

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1855.

NO. 24.

## HOW THE WAR GOES.

Our intelligence from the Crimea this week is of unusual interest, as foreshadowing that general engagement upon which the fate of the Allied Expedition is not unreasonably believed to depend. We commence our narrative with a statement furnished by the well-informed correspondent of the *Morning Herald*:—

AN IMPRESSIVE CONTRAST.—English Camp, Heights of Sebastopol, December 12.—Hardly anything has occurred to break the monotony of our lives since my last letter. The French have got all their new guns mounted, even to the third parallel. They are now ready to open fire with 100 pieces (principally mortars), and only wait for us. Somehow, we have been sadly behind the French of late. The French, before the wet weather set in, made a fine military road from Kherson to their camp, so that at no time since have they been prevented from getting up all their supplies of food and ammunition. We neglected making a road, and consequently when the rainy day came carts could not traverse the track by which our cantonments are supposed to be approachable. Horses were employed to carry up provisions for the army as well as for themselves; and under the double duty died by hundreds. As our horses died the supplies of all kinds gradually decreased. First our batteries were compelled to slacken our fire for want of ammunition, and then the men were put on half rations. Both our roads and horses were in such a state that for the last month it has been impossible to move up a single gun. Fortunately for us this state of things exists no longer, at least to the same extent. The French, pitying our condition, have made us a beautiful stone road from Balaklava to the camp, and lent us their horses to take up our guns. Their horses are in far finer condition than when they first landed. It is perfectly marvellous to see how our allies have endeavored to keep both their men and their horses in the most admirable condition. It would be difficult to believe that the French have been through a campaign, so neat and orderly in their appearance, while it would be equally difficult to believe that thin, gaunt, dirty men had ever been British soldiers; but Heaven knows, it is not the fault of our poor fellows, and I only mention this difference in the hope that out here some attention, however little, may be paid to their wants. They deserve a little consideration. Our guns are now, as I have said thanks to the French, going up daily. At the end of another week we shall have about eighty new cannon in position. Several have already been placed in our different batteries. It is intended to open a second parallel of forty guns near the trench in front of the "ovens," between our right and left attacks. All the "cohorns" (a very small kind of mortar) throwing six inch shell, are to be carried forward to a trench in front of the "ovens," and used against the defenders of the Russian works. These missiles, with our fresh guns and mortars, and advanced trenches, ought to do something against the town, if we are ever to do it.—The importance of the position of the new batteries at Inkermann have been recognised by friends and foes. The Russians, when our workmen were discovered, showed their appreciation of the danger by firing shot and shell incessantly, but without in the least interrupting the progress of the work. When it was completed, the original design, of only having two batteries, was still further extended, and two more redoubts are now being thrown up higher on the hill, and in rear of the first works. The first two will be held by the French, and will mount in all four mortars of 10-inch, and 12 long 32-pounders. The two latter works are to be manned by English, and will mount four 10-inch mortars, six 68-pounders, and 10 long 32 ditto; in all there will be eight 10-inch mortars, 22 32-pounders, and six 68 ditto, bearing upon every point of the town, more especially commanding the latter. Surely we are not over sanguine in expecting some results from the fire of such a battery and, above all, one so well placed as this. It is against the shipping that this fire will be principally directed. Beyond the progress of these batteries, and a slight occasional skirmish, we have nothing to relieve the monotonous misery of our existence. Fortunately—most fortunately for all the English—the rain has ceased for the last few days, and the weather has become quite mild and warm again. Still, I am sorry to say, our best fed troops are on half rations, and some of the divisions on quarter rations; that is, living on a quarter of a pound of biscuit and a quarter of a pound of salt pork a day. Owing to the very admirable and complete nature of half and quarter of all our arrangements for this siege, the system of half and quarter rations must continue until we are supplied with some means of transporting provisions from Balaklava to the camp. Horses we have next to none. The few that remain are too weak to work, and each day diminishes their

numbers. Counting up ammunition, cavalry, artillery, and commissariat horses, we have lost between three and four thousand since the troops landed on the Crimea. In the same time the French have lost from all causes about 400. The commissariat staff of some divisions have not one horse left on which to carry up the supplies, and to make up this deficiency are allowed 200 men, who, of course, cannot carry up full rations for a whole division. But even if they were able, the men have quite enough to do without being so employed, and the expedient of using them as beasts of burden will only make larger reinforcements necessary, for most assuredly our men will sink under this double duty as soldiers and their work of horses. Depend upon it, our government will find it cheaper to keep this army properly supplied with all the necessary staff and equipments. I do not mean cheaper in point of life; in the operations of the campaign that has never been considered, or we would not be here now; but in point of economy, and economy is a subject which, I must say, has never been overlooked in carrying on this war.

FAMINE IN THE CAMP.—It is useless to try to disguise matters as to the way our troops have suffered lately. Some of them have been literally almost starving—indeed, for whole days the naval brigade did not get a single morsel, and for days previous they had been on half rations. Our men are mere spectres of their former selves, and, as a matter of course, when ill-fed and over-worked, they have an alarming proportion of sickness amongst them. Yesterday the whole way from our camp to Balaklava was quite covered with French mules, which we had borrowed to carry in such of the sick as have been invalided to Scutari, Malta, and England. 1,200 men were thus sent for embarkation at Balaklava. Half of these will never return, and the other half cannot be fit for duty for at least three or four months. I do not mean to say for a moment that such numbers are often sent in. God forbid! If such were the case the British army in the Crimea would soon become a fiction. But such numbers are sent in for invaliding nearly every fourteen days, and do not include an immense number of cases brought in daily by the ambulances to the general hospital at Balaklava, or the cases which are treated in the various regimental hospitals in the camp.—These 1,200 invalids are men who cannot be cured here, and who are sent entirely out of the Crimea. The illness of the majority of these arose, I am certain, from want of food, and want of proper food. Yet, in the midst of this general privation, our commissariat at Balaklava act as if their supplies were inexhaustible. For instance, a few days since the "Pride of the Ocean" came in from Varna with 190 live bullocks on board, and at a time when, above all others, fresh provision was wanted, yet, though the Captain of the "Pride of the Ocean" represented that he had no forage on board, and that the bullocks must die, the authorities at Balaklava for some extraordinary freak or other, refused to allow him to enter the port until five days had elapsed, by which time only eighty of the oxen were alive, and these were so miserably weak and attenuated, that some died on the landing, and hardly any were fit to eat. Again, at Eupatoria, there was a fine supply of sheep for the use of the army; 2,000 men were kept upon the beach, where there was nothing to eat, while 3,000 in good condition grazed outside the town. The 2,000 "lean kine" were sent down for the use of the troops, and were embarked in such a state that only 1,000 reached Balaklava alive, and 200 of these died the day after their landing. Your readers can imagine the condition of the survivors when I say that the average weight of each (when they were at last put out of their misery) was only 16 lb., and some even were as low as eight. The day after these miserable little skeletons were shipped at Eupatoria, the Cossacks came down and swept off our 3,000 good sheep, with about 400 head of cattle.—There are no more supplies to be got now from Eupatoria, but from Varna and Bourgas we might feed 200,000 men if our commissariat would only send steamers there, instead of keeping them, like the Harbinger (a steamer of 900 tons) which is retained as a residence for Captain Christie, R.N., when there are scores of sailing vessels which could fulfil such an important duty equally well. The truth is, we must have a radical change in the whole of our warlike arrangements. Without some improvement, reinforcements are useless; they only come out to starve slowly, or to be surprised and shot in their tents as at Inkerman. Past oversights we have already paid for in the blood of our best troops, but it is not yet too late to save us from the evils which threaten for the future, if the public will only use their eyes and see how events are managed and progressing here.

HOW THE FRENCH MANAGE.—It would be impossible to imagine a more perfect contrast than is

presented by the appearance of Balaklava and Kherson, where the French supplies are landed. At the latter place the most thorough cleanliness and good order reign in all departments. There are separate neatly-made piers for each description of supply.—Cavalry land at one, infantry at another; barrels of beef, pork, biscuits, guns, ammunition, and medical stores have each their allotted jetties, under the charge of proper officers. With such arrangements things are never out of their way. At Balaklava it is precisely the reverse—there stores and supplies of all kinds are tumbled in the mud upon the narrow beach, amid a chaotic heap of broken timber, ships' anchors sunk into the road, stones, filth, and rubbish of all kinds. Again, whenever speculators send up ships laden with such camp luxuries as flannel shirts, wine, spirits, candles, preserved meats, &c., the French instantly send round and buy the whole cargo, which is retailed afterwards to the French at cost prices. Of course it would be beneath our government to do anything of the kind, and so our officers either endure their hardships, or lighten them by paying the most awful prices to the Greeks and Maltese, who trade in our necessities. Canrobert and the French generals are to be seen each day—no matter what the state of the weather—riding round the camp, inspecting the French troops, and visiting the hospitals. On our side, I don't think since the campaign commenced a general officer was ever seen in an hospital; and for the last fortnight, as far as I can learn, not a general officer has been seen about the camp at all. Of course we believe they are in the camp; but, for all we know of their presence (excepting, always, Sir Colon Campbell), they might as well be at St. James's or Windsor. I state these facts with reluctance, though they are strictly true, and what is more, already form the subject of bitter comment throughout our cantonments. Let our generals only show themselves among the troops, say once or twice a week, and at least appear to take some interest in their condition, I am certain it would do them as much service as a double ration.—The influence which superior officers possess over British soldiers is proverbial, and it might now be most advantageously employed in cheering up the spirits of the men depressed under privations and hardships of no common kind.

The difference between the appearance of the French troops and our own is surprising; the French are clean, appear well fed, and their elastic step and high spirits show how little they are effected by the hardships of the campaign; our men, on the contrary, look worn and ill, are unable to keep themselves smart and soldier-like, and seem to be out of humor with the whole enterprise. But it cannot be wondered at that such a difference should exist, when it is considered that the British soldier is in the trenches every alternate night, beside his duties on picquet, and the necessity of being on the alert to defend his exposed position. The French soldier, on the contrary, is in the trenches only one night out of four or five, and his whole labor is not one-third of that of our men. Whatever may be said at home of difficulties or shortcomings, the public may be sure that the chief disasters have arisen from the single fact that the British general, with a mere handful of troops, has to do work which would require some 60,000 men. The reinforcements which have been dribbled out have afforded little real relief. Arriving a few hundreds at a time, they make no appreciable diminution of the labor of the army, and, being suddenly exposed to all the hardships of the campaign, they became ineffective in great numbers. The 46th regiment has severely suffered since its arrival, and the draughts which came out in the Queen of the South have also lost a great number of men. What we want is large reinforcements, such as will enable our army to perform its part in the great work of the war, and not dwindle, as it seems likely to do, into a mere brigade attached to the French army of the Crimea.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE RUSSIAN PLAN.—The Russian army under Liprandi, which, for so many weeks, has been our near neighbor at Balaklava, still haunts the favored spot. They have only withdrawn about two miles and a half from their old cantonments in the plain. About 25,000 appear to have there fallen back to the south, while a corps d'armee, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, has posted itself near Inkermann—very close to the spot from which such a desperate attack was made on our right on the 5th of November. Liprandi's object in thus dividing his force is not known, though, as far as I can conjecture, it seems as if an attack were meditated on our advanced battery at Inkerman. No matter what may be said to the contrary, I am quite convinced Liprandi's force has been lately strengthened. When he first attacked our entrenchments on the 25th of October, he had 38,000 men; and now, when he must have lost considerably from sickness and other causes, he

has, at least, 45,000 with him—that is, counting the force at Inkermann and on the Tchernaya. Finer weather seems now to have set in. Cavalry and artillery, in two or three days more, will be able to manoeuvre on any ground, and then you may expect news of another battle. Depend upon it, 45,000 men, under an able general, will not stay quiet in their cantonments, watching us destroying Sebastopol, without some desperate efforts to relieve the place and raise the siege.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—On the 11th upwards of 1,200 sick were brought down from the front to Balaklava, and there shipped on board various transports to be conveyed to Scutari. These were the accumulation of nearly three weeks, and their presence in the camp was a great hindrance to active operations, should such become advisable or necessary. For several days attempts had been made to transport them along the seven miles of wretched road which stretch from Sebastopol to the British landing-place; but 25 was the greatest number which could be brought down in a day, until the assistance of the French was asked for. Our Allies at once furnished 200 mules, each having two seats for wounded men; and in a few hours 1,206 unfortunate fellows in various stages of illness were brought down safely to Balaklava. They were placed on board the steamers *Cleopatra*, *Victoria*, and *City of London*, the last towing a dismasted sailing ship, which contained a considerable number. It is certainly not a praiseworthy proceeding to place these large numbers of helpless men in vessels which are unfit for sea; and which, if the hawser by which they are attached to the towing vessels happens to break, must necessarily be lost. The *Victoria*, a long four-masted steamer, had been much injured in the gale of the 14th of November. Her rudder had been carried away, and she was totally unmanageable. Yet 400 sick were placed on board, and she was sent to sea with the *Cleopatra*, a ship of equal size, which had enough to do to take care of herself. The master of the *Victoria* had rigged a temporary rudder, which, however, turned out to be wholly useless. The *Cleopatra* had, in the darkness of a December night, to follow the tossing vessel and endeavor to get a hawser on board. The *Victoria*, which lay on the water like a log, came into collision with her, carried away three boats and a great part of the bulwarks, and for a minute it was uncertain whether the *Cleopatra*, with all on board, would not go to the bottom. After being taken in tow, the immense steamer broke the hawser twice, and after being three days out the two vessels found themselves down by the Asiatic coast near Heraclea. The transit occupied four days, in which 16 men died on board the *Cleopatra*, and, it is said, a still larger number on board the *Victoria*. If sick must be put on board vessels which are unmanageable without assistance, there ought at least to be proper steam tugs employed for the service, and no repetitions of such hazardous experiments as that which I have related. The effective British force may now be about 18,000 men, exclusive of 1,200 who have by this time arrived in the Royal Albert, and 300 artillerymen sent out to supply the places of those killed or disabled in the trenches. But, though every addition is most acceptable, it must be boldly stated that the reinforcements are by no means in proportion to the demands of this great war; and, as may be seen from the comparison of numbers, really do little more than make up the deficiency caused by illness and fatigue. It is not enough that the British army should be kept up to an effective strength of 20,000 men, though even that is not done. At least 35,000 men are required to hold with anything like security the position we occupy; and in justice to our devoted troops they ought not to be exposed to such terrible fatigues they now undergo. A fortnight since the Russians in a sortie bayoneted several men of the 50th in their blankets; such was the deep, death-like sleep of the poor fellows, that they could not be roused in time to escape the attack of their comparatively fresh and vigorous foe.

We ought not to look too exclusively to French reinforcements. The French army, though numerous, has its limits; and, furthermore, it is not to our honor to play a merely secondary part in such a struggle as this. The Allies have commenced the war on the principles of equality, but that equality will soon be at an end if Britain considers that by furnishing transports and money she has done all that is required of her, and that a small detachment of troops is sufficient to sustain her power and reputation in the east. The French will probably soon have 100,000 men in the Crimea, while there is at present no sign of any real increase of the British force. During the last week a large battery has been formed on the right attack; and the following guns have been carried up, with great labor from Balaklava. The 13-inch mortars, four 32-pounders, and twelve long 24-pounders. It is expected that these will be able to reach the shipping in whatever position the Russian may place them.

Hitherto it has been found impossible to touch the fleet, which has been able to shell the British camp, and has caused severe loss on certain occasions. Whether the town will suffer much from this new fire is not ascertained, but there can be no doubt, that it will be more destructive than any which has been yet brought against the enemy. The dreadful state of the road has prevented these heavy guns being brought up before, and the small force of our army has rendered it impossible to devote any number of men to the construction of a better route. However, the French have again given most ready assistance. The 27th of the Line and a regiment of Zouaves were set to work on the 12th in the neighborhood of Balaklava, and in a single day had completed nearly half a mile of solid well-laid road. With the present fine weather the whole will probably be completed in a few days, and the British army will be more easily supplied with provisions and munitions of war. The sufferings of our men a week ago were very great. All the commissariat mules were dead or disabled, the carts had broken down, and the men at the front had nothing to eat. For many days they were on half rations, and many, I believe, did not get so much. A mouthful or two of pork and a little biscuit was the supply of men who had to labor night and day, and who were exposed to all the inclemencies of a damp and rainy season. Ten days since the mortality was very great; for three days it reached eighty a day, and the dead formed only a small part of those who were rendered ineffective for work. Now that the road is in better order it is hoped that the commissariat will make renewed efforts to supply the troops regularly and well, and that during the rest of the campaign they will suffer no losses but those which are inseparable from a state of warfare. The *Royal Albert* arrived in the Bosphorus on the 15th, and proceeded yesterday to Sebastopol. Accustomed as we are to the sight of the finest vessels in the world brought together in a narrow space, yet it was impossible to withhold admiration from this splendid ship, which seems as manageable in the water as a frigate, and towers above everything that has been seen in this quarter of the globe during the present eventful year. The only thing that occurs to lessen the pride and pleasure of beholding her is the consideration whether such gigantic vessels be really the most effective in warfare, particularly in these narrow and shallow seas, where the chief difficulty of the battle lies in bringing the ships close enough for effective action. However, if any one can manage such vast bulks with success, it is the eminent commander who will take the command of the Black Sea fleet, and who has gained already so great a reputation for gallantry and devotion in the operations before Sebastopol.

**SCENES IN BALAKLAVA.**—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail* tells us how the British Admiral can bandy compliments with his Muscovite friends:—Admiral Dundas sent a Cheddar cheese as a present to the Russian Admiral, whom he had formerly been intimate with at Athens, with a punning note that he had greater pleasure in presenting him with it than with a ball. The opportunity for this piece of politeness was afforded by the sending on shore, under flag of truce, of the officer exchanged for Lord Dunskeith. The said officer dropped a tear at parting with the English! You may remember my alluding to his capture, near Mackenzie's Farm, sitting in a carriage in a most comfortable state of drunkenness. The smell emanating from the harbor on entering the town is quite mephitic, nay, pestilential. The graves are multiplying in the valley at a wondrous rate, whole bodies of Turks digging and burying; about four corpses passed me in about as many minutes. Coffins have long ceased to be made use of, whether for Moslem or Christian; all are buried together, regardless of distinction of creed. The sick were being brought down from the camp and embarked for Scutari in shoals. The ambulance waggons were all at work, and the French had lent us their mules, with cradles on each side, for conveyance of the sick. Nine hundred were thus carried, and put on board ship. The actual camp sick amounted yesterday morning to 3,500—that of the English expeditionary force, I believe, in toto to 11,000. The number of horses, mules, and oxen, dead and dying along the road, would make a new-corn look aghast. Some fresh "difficulties" are, I understand, in store for the medical department, not wholly undeserved. The French sick are well provided for, and most systematically. This fine weather will permit the guns and ammunition to be got up to the heights. More ships, with drafts for regiments, arrived this afternoon. What is going to be done next? is a question that you will naturally wish to put regarding Sebastopol. My idea, not unfounded, is, that as soon as ever the fresh supply of guns and ammunition can, by weather favoring or otherwise, be got into their places over against the besieged town, that a fresh combined allied bombardment, fast and furious, will be made for probably not less than forty-eight continuous hours, then an assault and storm, and let us hope, the capture of the place. These schemes failing, I think it not unlikely that the siege will be raised and a bloody battle will decide the first campaign in the Crimea. I walked to the Light Division camp, and found my friends all more cheerful, influenced by the genial change of weather. Poor Major Straton of the 77th had gone for Balaklava, by order, to embark for Scutari for the recovery of his health. Though gradually sinking for some time past, he manfully declined to be put upon the sick list till absolutely compelled by weakness. Several of my acquaintances have this died during the last four months. To give you an instance of the scandalous want of ordinary medical agents (be the fault where it may), I relate as follows:—As I was leaving the encampment, a soldier called me to say that an officer, a friend of mine, wished to see me, but was too ill and in too much pain to rise. I found him in a very pitiable state of

illness, for which he wished to apply a large blister, but he told me that there was no such thing in the whole Light Division.

The following is an extract of an interesting but truthful letter from the Crimea:—

**Balaklava, Dec. 15.**

The French have got up 150 new guns, including 45 mortars, and are ready to draw up the curtains. Two fine days have come, and we are getting up our large mortars, &c. The men suffer dreadfully from bad arrangements of all sorts. The French, with no transports, compared to us, are well supplied with everything. Out of 230 men, who, from wounds at Inkermann, had legs and arms amputated, 27 have died. We borrowed hay for our horses the other day from the French. However, warm clothing and other supplies are now being issued, and do great good. The Guards who have just come out have the old musket. We have no Minies for them, or at Constantinople! This is a positive fact. Thirty-five thousand Turks are to go to Eupatoria, and 12 batteries. If they don't fight they will serve to draw off some Russians, which will relieve us considerably. The Russians die by hundreds; they are very badly hurted in. Our reinforcements are too young—not soldiers—they cannot handle a firelock; they are food for the hospitals. If our new batteries do not knock the place in we shall never take it. Why the deuce did government send 20,000 diseased men from Varna to take the strongest fortress in Europe, incomplete in every military sense? If the troops suffer so much now, what will it be when the real bad weather comes on, in this land which the *Times* tells us is flowing with milk and honey?—*Morning Herald.*

**PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.**—On the 16th the Russians made a sortie by night, but were repulsed by the French, after a severe struggle. The Rifles also repulsed a Russian sortie. Our mortars and batteries are ready to open, but the heavy rains impede the progress of the siege, and cause great sickness. General Adams died of his wounds on the 19th. Since the 16th of November, 24,000 English, French, and Turks had arrived in the Crimea in British vessels. The Turks at Eupatoria have been much strengthened from Varna.

**A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.**—Despatches represent both parties as equally eager and ready for a general engagement; if the following be true, however, the Muscovite has taken the first step:—

**VIENNA.**—The following telegraphic news is in several of our papers this morning, but does not deserve implicit confidence:—"Odessa Dec. 25.—A courier has just brought intelligence that General Liprandi's corps, powerfully reinforced, is attacking Balaklava."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* assures us that the Allies are perfectly prepared for any contingency:—

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.**—The extraordinary activity which now prevails in every department of the military service gives great plausibility to the widely circulated report that Russia is secretly and quietly concentrating her forces, and determined to bring affairs in the Crimea to an immediate issue. It is said that the Czar has sent the most pressing and imperative orders to Prince Menschikoff to again attempt to force the British line, whilst Admiral Nachimoff, with the newly re-armed line-of-battle ships, is, at the same time, to quit the port, sail to the northward, and bombard Eupatoria, in which he will be supported on the land side by the troops under Prince Gortschakoff, who has lately received considerable reinforcements, and whose orders are to make himself master of the place *à tout prix*. When this movement has been successfully effected, the whole of the Russian forces will move to the south, concentrate themselves under Fort Constantine, and attack the Allies. To neutralise this dangerous plan by taking the initiative, is now the great problem to be solved by the Allies, and the extraordinarily active service of mounted couriers seen galloping every day between this city and Varna gives certainly credence to the supposition that some step of very great importance is being prepared and on the eve of being taken. Amongst other things, it is determined to retain, under all circumstances, the important, but hitherto rather neglected position of Eupatoria. It is alleged that the possibility of continuing to hold that place depends in a great measure on the success of a scheme emanating from no less a personage than the Emperor Napoleon himself. The particulars of this new plan of operations are, of course, kept secret by those military men acquainted with it, but from what has leaked out in conversation, I believe that your readers will find the following a pretty correct general outline:—Immediately after the receipt of the reinforcements now on their way to the Crimea from England and France the bombardment of Sebastopol will be re-commenced with greater energy than even at first. On the day after the French will storm the place, while the British and Ottoman forces will attack Menschikoff's troops. The Turks under Omer Pasha, who will by that time have landed at Eupatoria, will, simultaneously attack the Russian positions at Simpheropol, whilst another division of the Turkish expedition, landed at Kopary, will at once march to the northward, and make itself master of the Isthmus of Perokop. After the storming of Sebastopol, General Canrobert and Lord Raglan will march towards Bakhiserai to obtain possession of that important position, leaving sufficient troops to invest the northern forts, and cut off all communication with the Russian army in the field, and then join Omer Pasha in the neighborhood of Simpheropol, where the decisive struggle will take place. The latest despatches from both Paris and London are said to finish with the words, "Sebastopol shall and must be taken."

The *Times* says—"It can no longer be doubted, or even denied, that the expedition to the Crimea is in a state of entire disorganization. All attempts to

deny it only end in admitting the fact, and all excuses only throw the blame from one department to another. There is not a single thing requisite to the efficiency of an army, excepting only the personal courage of officers and men, that is not gone almost beyond the reach of remedy. At the last date the army was on half-rations; some regiments were two days without food; the soldiers, and even most of the officers, were miserably ill-clad and ill-shod; still without any sufficient protection from the rain overhead and the pool under foot; they lived in perpetual water and damp; there was no drainage, and the whole camp was a sea of mud and filth, the hospital marquees being surrounded by the worst nuisances. There was still no road from the port at Balaklava. Three or four thousand horses had perished from hunger, exposure, and overwork, and the remaining few were reduced to mere skeletons; several regiments had been draughted off to the duty of beasts of burden, to carrying food and other supplies from the port to the camp; the winter clothing that had arrived at Balaklava could not be distributed, simply because there were not the means of conveying it to the camp; the mortality was certainly not less than 60 a-day, while the number daily sent to the hospitals and not expected to resume service during the winter was very much greater; there was a want of guns, of mortars, of shot, of shells, of fuel, of materials to make huts—of everything whatever necessary not merely to offensive or defensive operations, but to mere existence; and the army was disappearing or only sustained by daily reinforcements, not because it was in the face of an enemy, but simply, as it would in the heart of a desert, for want of all things by which life is supported. We cannot glance over the letters before us without discovering more and more deficiencies. As for the soldiers, poor fellows! they know their own wants, and that is all they can tell. The officers either look death in the face, and resolve to stay on, or escape home on some pretence or other; sickened of a service which refuses fair play to the greatest courage and skill. The medical officers, no ill judges, were predicting that two-thirds of the army would perish before March. Everybody of any energy and sense was sinking, not into apathy or inertness, but into despair. Meanwhile, Lord Raglan had scarcely been seen since the battle of Inkermann. There was a general belief that he did not know the state of things; that he felt himself wholly unequal to amend it, and that he accordingly kept out of sight the ills he could not remove.

"Unfortunately for the credit of those in command, but fortunately for truth and the eventual interests of this country, there existed the means of ascertaining how far this frightful disorder was inseparable from the design of the expedition, the situation of the army, and the climate, and how far it was the result of mismanagement. There was the French army, nearly twice the number, hard by. Here all was different. The men were still well fed, and well-looking, not the skeletons and scarecrows to which our own countrymen have dwindled; they were well clothed and retained even some smartness of uniform, while our soldiers were creeping about with haybands round their feet, and in greatcoats that scarce held together; their huts were generally up and weather-tight; they had plenty of food, with the command even of luxuries; they had a sufficiency of waggons and ambulances, with great abundance of mules in good condition; they could lend men to make a road for us, having completed a hard road from their own harbor before the bad weather set in. The contrast prevailed throughout every department, and was brought home to the British soldier in the most painful manner. Thus it was with something between admiration and disgust that the British army, which had not seen anything more than the anatomy of a horse for many a day, and which was obliged to harness forty to drag up one gun, saw the ambulance mules lent us by the French for the conveyance of our own sick, as well fed and strong as the day they were landed at Gallipoli. Wherever the British come across the French it is to witness the same mortifying contrast, and it is impossible not to draw the conclusion that the French are an army, and the British are not. In all domestic and civil affairs we pride ourselves on our organization, order, neatness, comfort, and abundance of all the materials of health and strength. In the scale of war we are found utterly wanting in these things. It is impossible to check the process of reasoning which refers to the fault of system a difference so marked and so disgraceful.—The British soldier cannot but perceive that the Frenchman is commanded by officers who understand their profession, and, what is more, feel a paramount interest in the condition of the common soldier;—whereas this cannot be the case in his own army."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has appointed the Very Rev. Dr. McEnery dean of the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoc.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

The site for a convent for the sisterhood of the Order of Charity was on Thursday marked out in the vicinity of Crumlin Road, in the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Denver, Bishop of the diocese, and several of the influential Catholic inhabitants of this town. The site selected is contiguous to the Catholic Diocesan Seminary.—*Belfast Mercury.*

The pastoral of the Archbishop of Trani contains advice with which the heart of the country will sympathise. He cannot recommend Catholics to enter the British army or navy while their religious duties are neglected or ignored. Nobly and wisely said.—If this tone were taken by Irish bishops and priests, we would not be for ever begging our rights, and for ever begging in pain. So spoke the great fathers of the Church when the souls, bodies, or temporal rights of the people were in danger.—*Nation.*

**FATHER MATHEW.**—Recent accounts from Madeira convey the pleasing intelligence of an improvement in the health of our venerated countryman, the generality of that island, where the thermometer seldom ranges below 75 degs. in the shade, having contributed to alleviate the malady from which the good Father suffers. We are also gratified to learn, that though far distant from those amongst whom the greater part of his life was devoted, and by whom he was more immediately surrounded and beloved, Father Matthew has experienced from the principal inhabitants of the island those civilities and attentions which are calculated to render a sojourn amongst strangers agreeable. It appears that notwithstanding the delightful climate of Madeira, the people

there are enduring much distress, from an extensive failure in the grape crops; and when we remember the extraordinary exertions of Father Mathew on behalf of our own poor, we are not surprised to hear that his sympathetic heart has been excited by the scenes which at present surround him. We earnestly hope to see him return at no distant period in renewed health.—*Cork Examiner.*

**THE MAYNOOTH REPORT.**—Copies of the draught report have been for some time in the hands of the commissioners, for approval or amendment as may best seem fit, and it is anticipated, that the closing deliberations will not extend beyond five additional sittings. Chief Baron Pigot is still an invalid in the south of Spain, but it is said that the other commissioners are already in possession of the right hon. gentleman's general views with regard to the terms of the report.—*Times Co.*

**MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.**—The Commissioners appointed by Government to carry out Sir John Young's act, passed last session, for a re-arrangement of the tax levied as "Ministers' money," have just completed their labors. It will scarcely be credited that this obnoxious impost, the old source of endless sectarian bickerings, amounts, in the seven cities and towns in which it is collectable, to the paltry sum of £15,000, divided among some seven-and-thirty clergymen of the Established Church. Of these Dublin monopolises nearly two-thirds of the gross income, the sub-division of which exhibits a "sliding scale" of remuneration to the several incumbents which, to the uninitiated in localities, would seem to be almost ludicrously disproportionate.

**CHURCH "REFORMERS."**—The Dublin Protestant Association—whose efforts to effect an alliance, "offensive and defensive," with the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire, are now pretty clearly understood—have, at the instance of their clerical leader (the Rev. Dr. Gregg, unanimously agreed to the following resolution:—"That we esteem the present mode of nominating the prelates of our church as questionable in point of principle and of injurious operation upon the spiritual interests of the empire, and that, if it were superseded by a system of procedure which, duly recognising the paramount authority of the Monarch as the most dignified member of our church, and its legal head, should assign to the clergy and the lay members of the church conjointly a due influence in the appointment, the change could not fail to operate wholesomely; and that, with a view to the elucidation of public opinion on the subject, the letter of the Rev. Canon Stowell, of the 1st of August, on the subject, be entered on the minutes; and that the committee be instructed to ascertain, as far as practicable, how the Protestant public is affected towards the proposal of that highly respected divine."

Alderman Boyce was inaugurated Lord Mayor of Dublin, with the usual formalities, on Monday.

Trade in the Irish metropolis continues dull, and as yet there is no sign of amendment.

The breadth of land under crops in Ireland in 1853 was less by 42,263 acres than in 1852, and this year less by 119,737 acres than in 1851.

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., have accepted commissions in the Irish militia.

**THE POLICE—THE WAR.**—Ten young men from this county and city (Limerick) enlisted as drivers to the commissariat service in the Crimea, left Limerick on Thursday last for Dublin en route for Turkey. They were a hardy, active group of young Irishmen. Their pay will only be 2s 6d a day with rations. All the mounted police of Ireland, about 300 in number, are ordered to Dublin. For the purpose, it is thought, of selecting such of their horses as may be fit for service in the Crimea and accepting the services of such of the men as may be induced to volunteer.

The cavalry regiments in Ireland have received orders to raise each 120 men, instead of sixty already authorised. For each of the cavalry corps in the East, and have been directed to use every means in their power to have the men drilled within the prescribed period allowed for cavalry instruction—viz., four months in order that strong reinforcements of draughts and remnants may be ready for active service in the spring. The commanding officers have been instructed to pay particular attention to the riding drill, in order that the men may have a good seat on horseback.

**WANTED—AN ARMY.**—We are now able to estimate the value of those assurances so repeatedly made in the British parliament and elsewhere, that the Irish people were thronging in hundreds to swell the ranks of the new Militia. Here is the reluctant testimony of the *Evening Mail*:—

The letters which are received almost daily from all parts of the country, tend to develop the utter and total insufficiency, the gross absurdity, of the present attempt to raise this national force through the medium of volunteering. Except in a very few instances, the "call" seems unheard or unheeded.—The number proposed to be enrolled amounts, we believe, to something near thirty thousand men; of this number, we have reason to think, that the volunteers have not exceeded one thousand, or, at most, twelve hundred; and how many of those will ultimately make their appearance, is to be seen. The fact is, the system, concocted in England, and under impressions entirely English, is not understood in this country, or suited to the general habits of its population. The volunteer comes forward, is duly enrolled and attested, and pockets his ten shillings, and his "bringer" five; he is then sent about his business until his services are wanted, of which he is to get notice through the Post-office! Well, off he goes, but whither? In a majority of cases, he has neither home nor business—he has thrown up the one with the other; the 10s quickly find their way "down thatbourne from whence no 'cash' returns," and what is he to do? The poor ignoramus, expecting, erroneously to be sure, that he was to come more immediately into employment, and he, perhaps, has heard the old military saying, "no pay, no soldier," and sheer want sends him off to some recruiting party of the line nine or ten miles away, or to the militia regiment of another and distant county to pocket another ten shillings. To be sure, in his attestation into the line, he is to swear that he "does not belong to the militia;" but this oath he swallows with no qualm of conscience, under the impression that he does not actually belong to a service wherein he is neither paid, fed, nor clothed, and of which it might be difficult to identify him as a member, after the hurried interview he has had with the officer or clerk who enrolled him, and the justice before whom he was hastily attested."

Speaking of the Irish Militia, the *Nation* says:—  
 "What a splendid force it will be, to be sure, the same Irish Militia! Given Moral Force plus Pauperism to raise a standing army! Powers of War, such an idea! Speaking and screeching, Repeal Rent and Rate-in-aid, members cards and tickets for soup, wardens and relieving officers, yellow buck and the begging box. Where is the use of calling them City and County Regiments at all? Why not call them the North Dublin Union and the South Dublin Union at once; head quarters, the Workhouses? Where is the use of a new uniform? Is not grey frieze and corduroy good enough for them? Valiant heroes! what are the Bash-Bazooks to such soldiers under such a chief. Fired by the fine military mottoes that grace their regimental banners, "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy;" and, "no political amelioration can justify the shedding of a single drop of human blood"—what glorious conquests may they not achieve? With muscles spun of Indian meal, and blood distilled from buttermilk, what a vigor they will carry into the charge, and what endurance to the trenches! Such an army (barring the Chinese), has the world ever seen! The *elan*, the *physique*, the *mens*, the *moles*, the soul and body suitable to the occasion are all there. The Coming Man is forthcoming, he utters the word of command, and "the Pauper (as the orator of the age beautifully says) is belched with his firelock and his poringer, from the bowels of the convulsed country." Some cease picking oakum, some stop breaking stones, some descend the treadmill, some unroll the capstan, some take a last fond look at the trough, where so long they have gregariously fed, and all give a parting lick to their skillets. Imagine them on parade! The Brigade might envy their drill. The terrible tread of their wooden shoes is more awful than all the gongs of Loo Choo.

**THE MERE IRISH.**—It is rumored that England will experience a formidable difficulty in the enlistment of her 10,000 mercenaries after all, and that the Foreigners Enlistment Bill may be included among the war blunders of the Coalition. Of course, Germany was expected to supply the material of the Legion; but it appears that by act 18 of the German Confederation, German subjects are expressly prohibited to enter the service of foreign states, and it is scarcely probable that the prohibition will now be removed, to the disadvantage of the Czar. It would be a memorable judgment if this prediction were fulfilled, after the savage glee with which the *Times*, a few days ago, anticipated the arrival of the "blue-eyed Germans," and rejoiced over the destruction of the Irish race:—"As for the Irish—troublesome at all times—they are gone—that is, the surplus is gone—gone with a vengeance." Even the English Conservative journals were forced to resent an outrage so cruel and ill-timed: and the *Herald* visited it with a really eloquent rebuke. "The Whigs," observed our contemporary, "were the set disant statesmen who drove out the Irish under Sarsfield, after the wars of 1688, as they were the men who expatriated their successors after the famine of 1846. We hope that the war, which the question of the right of search is almost certain to give rise to with America in the Spring, may not produce similar instances to what we are going to quote; if it should, however, the nation will know what they owe to their connivance at Whig policy in depopulating Ireland—600,000 of whose sons died in the service of France in little more than one hundred years after the expulsion of 1688."—*Nation*.

**EXPLODED SHAMS.**—The war has an inexhaustible supply of bitter revelations for those sanguine British gentlemen who expected that the towers of Sebastopol would be obliging enough to fall to pieces at the first flutter of the Union Jack. That catastrophe seems now tolerably remote, at all events; and in the meantime they have abundant leisure to reflect, that the most beautiful of constitutional despotisms is not calculated to expand the military resources of a nation, and that through, dint of Arms' Acts, and Coercion Bills, England has gradually subsided into the position of a third-rate European power. There is the act passed in Lord Sidmouth's administration, for example, to prohibit "training and drilling" as a felony: what is its effect upon the people? "Our fathers could all bend the bow, wield the broadsword, and flourish the quarterstaff," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "but now, our unwarlike youth can at most let off a squib or a cracker on the 5th of November. Our men of 25 and upwards can handle the distaff, but know nothing of sword, lance, and gun." And that superb volunteer army which we were requested to believe would spring up in Ireland at the touch of the Royal Commission! Alas! O'Neill and his sleeping warriors, in the Hill of Aileach, will leap as soon from their trance. "Except to a very few instances, the 'call' seems unheard and unheeded," as the *Evening Mail* confesses very reluctantly. The number proposed to be enrolled amounts, we believe, to something near thirty thousand men; of this number we have reason to think, that the volunteers have not exceeded one thousand, or, at most, twelve hundred: and how many of those will ultimately make their appearance, when noticed through the Post-office, is to be seen." Precisely; but after all, our contemporary should have added, that members of this magnificent force do, occasionally, reveal themselves. When the Poor Law Guardians of the Gorey Union assembled a few days ago, Michael Cunningham, "a young Militia-man," applied for admission to the workhouse. "What became of your £10 bounty?" said the Chairman. "I had to spend most of it on the sergeant, my lord," replied the warrior. "Are you sick now?" asked another guardian. "I am not well, sir," was the hero's reply. And here the Master of the Union replied that he had two other Militia-men in the house, "but they were not as able as the one present." They are dashing fellows to face Russian bayonets!" commented a member of the board.—*Nation*.

**CASE OF LIBEL.**—The case of Birch, v. Foster, for libel was tried on Wednesday before Lord Campbell. The plaintiff was the proprietor of the Dublin journal called *The World*, and, it may be recollected, brought an action against Lord Clarendon for money alleged to be due for inserting articles in his paper in support of "law and order." In consequence of the facts elicited in the trial, the defendant published an article, reviewing all the matters, in the *Evening Mail*, in which he severely condemned the conduct of the plaintiff. This was the libellous article complained of, for which the plaintiff sought compensation in damages. After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

**LIMERICK ELECTION.**—Stephen E. De Vere, Esq., has been returned without opposition.

Our readers will remember that some months ago a priest, one of the leading orators of the Tenant League in the county Kilkenny, was ordered by his bishop, Dr. Walsh, to desist from interfering publicly in politics. Forthwith Dr. Walsh was assailed in the *Tablet*, the *Freeman*, and the *Nation*. A deputation was actually named to go to Rome to appeal to the Pope against his decision. Dr. Walsh has just published his defence, which is in the form of a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese. It is as follows:

"Sir—The Bishop of Ossory, for the sake of virtue, and in order not to provoke more calumny, and thereby multiply sin, has hitherto passed unnoticed the foul and false assertions on his character. But he feels convinced, from the reading of a 'memorial,' hawked about for signatures and to procure money, that he could no longer, in justice to the Catholics of Ossory, who have a right to his character, remain silent. This memorial, addressed to the Holy Father Pope Pius IX., is replete with false and calumnious statements against the Bishop of Ossory, who, during the thirty-seven years he has been in the sacred ministry, has strenuously, and if not efficiently, at least zealously, and according to the measure of grace bestowed on him by a merciful God, labored to discharge the duties of the many and important offices filled by him during that time. He never intermeddled, never took an active part, nay, scarcely any part, in politics. He never asked or accepted any favor whatever from any ministry, whether Whig, or Tory, or Coalition; or from any other political party, and is determined, with the help and grace of God, to pursue to the end of his life this line of conduct.—Why should he, then, be accused of prostituting his sacred ministry and patronage to Whig interests?—Why should he who has, without any moral reproach or stain on his character, lived so long in the sacred ministry, be now, without any ostensible cause or assignable reason, accused of sacrilegiously abusing that ministry for political purposes?"

"He is also accused of 'fording' it over his clergy by interdicting to them the exercise of their civil rights. He has interdicted only the abuse of those civil rights, and that to two priests solely.

"If a bishop commands a clergyman addicted to habits of intemperance to desist from intemperance, can he be justly accused of interdicting to him the moderate use of food and drink? Now, the Bishop of Ossory fearlessly asserts that a priest may be guilty of very great intemperance in politics, and therefore if he commands such a priest to desist from all political agitation, can he be justly charged with the crime of interdicting to him the exercise of his civil rights?"

"But it may be objected that the bishop has in this instance exceeded the limits of his power. If so there is a right of appeal, and an appeal to the proper tribunal the Bishop of Ossory courts. But this tribunal is not the public press, nor the people, nor even the priests, but ultimately the Pope. And until his Holiness finally adjudicates the matter in dispute, the bishop's command ought to be obeyed and respected.—He ought not to be prejudged; corrupt motives ought not to be imputed to him, nor the public press hired to defame him, thereby to deter him from the conscientious discharge of his duty.

"But it is asserted that the state of this country proves to demonstration that bishops and priests ought to take an active part in politics. Assertions are not proofs, much less demonstrative proofs. It remains, then, 'until' proofs are adduced, a matter of opinion whether a bishop or priest would benefit his country and advance the interests of religion more by taking an active part in politics than by devoting himself solely to the discharge of his sacred duties.

"This plain and unvarnished statement will, it is hoped, satisfy every unbiased and unprejudiced mind that the Bishop of Ossory has not merited the calumnies that have been so unsparringly heaped upon him. If he be, as his conscience tells him he is innocent of those crimes imputed to him, he can claim a share of the blessings promised to those who suffer persecution for justice sake—"Blessed are they who suffer persecution for justice sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven; blessed are ye when they shall revile and persecute and speak all that is evil against you untruly for my sake, be glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven; for so they persecuted the prophets that were before you."

"J. E. WALSH, Bishop of Ossory.  
 "Kilkenny, Dec. 21, 1854."

**THE IRISH IN AMERICA.**—Every day adds to the feeling of insecurity which pervades our countrymen in America. Their relations with the great Republic appear to be hastening to a rupture, the extent and results of which no man can foresee, and of which we shudder to think. The latest news from the United States is pregnant with ill-omen. The opposition to Irishmen and Catholics has assumed new proportions—Know-Nothingism, with its gaunt bigotry and grim persecution, carries its giant head higher, and fills many with dismay. From a factious and insignificant sect, this society has assumed the character and form of a powerful national party; and having tested its strength at the ballot-box—with a success which even its most ardent advocates dared not hope—calls upon the present Congress to slant out from participation in the privileges of citizenship the outcast emigrants of Europe, and especially the Irish. The rise and progress of this society is unexampled in the history of agitations. Six months ago, in numbers and respectability it resembled the organization of a Ribbon Lodge. To-day it sweeps the Massachusetts State Election, from the Governor to the street inspector; and holds a national convention at Cincinnati, under the presidency of John Clayton, Secretary of State during Harrison's administration, and Senator from Delaware in the present Congress. "Down with the Irish" is a cry from Maine to California. The formidable results of this agitation are already severely felt. The strong Democratic and National party, to which the Irish always strictly adhered, is split into fragments, and those who were loudest in professions of lip-loyalty to the Irish at election times, are often the bitterest enemies against whom our people have now to contend. Worse than all, the ranks of the Society are doubled by persons born in this country, who sacrifice the honor of their race to their selfish interests. One of the Society's candidates for a prominent place during the recent elections in New York, is known to have been born and nursed in Donegal, within view of O'Donnell, and another active crusader saw the light within a mile of old Dunleary.—They are sowing the storm, that their friends may reap the whirlwind; and that it is fast coming no man can doubt. The first Bill of Attainder against the Irish has been already submitted. In the United

States Senate—that council once enlightened by the learning and eloquence of Calhoun, and the wisdom of Jackson—a project to extend the period of residence within the States, required to qualify for citizenship, from five to twenty-one years has been proposed. It is directed at those who may arrive in the States after its enactment, if it should pass, of which there seems no doubt at present—as the patriotism and good sense of a few Senators will avail little against the pressure of a rampant party—a pressure which has made itself felt even in the White House, if we take the Administration organ as the exponent of the opinions of President Pierce, which lately contained an article tacitly admitting the justice of a change in the Naturalization laws. The bold denunciation of which Senator Douglas, of Illinois, Cass, of Michigan, and Seward, of New York, have hurled at the movement will be followed by no result unless the public opinion of the country take some extraordinary turn. And of that there is little hope at this moment. Every new triumph gives fresh impulse, and there is actually reason to fear that the movement will not stop short of a President of its own making. It is hard to think that one must live on sufferance in the mansion which his father reared—to feel that gratitude, generosity, and the recollection of old associations, may be effaced in the short space of two score years—but more hard to think, that Irishmen must feel as strangers on that soil consecrated to liberty, and to them by the blood of ten thousand of their fellow-countrymen. Yet such a thing is possible—even probable. To such an extent has this spirit of intolerance and opposition to foreigners—as the fathers, brothers, and relations of the most zealous citizens of the United States are designated—that men who were loudest in their welcomes to the distressed of Europe, now whisper their fears—for to avow them publicly would be to encourage Know-Nothingism—that the ancient Celt—the exiled Swiss—the hopeful sons of poor Poland, and the victims of *Dix Decembre* may no longer find an asylum in that country to which their eyes are turned as to a haven of repose, and to whose infant struggle, Kosciusko, Lafayette, and Montgomery lent such invaluable aid. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that an important convention of the Irish in Canada is about to meet, and discuss the most advisable means to be adopted for the security of their friends in the States. Neither are we surprised to hear that the latter are returning in large numbers to the home which it were better, perhaps, they had never left. Degradation at home is even better than a life of insult and suffering in a foreign land. It is not improbable that an exodus on a large scale may be directed across the St. Lawrence before many months. The Irish in the States have numerous friends in Canada, who have warm hearts for them, and more sincere welcomes, than the time-serving politicians of the Union. There are also fruitful fields and noble rivers outside the States—communities of people identical in religion, in feeling, and in patriotism with the Irish in the Republic, and it is quite possible the latter may accept any invitation that may be offered them to settle in the backwoods, where they may rear their churches, adore their God, and bring up their children in the love of their fatherland, without fear or favor.—*Nation*.

**THE CHOLERA.**—Despite snow and frost this terrible malady still lingers in some old haunts in the northern counties.

**ORANGE DISTURBANCES NEAR BROOKFIELD.**—We have had frequent complaints respecting the annoyance which the humble Catholic inhabitants of the above district suffer nightly from bands of Orangemen who parade the place with file and drum, and batter their doors and windows.—*Ulsterman*.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**RUMORED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.**—That which we have long anticipated is likely soon to take place. In well-informed circles the impression is general, that a Ministerial crisis is at hand, if it has not actually arrived. Lord John Russell, it appears, and the party who act with him in the Cabinet, are determined not to incur the responsibility of acting further with the men to whom the management of the War Department has been confided. The agree rumor of Cabinet dissension has at length assumed a definite shape. The Lord President of the Council has demanded, it is said, the removal of the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert from the posts for which they have proved themselves so miserably disqualified, and the dismissal of these poor incapables involves the retirement of the remainder of the "gang" including of course the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Morning Herald*.

**EMBODIMENT OF THE ENTIRE MILITIA.**—It is intended to call out the whole of the Militia regiments of the United Kingdom, including the entire Irish as well as Scotch militia.

**THE BALTIC FLEET.**—With a few exceptions, the ships comprising the Baltic fleet have reached the British waters, and are safely moored in the harbours of the various outposts. The services of those mounting 90 guns and upwards are required to convey reinforcements to the army in the Crimea, and every exertion is being used by the authorities to get them ready for the emergency.

It is said to be the fact that Vice Admiral Sir C. Napier, K. C. B., and Rear Admiral Chads, C. B., have ceased to be in active employment, and are both on half-pay! With respect to Sir Charles Napier, it is now said that he is determined to make a clean breast of it; and we are led by his friends to expect an exposition that will justify himself.—*Nation*.

The imperial steam-yacht *Reine Hortense*, belonging to the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived in Southampton water, to assist the large merchant ships to be loaded at Southampton with stores and wooden houses for the French army in the Crimea. The fact that the imperial steam-yacht used by the Emperor is to be employed in such a service as a mere tender or tug to a merchant transport-ship is a strong evidence of the energy which our French neighbors are infusing into the operations of the war, and of their earnest desire to provide for the safety and comfort of their suffering soldiers.

The Emperor Nicholas is winning the game (observes the *Leader*). The English government, which went into the war with reluctance, and which has conducted the war with a stupidity that, at times, has looked like treachery, is conspiring for peace.—An "honorable peace," of course, was there ever a peace which was not "honorable," according to diplomatists.

Lord John Russell says that there is one bit of truth in the Austrian treaty, and that it is at the end, where the name of the representative of England is coupled with the words, "Done at Vienna."—*Punch*.

**TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.**—The returns for the month ending Dec. 5th are published. During that month, the total value of articles of British produce exported was 6,680,000, being a decrease of 1,020,000, from the corresponding month of 1853, and an increase of some 6,000, on that of 1852. For the first eleven months of 1854, the total value of these exports was 89,747,000, of which 10,673,000 consisted of unenumerated articles. Exports for the same period of 1853 amounted to the sum of 80,784,000, and, in 1852, to 65,280,000.

**ST. MARY'S EDINBURGH.—CHRISTMAS-DAY.**—Solemn High Mass was celebrated here, commencing at eleven o'clock. Long before the doors were opened, hundreds of persons of all classes had assembled around the entrance, anxious to obtain admittance. In a short time the chapel (which had been decorated for the occasion) was literally packed with people. The choir also on this occasion had been considerably enlarged, numbering not less than 100 vocal and instrumental performers, under the able management of M. Encholz. Mass was said by the Bishop, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Rigg, and the Rev. Messrs. McManus, Stothert, Corry, &c. The services commenced by the choir giving, with great spirit, that heart-stirring piece, "For unto us a child is born," &c.; after which a discourse was delivered by his Lordship—which reverberated through the spacious chapel quite as nobly as the voices of the faithful of old did through our glorious cathedrals.

**ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—The poor clergy of the Established Church are about to petition the Queen and two Houses of Parliament for a more equal distribution of ecclesiastical revenues. The facts on which the petitioners ground their case, are, that while bishops and great dignitaries receive enormous incomes, the yearly income of 10,000 parochial clergymen does not exceed £200, the yearly incomes of 7,800 are under £150, and of 600 under £50. The men who receive these pitiful salaries are the "working clergy."

The Rev. John McGhee Martin, Presbyterian Minister of Hapley, Staffordshire, recently decamped to evade a Magistrate's order for the weekly payment of 2s 6d, for the support of an illegitimate child; but he was apprehended the other day by a detective-officer on board the Red Jacket, in which he had taken a passage to Melbourne.

It was attempted the other day, in the House of Lords, to obtain from the Government some recognition of the hand of God in our recent victories of Alma and Inkermann. They may be, for all we know, our last. The Duke of Grafton urged upon the Government this duty, but Lord Aberdeen positively declined to recommend the Queen to give public thanks to God for so great a triumph. Lord Aberdeen's objection to return public thanks for the recent victories is this: that to do so exposes the Queen's supremacy to contempt. In the opinion of the Prime Minister, God must give way to the Queen, and the most signal mercies—for surely it is a great mercy that our small army was not exterminated at Inkermann—must remain unacknowledged, if the Queen's supremacy cannot stand the shock. There is nothing surprising in this declaration of Lord Aberdeen; it is in harmony with statecraft; but there is something inexpressibly dreadful in it, something so serious, that we question whether it be not more wicked than open infidelity. The mind that could set up a mere human usurpation or invention on so high a pedestal as to overtop all considerations of God's providence and protection, must be unutterably sunk in worldliness. It is come to this: an old act of Parliament, binding only on a portion of the Queen's subjects, for some two-thirds of them utterly scorn it—Catholics and Dissenters being here agreed—is, in Lord Aberdeen's eyes, so supremely sacred that he cannot, even for the sake of giving God thanks for a most miraculous escape of our wasted army, venture to run the risk of its being exposed to doubt. Lord Campbell agrees with his countryman, and at the same time furnishes another reason—namely, that it is not expedient to be thankful for every blessing that is given us. Our thanksgivings ought to be rare, that they may be the more valued.—*Tablet*.

**IRREGULAR MARRIAGES ON THE BORDER.**—The following inscription fronts the public road, on the gable-end of a small public-house which stands as a half-way house between Berwick-on-Tweed and the hymeneal toll-bar of Lamberton:—Marriages celebrated at Lamberton Toll. For further particulars inquire within.

**THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.**—If ever a series of events happened to rebuke the ordinary sectarian absurdities, it has been the war in the Crimea. The secretary of a charitable association may have refused "to recognise" the Roman Catholic clergymen; but Roman Catholic clergymen have forced the British public to recognise them by the admirable spirit in which a missionary like Davis administered to the wants of the soldiers in a field, without distinction of sect, and in which the Catholic prelates in Ireland have appealed to the claims of a common Christianity and a common country in stimulating the exertions of their flocks. The Russian guns made no distinctions, and no distinctions were made in the handling of Russian soldiers. The blow which was struck for "God and the right" in the service of Queen Victoria and of England was as deep, whether it came from Protestant or Catholic hand. The wounds inflicted by Russians, inflamed with special services from the altar, special messages from the Emperor, and brandy, were as sharp for Catholic as for Protestant. If anything has called attention to the difference between the two persuasions, it is the manner in which the actions of all have compelled the most bigoted to overrule their ancient prejudices. At the Presbyterian Church in Crown Court, on Sunday last, Dr. Cumming read a beautiful letter from Sister Mary Gonzaga, describing to the wife of a Scotch sergeant who had died in the hospital at Scutari, the manner of her husband's death. Sister Mary bears testimony to the attention which the dying man received, from his brother soldiers: she brought him, at his wish, a New Testament with large print, that his feeble eyes might read it; and a minister of the Church of England was with him at the least. Here is a Presbyterian with an English Episcopalian for his clergyman, and a Roman Catholic Sister of Charity for his ministering attendant; and the letter of the Sister is read as an example for Christians by the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in London.—*Spectator*.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London; The Bank of Ireland, Dublin; The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest accounts from the Crimea are not very cheering. The rains certainly had ceased, thus enabling the Allies to get their guns into position; and a decisive assault was talked of as likely to take place before the commencement of the New Year. At the same time, hints were freely thrown out that it was not improbable that nothing important would occur before the 15th inst. In the meantime the London Times is daily filled with the most violent diatribes against the management of the expedition in general, and Lord Raglan in particular. By some, this is attributed to a personal pique against the latter, for having stopped the rations of "Our Own Correspondent," and for having laid restrictions upon his communications to the public. Admirably written and interesting as these communications were, there can be no doubt that they have materially increased the difficulties with which the Allies have had to contend, by revealing to the enemy the plans of the French and English Generals. Another motive may perhaps be assigned for the altered language of the Times.

It is well known that the war was undertaken most reluctantly by the Ministry; who, even now, would be glad to patch up a peace on almost any terms. Not until the first shots were fired on the banks of the Alma, can it be said that the war, as between Russia and the West, had commenced in earnest;—and even after that battle, hopes of accommodation were still entertained—hopes however, which the capture of Sebastopol by the Allies—if that event does take place—must effectually dissipate. We suspect, therefore, that pending the negotiations at Vienna, the British Ministry are not very anxious for the fall of the great Russian stronghold; as its capture would only still more complicate the question, not only by irritating the pride of the Czar, but by leaving upon the hands of the Allies a prize as troublesome to dispose of, as was the elephant which the gentleman won in a raffle. Peace, at any price, seems the policy of the British Ministry; and to make this peace dishonoring—as it must be, if concluded without compelling Russia to give material guarantee, that the moment the Allied forces are withdrawn from the shores of the Black Sea, her aggressions upon the integrity of Turkey, be not re-commenced—less unpalatable to "John Bull," it seems not at all unlikely that the Times has been engaged to put "John" out of conceit with the war; by exaggerating its disasters, and by depicting, in the gloomiest colors, the prospects of the Allies. Thus, it is hoped that the new born, and to the Aberdeen Ministry, very embarrassing military ardor of "John Bull" may be quenched; and that thus, his enthusiasm having been cooled down to the freezing point, he may the more readily be inclined to submit to the dishonorable terms which the diplomatists at Vienna are prepared to accept. The capture of Sebastopol would disconcert their plans; and herein perhaps lies the secret, of the somewhat dilatory proceedings of the besiegers, and of the rancorous hostility of the Times. We hope, that the zeal of our brave soldiers will outstrip the prudence of the red-tapists.

The Queen has written a kind autograph letter to M. Herbert, praying that she may be regularly furnished with reports from the hospitals. She writes, not as a Queen, but from the depths of her womanly heart; and her letter, when read to her poor maimed soldiers, will elicit, we are sure, many a hearty "God Save the Queen"—and from none more readily than from the Catholics, in her service.

The Pacific arrived at New York on the 25th. Sebastopol was still intact on the 2nd inst: hostilities still continued, but Russia accepted, as the basis of negotiations, the four points as interpreted by the Western Powers. The effect has been a trifling advance in the Funds. Peace at any price is evidently the policy of the British Ministry.

WHO SHALL TAKE CARE OF THE POOR?

We copy from one of our Protestant cotemporaries the following particulars respecting the Protestant House of Industry, which, according to the Herald, has been established in this city for about fifty years:—

"Of late it has been marked by something for which inefficiency is too mild a name. A few poor persons, who at least do not belong to a known vicious class, are quartered in the lower part of the building, while the upper part is tenanted by a gang of the most disgusting vagabonds of both sexes, whose physical as well as moral pollution outrages their unfortunate neighbors below, in the most shamefully filthy manner. Of this set from the upper story, some eighteen have been lately sent to gaol, and will be tried, as we understand, in the present term of the Quarter Sessions for keeping a disorderly house! Yet all this is going on in a house left by a charitable person in the beginning of the century, under the management of twelve wardens, appointed six every half year, by the magistrates in quarterly meeting, under the direction of an act of Parliament. This item of public

property, so shamefully wasted, is, by no means of small account. It consists of a very large lot on Campbell Street, with two houses thrown into one, upon it; the yard being large enough for the erection of sheds, &c., for stone-breaking; and there is besides, belonging to the Corporation of the House of Industry, a sum of £1,200 in ready money, only the remains, we fear, after dilapidations while the funds were in the hands of preceding treasurers. The original donor was a Mr. Marsteller, and by the Act 53th Geo. III., a corporation was created to manage his munificent bequest. This and subsequent acts, besides creating the body of Wardens, provided that they should name overseers, one of whom was to be at the House every day for a certain number of hours; and it placed the establishment under the Government, as the visitor. Of course, the Government neglected its duty, as the Corporation seem to have neglected theirs; and instead of the benevolent object of the founder being carried out, his property has degenerated into a mere rookery, an eye sore itself, and the abode of the vicious and idle. Now and then there seems to have been some attempt to make the property available for something like the original purpose; for it was some time ago, we believe, handed over to the ladies of the Magdalen Society, and more lately, since the fire, it was used as a place of shelter for a portion of the burnt out population; but any steady organized action seems not to have been thought of for many years."

What a pretty outcry there would be set up, to be sure, if a similar report could be made of any of our Catholic charitable institutions! How would the Globe triumph, and the Montreal Gazette blazon it abroad! Not with any feelings of gratification however do we transfer to our columns the above sad record of the disastrous results of Protestant benevolence; but rather with the view of replying to the aspersions so often cast, by a section of our Protestant community, upon our Catholic asylums—upon our Popish convents and nunneries—to which alone, under God, is it owing that Montreal is not the scene of sufferings and horrors, as great as any that we read of as occurring in the crowded and pauper-stricken cities of Europe.

God forbid that we should insinuate, or seem even to insinuate, that our Non-Catholic brethren are wanting in feelings of humanity towards their suffering fellow-creatures—or that they are not always ready to contribute largely and generously, for the relief of the wants of the poor. But whilst admitting all this, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, in every Protestant community, every effort made to ameliorate the moral or physical condition of the poor—whether by means of legislative enactments, like the Poor Laws of Elizabeth, so long the curse and disgrace of England—whether by private enterprise, by means of Houses of Industry, Philanthropic Societies, or any other means whatsoever—has always, and everywhere, as in the case given above, turned out a complete failure; and in the long run has but aggravated tenfold, the evils which it was intended to mitigate. Protestantism cannot relieve the sufferings of the poor; it can only aggravate them, by brutalising and degrading the poor to the level of paupers. This it does invariably—rapidly, and most effectually.

The poor we always have had, and always must have, with us; but poverty is not pauperism, nor is a poor man a pauper, until he is thoroughly degraded. There were plenty of poor, there was plenty of poverty, when Europe was Catholic; but for pauperism, with all its loathsome concomitants—with its vice and squalor—with all its demoralising and destructive influences—the world is indebted to the Protestant movement of the XVI. century, and to the general spread of Protestant principles. Not to professedly Protestant countries alone have these principles, and their consequences, been confined. Almost every nation in Europe has been more or less infected with them; and everywhere has the result been manifested in the degradation and brutalisation of the poor. In France, in Spain, in Austria, in Piedmont, in every country where "Liberal" principles have obtained the ascendancy, there have we witnessed the peculiar works of Protestantism—in the persecution of the Catholic religious—in the robbery of the Church—in the confiscation of her endowments—and in the wanton destruction of the convents and nunneries—the patrimony of the poor, in the existence; and prosperity of which alone—as the experience of centuries confirms—can be found the means of effectually providing for the poor man's wants, without degrading him, without crushing him soul and body, without debasing him to the level of a miserable pauper. Wherever Protestantism, or "Liberalism"—which is but another name for Protestantism—has got the upper hand, there, whether in a professedly Protestant, or in a nominally Catholic country, the results have been the same. Nuns and Sisters of Charity have been banished; their asylums—the property of the poor, and the possession of which kept the poor man from being a pauper—have been seized upon by a tyrannical State; and there, as a necessary consequence, have the foul weeds of pauperism and socialism sprung up into a loathsome existence, tainting the atmosphere with their noisome exhalations. The reason is obvious. Charity is essentially a Christian, a superhuman virtue; it can flourish and ripen its superhuman fruit, only in a Christian soil, and beneath the genial rays of a Christian sun. Transplanted into strange soil, or deprived of its essentially requisite nourishment—which it can find only within the precincts of the Catholic Church—it soon fades away, withers, and dies; whilst in its place springs up a stunted, scraggy looking shrub, human in its origin, human in its fruits, by men called philanthropy or benevolence. Sad is the fate of the people doomed to feed upon the hard sour berries which, at the best of times, and under the most favorable circumstances, is all that philanthropy can show in the way of fruit.

But worst of all for the poor is it, when, as in most Protestant countries, Government steps in; and, superseding the charitable action of the Church, under-

takes to provide for the wants of the sufferers upon the principles of Political Economy. But a harsh and unfeeling sort of fellow is Political Economy in his kindest moods; but in seasons of distress he is utterly intolerable. For misfortune he has no sympathy; he takes no heed of the groanings of the desolate. The only person for whom he seems to entertain any very cordial regard, is, your clear headed, hard hearted, gripping, demure faced, but not over scrupulous or conscientious man of business; for him, Political Economy has a kind of sneaking respect; but he is death upon the widows and fatherless children. Lord save the poor from the tender mercies of Political Economy—and deliver them from the curse of official charity. Amen.

Some such considerations as these must have led to the determination of our City Fathers to entrust the distribution of the sum of £250, which they have voted for the relief of the poor of Montreal, to some of the Catholic Societies of the city. In the prudence of this determination, we are happy to see that the majority of our Protestant cotemporaries concur; the Gazette alone lifting up its voice against it. In reply to its strictures we would observe that the Catholic Societies alluded to, never sought, directly, or indirectly, the charge laid upon them—that in accepting it, they did so, in compliance with, and at the earnest and reiterated entreaties of, the Corporation; and, we may also add that, in doing so, they conferred a great favor, an inappreciable favor, upon the City of Montreal, for which all classes of society, rich and poor, Protestant as well as Catholic, should feel deeply grateful. We happen to know that, when it was first broached to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul that they should become the distributors of the £250 voted by the Corporation, strong objections were made against accepting it; as by so doing they might be giving umbrage to their Protestant fellow citizens, who had as good a right as had Catholics to the administration of the public funds; and it was not until after these objections had been represented to, and overruled by, the Committee of the Corporation—composed of Protestants as well as Catholics—that the Society consented to make the sacrifice demanded of them, and to accept the charge which their fellow citizens seemed desirous to impose upon them. If by so doing they can, under God, in any degree contribute to the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, they will have their reward from Him Who knows the purity of their motives.

In conclusion, and whilst admitting what no one ever dreamt of contesting—the right of our Protestant fellow citizens to demand a distribution of the public funds voted for the poor, amongst all the different denominations—so that every denomination might attend to its own poor—we would ask of them whether, in the interests of the poor, it is not better that they should waive that right, in order that a sum so small as £250 may be given to the Catholic charitable institutions, which, gratuitously furnishing wood, cooking utensils, &c., will be able to supply a much larger quantity of food, and that of a better quality, than can possibly be the case if the money be split up and divided amongst the sects—a pound or two to the Anglicans—so much to the Methodists, &c. As to the rumored dangers of proselytism, these are purely imaginary. However, we invite our fellow citizens to keep a sharp look out; and we promise them our hearty cooperation in denouncing any attempts—should any such be made—to interfere with the religion of any of the recipients of the Corporation's bounty, under the pretence of relieving their bodily wants. Let it never be said of Montreal that its citizens allowed their poor to starve whilst Catholics and Protestants were disputing as to the distribution of the money voted for their relief.

CRIME AND GODLESS SCHOOLS, OR CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"MURDER.—In its statistics of murder for the past year, the New York Herald says that there were Thirty-Six wives killed by their husbands;—Six husbands killed by their wives;—Twenty-One children killed by their parents;—Three parents killed by their children;—and Five brothers killed by brothers."

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF NEW YORK BEFORE THE "COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY," MONTREAL.—"He did not know how it was in Canada, but in his own country, one of the most melancholy things offered for the consideration of Christians, was, the number of youths in the rural districts tolerably well disposed, growing up without any definite religious training, asking—'what is truth?' and not taught it. He agreed heartily with all that had been said about the danger of giving secular instruction, without giving with it moral and religious culture. Nor would he be content with mere vague religious teachings—he would have definite instruction afforded."—Montreal Herald.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE REV. DR. LILLIE ON THE 22d INST., AT ONE OF THE PROTESTANT "ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS."—"Education without religion did not deserve the name; it did but educate men for eternal ruin." The same speaker "expressed a desire that such churches as were strong enough, should establish schools of their own, in which secular and religious instruction should go together, the latter largely preponderating, by which means the priests of the Church of Rome would be imitated, and their success obtained."—Ib.

Here the Protestant Bishop of New York furnishes us with the "Cause," whilst the "Effect" is narrated in the New York Herald. Nor is it difficult to perceive the close connexion between—"the danger of giving secular instruction, without giving with it moral and religious culture"—and the murders, of—wives by husbands, husbands by wives, children by parents, parents by children, and brothers by brothers—of which the N. Y. Herald furnishes us with the hideous catalogue; the Common Schools of America are the nurseries and hot beds of these crimes.

Nor is the school system of Upper Canada one, which better in this respect—as is evidenced by the rapid increase of heinous offences amongst the population of that section of the Province, where, unfortunately, the Yankee system of education is in full force.—We copy from the Argus of Saturday last:—

"The Calendar for the present term of the Assizes at Toronto, is a remarkably heavy one. Crime in that section of the country appears to be advancing with fearful rapidity, and there needs a firm administration of justice to check its march."

The fact then, the moral disease, is admitted on all hands; but whilst we look for its remedy in an improved moral and religious training of the youth of Upper Canada—not in a mere vague, but in a definite, religious teaching—our cotemporary relies upon a firmer administration of justice; whilst a third party—the Coroner's Jury of Toronto lately summoned in the case of a young man named Reid, killed in a drunken election squabble—puts its trust in a more stringent enforcement of the commercial regulations against the sale and importation of murderous weapons.

In delivering its verdict in the case mentioned above, the said Jury very properly animadverted upon the beastly and unmanly practice, which, it is to be feared, we are borrowing from the Yankees—of carrying bowie-knives and other murderous weapons, concealed about the person; and to which the Jury seemed inclined to attribute the "demoralisation of our youths." The recommendation of the Jury has, no doubt, its merits; but we fear that, even if attended to and enforced, it will scarce reach the root of the evil. We are sceptical enough to believe that the "demoralisation of our youths" and the consequent fearful rapidity with which, according to the Argus, crime is advancing in Upper Canada, proceed more from the importation of Yankee principles, than of Yankee cutlery; and that it is against the dissemination of the former that our efforts must be directed, if we wish to see a moral reform effected. It is from the hearts of men—and not merely from the ironmongers' stores—that proceed murders, assassinations, "Know-Nothingism," and kindred crimes; nor will it avail to lay an embargo on Yankee bowie-knives, and Yankee revolvers, unless we can cleanse the hearts of our youths from the foul leaven of Yankee principles with which they are infected. What we chiefly need, is a sound moral and religious training for our youths, such as the Common Schools of Upper Canada, which are avowedly based and conducted upon Yankee principles, can never afford. In the rapid advance of crime in Upper Canada—in the murders and outrages so frequent in that section of the Province, if Protestant testimony may be relied upon—we see but the inevitable results of an essentially vicious educational system; which, ignoring God, and failing to give any definite religious instruction, leaves—in the words of the provisional bishop of New York—"numbers of youths, otherwise well disposed, growing up without any definite religious training, asking—'What is truth?'—and not taught it." Such are, according to a Protestant minister, the fruits of State-Schoolism, or Godless Education, in the United States;—how then can we expect that the same tree shall bring forth good fruit in Canada?

"Aut facite arborem bonam, et fructum ejus bonum; aut facite arborem malam, et fructum ejus malum;—siquidem ex fructu arbor agnoscitur."—Matt. xii, 33.

A "LIVING VOICE" WANTED.

"The Bible alone, the Religion of Protestants."—As a commentary upon this hacknied phrase, we copy from the Montreal Transcript, the following passage of an address, delivered by the Rev. Archdeacon Lower, of the Anglican establishment, at an annual meeting of the "Church Society," and in the presence of Dr. Fulford—the Anglican bishop—and of a large body of Protestant clergy of the same denomination. Speaking of the efforts of the Society to circulate copies of King James' Scriptures—the Rev. speaker remarked that:—

"He was no particular enthusiast for the wide circulation of the Scriptures, apart from the living voice of God's Ministers."

We perfectly agree with the speaker. The wide circulation of a dead book, "apart from the living voice of God's ministers," is as little approved of by Romanists, as by the Anglican "Church Society" of Montreal; and we are glad to have the testimony of the latter to the wise discipline of the Catholic Church in discouraging such circulation. Yet we remember, when Dr. Brownson, in one of his lectures delivered in this City, ventured to contrast a dead book, with the voice of a "living" Church, what an outcry was raised against him for impiety, and contempt of Scripture. Can it then be that that is flat blasphemy in a Popish lecturer, which is commendable in a Protestant Arch-deacon? If the Protestants of Montreal allow the language of the Rev. Mr. Lower to go forth to the world unrebuked—without one word of angry comment, without any disclaimer on their part—we shall be inclined to imagine that such is the case.

Besides, the assertion of the little value of the Scriptures, "apart from the living voice of God's ministers," is a formal renunciation of the one Protestant principle—that "the Bible alone"—or apart from any such living voice—"is the religion of Protestants." The simple enunciation of the necessity for the "living voice of God's ministers," contains the formal condemnation of the religious movement of the XVI century; and, if realised, if acted upon, must inevitably lead to full blown Popery.—As God has given all things necessary for our salvation, it implies that God has given us a ministry to whose "living voice" we are bound to listen—and which therefore must be infallible, or it would be most unjust on the part of God to require us

to listen to it at all. A ministry, however, or Church, which is not conscious of its infallibility, cannot be infallible, and therefore is not the ministry, or Church, appointed by God as the teacher, to whose living voice all are bound to listen. Now, of all ministries, or Churches, the Church in communion with the See of Rome, alone claims infallibility: it alone therefore can, by any possibility, be infallible, or, consequently, be the Ministry to whose living voice God calls upon us to hearken. Thus, once admit the necessity for the living voice of a teacher, to supplement the teachings of the Scriptures, and you admit that there is such a teacher, and therefore a teacher divinely commissioned, and therefore an infallible living teacher, or Church.

The man, we say, who admits this, is on the high road to Rome; and must either retrace his steps, or make the fatal plunge into the slough of Popery. If Archdeacon Lower is a consistent man, he is surely in a "parlous" state; for where will he find his living voice?—in the House of Commons—or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council?

We copy from the Catholic Mirror:—

**FALSHOODS OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.**—The latest scheme of injuring churches is to heap upon them abuse and slander. A man in Jersey City was deprived of a pew. The Know-Nothing papers published it as a riot—that two parties contended in the church, giving much disedification to civilized people. This was a lie, manufactured out of the whole cloth. When the pastor contradicted the tale, the creators then tell their readers it was understood there would be a riot!

It seems that the Montreal Witness is a close imitator of the tactics of the Yankee "Know-Nothings," as our worthy cotemporary reiterates his lying accusation against the Catholics of Griffintown who compose the congregation of St. Anne's church—that on some Sunday—not indicated—an attempt was made by some persons not named "to remove by force" an anonymous priest, either from the pulpit or the altar—and that in consequence of the said attempt a serious fight occurred, in which one or more persons were seriously injured. To this statement we gave a flat denial. We said that, as no attempt ever was made in St. Anne's Church to "remove by force" any priest either from pulpit or altar, so no fight ever occurred in consequence of an attempt which never was made, and so also no persons were ever injured in a fight which never occurred. That there may be fights in Griffintown every day of the week, is not unlikely; that if any such fights occur one or more persons may be injured, is highly probable. This we allow; but we do positively deny that any fight ever occurred inside or outside of St. Anne's church, or in any part of Montreal or its suburbs, arising out of an attempt to "remove by force" a priest from the pulpit or Altar in St. Anne's Church.

He who makes an allegation, reflecting injuriously upon the characters of others, is bound, when called upon to do so—either to give his authority and thus make good his charge, or to retract, and confess his error. This at least is the moral code which obtains amongst gentlemen; though how it may be with the frequenters of the conventicle we know not—never having had—we thank God for it—any dealings with the conventicle or its frequenters. However, we would remind the Montreal Witness that, if any attempt, was ever made "to remove by force" the priest from the pulpit or altar of St. Anne's Church, some body must have witnessed it; and that our cotemporary if he did not witness it himself, must have received his information from some one who did.—Now, as he has taken it upon himself to act upon that information, and to publish to the world a statement reflecting very injuriously upon the Catholics of Griffintown, the editor of the Montreal Witness is bound—either to give up the name of his informant, or else to be held responsible for the lie, and to be treated as a "notorious liar." It will not serve his purpose to show that on a certain day there was a fight; he must prove by competent testimony—by eye witnesses of the fact, for they alone are competent—that "an attempt was made to remove by force" the priest from altar or pulpit of St. Anne's Church, and that the fight was in consequence of such an attempt having been made.

**PROTESTANT RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.**—The Montreal Gazette of Tuesday, explains why the details of the news by the last mail, which only arrived in town late on Saturday night, did not appear in its Monday's issue:—

"We did not give the details of the news before to-day, because we understood that an old standing agreement among the city press obliged us not to set up type on Sunday."

**STATE-SCHOOLISM.**—The Toronto Colonist furnishes us with some statistics on the cost and progress of the State-School system in Upper Canada; from which we learn—that whilst the average attendance of children at school in Toronto, during the year 1849, was 1,346, with an assessment of £474—the average attendance for 1854, amounted to 1,379, with an assessment however of nearly £6,000.—Thus showing an increase of only Thirty-Three in the number of children attending school, accompanied with an increase of taxation of about £5,000.—"With these facts before us," adds the Colonist, "we do not feel ourselves justified in coming to any other conclusion than this—that there is something monstrously wrong somewhere, requiring rigid and impartial investigation."

**NEW AGENT.**—Mr. Patrick Gafney of Erinsville, Sheffield, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Erinsville and surrounding districts. We trust our friends will aid him in circulating the TRUE WITNESS in the above locality.

**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.**—We have been requested to remind the subscribers to the fund for the purchase of the new organ, that their Third instalment will be due on the 1st of February; and that portions of the first and second instalment still remain unpaid. It is expected that all arrears will be at once paid up, as the terms of the contract are now completed.

The new Catholic church at Sherbrooke was consecrated on the 15th inst., by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by a numerous body of clergy.

**PRINTERS' SOIREE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUMS.**—We call attention to this Festival, which will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 30th instant, in the magnificent Concert Hall of the Bonsecours Market. We have undoubted authority for saying that the preparations for this Festival will not be surpassed in this city. Addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen connected with the Press. Songs will be sung by Mr. A. McEwan, Mr. Cherrier, and others; and the Messrs. Johns' Glee Club will also sing several Glees, Songs, &c. Mr. Warren has kindly given the use of his splendid organ, the beautiful tones of which were so much admired on a recent occasion. Also the services of a splendid Quadrille Band are secured. Refreshments of the best and most substantial kind—consisting of meats, fowls, cakes, confectionery, &c., &c.—will be served by Mr. Alexander, in his usual excellent style. There will not, it seems from the above, be any lack of amusement during the evening. We would, therefore, advise all who intend going, to procure their tickets immediately, so that the arrangements of the committee may be the more complete.

We would remind our readers that Mr. Hunt lectures this evening before the St. Patrick's Society, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Subject—"Geology of Canada."

On our seventh page will be found an advertisement of a new Catholic journal to be published at St. Louis, under the direction of that able and accomplished writer, Mr. Huntington—already favorably known as the author of several exceedingly clever works of fiction—and whose skilful management of the editorial department of the Metropolitan contributed so largely to the success of that excellent periodical. Mr. Huntington has the best wishes of every sincere Catholic. May he long be spared to devote his brilliant talents to the cause of religion and morality, to the honor and glory of God, and the good of His Church.

**GOOD ADVICE.**—A New York correspondent of the Montreal Herald, after mentioning the fact—that the cruel persecution now especially directed against Catholics emigrating from Europe to the United States, has compelled a large number of the Irish and German population to return to their native counties, and that if the persecution continues, many more will undoubtedly follow their example—throws out the following hint, which is worth attending to:—

"Let Canada have an eye to her interests. It would be wise for Parliament to devote a sum of money for the appointment of local Emigrant Agents to reside on the Continent, who would direct the tide of emigration towards a country where no sectarian or exclusive legislation prevails, and where they—the emigrants—whom a sectarian and exclusive legislation is driving from the United States, would aid in developing its resources, and increasing its riches."—Montreal Herald, 24th inst.

**ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF QUEBEC.**—At the Annual General Meeting of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected as officers and members of the Council for the year 1855:—

- Thomas J. Murphy, President.
  - William McKay, 1st Vice-President.
  - Michael Mernagh, 2nd Vice-President.
  - William T. Burke, Recording Secretary.
  - Charles T. Colfer, Corresponding Secretary.
  - John Lane, jr., Treasurer.
  - John Brophy, Assistant Recording Secretary.
  - John C. Nolan, Asst. Corres. Secretary.
- Council.—Messrs. J. O'Leary, J. Foley, W. Power, J. Lilly, T. McGreevy, J. Nolan, M. Connolly, C. Peters, L. Stafford, and P. O'Regan.

The Quebec district has been visited by a violent fall of snow, in consequence of which some portions of the Quebec and Richmond rail-road have been entirely blocked up for several days.

The failure of the Evangelical mission in Ireland can no longer be concealed; with many groans, the fact is at last announced to the Protestant world.—At a "very large and influential meeting" lately held in Dublin, where the Rev. Alexander Dallas attended, in order to try and revive the energy of the "Soupers," and "to urge with all his zeal, the cause of the Irish Church Missions"—(so at least we read in an Irish Protestant paper)—the rev. gentleman complained bitterly, "that they"—the Missions aforesaid—"were obliged to contract still more the sphere of their operations;" and therefore he urged upon the people of England the necessity of coming forward liberally with their subscriptions "for evangelising the priest-ridden people of Ireland."—The people of England it seems, know better what to do with their money; and seem inclined to devote any they have to spare, not to the sleek canting hypocrites of the evangelical mission—but to the relief of their brave fellow countrymen in the Crimea.

**AN ADDRESS TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC ON THE INTOLERANT SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.** By the Right Rev. M. J. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Louisville.

This pamphlet is the Introduction, merely, to a larger work by the same writer, which is shortly to be published, under the title of "Miscellanea;" and which, from a glance at the "Table of Contents," we imagine will comprise a sketch of the fortunes of the Church, and her influence upon modern civilisation, from the first, to the present century. The "Miscellanea" will appear in about a month, and will doubtless be hailed as a valuable addition to the Catholic literature of this Continent.

The object of the writer in his "Introductory Address," is to warn his fellow-countrymen of all denominations against the dangers to which the liberties of their common country are exposed, from the fierce spirit of intolerance now evoked against the Catholics of the United States—and to reply to some of the heads of accusation most commonly urged against Papists—as being foes to liberty, subjects of a foreign prince—anti-American, and anti-Republican. These charges the writer discusses separately, and completely disposes of—showing that, from the first settlement of the country, the Catholics of the United States, have ever occupied a foremost place amongst the defenders of its liberty and independence—in the Council chamber, and on the battle field.

We have not space for many extracts; but we cannot forbear from one—showing the manner in which the Bishop exposes one Protestant lie, which has long passed current as gospel truth, and which, in spite of its complete refutation, will still continue to circulate, as if its soundness had never been impeached.

When endeavoring to palliate the excesses of the Protestant party in the United States against Catholics, the Protestant party invariably tries to make it appear that it is not against the religion, but the political principles of Papists, that the movement is directed. For this purpose they quote a passage from a letter from Lafayette, to a Protestant American gentleman, in which the former is represented as saying that:—

"If ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Romish priests."

"Ah"—they say—"here is the opinion of a liberal Catholic; here is a warning to the Protestants of America, from a Romanist, against countenancing Romanism." To this passage from Lafayette's letter, the Protestants of America always appeal in vindication of their right to burn convents, pillage Catholic churches, and tar and feather "Romish priests." But what will our readers say when they learn that, not only Lafayette never expressed the sentiments attributed to him in the above extract, but that, in the very letter referred to, he formally repudiated them, as absurd? Here is the extract from the letter in question, to which, with their usual honesty, and gentlemanly feeling, the defenders of the right of Protestantism to persecute Catholics, have, by giving one passage divorced from its context, succeeded in imparting a signification very opposite to that which the writer intended it to convey.

Writing from Paris, to a Protestant friend in New York, shortly after his visit to America in 1829, Lafayette said:—

"I cannot but admire your noble sentiments of devotion and attachment to your country and its institutions. But I must be permitted to assure you, that the fears which in your patriotic zeal you seem to entertain—that, if ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Romish Priests—are certainly without any shadow of foundation whatever. An intimate acquaintance of more than half a century with the prominent and influential priests and members of that Church, both in England and America, warrants me in assuring you that you need entertain no apprehension of danger to your republican institutions from that quarter."

Though in itself of trifling importance, and though we attach but little value to the opinions of M. Lafayette on Catholicity, the above is interesting, as a fair specimen of the good faith with which Protestants ordinarily garble and misquote to serve their dirty ends. Indeed we know but few Protestant writers or historians, the fidelity of whose quotations from the writings of Catholics can be relied upon; for, if they do not misquote, they almost invariably omit some important part of the context, so as to pervert the meaning of the Catholic author quoted. It is thus that Bellarmine, Liguori, and others, are made to enunciate the most outrageous blasphemies, revolting alike to religion and common sense.

We look forward with pleasure to the appearance of Bishop Spalding's complete work, to which this chapter on the "Intolerant Spirit of the Times" is but the introduction. Judging from the specimen before us, the forthcoming "Miscellanea" must meet with a flattering reception from the reading public of America, as a work, above all others, suited to the exigencies of the "Times" in which our lot is cast.

**"THE ROMAN LAW."** An Introductory Lecture delivered by F. W. Torrance, Esq., Law Lecturer, McGill College.

"Roman Jurisprudence," says the talented author, "is still engaged in its august mission of harmonising the nations of the earth;" he might have added that it is to the influence of the Roman Church on the modern world, that Roman Jurisprudence is still the Jurisprudence of Europe. The subject treated of by the lecturer is most interesting and important—not to the professional lawyer alone—but to the statesman, the historian, and the philosopher; and Mr. Torrance seems well qualified to do it justice. His lecture is evidently the result of much patient study and research; and bears ample proof that its author has read, and has meditated upon what he has read.

The "difference" between Catholic and Protestant nations in their respective care of the sick and wounded, is well pointed out by the London Times. It says:—

"Will it be believed that the authorities in the Crimea will neither take proper care of the sick and wounded themselves, nor allow others to do it for them? The chaplains, who at first gladly distributed the comforts procured by the fund at our disposal, have been peremptorily forbidden to do so any more; and it appears to be thought more in accordance with military discipline that an English soldier should perish from hunger or cold, than that he should be clothed and fed by a private hand. As to the state of things at Scutari, that does seem to mend. Lord William Paulet has entered on his task with a humanity and spirit rather new in the annals of the expedition, and seems actually desirous to save the lives of the thousands thrown on his hands. Yet, for the honor of our country, for the honor of the Church of England, the credit of which is compromised in the neglect of a Christian duty,—for the honor of Christianity itself in the presence of the Turks, we do beg and pray that the British hospital at Scutari, and still more that of Balaklava, may be rescued from the miserable, disorderly state, in which they have hitherto been.—Every Englishman should blush to read the contrast between our hospital and that of the French, which is rather the difference between a barbarous, and a civilized, people—between infidels and Christians, than between two neighboring nations who have been a thousand years intimately acquainted with one another.—We say it is the duty of Government to see that all our hospitals, at the camp, at Balaklava, and at the Bosphorus, shall be quite up to the British standard—more we cannot expect. This, indeed, would be a far more significant and impressive way of acknowledging the co-operation and virtues of our allies than any mere vote of thanks, or any other formal compliment. Let us reform our hospitals to the French standard, and do it confessedly as following their example, and we shall show in deeds our high estimation of our allies. Next to the aid that brave men render one another in the field, there is nothing that can bind soldiers together so much as working together in those pious works that remain to be done when the battle is over. We trust that Government will not allow even the prosecution of the war itself to interfere with assistance to its victims. That is not the custom even of savages, and we shall not deserve success if we seek it exclusively by the neglect of all ordinary obligations."

\* The Times might well have added—"between Protestants and Catholics."

A respected correspondent in a flourishing town in Canada West gives us the particulars of a conversion of a house of worship in that place into a low tavern or grogshop. Such a transformation is greatly to be lamented.—Canada Temperance Advocate.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- St. Laurent, J. Saxton, 3s 6d; Barwick, J. P. Foley, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, P. Scallan, 6s 3d; J. Doyle, 6s 3d; Carleton, E. J. Demphy, 12s 6d; Huntly, J. O'Shannahan, 12s 6d; Summerstown, A. McDonald, 12s 6d; St. Johns, C. E., Sergeant M'Ginness, 10s; F. Kent, 15s; Pickering, D. O'Brien, 12s 6d; Amherstburg, P. Madden, 12s 6d; T. Maguire, 12s 6d; Emily, A. Beaton, 15s; St. Joseph, Beauce, Rev. Mr. Martineau, £1; St. Andrews, J. M'Faul, 12s 6d; Martintown, J. McDonald, 6s 3d; Sherrington, T. Halpin, 10s; Laval, Rev. Mr. Paradis, 15s; L'Orignal D. Cremin, 7s 6d; St. Catherine's, C.W., W. F. Meighan, 10s; Hammond, U.S., P. M'Grady, 15s; E. Hawkebury, J. Ward, 12s 6d; S. Mountain, H. Barry, 12s 6d; Dalhousie Mills, D. McDonald, 12s 6d; Beanharnois, J. Cassidy, 15s; Cobourg, M. M'Keon, 10s; N. Plantagenet, Rev. T. O'Boyle, 15s; Carouet, Rev. J. Paquet, 12s 6d; St. Rose, Rev. Mr. Brunet, £1 5s; Sherbrooke, D. McDonald, 6s 3d; Dixon's Corners, C. Driscoll, 6s 3d; Sherrington, H. Blake, 6s 3d; Bromly, B. Reynolds, 12s 6d; Richmondhill, M. Teesly, 15s; Toronto, J. Mulloy, £1; Dundee, A. M'Rae, 12s 6d.

- Per J. Doyle, Ottawa City—Aylmer, Rev. J. Hughes 12s 6d; D. Mooney, 12s 6d; W. Dermody, 12s 6d, M. O'Keefe, 12s 6d; P. Cassidy, 12s 6d; Fort William, L. Mackay, 12s 6d; T. Harrington, 12s 6d; Brantford, Rev. Mr. Ryan, 12s 6d; Pembroke, C. M'Auly, 12s 6d; Portage du Fort, J. Julian, 12s 6d; M. Kennedy, 12s 6d; Hall, W. Patison, 12s 6d; Egansville, Rev. J. Strain, 12s 6d; J. M'Kiernan, 12s 6d; J. Perigo, 12s 6d; T. Gorman, 12s 6d; J. Gallner, 12s 6d; P. Peirce, 12s 6d; G. Topolaise, 12s 6d; Bromly, H. M'Mahon, 12s 6d; W. O'Toole, 12s 6d; T. O'Shaghnessy, 12s 6d; J. Rice, 12s 6d.

- Per P. H. M'Cawley, Travelling Agent, Kingston—W. Brophy, 5s; J. Moore, 12s 6d; J. Harrington, 12s 6d; Camden East, W. Cassidy, 6s 3d; N. Tyrrell, 12s 6d; Maryville, P. Kilmurray, 6s 3d; Newbury, F. M'Donnell, 6s 3d; Belleville, M. Nulty, £2 3s 9d.

- Per P. M'Intyre, Tiguish, P. E. Island—Self, £1 5s; Rt. Rev. B. D. McDonald, 12s 6d; J. Kilbride, 12s 6d; F. Buote, 12s 6d; M. Blanchard, 12s 6d; J. Dorin, 12s 6d; T. O'Brien, 12s 6d.

- Per A. Lamond, York, C.W.—Self, 6s 3d; J. Lamond, 6s 3d; J. Goslin, 6s 3d; Sinclairville, T. Murray, 6s 3d.

- Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews, C.W.—J. D. M'Gillis, 12s 6d; D. M'Donnell (Ban) 12s 6d; H. R. M'Gillis, 12s 6d; J. Walsh, 6s 3d; Martintown, A. M'Donnell, 12s 6d.

- Per J. Looby, Rawdon—Self, 12s 6d; Pointe Claire, Rev. L. L. Pominville, 6s 3d.

Per A. M'Arde, Lyndhurst—Self, 10s; D. O'Connor, 10s.

Per J. O'Sullivan, Prescott—F. Ford, 10s.  
Per O. Quigly, Lochiel—Rev. J. R. Mead, 10s; J. M'Millan, 10s.

Birth.

On the 23rd inst., the wife of S. B. Schmidt, Esq., M.D., of a son.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against the late JAMES McCaffrey, in his lifetime of Montreal, Shoemaker, are hereby notified to send in the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for liquidation. And all persons indebted to the said late JAMES McCAFFREY, are hereby notified to pay the same, without delay, to the undersigned.

THOMAS BURNS,  
Testamentary Executor,  
81 St. George Street, St. Law. Suburb,  
Montreal, January 22d, 1855.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

In France, the loan of twenty millions sterling for the expenses of the war, has been voted by the Chambers with alacrity.

What would become of the War, if anything happened to Louis Napoleon?—is a question we hear often asked. The Lord only knows. But we may be quite sure that France, whether Legitimist or Republican, would speedily withdraw from it; and that England would be left to bear the brunt alone. We can judge, from the doings at Sebastopol, how well fitted she would be for such a task. Even at present, the war is said not to be popular in France. There is very little more ardor about it than about a campaign in Algeria, but a very great and singular anxiety on the part of the people to keep out of it. To such an extent is this the case, that a correspondent, who knows the country well, informs us £200 is a common price to give for a substitute in the conscription. Before the war, £30 was considered an extravagant bounty. France is at present for Peace. She has had enough of glory; and the only revenge she cherishes is the score she owes for Waterloo and St. Helena. The contempt she is acquiring for the power of England during the present war will hardly abate that grudge.—*Nation*.

**ARREST OF A FRENCH LADY.**—On Sunday last Madame Cl. de T., a lady of rank and fortune, was arrested at her chateau of Brunoy (Seine and Oise) on a charge of conspiracy against the person and government of the Emperor. The police had received intelligence that letters from French refugees in Brussels were frequently sent to the house addressed to a person who turns out to have been a female servant. The house was surrounded by some fifty or sixty sergents-de-ville, and this servant was at first asked for. The master of the house, who seems to have had no suspicion of the object of the domiciliary visit, at once produced the servant, and her answers to questions led to the immediate arrest of her mistress. I am told that a voluminous correspondence with refugees at Brussels, containing full details of the conspiracy, was seized at the chateau. Madame Cl. de T. has been brought to Paris, and is now in prison *au secret le plus rigoureux*.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

## GERMAN POWERS.

Certainly, when the war broke out, there was every chance that it would have extended and ramified on every side. It may do so yet, but the chances are considerably reduced during the last few months. If Austria had sided with the Czar, Germany would have been speedily in a blaze, and her Italian provinces would have instantly struck for liberty. The young Emperor found himself placed in a delicate position, owing gratitude on one hand to the Czar for the retention of his throne during the Hungarian revolution, and feeling on the other that his own permanent interests, and the true dignity of Austria, were identical with the policy of the Western States. He and his Ministers have weighed and balanced every possible movement in this emergency. They have proceeded cautiously in their conferences with the representatives of England and France, and have at length deliberately cut the Czar. The latest accounts from Vienna state that a protocol has just been signed by the Austrian Minister and the French and English Ambassadors at the Court, which is regarded as a supplementary compact to the treaty of alliance of the 2nd of December, and which, in point of fact, is equivalent on the part of Austria to a declaration of war against Russia. The Russian minister, Prince Gortschakoff, who was present at the conference, has asked for a delay of a fortnight to receive instructions, at the end of which time his master, the Czar, must either knuckle down or encounter a new opponent who can bring half a million of bayonets into the field.—*European Times*.

**THE PROPOSED GERMAN LEGION.**—The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes:—"The intention of the British government to raise a foreign legion has produced a great sensation among the public. Not a doubt can exist that the authorities of this country, and, indeed of the greater part of the German governments, will strain every nerve to hinder their subjects of all classes from enrolment. It is even said that orders have already been issued to this effect, and that in case individuals known or supposed to be employed on the recruiting service should take up their residence in any given place, they are to be ejected, unless entitled by law to domicile in such places. The exportation of horses is prohibited throughout all the German states.

Although the King of Prussia has not thought fit, for several reasons, to accept the proposal of joining the Triple Alliance of the 2nd of December, the Cabinet of Berlin already shows signs of impatience and annoyance under the isolation into which it is cast, and it has even made some efforts to regain the confidence of the Western Powers. On the 19th of December a despatch was forwarded to the Prussian Ministers in Paris and London, in which M. de Manteuffel attempts to show that, although Prussia declines to be a party to the Austrian treaty, she desires to associate herself in the common work of the re-establishment of peace on just and permanent bases; she maintains that the diplomatic concert between herself and the other Powers still exists; and even announces that she is prepared to enter into engagements with the Western Powers analogous to those already contracted by Austria.

## SWITZERLAND.

A private despatch from Berne, 27th says, that the British Chargé d'Affaires, addressed an official demand to the Federal Council for permission to enlist Swiss. The Council is said to have replied by a formal refusal, stating that Switzerland would remain absolutely neutral in this war.

## SPAIN.

The Government is said to look very coldly on the English proposals to enlist soldiers for the war.

## ITALY.

We learn from our continental correspondence that the refugees who aim at directing from their own retreats the politics of Italy have seized the occasion presented by the Russian war to urge all Italians to immediate insurrection. The hour is said to be propitious, the opportunity inviting, the prospect hopeful, and the result secure. With regard to the objects of the revolution we are left in no manner of doubt, for, though anything like a programme of the future is carefully avoided and all decisions are ostensibly reserved for the manifestations of "national will," it is plain that republicanism, pure and simple, is contemplated as the species of constitution under which the whole of Italy, without distinction of people or province, must be unhesitatingly placed.—There is to be no compromise or alliance with any organised Government, no acceptance of aid from existing Powers; no toleration of "tyrannical"—i.e., monarchical institutions; and no acquiescence in any result save that ideal conclusion which the exiles keep before their eyes.—*Times*.

Another correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"It is a fact that the number of Russian agents in Italy is very great, and they are exceedingly active. Within the last few days Count Orloff passed through here under an assumed name on his way to Florence, which of course has given rise to endless speculation as to the object of his journey. Of him or his further movements I know nothing, but there are others whose contradictory acts and language are deserving of note. For instance, at Genoa there is a Count Skariatine, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Rome, and formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Turin in 1848, who has come to Genoa on the plea of his wife's health, where he excites the hopes of the Republican party by speaking of his master being the 'natural friend of rising nationalities,' while he assures his ancient friends among the retrogrades in this country that 'the Emperor will never play the game of either Kossuth or Mazzini.'

"In Lombardy the same double-facedness is the distinguishing characteristic of Muscovite intrigue.—There Russian propagandism has been carried to the officers of the Slavonic regiments, and the agents talk loudly of the old alliance of Austria and Russia, but *sotto voce* to those whom it suits of the contempt with which their Emperor regards Francis Joseph.—In Tuscany it is the same. There the Baroness Mayendorf (a relative of the late Russian Minister at Vienna), and Count Orsini, of Alexandria, are the recognized agents of Russia; and at Naples Count Kakoschine, the Russian Minister, who has been long resident in Italy, spares no exertions for the diffusion of similar two-edged principles. Between these two great bodies of agitators—the exiled demagogues and the agents of Russia—the Italian people have naturally been much excited lately."

**A CASE FOR THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."**—The *Times* correspondent says that in "a few days the Sardinian frigate Degennés will sail from Genoa for America with 34 persons belonging to the Italian emigration, who have been arrested in consequence of their general bad reputation and not having any visible means of livelihood, and who are suspected of having been sent into Piedmont with the view of exciting disturbances. All of these persons had entered Piedmont since 1850, and many of them had already been turned out of the country once before."

A correspondent from Turin writes:—"A letter from a personage in high station at Rome announces important intelligence calculated to astonish the world, and which will be made known in a few days. People here are lost in conjectures about it. I have heard it rumored that a great number of the Greek schismatic bishops are about to return to the Latin Church. Of course, I only send you the report as it has been communicated to me. Much is also said of the new dogmatic definition. The reverend fathers of the Society of Jesus, amongst others Father Passaglia, have, I am assured, greatly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The latter has delivered a discourse which lasted nearly two hours, to remove the objections of some German bishops. The fathers are now on very good terms with the King of Naples. The journals have added many exaggerations to the recital of the so-called persecutions inflicted on this celebrated society; and in this respect they have given circulation to a number of documents, all of which are apocryphal."

Various Turin papers have also for some days mentioned rumors afloat in that city, as to the measures which the Holy See may be disposed to take in defence of the Church's rights in Piedmont. The *Armonia*, which we have just received, speaks still more explicitly on the subject—"Among other current rumors," says this journal, "we must mention that of a monition from Rome, to precede an interdict. We know that as ecclesiastical censures are never directed except against the contumacious, they are always preceded by paternal warnings and charitable exhortations intended to bring back the wandering, who, if they still persevere in their perverse course, must feel the weapons of the Church. We do not consider this report as destitute of foundation, and we would call attention to the fact, that when the law upon civil marriage was under discussion, a letter from the Pope addressed to our King was spoken of, a letter which had really been written, and which was afterwards published to the great benefit of Piedmont and of all Christendom."

## RUSSIA.

The exertions of the Czar to repair and strengthen the shattered forces of Prince Menschikoff have been indefatigable. If any faith can be placed in

the intelligence which reaches us by way of Germany, large bodies of Russian infantry hitherto constituting the army of Bessarabia, have been pushed down from Odessa to the Crimea.

Having strengthened the band of his general with these large reinforcements, it is said that the Czar has sketched a plan of operations which he commends the Prince to put into immediate execution. The plan is this:—Menschikoff is again to attempt to force the British lines, whilst Admiral Nachimoff, with the newly re-armed line-of-battle ships, is at the same time to quit the port, sail to the northward, and bombard Eupatoria, in which he will be supported on the land side by the troops of Prince Gortschakoff, who has lately received considerable reinforcements, and whose orders are to make himself master of the place at any cost. When this movement has been successfully effected, the whole of the Russian forces will move to the south, concentrate themselves under Fort Constantine, and attack the Allies. To neutralize this bold and formidable plan, by forestalling it, is now the great problem to be solved.

By an order of the day, December 18, his Majesty the Emperor, desirous of manifesting his gratitude for the exemplary bravery, the zeal, and the signal services of all the land and sea troops forming the garrison of Sebastopol, since the 25th of Sept. last, has designed to order that each month of service in the "cadres" of the said garrison shall be counted as one year of service, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging. His Majesty the Emperor has designed to extend this favor similarly to all the officials in the civil service that forms part of the garrison.

**THE CZAR'S LATEST MANIFESTO.**—St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—His Imperial Majesty, penetrated with the duties imposed upon all Christians, declares, "We will reject no offers of conditions of peace compatible with the dignity of the Empire and the happiness of our subjects. On the other hand, a duty so holy commands us to be ready for all such sacrifices as the immense attack may require. If necessity forces us, we will face our enemies, declaring, that while we hold the steel in our hand, we bear the cross in our heart!"

## THE CRIMEA.

Under date of St. Petersburg, Jan. 2, we learn that a despatch had been received there from Prince Menschikoff, announcing that nothing remarkable had taken place at Sebastopol between the 20th and 26th December, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st. In one of these sorties 11 officers and 33 soldiers were made prisoners, and a considerable number killed. In consequence of the bad weather, the siege operations were progressing slowly.

A despatch from Admiral Hamelin to the Minister of War, dated the Crimea, Dec. 22, says, that besides 4,700 troops which had arrived between the 13th and 18th of that month, 2,170 had also arrived at Kamiesch on the 20th. Reinforcements had likewise reached Constantinople. Every night the Russians attempted sorties, but were always vigorously repulsed.

**PRESENT STATE OF THE BRITISH FORCE.**—The effective British force may now be about 18,000 men, exclusive of 1,200 who have by this time arrived in the *Royal Albert*, and 300 artillerymen sent out to supply the places of those killed or disabled in the trenches. But, though every addition is most acceptable, it must be boldly stated that the reinforcements are by no means in proportion to the demands of this great war; and, as may be seen from the comparison of numbers, really do little more than make up the deficiency caused by illness and fatigue. It is enough that the British army should be kept up to an effective strength of 20,000 men, though even that is not done. At least 35,000 are required to hold with anything like security the position we occupy; and in justice to our devoted troops, they ought not to be exposed to such terrible fatigues as they now undergo.

(From the Nation.)

Again Europe is all on the alert for news from Sebastopol. The English and French journals confidently announce that the assault was to have been attempted about Christmas Day. We have news to the 26th of December, however, and the city was still intact; and, sheltered amid countless batteries, mined, and barricaded on every side, was likely long to remain so.

The whole prosecution of the siege appears to have devolved upon the French. Of the English, hardly 17,000 emaciated men remained a month ago, to do the duties of 60,000. Reinforcements were swallowed up as fast as they arrived; and the medical officers of the expedition calculated that before March two-thirds of the force under their care would have died of want and disease alone—by which time Peto's navies will just have begun to lay down the Balaklava railroad, and no end of wooden huts and warm clothing will have arrived.

But, fatal as want and disease are to an army, there are yet worse plagues; and mutiny and panic rage in the English tents. Deserted by their generals, led by malingering and home-sick officers, utter despair seems to have seized upon the wreck of that fine host. The French are obliged to attend their sick, to carry their provisions, to make the very road they are carried upon. The unhappy Turks, dying in myriads, of plague and starvation, are not in a more pitiable plight.

In all this it is hard to see much prospect of a successful storming. The wonder is how they are able to hold their ground against the frequent sorties from Sebastopol, or to face the powerful army by which they are flanked.

Whether the French can accomplish so terrible a feat single-handed, it is hard to say. But it is again certain that the Russians have not lost one moment in making the most formidable preparations. During

the inaction which followed Inkermann, the Allies were astonished to discover that they had thrown up countless batteries, all splendidly finished and manned, we dare say, by the fresh Artillerymen of the Baltic. The last news we have is of vast additional reinforcements, which must have reached the Crimea ere this. The whole Empire, from Moscow to Perekop, resounds with the tread of divisions marching from province to province towards the seat of war; and on New Year's Day, Prince Menschikoff is supposed to have had 90,000 bayonets with 12,000 horse and 300 field pieces at his disposal. How the Allies can ever hope to hold the defensive against such a force, we cannot conceive; to try so fearful an operation as storming such a stronghold in the face of it, looks like the course of men driven desperate and doomed to perdition.

## AUSTRALIA.

A Cambridge man writing to the *Cambridge Independent* from Melbourne says:—"Twisden Hodger, who was M.P. for Rye two or three Parliaments, is keeping a public house here; a nephew of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, was walking the streets last week, without a shoe to his foot, or a shilling in his pocket; and I can enumerate many instances of the kind. Gentlemen having left the University come to Melbourne to make a fortune, and in a few weeks are found on a heap of stones, studying stone-cracking."

## FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ROYAL REGT.

"Dec. 3.—My last letter left the camp at daylight this morning; it was then raining, it increased, then cleared up at 12; but the floodgates of heaven soon broke loose, and such rain as pours down is only known in the tropical monsoons. It streams down the hills in rivers; and then you see the evening guards, pickets, and working parties marching off to the trenches for the night, soaked to the skin before starting. How can these men live? The death reports will be sent to me in the morning, and probably tomorrow p.m. many of them will be for ever out of sight in this world. It is of daily occurrence,—10 died last night, 20 the night before, and so on it goes. But this is only in my brigade—I don't see the returns of other corps. All the trifling detachments sent out here are but as a drop in the ocean; 30 of my last draught (they have been here but 12 days) are under ground, besides many old soldiers. I cannot see clearly how any of the great army can stand out the winter; the stoutest men are giving way. How can it be otherwise, living, or trying to live, almost naked, in mud, and worked to death in spongy rags hanging in tatters about them, and covered with Russian vermin? They cannot help it; but so it is, and there is no use in any deception. England is almost in perfect ignorance of the privations of her army, now before an enemy the most vigilant, active, and determined that she ever encountered. They are fighting by their own fireside, and, as I told you from the beginning, will never yield an inch of ground that they can hold with their guns. I believe that their casualties are enormous, and their privations in divouac frightful, but they are slaves in ignorance, and kept up to their work by terror. Careless of life, they rush headlong into death, and if we lose one man for six of theirs their chiefs are satisfied. All this privation and death is looked upon by my men with gravity and quiet bearing. I never hear a murmur among them. I said to-day *en passant* to a few of my lads who were making great endeavors to roast their little ration of raw coffee on the top of a mess-tin in the rain, 'Hard times, my boys! cheer up; this dark cloud will pass away.' 'God help us, Sir! we must hold on; the officers, sure, arn't much better off.' I never changed my humble opinion regarding this siege and operation from the first day, as I told you often, and I repeat it. We want 50,000 men landed to the north to come down and act against that side of this town of innumerable batteries. We want 100 guns, half of them mortars of the right size, to throw shot and shell into the city, to put it in a blaze; and we want 100 more doctors to heal the sick and wounded. Then, depending on Providence for better weather to get our guns into position, we might go ahead; as it is, the north side being free to the enemy, with their multitude of commanding batteries, if we made even a successful assault and got into the town, I don't think that we could keep it, while their murderous fire would pour in upon us from the opposite side of the harbor."

"Our shot and shell have been for a long time so limited that we cannot afford to keep down the works that are being built up daily before our guns, and the roads, almost knee-deep are impassable for wheels or the poor half-starved, famished horses that are lying down to die at night in the mud by scores. It is a great effort to get up supplies for the army from Balaklava with the few mules left. I do assure you that I sent my servants all that way to-day in the rain to get some forage and any bits of wood that they could pick up from the late wrecks to cook our rations, for the fuel now is limited here to what roots the men can grub up, since the brushwood has been all cut away. The sick cannot be conveyed to Balaklava; they are so very crowded in hospital tents. Such is war and a winter campaign in the Crimea! It is a very simple matter for people at home giving their opinion about such things after dinner, over their wine and walnuts; but they little know anything of the true reality of our unheard of difficulties before Sebastopol. We have now been 49 days in the trenches, and can scarcely keep our own. We are receiving and repelling constant attacks by night. The duty is so hard and harassing that the same men who come up from the trenches at daybreak in the morning, shivering and wet, have to return frequently to the same post in the evening. This often occurs. There are 150 men of one regiment in my brigade sick to-day in camp, besides the absent sick."

## UNITED STATES.

The first act of the Massachusetts Legislature has been to disband the companies of foreign origin in the Militia. Several of these have refused to obey the command. The *Boston Atlas* says:—

"The Shields-Artillery, of this city, have protested against the order of the Governor. The Jackson Musketeers of Lowell, acting under legal advice, will not disband or surrender their arms."  
"But that portion of the Governor's message in which he advised the exclusion of persons "of foreign ex-

fraction" from the militia of the State, has excited the worst feeling. Almost every uniformed Company in the State has one or more worthy members affected by the remarks of the Governor. Col. J. Durrell Greene, of the 4th Regiment of Light Infantry, one of the first regiments of the State, has resigned his command. Col. Boyd, a deservedly popular officer, has already resigned, and we hear of other resignations which may probably follow.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION SCHEME.—We have information from a quarter whence the truth may be expected to proceed, that it is in contemplation to establish emigration societies on a very extended scale, in the large cities and towns in this commonwealth, among the foreign population, for the purpose of mutually aiding each other to emigrate to Canada or the great West, as the parties may themselves decide. In this manner it is contemplated to reduce the number of Roman Catholic residents at least one-half, within a brief space of time; and the design, of course, will first move the most useful among that portion of our population. We have no direct information of any public steps having been taken to consummate the scheme; but the principles on which it is to be carried out are being discussed, and the project will probably be perfected.—Boston Traveller.

CRIMINALS FROM EUROPE.—The N. Y. Tribune says: "It was recently announced in the columns of the Tribune, among other intelligence from Europe, that the Sardinian frigate Degennes was about to sail from Genoa for this port, bringing thirty-four political refugees, from whose presence the Piedmontese Government thought proper to be freed. We have since then received information from a private source which we know to be worthy of the highest confidence, to the effect that the thirty-four persons in question are not mere political offenders, but are convicted criminals of the most dangerous description, taken from the prisons of that country. We are confident that this notice will receive from the Major of the City the attention it deserves, and we trust the Government at Washington will also interpose its authority to prevent the landing of any known foreign criminals upon our soil.

THE FAT LADY.—AN EXCITING SCENE.—Yesterday, a writ was placed in the hands of the sheriff to arrest the "Fat Woman," Miss Rosina Richardson, on complaint of the Swiss warbler, for slander; a remark, said to have been carelessly made last summer, being considered of vast importance since the lady's engagement at the Columbia Museum. It was placed in the hands of Geo. K. Wise, Deputy. Mr. Wise went up to the Columbia Museum to execute his writ, and was there met by her counsel, De Witt C. Morris Esq, who, in reply to what arrangement was to be made, replied, "Execute your writ." Mr. Wise took a survey all around the "prodigy" of creation, and finally very gallantly told the lady his errand. She very deliberately replied, "Very well; I am ready to go; take me." Here was a fix. George acknowledged himself cornered; said he would postpone the arrest till 2 1/2 o'clock. Even a Sheriff could not arrest and carry such a pile. At 2 1/2 o'clock, Sheriff Allen himself, with a posse of some twenty-five men, and a big furniture wagon, marched solemnly up to the place of conflict, and was there met with the same serenity and answered by the lady, "Take me." It must be known that Sheriff Allen would not himself brag of more than 150 pounds, and when met by this calm intonation, "take me," looked a good deal horrified. He surveyed the eight hundred pounds of female humanity from every point of observation; and finally, coming to the conclusion that he had not machinery and power enough to make the arrest, and remove the victim, postponed the arrest till to-day at 3 o'clock, when he is bound to bring force enough to carry her and her fat sister [of equal weight] along with her, if necessary. We anticipate an amusing scene at the Columbia Museum to-day.—Philadelphia N. Am. Thursday.

Nineteen steamboats have been built in Cincinnati during the past year.

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING,

That no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city.

New York, January 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. THEY WILL CURE. TRY THEM.

MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis street. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, 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.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR CATHOLIC SERVANTS.

The Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has now Opened a Register Office, at his Establishment, 42 Great St. James Street, where families, wanting servants, will be supplied on the shortest notice; and servants, in want of situations may also be supplied, with despatch.

No Servant need apply whose character will not admit of the strictest investigation.

T. J. SWEENEY, 42 Gr. St. James Street, Montreal.

N.B.—T. J. Sweeney keeps constantly on hand a general supply of Books and Stationery, the Monthly Magazines and Periodicals, together with a general supply of School Books, &c., &c., &c. The True Witness and other Catholic papers for sale at the Subscribers.

T. J. S. will publish a series of the Very Rev. Dr. CAHILL'S LETTERS AND LECTURES,

the first of which will be issued on Wednesday next, the 10th instant, which may be had Wholesale and Retail at the Subscribers. Price 2s. per dozen; or 3d. a single copy. Montreal, January 8, 1852.

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



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a Course of POPULAR LECTURES, the first of which will be delivered by

T. S. HUNT, Esq., Chemist of the Provincial Geological Survey, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James Street, On Friday Evening, the 26th instant, Subject—"THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA."

TICKETS, 1s 3d each; may be had at Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore's, McGill Street; Mr. John Phelan, Dalhousie Square; from the Committee of the Society, and at the door the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Montreal, January 19.



CHARITABLE SOIREE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION

WILL TAKE PLACE ON Tuesday Evening, the 6th of February next,

AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable Purposes.

A SPLENDID QUADRILLE BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE Refreshments of superior quality will be provided by Mr. E. CLOUSER, Confectioner.

CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

TICKETS of Admission—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies', 3s 9d, (refreshments included); to be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Sadlier & Co., O'Meara's Restaurant, Franklin House, Clouser's Confectionary, from Members of Committee, and at the doors on the evening of Soiree. Montreal, January 19, 1855.

THE NEW CATHOLIC PAPER OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, TO BE CALLED "THE LEADER,"

A Literary, Political and Family Newspaper; EDITED BY J. V. HUNTINGTON;

WILL be devoted to News, to Literature, and to the temperate discussion of every question that concerns us as free Citizens of this great Republic.

"THE LEADER" will be handsomely got up, and folded sixteen pages to the sheet, a form equally convenient to read and to bind. The price is THREE DOLLARS, (delivered by the carriers); to Mail subscribers, TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per annum, payable invariably in advance. To clubs: Five copies for \$10; Eleven for \$20; Seventeen for \$30; Twenty-three for \$40; Thirty for \$50. Single numbers to the trade, at the rate of \$3 33 per hundred, always in advance.

The first number will be issued on Wednesday, the 7th of February. Orders, and the subscriptions of those who wish the work from the commencement, should be forwarded immediately.

Advertisements (limited to four pages) will be neatly and effectively displayed. Publishers will find "THE LEADER" a desirable advertising medium. Address "THE LEADER," St. Louis, Mo.



EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Money.

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal.

Dec., 1854.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

(Only FIVE SHILLINGS a year, in advance.)

No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to his Subscribers, has the pleasure to inform them, that through their patronage, he has been enabled to increase his LIBRARY to

ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY VOLUMES,

to which he will continue to add the best Works as they come out, so as to please his Subscribers and merit public support. Montreal, December 6, 1854.

NOW PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE READY,

"THE MUNICIPAL LAW OF UPPER CANADA,"

COMPRISING all the Municipal Acts Incorporated; with Notes and References to the principal Cases decided under them, and the latest English Cases; the Territorial Divisions Acts, and the Rules of Court regulating the practice for the Trial of Municipal Elections, with like Notes and References, and a copious Index.

BY JAMES HALLINAN, ESQ.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

The Price to Subscribers will be £1 5s.

Subscribers can send their names to Mr. H. ROWSELL, Bookseller, Toronto.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

DEVOTIONAL.

- Annima Devota, 1 10/1
Challoner's Meditations, 2 vols., complete, 7 6
Do " 1 vols., abridged, 3 9
Christian Directory, by the Rev. Robert Parsons, 6 3
Christian Perfection, by Rodriguez, 3 vols., 12 6
Do " 1 vol., abridged, 3 9
Confessions of St. Augustin, 2 6
Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 2 6
Devout Christian, by Rev. G. Hay, 2 vols., 6 3
Sincere Christian, by do 1 vol., 7 6
Devout Communicant, 1 10/1
Devout Life, by St. Francis of Sales, 1 10/1
Duty of a Christian towards God. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier; half bound, 1s 10/1; full bound, 2 6
Elevation of the Soul to God, 2 6
Flowers of Heaven, by Orsini, 3 1/1
Glories of Mary, 1 3
Do do large edition, 3 9
Golden Treatise on Mental Prayer, 1 10/1
Following of Christ, (new Translation) with Prayers and Reflections, at prices from 1s 10/1 to 10 0
Imitation of the Blessed Virgin, 2 6
Instruction of Youth in Christian Piety, by Gobinet, 3 9
Lenten Monitor, 2 6
Holy Week (a book containing all the services for that week), 2 6
Memorial of a Christian Life, 3 1/1
Month of Mary, 2 6
Moral Entertainments, by Manning, 5 0
Man's only affair, 1 3
Piety Exemplified, 3 9
Rules of a Christian Life, 2 vols., 7 6
Rules of the Rosary and Scapular, 1 3
Sinner's Guide, by the Rev. F. Lewis of Granada, 3 9
Sinner's Conversation reduced to Principles, Temporal and Eternal, 1 6
Liguori's Way of Salvation, 1 10/1
Do Visits to Blessed Sacrament, 1 10/1
Do Love of Christ, 1 10/1
Do Spirit of, 1 10/1
Do Preparation for Death, 2 6
Manual of the Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Christian instructed, by Father Quadrupanie; with selections from the works of St. Francis de Sales, 1 3
Glories of Jesus, 1 10/1
Glories of St. Joseph, 1 10/1
Glories of the Holy Angels, 1 10/1
The Golden Book of the Confraternities, 1 10/1
Oratory of the Faithful Soul, 1 10/1
Practical Piety, by St. Francis of Sales, 2 6

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &c.

- Cochin on the Mass, 3 9
Catechism of the Council of Trent, 5 0
Catechism of the History of Ireland, 1 3
Do of the Christian Religion, by Keenan, 3 9
Do of Perseverance, by Abbe Gaume, 1 10/1
Poor Man's Catechism, 1 10/1
Catholic Pulpit, &c., 11 3
Archdean's Sermons, 2 vols., (second series), 15 0
Gahan's Sermons, 11 3
McCarthy's do, 11 3
Gallagher's do, 2 6
Gill's do, 2 6
Collot's Doctrinal Catechism. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12 mo., 420 pages, half bound, 1s 10/1; muslin, 2 6
Dr. Dixon on the Sacred Scriptures, 2 vols., Dublin Edition, 21 3
Appleton's Sermons, 11 3
Do Familiar Explanation of the Gospels, 11 3
Liguori's Sermons, 11 3
Newman's Lectures on Anglicanism, 3 9
Do Discourses to Mixed Congregations, 2 3
Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion, 2 vols., 12 6
Wiseman's Lectures on the Church, 5 0
Do do on Holy Week, 5 0
Do do on the Real Presence, 5 0
Do Four Sermons on Devotion to the Holy Massillon's Sermons, 11 3
Hay on Miracles, 2 vols. in one, 3 9
Butler's Feasts and Fasts of the Catholic Church, 3 9
Liguori on the Commandments and Sacraments, 1 10/1
Catechism of Perseverance, 1 10/1
Hornhold's Real Principles of Catholics, 5 0
Hornhold on the Commandments and Sacraments, 6 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

- The Green Book, 2 6
The Songs of the "Nation,"—2 parts bound in one, 1 3
Moore's Poetical Works, 12 6
Lover's Songs and Ballads, 2 6
Life of Emmett, 1 3
Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Emmett's speeches, 7 6
Life of Edmund Burke, by Peter Burke, 3 9
Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar, 2 vols., 10 0
Personal Sketches of his Own Times, by Barrington, 6 3
Outlines of History, by Grace, 1 10/1
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols., 15 0
Michaud's History of the Crusades, 3 vols., 18 9
Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, by Barry Omeara, 2 vols., 10 0
Napoleon and His Army, 6 0

PRAYER BOOKS,

Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, The Golden Manual, 1s 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 10/1 to 25 0
The Path to Paradise, 1s to 25 0
The Pocket Manual, 7/1d to 1 10/1

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 25s 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. SADDLER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal. For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 24, St. John Street, Quebec; also, by JOHN McDONALD, Alexandria, C.W.

RE-OPENED!!!

CHEAPSIDE;

OR THE

LONDON CLOTHING STORE

M-Gill 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; Whinnies, Petershams, Cassimeres, Doussins, and Tweeds; Trouserings 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.

October, 1854. P. RONAYNE.

TO CATHOLIC TEACHERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY;

COMBINED with Geography and Chronology, for younger classes. By John G. Shea, author of the History and Discovery of the Mississippi, 12mo., illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps; price only 2s 6d; or 2s per dozen.

The author of this work (Mr. Shea) has made History his particular study. He has produced a History which Catholics can safely place in the hands of their children without fear of meeting the usual lies against Catholics and their Religion, which form part of most of the School Histories published.

We have spared no expense in the getting up of the work, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best as well as the cheapest elementary History for Catholic Schools published.

—ALSO,—

Just Published, The Practical Letter Writer, with various forms, &c., 1s. 9d.

THE FRANKLIN GLOBES, 10 inch, at prices from

£6 5s per pair to £9 10s, according to the mounting.

D. & J. SADDLER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

Montreal, Nov. 30.

WANTED,

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

Apply at this Office.

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 or Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1857. M. P. RYAN.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY,

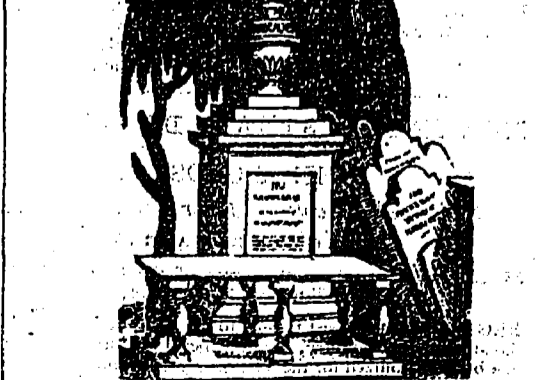
ADVOCATES,

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.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

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

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.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

BREWSTER & MULLIGLAND, Agents, Montreal.

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:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125.

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION!

20 Hds. of VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR 250 loaves Refined SUGAR 20 barrels, Crushed do. BLACK TEAS. 15 chests of Superior Souchong 10 boxes of very fine Flavored do 10 do of fine Congou 10 do of Superior Congou GREEN TEAS. 70 boxes of Superior Hyson 15 do of very fine Gunpowder 10 do of Extra fine Young Hyson 70 do of Superior Twankay COFFEE. 10 bags (best quality) of Java 15 bags of very fine Rio RAISINS, CURRANTS, RICE, BARLEY, Family FLOUR, CHEESE, BUTTER, CANDLES, WINES, and all other articles required, at the lowest price.

JOHN PHELAN, Dalhousie Square.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN MC CLOSKEY,

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 wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Stenim, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen, Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c.; Dyeing and Watering Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

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.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

- History of the Church, by Reeve, 5-0
History of the Church, by Pastonji, 3-9
History of the Bible, by Reeve, 2-6
History of Ireland, by Abbe Mac-Geoghegan, 10-0
The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington, 5-0
Life of Henry VIII., by Audin, (London Edition), 10-0
Life of Calvin, by do., 10-0
Eives of the Saints, by Alban Butler, 12 vols., 25-0
Do. (Cheap edition) 4 vols., muslin, 22-6
Lives of the Fathers of the Desert, by Bishop Challoner, 3-9
Life of Christ and His Apostles. Translated from the French of Father De Ligny, by Mrs. J. Sadler; 8vo., with 13 plates, 20-0
Life of Dr. Doyle, late Bishop of Kildare & Leighlin, 2-6
Life of the Blessed Virgin. Translated from the French, 2-6
Life of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkille, Life of St. Francis Xavier, 2-6
Life of St. Ignatius, 2-6
Life of St. Vincent of Paul, 1-10
Life and Institute of the Jesuits, by Ravignan, 1-10
Life of St. Alphonsus Ligouri, 1-10
History of the Reformation, by Cobbett, 2 vols. in one Ancient History, by Fredet, 4-4
Modern History, by do., 4-4
Compendium of Ancient and Modern History, by Kerry, 3-9
Hist. of the Variations of the Protestant Sects, 2 vols. 7-6
History of the Anglo Saxon Church, by Lingard, 12-6
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, 2-6
M'Gee's History of the Irish Settlers in America, 7-6
Primacy of the Apostolic See, by Archbishop Kenrick
Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers—a sequel to his History of the Reformation, 1-10
Lingard's History of England, 8 vols., 60-0
St. Ligouri on the Council of Trent, 7-6
Do. on History of Heresies, 2 vols., 15-0
History of the Irish Hierarchy, with 13 plates, 16-0
Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count de Montalembert, 5-0
Life of Bishop Flaget, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, 5-0
Life of Bishop Quarter, 1-10
History of the Attempts to Establish the Reformation in Ireland, by M'Gee, 3-9
O'Connell and his Friends, by M'Gee, 2-6

CATHOLIC TALES, TRAVELS, &c.

- Alton Park, or Conversations for Young Ladies, 3-9
Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge, by Carlton, Alice Kildan, the Blind Man's Daughter, by Mrs. Sadler, 1-3
Father Rowland, a North American Story, 1-10
Father Oswald, 2-6
Festival of the Rosary, and other Stories, by Agnes Stewart, 1-3
Rome and the Abbey; a sequel to Geraldine, 3-9
Genevieve; a Tale of Antiquity, 1-10
Indian Cottage, 1-10
Lorenzo, or the Empire of Religion, 1-3
Oriental Pearl, by Mrs. Dorsey, 1-3
Orphan of Moscow. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Sadler, 2-6
The Castle of Roussillon. Translated from the French by Mrs. Sadler, 2-6
Benjamin, or the Pupil of the Christian Brothers, by same, 1-3
Sick Calls, or the Diary of a Missionary Priest, by Rev. E. Price, 2-6
Willey Burke, or the Irish Orphan in America, by Mrs. Sadler, 1-3
Red Hand of Ulster, or the Fortunes of Hugh O'Neil, Pauline Seward, by Bryant, 5-0
Pere Jean, or the Jesuit Missionary, 2-10
Pious Biography for Young Ladies, 3-9
Prize Book, 3-9
The Two Schools, 2-6
Village Evenings, 2-6
Cottage Conversations, by Mary Monica, Loreto, or the Choice, by Miles, 2-6
The Governess, by do 1-10
Tales on the Sacraments, by the Authoress of Geraldine, 2-6
Rose of Tannenburgh, by Canon Schmidt, 1-10
Blanche: a Tale translated from the French, Valentine M'Clutchy, the Irish Agent, by Carlton, half bound, 2-6
Madeline: a Tale of Auvergne, by Mrs. Kavanagh, 3-9
May, Star of the Sea, 1-10
Father Drummond and his Orphans, 1-10
Sketches of the Early Catholic Missionaries in Kentucky, 3-9
The Spaewife, by the Author of Shandy M'Guire, The Poor Scholar and other Tales, by Carlton, Tubber Derg; or the Red Well and other Tales, by Carlton, 2-6
Tales of the Five Senses, by Gerald Griffen, 2-6
Tales of the Festivals, with 7 plates, 1-10
Blanche Leslie and other Tales, 7 plates, 1-10
New Lights; or Life in Galway, by Mrs. J. Sadler, Shandy M'Guire; or Tricks Upon Travellers, 2-6
Rome and the Abbey, by the author of Geraldine, The Mission of Death, by M. J. Walworth, 2-6
Father Jonathan; or the Scottish Converts, 3-9
Justo Ucondino; or the Prince of Japan, 3-9
Fashion; or Siska Van Rosemael, with 30 illustr., Julia Ormond; or the New Settlement, 1-10
Father Felix: A Tale, 1-10
Jessie Linden; or the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy, 1-10
Little Frank; or the Painter's Progress, 1-10
Oregon Missions, by Father De Smet, 6-3
Geramb's Visit to Rome, 5-0
John O'Brien; or the Orphan of Boston, 2-6

CONTRVERSIAL.

- Religion in Society, with an Introduction, by Archbishop Hughes, 2 vols. in one, 5-0
Ward's Eretta of the Protestant Bible, 2-6
Protestantism and Catholicism compared, by Balmez, 10-0
Milner's End of Controversy, 2-6
A Salve for the Bite of the Black Snake, 1-10
Anglican Ordinances Examined, by Archbishop Kenrick, 6-3
A Protestant Converted by her Bible and Prayer Book Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Challoner, 1-10
Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. in one, 12-6
Exercise of Faith impossible, except in the Catholic Church, 1-10
Fifty Reasons, 1-3
England's Reformation—a Poem by Ward, Four-fold Difficulty of Anglicanism, 1-10
White's Conutation of Church of Englandism, 3-9
Galitzin's Defence of Catholic Principles, 1-10
Do. on the Holy Scriptures, 1-10
Hughes and Breckinridge's Controversy, 6-3
Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Sects, 2 vols., 7-6
Protestant's Trial by the Written Word, The Question of Questions, by Mumford, 3-9
Short History of the Protestant Religion by Bishop Challoner, 1-0
Shortest Way to End Disputes, by Mannings, 2-6
Sheil's Treatise, or the Bible against Protestantism, Sure Way to find out the True Religion, 1-0
Symbolism, 1 vol., 10s.; in 2 vols. (London Edition) 16-0
Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of Religion, by Moore, 3-9
Unity of the Episcopate, 2-6
Pope and Maguire's Discussion, 3-9
The Clifton Tracts, 4 vols., 7-6
Letters on the Spanish Inquisition, by De Maistre, Brownson's Essays and Reviews (a book, without which no Catholic Library is perfect) 6-3

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

- The First Book of Reading Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 72 pages, muslin back and stiff cover, 3rd each, or 2s 3d per dozen.
Second Book of Reading Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. New and enlarged edition, having Spelling, Accentuation, and Definitions at the head of each chapter, 180 pages, half bound, 7d singly, or 5s per dozen.
Third Book of Reading Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. New and enlarged edition, with Spelling, Pronunciation, and Definitions at the head of each chapter, 12mo of 400 pages, half bound, 1s 10d each, or 15s the doz.
The Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is added Prayers at Mass, the Rules of Christian Politeness. Translated from the French of the Venerable J. B. De La Salle, founder of the Christian Schools, by Mrs. J. Sadler, 12mo, 400 pages, half-bound, 1s 10d, or 15s per dozen.
The Readers compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, are decidedly the best series of Readers published in Canada.
Reeve's History of the Old and New Testaments, illustrated with 235 cuts, 12mo of 600 pages, 2s 6d.
Carpenter's Speller, 7d singly; or, 4s 6d dozen.
Murray's Grammar Abridged, with notes, by Putnam, 7d singly; or, 4s 6d dozen.
Walkingham's Arithmetic, 1s singly; or, 7s 6d dozen.
Bridge & Atkinson's Algebra, 1s 6d singly; or 12s dozen. This is the best, as well as the cheapest, book of the kind published.
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 1s 6d singly; or, 12s dozen.
Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 3s 1d singly; or, 27s 6d dozen.
Punnick's Catechism of Geography, Revised and Corrected for the Christian Brothers, 12mo. of 120 pages, price only 7d; or, 5s dozen.
This is the cheapest Primary Geography in use, and it is free from the usual slang found in Geographies concerning Catholics.
Butler's Catechism, authorized by the Council of Quebec, 2d, or 15s per 100.
Butler's Catechism, authorized by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, for use in his diocese, 2s per gross.
Davis's Arithmetical Tables, 1d; or, 7s 6d per gross.
Manson's Primer, 1d; or, 7s 6d per gross.
In addition to the above, we have on hand a good assortment of the School Books in general use in Canada.
D. & J. SADLER & Co.
Montreal, Sept. 5, 1854.

SOMETHING NEW!!

PATTON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

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

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

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

PATTON & Co.

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,) 164 Notre Dame Street, next door to D. & J. Sadler, 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.

ALSO,

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

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

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

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

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles 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 ifs nor ands, horns nor hats about it soothing some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

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

"LANARK, C.W."

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

"DONALD 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. M'ILLAN."

"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 it would be no object,—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable discovery.

"L. J. LLOYD."

"DANVILLE, Oct., 1854."

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

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

"MONTREAL, July 12, 1854."

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

"JOHN BIRKS & Co."

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

Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 129 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

AGENTS:

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

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

Toronto—Lynn & 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. BOVIN,

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

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

Printed and Published by JOHN GILLIES, for GEORGE E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.