholy example of human fanaticism and folly. Such things are disgusting to men of common sense; and what wonder that outsiders, who suppose this to be Gospel religion, turn from it with contempt, and become skeptics and scoffers?—"Many of the converted and the anxiously inquiring prostrated themselves at the altar, and gave evidence of the strength of their emotions. We observed one lady, over whose head twenty summers had scarcely passed, who was evidently most earnestly exercised. She fell into the arms of her female friends, wailing and laughing by turns, clapping her hands in ecstasy, and occasionally undergoing a violent spasm, which gave opportunity for the renewed exhortations of the brethren, and the narration of a remarkable incident by one of the chief exhorters. "My brethren," said he, "the case of this young lady whom you now see before you, filled with the Holy Ghost, reminds me of a very interesting case, similar in its nature to this, which transpired four years ago at a camp meeting which I attended. A young lady was leaning upon the elbow of a gentleman, and was laughing at the scenes before her, when suddenly she was touched by the Divine fire, and began to jump up and down. She jumped three feet straight up in the air, and kept on jumping till it took three men to hold her. This, my brethren, was a remarkable instance of the way that God deals with us."—*Christian Messenger*.

MUTILATION OF THE BIBLE.—The following singular account of a practice now current in England of mutilating the Bible is copied from a Liverpool paper. The statement was made by a clergyman of that city to his congregation, on the third of September last:—"There seems good reason for believing that imperfect Bibles are quite common. In some whole chapters appears to be missing; in others particular texts are not to be found; so that a complete copy of the scripture is very rare. It may be well to mention a few of the deficiencies most frequently occurring:—

1. In a great many Bibles the xi chapter of 1st Corinthians, from the 23d verse to the end, is altogether wanting, besides two or three passages in the Gospel. In this church there must be more than a hundred bibles out of which these leaves have been lost:

2. Another passage often missing is the vi chapter of St. Matthew, from the 19th verse to the end. Indeed, the whole of the Sermon on the Mount is frequently torn, and the allegory of the two houses at the end of it almost rubbed out.

3. All the texts which speak of 'perfecting' or 'finishing' a work—as Psalms cxxxviii, 8; or Philippians i, 6—are not to be found in many copies. In others, such verses as Luke xi 10, are partly or wholly lost.

4. Still more remarkable is the fact that the deficiencies in Bibles are different at different times. At present the parts which it is becoming the fashion to tear out are, the 46th verse of Matthew xxv; the ii of Colossians from the 16 to 20th verse; the former part of second Timothy iii 16. The iii of St. John's Gospel and the first chapter of his first Epistle are always perfect."

A cotemporary says of the above—"Those who desire to scrutinize the motives which may have led to the practices in question will learn something by referring to the texts enumerated above. The investigation will be found somewhat curious."

MR. DISRAELI ON THE POSITION OF CATHOLICS.—The Blackburn Protestant Association having thanked Mr. Disraeli for certain observations made by him at the close of the late session of Parliament, with respect to the relations of Protestants and Catholics, Mr. Disraeli writes in reply—"Far from wishing to make the settlement of this all-important question a means of obtaining power, I would observe that I mentioned at the same time, in my place, the various and eminent qualifications which I thought Lord John Russell possessed for the office (of dealing with these relations) and my hope that he would feel it his duty to undertake it. In that case I should extend to him the same support which I did at the time of the Papal aggression, when he attempted to grapple with a great evil; though he was defeated in his purpose by the intrigues of the Jesuit party, whose policy was on that occasion upheld in Parliament with eminent ability and unhappy success by Lord Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Gladstone. I still retain the hope that Lord John Russell will seize the opportunity which he unfortunately lost in 1851, and deal with the relations in all their bearings of our Catholic fellow-subjects to our Protestant constitution. But, however this may be, there can be no doubt that, sooner or later, the work must be done with gravity, I trust, and with as little heat as possible in so great a controversy, but with earnestness and without equivocation; for the continuance of the present state of affairs must lead inevitably to civil discord, and perhaps to national disaster."

THE CHEMIST'S ANSWER TO "WHAT IS MAN?"—Chemically speaking, a man is 45 lbs of carbon and nitrogen diffused through 54 pailfuls of water.—*Quarterly Review*.

## IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

It is not generally known that an entirely new principle has begun to obtain in legislation, and is gaining wider and broader recognition every day. I allude to the profoundly wise principle of legislating with a constant reference and deference to the worst members of society, and almost excluding from consideration the comfort and convenience of the best. The question, 'what do the decent mechanic and his family want, or deserve?' always yields, under this enlightened pressure to the question, 'what will the vagabond idler, drunkard, or jail-bird, turn to bad account?' As if there were anything in the wide world which the dregs of humanity will turn to good account! And as if the shadow of the convict ship and Newgate drop had any business, in the plainest sense or justice, to be cast, from January to December, on honest, hardworking, steady, Job Smith's family fireside!

Yet Job Smith suffers heavily at every turn of his life, and at every inch of its straight course, too, from the determined ruffianism in which he has no more part than he has in the blood royal. Six days of Job's week are days of hard, monotonous, exhausting work. Upon the seventh, Job thinks that he, his old woman, and the children, could find it in their hearts to walk in a garden if they might; or to look at a picture or a plant, or a beast of the forest, or even a colossal toy made in imitation of some of the wonders of the world. Most people would be apt to think Job reasonable in this. But up starts Britannia, tearing her hair and crying, 'Never, never! Here is Sloggin's with the broken nose, the black eye, and the bulldog. What Job Smith uses, Sloggin's will abuse. Therefore, Job Smith must not use.' So, Job sits down again in a killing atmosphere, a little weary and out of humor, or leans against a post all Sunday long.

It is not generally known that this accursed Sloggin's is the evil genius of Job Smith's life. Job never had in his possession at any one time, a little cask of beer or a bottle of spirits. What he and his family drink in that way, is fetched, in very small portions indeed, from the public house. However difficult the Westminster Club gentlemen may find it to realize such an existence, Job has realized it through many a long year; and he knows, infinitely better than the whole Club can tell him, at what hour he wants his 'drop of beer,' and how it best suits his means and convenience to get it. Against which practical conviction of Job's Britannia, tearing her hair again, shrieks tenderly, 'Sloggin's! Sloggin's with the broken nose, the black eye, and the bulldog, will go to ruin,—as if he were ever going anywhere else!—if Job Smith will have his beer when he wants it.' So, Job gets it when Britannia thinks it good for Sloggin's to let him have it, and marvels greatly.

But perhaps he marvels most, when, being invited in immense type, to go and hear the Evangelist of Eloquence, or the Apostle of Purity (I have noticed in such invitations, rather folly, not to say audacious titles), he strays in at an open door and finds a personage on a stage, crying aloud to him, 'Behold me! I, too, am Sloggin's! I likewise had a broken nose, a black eye, and a bulldog. Survey me well. Straight is my nose, white is my eye, and dead is my bulldog. I, formerly Sloggin's, now Evangelist (or Apostle, as the case may be), cry aloud in the wilderness, unto you Job Smith, that in respect that I was formerly Sloggin's and am now Sloggin's, therefore, you, Job Smith (who were never Sloggin's or in the least like him), shall, by force of law, accept what I accept, deny what I deny, take upon yourself my shape, and follow me.' Now, it is not generally known that poor Job, though blest with an average understanding, and thinking any putting out of the way of that ubiquitous Sloggin's a meritorious action highly to be commended, never can understand the application of all this to himself, who never had anything in common with Sloggin's, but always abominated and abjured him.

It is not generally known that Job Smith is fond of music. But he is; he has a decided natural liking for it. The Italian Opera being rather dear (Sloggin's would disturb the performance if he were let in cheap), Job's taste is not highly cultivated; still, music pleases him and softens him, and he takes such recreation in the way of hearing it as his small means can buy.—Job is fond of a play, also. He is not without the universal taste implanted in the child and the savage, and surviving in the educated mind; and a representation by men and women, of the joys and sorrows, crimes and virtues, sufferings and triumphs, of this mortal life, has a strong charm for him. Job is not much of a dancer, but he likes well enough to see dancing, and his eldest boy is up to it, and he himself can shake a leg in a good plain figure on occasion.—For all these reasons, Job now and then, in his rare holidays, is to be found at a cheap theatre, a cheap concert, or a cheap dance. And here one might suppose he might be left in peace to take his money's worth if he can find it.

It is not generally known, however, that against these poor amusements an army rises periodically and terrifies the inoffensive Job to death. It is not generally known why. On account of Sloggin's.—Five and twenty prison chaplains, good men and true, have each got Sloggin's hard and fast, and converted him. Sloggin's, in five and twenty solitary cells at once, has told the five-and-twenty chaplains all about it. Child of evil as he is, with every drop of blood in his body circulating lies all through him, night and day these five-and-twenty years, Sloggin's is nevertheless become the embodied spirit of truth. Sloggin's has declared 'that Amusements done it.' Sloggin's has made manifest that 'Harmony brought him to it.' Sloggin's has asserted that 'the Urayer set him a nock in his old mother's head again the wall.' Sloggin's has made manifest 'that it was the double-shuffle wet kep him out of church.' Sloggin's has written the declaration, 'Dear Sir if I hadn't seen the oprer Frar-deaverler I should have been overaggrawated into the follie of beatin Boisey with a redot poker.' Sloggin's warmly recommends that all Theatres be shut up for good, all Dancing Rooms pulled down, and all music stopped. Considers that nothing else is people's ruin. Is certain that but for sich, he would now be in a large way of business and universally respected. Consequently, all the five-and-twenty, in five-and-twenty honest and sincere reports, do severally urge that the requirements and deservings of Job Smith be in nowise considered or cared for; that the natural and deeply-rooted cravings of mankind be plucked up and trodden out; that Sloggin's gospel be the gospel for the conscientious and industrious part of the world; that Sloggin's rule the land and rule the waves; and that Britons unto Sloggin's: ever, ever, ever, shall,—be—slaves.—*Household Words*.



CRIME IN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT COUNTRIES.—The London Weekly Dispatch commenting on the above subject puts forth the following array of facts which we append will go far in deciding the question, besides silencing the bigots. We recommend the passage to the special attention of the Saints of this side of the Atlantic:—"Sir Archibald Allison, sheriff of Lanarkshire, in his evidence states that over Great Britain [Protestant] crime increases four times as fast as the population, and that in Lanarkshire population doubled in thirty years; crime in five years and a half."

THE MOST DRUNKEN COUNTY.—The Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, after disposing of a number of public-house cases last week, said he had now been a long time connected officially with this county, and he was more than ever convinced that fully two-thirds of all crimes committed are attributable to intemperance. It had been said that Scotland was the most drunken country on the face of the globe, and he was not sure but that Clackmannanshire was the most drunken county in the most drunken country. He was afraid it deserved that appellation.

THE CELTS.—The Celtic race, ages ago, must have been in the possession of the region which is now the theatre of war in the east, as is manifest from the names of the places, some of which are pure Irish. Thus we have 'Kilcooli,' near Scutari; Kalafat, 'Caglian-fada,' Longford; Varna, Barna, a narrow pass, breach, or gap, as in Lisdoon Varna, and Gallipoli, means in Greek, Gaulstown, that is, the town of the Gauls or Celts. Indeed, every country in the south of Europe, from the mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Rhine, bears in the names of its rivers, mountains, and great natural features, evidence of its having been in the possession of the Celtic race anterior to the earliest date of authentic history.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—A lady suffers from a headache, the female physician is called in, and prescribes a new bonnet. Another female doctor finds her patient dying to go to the seaside. The husband might as well write and take the lodgings instantly; the doctor will be sure to order it. Prescriptions will be made up of new dresses, bonnets, boxes at the opera, broughams, a party now and then, increased allowances for house-keeping, trips out of town, and the thousand and one other little whims which ladies are constantly "dying" to be indulged in.

The doctors, will declare late hours on the husband's part most dangerous; order them, as they prize their health, to leave off dining at their clubs; tell them that latch keys are undermining his constitution; that cold mutton once a week on washing days is highly beneficial to the system; and as-for smoking in the drawing-room, or bringing men home unexpectedly to dinner—they would not answer for their lives a single day unless they give up such unwholesome practices.

Women have got already quite sufficient means of mastering us. Let them have doctors of their own sex to assist them, and the husband's case will be indeed a hard one.

"Perhaps, after all, there is no great absurdity in the notion of female physicians. All physicians except those who practice gratuitously, may be designated by the word female spelt with another e.; and there are not a few of whom that is all that can be said. If the head of a woman is not calculated for the formation of a diagnosis, she can at least shake it in a difficult case, as effectually as a man can; and, having a softer and more musical voice than the masculine, she is better qualified than most men are for that large part of medical practice which consists in whispering comfort to invalids."—Punch.

"MORE COPY."—A Buffalo editor, hard pressed for "copy" during the late drouth, as well of news and ideas, as of rain, thus gave expression to his feelings: "The poorest blind horse in the most uncompromising bark-mill has his moment of relaxation. To him the sound of the tannery bell announcing noon, is a tress of joy, and he looks forward with grateful anticipation to the prandial oats and mill-feed. The wearisome round is stopped; the unlubricated gulgeons quaver over a last squeak and cease their complaining, the trace chains rattle over the animal's back, and he even attempts a youthful canter as he moves off, a happy horse. With him there are no anticipatory wags; he works in a circle, but a certain number of turns is sure to bring him a respite. But with the editor it is otherwise; his life is, as Mr. Mantlini feelingly remarks, 'one dem'd grind;' his machine never stops. Hot weather, headaches, sickness at home are no relief to his perpetual round, for the paper must come out, and "Copy" must be furnished.

LIVER COMPLAINT, OF TEN YEARS' STANDING—CURED BY THE USE OF ONLY TWO BOXES OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best LIVER OR GENERAL ANTIBILIOUS PILLS ever offered to the public.

MRS. ANN MALONA, No. 18 Rivington street. P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

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



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, W. F. SMYTH, Rec. Sec. November 2, 1854.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th instant, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

By Order, F. DALTON, Secretary. Nov. 2, 1854.

HEARSE.

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

XAVIER CUSSON, Chaboillez Square, opposite the depot of the Lachine Railway. Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1854.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN, who was for many years Classical Master in one of the First Classical Schools in London, England, wishes employment as Teacher. The advertiser is a distinguished Latin Scholar, well versed in English Composition, and has had great practice in teaching Elocution in the Higher Circles in England, and would prove an acquisition to an Institution in Upper or Lower Canada.

The highest testimonials and references as to ability and character can be adduced. Letters, pre-paid, stating particulars, addressed to "A. B.," at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

RE-OPENED!!!

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

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

Persons wanting to purchase Winter Clothing ought to call very soon, as, no doubt, this Stock will be Sold very quickly.

Upper Canada Merchants, buying for Cash, will make a Profitable Investment, by purchasing at CHEAPSIDE. Terms—Cash; and One Price!

CHEAPSIDE!

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

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Reversible and Pilots; Whitneys, Petershams, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Tweeds; Trousers and Vestings, (newest styles); Fancy Black & Fancy Satins, Neck Ties, Shirts, and Gloves; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c., &c.

To those who have not as yet called at CHEAPSIDE, he would say try it once and your custom is secured. The inducements are, Good Materials, Fashionably Cut, Well Made and at prices almost incredibly low.

First Rate Cutters & Experienced Workmen are employed. Another Cutter wanted.

P. RONAYNE. October, 1854.

WANTED,

FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL, in the Parish of Cap Sante, C.E., an Educated LADY competent to Teach English, and to give instructions on the Piano.

This Institution is entirely under the superintendence and direction of the Cure, having no connection whatever with the School Commissioners, and is conducted according to the Rules of the Sisters of the Congregation. Apply at the TRUE WITNESS Office. October 4th, 1854.

DR. MACKEN, 89, St. Lawrence Main Street.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN CLAREY, from Colemain, County Clare, Ireland. He landed in New York four years ago, and resided about 6 months in Jefferson, N. Y. He then came West, and was in Chicago in May last. He has one brother, MICHAEL CLAREY, somewhere in the West. Any information concerning either John or Michael Clarey will be gratefully received by Mrs. JOHN CLAREY, who has been for three weeks in Chicago on a fruitless search for her husband. Apply to the Office of the Western Tablet, Chicago.

OF MICHAEL PADDEN, who left Ireland in 1852, and who, up to July, 1853, worked on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad; then left with the intention of going to the State of Pennsylvania. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Bridget, who has arrived from Ireland; directed to the care of Mr. MICHAEL HENRY, Kempville, C.W.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Table listing books for sale by subscribers, including 'DEVOTIONAL' books like 'Annima Devota', 'Chilöner's Meditations', and 'BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &c.' such as 'Catechism of the Council of Trent' and 'Catechism of the History of Ireland'.

FOR SALE, AT FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 4 VOLS. OF THE TRUE WITNESS, BOUND. CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLION. UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND Volumes on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which constant additions will be made, for FIVE SHILLINGS, YEARLY, payable in advance, at FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 13, Alexander Street. Printed Catalogues may be had for threepence November 22.

SADLIER'S FINE EDITIONS OF CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLES. Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. HOLY BIBLE, (superb new edition); to which is added Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible. Imperial quarto, illustrated with 26 engravings,— Extra Morocco, beveled, 60 0 Do do beveled clasp, 60 0 Extra Mor. beveled clasp and painted Medallion, 65 HOLY BIBLE, illustrated with 16 engravings; to which is added Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible— Turkey, super extra, richly gilt, and embellished with clasps, gilt edges, &c., 50 0 Turkey, super extra, richly gilt and embellished, 40 0 The same, imitation morocco, gilt edges, richly embellished, 35 0 Imitation Morocco, marble edges, 27 0 Do do do do do do do do 25 0 Extraordinary Cheap Edition of the Holy Bible. Small 4to large print— Bound in Sheep, 10 0 Imit. Calf, marble edges, 15 0 Imit. Mor. gilt edge, 20 0 The Holy Bible, 12 mo, Sheep, 5 0 D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Street.

PAPER, STATIONERY, &c.

THE Subscribers are constantly receiving from their NEW WORKS, at VALLEYFIELD, on River St. Lawrence, FRESH AND ABUNDANT SUPPLIES of WRITING, PRINTING, BROWN, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, OF EXCELLENT QUALITIES. ALSO, From Vessels in Port and to arrive, their usually large and well-assorted Stock of the best BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED WRITING, DRAWING, & COLORED PAPERS CARDS, BOOK-BINDERS' MATERIALS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, TWINES, SLATES, INKS, PENCILS, STEEL PENS, AND GENERAL STATIONERY &c., &c., &c. PRINTING PAPERS of any given Size, Weight, &c. Quality, made to order, on shortest notice. Prices low, and terms reasonable. WILLIAM MILLER & Co., 196 St. Paul, and 54 Commissioner Streets. Montreal, September 13, 1854.

THREE TEACHERS, for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS,

in the Municipality of LaCorne, County of Terrebonne, C.E. Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C.E. WM. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. to Commissioners. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1854.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co. THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge. NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES. No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE).

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



BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &c.

Table listing books for sale by subscribers, including 'Catechism of the Council of Trent', 'Catechism of the History of Ireland', 'Catechism of the Christian Religion', 'Poor Man's Catechism', 'Catholic Pulpit', 'Archer's Sermons', 'Gahan's Sermons', 'McCarthy's do', 'Gallagher's do', 'Gill's do', 'Collot's Doctrinal Catechism', 'Appleton's Sermons', 'Ligouri's Sermons', 'Newman's Lectures on Anglicanism', 'Wiseman's Lectures on Science and Revealed Religion', 'Wiseman's Lectures on the Church', 'Massillon's Sermons', 'Hay on Miracles', 'Butler's Feasts and Fasts of the Catholic Church', 'Ligouri on the Commandments and Sacraments', 'Catechism of Perseverance', 'Hornhold's Real Principles of Catholics', 'Hornhold on the Commandments and Sacraments'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous books for sale, including 'The Green Book', 'The Songs of the Nation', 'Moore's Poetical Works', 'Lover's Songs and Ballads', 'Life of Emmett', 'Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Emmett's speeches', 'Life of Edmund Burke', 'Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar', 'Personal Sketches of his Own Times', 'Outlines of History by Grace', 'Rollin's Ancient History', 'Michaud's History of the Crusades', 'Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena', 'Barry Omeara', 'Napoleon and His Army'.

PRAYER BOOKS,

Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. The Golden Manual, 18 mo., of 1041 pages, 3s 9d to 60 0 The Way of Heaven, (a new Prayer Book), 5s to 30 0 The Key of Heaven, 1s 10jd to 25 0 The Path to Paradise, 1s to 25 0 The Pocket Manual, 7jd to 1 10jd The above Prayer Books are all of our own manufacture—they are put up in various bindings, and we are prepared to sell them, Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than any house in America.

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS.

30,000 French and American Prints, Religious and Fancy, best quality, at only 25 the hundred. 5000 Large Engravings and Prints, various sizes and prices. 3000 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers and Journals. Day, Cash, and Letter Books at only 1s 6d the quire. Those books are made of the best quality of blue paper, and are substantially bound. 1000 Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper. 1000 Volumes of Medical Books, comprising the principal books used by students. 10,000 Volumes of Books of General Literature, comprising History, Biography, Poetry, Travels, &c. &c. &c. New Books received as soon as published. Books imported to order from the United States, and delivered here at publishers prices. Books can be sent by Mail to any part of Canada. A Liberal Discount made to the trade, Public Institutions, Libraries, and all who buy in quantity.

FRAMES—PICTURES.

The Subscribers have now framed up a large assortment of Religious Prints, amongst which are some beautiful copies of the CRUCIFIXION, the MADONNA, &c. &c. Having imported a large lot of GILT MOULDINGS, we are prepared to sell Framed Pictures at a much lower price than formerly. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 24 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec; also, by JOHN M'DONALD, Alexandria, C.W.

WANTED,

ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LACHINE, FROM 12 TO 20 GOOD MASONS, IMMEDIATELY, to whom the VERY HIGHEST WAGES will be given, and Payments made at the end of every Second Week. Enquire of D. McGRATH, Dechamps's Tavern, (Tanneries), Or at his own Residence, Lachine. Sept. 6.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

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

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

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

TERMS:

Table listing terms for the college, including tuition, board, and other expenses.

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION!

Table listing various grocery items such as sugar, teas, coffee, and other goods with their respective prices.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

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

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

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

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c.; Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style.

LIST OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR A CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

FOR SALE BY D. & J. SADLER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets,

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

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO PARISH LIBRARIES.

Table listing various books for a Catholic library, including titles like 'History of the Church', 'The Bible', 'The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation', etc.

CATHOLIC TALES, TRAVELS, &c.

Table listing Catholic tales and travel books, such as 'Alton Park, or Conversations for Young Ladies', 'The Castle of Roussillon', etc.

CONTROVERSIAL.

Table listing controversial books, including 'Religion in Society', 'The Protestant's Trial', 'The Question of Questions', etc.

CONTEMPORARY.

Table listing contemporary books, such as 'The History of the Variations of the Protestant Sects', 'The Protestant's Trial', etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

Table listing school books, including 'The First Book of Reading Lessons', 'The Christian Schools', 'The Second Book of Reading Lessons', etc.

Montreal, Sept. 5, 1854.

SOMETHING NEW!

PATTON & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

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

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

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSEUR, (late Foreman to Mr. GEMMILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Establishment with their patronage.

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 McGill Street.

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

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?

EVERY one must admit that the above indispensable article, WELL MADE and SCIENTIFICALLY CUT, will wear longest and look the neatest. To obtain the above, call at BRITT & CURRIE'S (Montreal Boot and Shoe Store), 154 Notre Dame Street, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, where you will find a

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

The entire work is manufactured on the premises, under careful supervision.

Montreal, June 22, 1854.

EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING,

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

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

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

HENRY CHAPMAN, Agent Globe Insurance.

May 12th, 1853.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE,

No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases; and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fact.

If you have a humor it has to start. There are no nodes nor abscesses, nor humors about it, but it suits some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts.

I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness.

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

"LANARK, C.W."

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

"DONALD M'RAE"

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

"St. JOHN'S"

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

"GEO. FRENCH"

"CORNWALL"

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

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

"D. McMILLAN"

"SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854."

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

"ANGUS M'DONALD"

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

"Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery."

"I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before."

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

"L. J. LLOYD"

"DANVILLE, Oct., 1854."

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

"A. C. SUTHERLAND"

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854."

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

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, dessert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS:

Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Montreal Hall.

Quebec—John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Ardoin, O. Giroux.

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE,

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

Quebec, May 1, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

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

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

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