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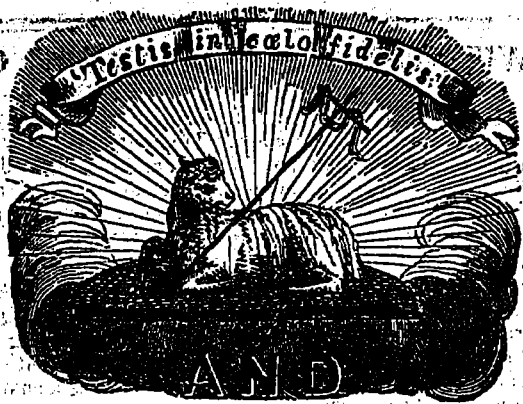
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1854.

NO. 10.

VOL. V.

BIBLE IN CHINA.

A late number of the journal published at Hong-Kong, called the *Overland China Mail* (which I have just received), presents us with a humorous account of an attempt by "the Protestant Evangelists," not to send out a hundred Protestant ministers to that distant land (as they do not wish to leave their warm wives and homes), but to raise the wind at home, by inducing the English gulls to subscribe for and "sent out a million of Bibles for the Chinese!" We, who know well the trick and schemes of the Bible Societies for years, to send over from England so many thousands of "Protestant Bibles and Testaments, for the wild Irish," and know how they were there sold as waste paper to the snuff-shops, or sent back to, and sold at suitable profit, amongst the English—we know how to laugh at the insane speculation of converting nations by means of Bibles; and we should add, *corrupt Bibles*, only. But when the English gulls hear that *their own paper at China* says about this superlative humbug, they may even yet open their eyes to some common sense!

From the above named journal, printed at Hong-kong on the 6th of June last, I give the following curious article on this subject, no doubt, written by a Protestant acquainted with the state of that country:

THE "MILLION OF BIBLES" FOR THE CHINESE.

By the *Douro* we received a file of the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette*, but could see nothing in it of interest to people here, except an advertisement for "subscriptions in behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society's fund for sending a million of bibles to China." We presume "Bibles" to be a misprint, for the original scheme was restricted to New Testaments, and we are not aware that it has been departed from. Months after it was broached a letter appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle*, remonstrating against the circulation of the New to the exclusion of the old Testament, and suggesting that instead of a million of Testaments, five hundred thousand copies of the Whole Word of God should be sent to China. A more cautious correspondent of the *Record* had previously suggested that the million of New Testaments should be limited to half, or a fourth, or even a smaller proportion, "and to send over the rest at intervals, as we acquired a more perfect acquaintance with the different dialects of the Chinese language."

We have not before noticed the subject, because we regard it as a fond dream of well meaning people, very ignorant of the insurmountable impediments to the beneficial circulation of any considerable number of the scriptures in China. The encouragement since given to the scheme by members of the London Missionary Society in China, and, we believe, by the Bishop of Victoria also, does not alter our opinion—and that of many others—that, if persevered in, it will prove almost an utter waste of money and labor, and tend to frustrate better directed efforts of benevolence.

The notion of home people, as expressed by the writer in the *St. James's Chronicle* above referred to, is, "that the rebellion in China having given us access to a country hitherto hermetically sealed, Christians are naturally desirous of introducing the gospel into that benighted land;" or according to the advertisement of the Rev. Dr. James Thomson of Edinburgh, who in September 1852 engaged on behalf of "Chinese Evangelization Society," to deliver a discourse "concerning China, showing that all the interior parts of that vast country, containing about 400 millions of inhabitants, are open for the circulation of the Scriptures and Missionary operations." What may have been the peculiar sources of the reverend gentleman's information, we know not, but we are very sure they were erroneous; and with regard to the rebellion, however delusions on the subject may have been propagated, and from whatever motives upheld, it is a fact that the facilities for the circulation of the Scriptures in China are now more abridged than before the rebellion broke out; and there is too much reason to fear that, should it prove successful, "our access to the country" would be still more "hermetically sealed," than it has been under the Manchu government. Both sides are likely to view the introduction of the Bible by foreigners with increased jealousy—the rebels, because they will only recognise the version bearing the imprimatur of their chief; and the existing government, because the Bible has been made a means of fomenting disaffection. No one who has considered the subject, with the means of forming a dispassionate opinion, can doubt that efforts to supply the Scriptures and Tracts to the Chinese must for an indefinite time continue to be, as they have been, confined to the vicinity of the few places to which foreigners have access by treaty, for they are prohibited from penetrating into the interior, and seldom have confidence that the natives, occasionally employed for the pur-

pose really distribute Christian books in places from which foreigners are excluded. Any one, however, who has witnessed the eagerness with which the Chinese common people crowd round a Missionary loaded with books, will hardly doubt that a million of Testaments might easily be got rid of, even within the present limits of our intercourse; but that they would be read or understood, or not sold for wrapping paper, is another question which Missionaries of every denomination should have asked before so great a scheme was attempted.

The correspondent of the *Record* confounds the spoken with the written language of China, and seems to imagine that the latter, like the former, has "different dialects." But there is one impediment to the proposed circulation of the Bible among the people of China quite as great as if each of its numerous dialects were differently written—namely, that the translation adopted by the promoters of the scheme affects the classical style, which is nearly unintelligible to the common people; although even were a version in the vulgar idiom offered to them, "How shall men believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" Are the people on the waysides of China likely by reading to comprehend that which surpassed the earnest study of the treasurer of Candace Queen of the Ethiopians, who required a Philip to expound the Scriptures, which he read without understanding them? Philips are not less needed than Bibles in China, where, we rejoice to know, there are to be found able and earnest teachers of the Word, but where there are also some who have evidently no call or capacity for such work. Missionary Societies seem too often to send men abroad because they are of no use at home. But, so far at least as China is concerned, the most instructed, acute, and zealous are as imperatively required, as was St. Paul by the Greeks; and it should never be forgotten that the first Missionary to the heathen, chosen by the Great Head of the Church, was a scholar, an orator, and an accomplished gentleman.—*China Mail*, June 14.

CESSATION OF THE TROUBLES IN BADEN.

(From the *Tablet*.)

The Government of Baden has at last recovered its senses, in spite of Prussian interference. The Holy See has laid down the conditions of an armistice which will be, in all probability, the measures of security for the future. The Ministers of the Grand Duke have accepted the conditions of the Pope, and have further promised to execute them in good faith. The faithless Government of Prussia has dragged the poor Badense through the mud, and after all the fierce measures of persecution, the Archbishop finds himself in his previous position.—He has yielded nothing, and therefore nothing is lost, and all the disgrace falls on the Government and on the Court of Prussia, which has been of late indefatigable in its efforts to molest the German Prelates. The conditions laid down as preliminaries for the final settlement of the disputes are as follows:—

1. The Archbishop is to be set at liberty, and to be released from the prosecution which the Government had set on foot against him.
 2. All the Priests who have been imprisoned for their obedience to the Archbishop are also to recover their liberty.
 3. The Clergy nominated to the vacant benefices by the Archbishop are to be left in quiet possession of the same, and the Government is to pay their salaries. And further, the Government claims to the nomination of the Parish Priests are to be examined into in the course of the negotiations; but until those claims can be substantiated according to the canonical law, the patronage of the contested churches is to rest in the hands of the Archbishop.
 4. The management of the Ecclesiastical estates, which the Government seized upon, is to return to the Archbishop, and to rest in him, until the whole question is settled, precisely as it did previous to the commencement of the persecution.
 5. Finally, the Government is to withdraw the ministerial decrees by which the State entered on the control of the Ecclesiastical revenues of the Grand Duchy.
- This is the present state of the Baden contest, but it must be remembered that the preliminaries only are settled. If the Government is in earnest, and will abandon all chicanery and bad faith, we may hope for a favorable issue. Secular governments, however, do not deal with the Church as they do with each other, and we may expect further difficulties before the termination of the dispute. Rome has to bear the brunt of the battle alone, so far as this world goes, but the Government of Baden will have plenty of friends, even in its most dishonorable courses.—The death of the Archbishop may compli-

cate matters very seriously, and his life is uncertain, as it must be with all men severely tried at the age of fourscore years and odd.

The Protestant portion of the Ministry of Baden seems to consider the conditions of the Holy See just, and is disposed to carry them out in all fairness and honesty. But there are Catholics, unfortunately, in that Ministry, and they are the most unruly. It seems as if the evils of the Church came upon her from her own children, men who, by reason of their profession of Christianity, mount up into the high places of the world, to be the scourges of the Church; men who, by the meanness of their principles, and the cowardice of their conduct, bring sacred things into contempt, and frustrate the good works of men better than they. This miserable, time-serving, and abject servility inflict more harm on the Church, and ruin more souls than Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate could do, if they had their own way in every possible direction. The afflictions of the Church have their source in low principles, in the worldly prudence of men who thrust themselves forward as her defenders or her friends, and who bow down before the civil government with more reverence than they do before God himself.

The Archbishop of Freiburg rejected all the counsels of worldly prudence, and ran the risk of losing all his worldly possessions. There were Priests and laymen in abundance to advise gentler courses and a more humble bearing before an arbitrary Ministry.—He took no such counsel, and those who gave it prophesied all possible evils to the Catholics of Baden. For a time, indeed, their predictions were true enough; but now all is changed, and whatever may be the issues of the negotiations the Archbishop is fully prepared. The Holy See has sanctioned all his demands, and has insisted on their provisional fulfilment. The noble Prelate has seen, in one sense, the end of the contest, and he comes out of it with honor. The Priests who did their duty suffered imprisonment, but they are now to be let go, and the Government only retires in disgrace. Surely there is something consoling here, and a lesson for us at home in these kingdoms. Humanly speaking, we are better off than the Priests of Baden. Lord Palmerston dares not order a Priest into gaol for reading a Pastoral, and it requires at least an act of Parliament before the Queen can nominate the Priests who serve our churches.

The Church was never meant to be governed on the principles of worldly wisdom. The kind of prudence in request among politicians is not her prudence. If we are to do any good in these kingdoms, it must be by dealing with the Government as equal to equal; we must accept the position assigned us by the constitution of the country, and treat the Ministers of the day as men watching their opportunity to hurt us. They will talk fairly and smoothly in private, and promise everything; but their performances are always short. So long as men consider place and office as the sole objects of Catholics, so long shall we fail; for we may be quite sure of this, that the worthless Catholic has the best chance of place. It is so in Baden, and there is no reason why it should be otherwise in England.

THE UNFORTUNATE EVENT AT TRILLIC.

As was to be expected, the unhappy event which closed the luckless demonstration of the Enniskillen Orangemen, has excited considerable discussion in the press. But, while bigoted newspapers have made a miserable stock-in-trade of the affair, using it as a means of stimulating the fanaticism and party hatred on which they live and fatten, we are gratified to find that all honorable and impartial journalists in England and Ireland have written soberly and calmly on the matter, and done all they could to lessen the party animosity it was calculated to arouse.

Now, every circumstance that is in any way calculated to throw light on this affair, should be eagerly brought forward that the truth may be made known, and the blame placed upon the real offenders, if offenders there be, no matter to what creed or party, rank or station, they belong. And it is because some information, which we consider vitally important, has been furnished to us by an intelligent friend, that we return to the subject to-day. To what we are about to set forth, therefore, we direct the earnest attention of our readers.

Shortly after the occurrence of the unfortunate affair, our friend happened to be called to the neighborhood by business of his own; and being there, he took the trouble accurately to examine the spot where the engines were upset, and to gather every particular about the matter that he possibly could. The result of his examination was such, that he solemnly declares his firm conviction to be, that neither "Popish plot" nor Orange conspiracy had anything to do with the matter—that it was purely and solely an ac-

cident—though afterwards, for probable reasons, which we shall explain, made to appear otherwise.

Such is the conclusion arrived at by a clear-headed, impartial man of more than ordinary intelligence; and we beg our readers to pay marked attention to the following categorical statement of the grounds on which he has formed his conviction.

First of all, he examined several times, on separate days, the stones which are said to have upset the engine (which they certainly would have done if it had come into collision with them, though the engine does not appear to have actually upset at all) and he could not find on them the slightest mark of their having been touched by the engine—a thing quite incredible if they had been struck by this huge moving mass.

Again, the part of the line where the affair occurred has been always considered most dangerous, especially to a train coming from Derry, for such a train would have to pass a sharp curve before reaching the precipice. And a person practically and officially acquainted with such matters, who was on the spot, gave it to our friend as his fixed opinion, that the accident was caused by the extreme weight of two engines, with a monster train, bursting the "tie-rods" which held the rails together—the tendency to do so being increased by the curve.

In confirmation of this we may add, that the rails were burst asunder.

But then it may be asked, how is the fact of the heavy stones being afterwards found on the line to be explained? We shall give our friend's observations on that point. First of all, he asks us to notice the fact, that all the accounts about the stones came from the parties who would be themselves responsible for the accident; and he asks, might they not possibly have been put there by some of these parties, to hide their own neglect, after the accident had occurred?

Next, it is to be remarked that the persons who have been arrested on suspicion, were stationed to watch the line; and our friend asks, is it not natural that they would never have run the risk of putting the stones there, when everybody knew they were the men stationed at that part of the line? It is said, too, that there was a great deal of whiskey going that day, and that the engine-drivers, stokers, and others, were quite intoxicated. Note, too, that Griffin, the man in the infirmary, is a Catholic; and he is reported to have affirmed, that when the accident took place, there was no obstruction on the line.

Our friend observes that Trillic is about the most Protestant district of a Protestant county, and the least likely part of the line where a "Popish plot" would be put into practice. But, besides all this, it is really the interest of many parties (shall we say of the Railway Company themselves? though loath would we be to charge them with bounding on the cry against the Catholics) to argue against the likelihood of an accident; and to the Orangemen, from the highest to the lowest, there is great political capital in keeping up the notion of a Romanist plot for the extermination of the "loyal men of Enniskillen." In Derry, when Lord Enniskillen and his procession made their most offensive displays with their orange handkerchiefs and orange ribbons, and flags streaming from pillar and cathedral, and guns thundering from the walls, the Catholics though far more numerous, strictly avoided all collision with them. Is that fact worth nothing?

To the observations of our friend, we may add a few points which occur to ourselves as of some importance. The Orange newspapers remark that it is a notable sign of the determination of the conspirators, that they did not put the stones on the line till just before the train came up; for within half an hour previously the up-train to Derry had passed without any accident. Now, does not this very fact, that another train had passed the place within the half-hour, and found no stones there, suggest the unlikelihood of parties placing stones there, when they could certainly have chosen more favorable spots?—Again, the story of the railway people is, that the engine rebounded off the stones, then turned aside, and ran down the declivity. Is there not something unlikely in this, when contrasted with the fact, that as our friend remarks, the "tie-rods" were forced, and the rails burst asunder? The engine ran (and did not tumble) down the embankment undoubtedly, drawing the other after it, a result which the starting of the rails would produce; but we cannot believe it would have done so, if it had dashed against a stone nine hundred weight. What really appears to have happened is this: the rails started, and the engine shot down the embankment, drawing the second engine with it, sticking fast in the clay, and bringing the train to a stand-still—for it appears now that no chain was, as originally asserted, either loosened or broken. But, furthermore, we find it stated by the *Derry Standard*, an organ favorable to Orangemen,

that it was not until everybody had gone away, the railway officials thought of searching for the cause of the calamity; and then, says our contemporary, "they were horrified to discover that three large stones had been placed on the rails!" A discovery which they only thought of making somewhere about two hours, we suppose, after the affair had happened. Very suspicious, indeed. Some stress, too, is laid on the assertion, that the train was only going fifteen miles an hour; but we may add, that competent persons utterly discredit this statement.

What is here set forth we earnestly commend to the attention of the public. A great deal of bad and wicked feeling has been dragged into the discussion of this affair by parties usurping the functions of journalists, who have neither education nor knowledge, neither temper nor capacity, to fit them for the task they assume; and, therefore, to allay the mischief which such persons may do by their ignorance, wickedness, or folly, we hope all our enlightened brethren of the press will join us in calmly seeking the truth. There is much mystery about this unhappy affair; and we must search out the truth in a rational and impartial spirit. If it be found that the affair was indeed an accident, it will take a load off many a breast and wipe off much bad feeling. But if it be found to be the criminal act of some evil-disposed persons, then we confidently assert for the Catholics of Ulster as a body, that (however grieved and pained they should be to find any members of their religion concerned in it) none desire more than they to have the offenders discovered, and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.—Ulsterman.

PROTESTANT WEALTH AND CATHOLIC POVERTY.

The insulting contrast so frequently drawn between Irish poverty and English wealth by those who, ignoring those terrible pages of history which, chronicle centuries of English plunder and persecution, and wrong, attribute Ireland's poverty to her "Popery," and England's glory and success to her Protestantism, is thus admirably answered by Dr. O'Brien in one of his celebrated lectures in Cork:—

"Such reasoning would canonize Pharaoh, and consign the Israelites to perdition—for he was rich, and they were poor. The gods of Assyria and Babylon should then take place of the God of Judea—for His children were slaves to theirs. And for three hundred years and more, Jesus Christ should be denied on that principle, for his followers flew from city to city, pursued, scourged and sacrificed; while the worshippers of Venus and Jupiter sat down in their marble halls, or luxuriated amid the perfumes of their baths of alabaster, intoxicated with the pride and name which robbed and ruled the universe. Great wealth and material sway, as far as history testifies, have been the harbingers of awful calamities and curses for nations as well as individuals. Religious truth has never ministered to the impulses which pursue great material development. It never exhorted men to seek wealth, power, or extensive possessions. On the contrary, it placed human felicity in objects which made a mockery of human philosophy, and which were therefore a scandal to the Jew and folly to the Gentile. The poor in spirit, not the aspiring; the meek, not the forward; the person who suffered persecution, not those who could repel it; the clean of heart, not those whom wealth sensualizes; the hungering and thirsting after justice, not the ambitious pursuers of gain—were to be the happy of the new covenant. To use this world as though we used it not, and to look for the lasting tabernacles where mercy rewards faith and long suffering, where the injunctions and promises of Him who preached the depth of the wisdom and knowledge of God.

"It is a sad spectacle to behold men in their sober senses, believing themselves to be Christians, and appealing to wealth as an indication of the truth of God—and some of them read the Bible. The end of Christian truth is the salvation of men's souls; wealth is frequently their ruin, or at least their most imminent danger. How the worldly wise will smile at this conclusion! To be sure, the Jews did so too, and so did the Gentiles; for the wisdom of flesh is death, even when it is in the nineteenth century. Must we deduce from all this that true Christianity requires national poverty, and is opposed to what is commonly called national progress? By no means, Christianity has its own national progress—the progress led and directed by God—stimulated by sanctity, not by avarice—rewarded by grace, not by gluttony—crowned by glory, not by guilt. Such a progress may be slow, but will be secure—it will be weak, but happy—it will be moderate, but permanent.—Injustice, irreligion, and unscrupulousness—that is, robbery, neglect, and want of principle—can seize time and opportunity which are lost to the cowards of conscience—but the reign of the former is brief, and their end is destruction. Nations and individuals are assimilated. I would then depend upon God's way. A country may become rapidly wealthy and powerful; eat well, wear fine cloth, and spread its dominion; and yet the sum of its felicity may not at all equal that of another nation of moderate means and less expansion: It may be wanting in the happiness of the mind—the consolation of great virtue—the communion of God with his creature—the source and true enjoyments which spring a source within the veil, and which impart a foretaste of its bliss. This is the wisdom revealed to the little ones, which gold cannot purchase, but which transcends all the pleasures of sense, and is appreciable as any chattel, stock, or merchandize—and is worth them all. A nation without it may be happy in semblance; but it will be defective in a multiplicity of essential goods. National resources without it are mere phantoms, mocking and harassing, and compelling men to boast that they may hide the misery which consumes them.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIMATE—ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.—Soon after the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, his Grace the Primate will proceed to Rome to assist at the deliberations on the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. It is expected that, among other favors, his Grace will obtain the blessing of the Holy Father on his efforts to complete the metropolitan cathedral now in progress of erection at Armagh. The friends and subscribers of this undertaking will be glad to learn that, since the resumption of the works on Easter Monday last, such rapid progress has been made to encourage the hopes that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the building—it being, as the Primate observed in his last Lenten Pastoral, the largest church ever erected in Ireland, with the exception of the old Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin—its completion will be accomplished in the course of three or four years.—Tablet.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—A meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of SS. Michael and John, Dublin, was held in the Presbytery of the Church, Lower Exchange-street, on Sunday, at one o'clock. The clergy, and nearly all the leading parishioners, were present. The Rev. Nicholas Roche, P.P., was in the chair, and H. J. Battersby, Esq., acted as secretary. The esteemed pastor explained briefly, but earnestly, the objects of the meeting. The secretary drew up and submitted a series of practical resolutions, which, being moved, and seconded, were unanimously adopted. They were expressive of the delight of the parishioners on having this occasion to exhibit their feeling in favor of the Catholic University of Ireland, and of their resolve to take an active part in the simultaneous collection on Sunday next, as appointed by their bishops. They also resolved on making the most effective arrangements at the three churches of their parish, and of calling on all the parishioners to contribute so far as their means can allow. The collectors were named, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock. There was but one feeling, and that was in unison with the voice of the great Pontiff Pious IX., and the bishops and clergy of Ireland.

Amongst the passengers on board the Dublin and Liverpool steamer, which left Kingstown on the 21st inst., were the Rev. Mr. Cassin, lately curate of St. Paul's Arran Quay, and five nuns of the Presentation Convent, Middleton, county Cork. Their names are Miss Cronin, Skibbereen; Miss Louisa Daly, Cork; Miss Cumberland, Kilkenny; Miss Keane, Middleton; and Miss Duggan, Bantry. These ladies had been staying for some days previous to their departure at the Presentation Convent, George's Hill, awaiting arrangements for their passage from Liverpool to California, whether they were proceeding to establish a house of their order; and to diffuse amongst the people of that distant but improving country those blessings of a moral, religious, literary, and industrious education of which their institution has been so productive at home. Deputed by the most Rev. Dr. Allement, Catholic Archbishop of Upper California, the Very Rev. Dr. Gallaher, visited Ireland some time ago, authorized by his Grace to take out with him to his diocese some clergymen, and as many of the religious of the Presentation and Mercy Orders as he could procure.—The Very Rev. Mr. Gallaher is to be joined at Liverpool by eight nuns of the Order of Mercy from Kinsale, who, with their zealous and accomplished superiors, Mrs. Bridgman, have been for some days at Derby, at a house and branch of their Order. This heroic and meritorious little colony left Liverpool on the 23rd inst., for New York, on their way to San Francisco, the place of their destination.—Cork Examiner.

SPREAD OF MONASTIC ORDERS.—After an absence of 200 years the "Black Friars of St. Dominic" have revisited the scene of their former labors. Such is the triumphant boast of a writer in the *Traveller's Chronicle*, who, reminds the public that the "fell spirit of persecution that animated the Reformers under Henry VIII. and his daughter Elizabeth has not utterly extinguished the illustrious order of Friar Preachers, in their eagerness to despoil them of their property."

NEW LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—DUBLIN, MONDAY.—A meeting was held in the Theatre of the Mechanic's Institution, when Mr. John O'Connell moved a series of Resolutions for the formation of an Association, to be called 'The Liberal Association,' for the purpose of attending to the parliamentary, municipal, and poor-law franchises. Alderman Reynolds seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

THE CONFERENCE.—There has just been an important Conference of the friends of Tenant Right from all parts of Ireland—eminently a Conference, characterized by a total absence of declamation or display—to consider the conduct of those who had been entrusted with the Land Bills during the past session, and to decide upon the future policy of the League.—We may reasonably congratulate the Irish tenantry upon the result. 1. The Conference emphatically censures Sergeant Shee for having omitted to introduce a Tenant Right Bill, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Conference of '52 and '53. 2. They declare a bill of this nature still indispensable, notwithstanding the changed condition of the country in the interval. 3. Such a bill is to be forthwith prepared, and submitted to a Conference in January next; and then entrusted to some competent members of the Independent Party. 4. In the meantime, public opinion is to be elicited by a series of county and district meetings—the first county meeting to take place in Kilkenny. This is a tolerably complete programme; and, we believe the Conference may safely calculate upon the spontaneous co-operation of the people so indispensable to its success.—Nation.

J. SADLER, ESQ., M.P.—A rumor has just reached us that the member for this borough is about to accept office a second time under the Earl of Aberdeen, and that, consequently, a vacancy will occur in the representation of Sligo. Should this be the case, the Conservatives will have a good chance of returning their candidate, as they have a clear working majority.—Sligo Journal.

A MILITARY "REVOLUTION?"—A local paper (the *Chronicle*) says,—"Limerick has at length been totally ungarriomed. For the first time since the siege, the city of the violated treaty is left in the keeping of a handful of raw recruits. The 57th depot has gone off to Birr, and the 40th depot has been removed up to the new barracks to replace the 'die hards.' The Castle Barracks, in which the 40th was stationed, has, since their removal, been closed, and there are at present a sergeant, a corporal, and two or three privates keeping possession of it."

The *Waterford Mail* says it is informed that the county Tipperary Militia will be enrolled on the 17th of October, and that the order to that effect has come down. The same journal adds that if, on the enrolment, 400 men appear, the regiment will be embodied and go into barracks.

The *Cork Constitution* states that it is understood that a communication to Rear-Admiral Sir W. F. Carroll, Commanding-in-Chief at Queenstown, has been made by the Admiralty, stating that sixteen ships of the Baltic fleet, being a portion of the allied squadron, will rendezvous at Queenstown.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.—The *Kilkenny papers* announce the death from a sudden stroke of apoplexy of the Marquis of Ormonde at Loftus Hall, on the promontory of Hook, county of Wexford.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of Viscount Lismore, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has appointed Charles Bianconi, Esq., of Longfield-house, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Tipperary. The *Tipperary Vindicator* remarks;—"We rejoice at the appointment of so excellent a man as Mr. Bianconi, who will reflect credit on the magisterial bench by an upright and inflexible discharge of the duties of the important office."

ORANGISM IN ULSTER.—Far from being discouraged by the result of their proceedings at Trillick and Newtownmavady, the Ulster Orangemen are meditating another demonstration which will cast all their recent achievements into the shade. It is announced that the grand officers of the four counties of Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Tyrone, will meet in Belfast on Wednesday next, (Oct. 4th) to address Lord Enniskillen on the recent deliverance of himself and so many of his Protestant brethren from one of the most wicked and diabolical conspiracies ever contrived, and to render heartfelt thanks to God for the signal frustration of the design of their enemies. How a display of this kind is likely to terminate during the present excitement of both parties in Belfast, it is not very difficult to conceive; and if we may judge by their conduct in the Newtownmavady affair, the Government are not very anxious to prevent a collision.—Nation.

Lord Enniskillen and Sir Robert Bateson have had the audacity to affirm that the recent expedition to Derry had no party significance at all! The *Banner of Ulster* may be accepted as a tolerably good authority upon this question, at all events—and here is its deposition:—"Our information is derived from the very best authority, and we can accordingly state positively, that, though Orange banners were not displayed on the railway carriages, vast numbers of the processionists wore the Orange sashes—others, unable to procure these decorations, had Orange emblems of a cheaper kind in their breasts; and, when the latter failed, Orange handkerchiefs were substituted, while the leading actors were generally officers of the Orange brotherhood, and publicly recognised as its violent partisans. We state these facts, because they are undeniably true, and also because we deem it due to public tranquillity, and to Bible, as contrasted with political Protestantism, to discourage all exhibitions which are manifestly calculated to damage the interests of vital religion."

A proclamation was issued on Thursday, Sept. 27, offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the parties who maliciously placed several large stones on the line of railway between Enniskillen and Londonderry, near Trillick station.

On Thursday evening, (September 28) Griffin, the engine-driver on the second engine, breathed his last in the County Infirmary, where he had been removed after the accident. The coroner, Minchin Lloyd, Esq., held an inquest on the body the following day, but after the examination of a few witnesses, it was adjourned until a future occasion. Griffin, who is the second victim that has fallen, was a Catholic.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE IRISH PROTESTANTS.—The invitation to accept the "leadership" tendered by the Protestants of the county of Down, is thus replied to by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"Hughenden Manor, September 10.—Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 4th instant, enclosing me a resolution of the Down Protestant Association, approving some observations recently made by me in the House of Commons.—The power of a public man in this country to effect anything great depends upon the degree of public opinion which sustains him; and, therefore, I highly appreciate this expression of sympathy from so important a body as that which you represent.—I have the honor to remain, sir, yours very faithfully, B. DISRAELI. William Johnson, Esq." The foregoing, it will be seen, is a mere "stereotype" of the right hon. gentleman's answer to a similar invitation from another quarter.

TITUS OATES IN FRESHFORD.—That detestable system of espionage too frequently encouraged by our provincial authorities has had rather a remarkable development in the county Kilkenny. Two or three weeks ago, the quiet inhabitants of Freshford were startled by the unusual apparition of a Rockite notice which was posted very extensively through their town.—Forthwith ensued a miniature Reign of Terror—persons who had never dreamed of entering into a conspiracy, were dogged at every step—houses and cabins were ransacked for circumstantial evidence—and finally, the police issued a reward for the discovery of the offenders. Immediately on the reward being announced, a fellow named Larkin came forward, and pointed out three unhappy individuals whom he alleged having seen posting the notices. The accused parties were arrested, and brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate, when Larkin deliberately affirmed his original statement upon oath. A long and patient investigation ensued—and what was the result? The three prisoners were acquitted, on the most incontestable evidence, and Larkin himself was actually convicted of having written and posted the Rockite Notice!—Now, it is not very difficult to imagine that if this scoundrel had manoeuvred more adroitly, he would have secured his blood-money for the lives or liberty of three innocent men; and the peasantry of the entire county would have been stigmatised as assassins by the English press.—Nation.

THE CHOLERA.—The latest accounts from the north announce that cholera continues to decline in the country towns round Belfast. In the neighborhood of Dublin the plague has almost totally disappeared.—There were no new cases at Finglass this week; and those remaining under treatment are progressing rapidly to convalescence.

DECLINE OF CIVIL BILL ELECTIONS.—The *Cork Examiner* calls attention to a fact of some agreeable significance in connexion with the present sessions now holding for that county, and which betokens an improved state of things. It is the "diminution of the old curse of the peasant, the Civil Bill Election." The average number hitherto amounted to between 20 and 30, while at the sessions now sitting there are only three or four, and those only in cases of disputed title. This is another phase in the "social revolution."

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.—The form of laying the foundation-stone of the O'Connell Monument was gone through last Saturday in the Prospect Cemetery, at Glasnevin.—There was nothing that could be called a ceremony performed beyond the mere placing of the stone by Sir John Power, Bart., who had been requested to do so by the committee, as one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the great Emancipator. Owing to the extraordinary secrecy observed in the making of the few arrangements necessary for what did take place, comparatively few persons were present. Several of those present heard by the merest accident, scarcely an hour before, of the intended proceedings. The monument will be erected within a large circle at the south-eastern angle of the cemetery, exclusively set apart for the purpose by the Cemetery Committee. Here it is proposed to build a chapel, a round tower, and an Irish cross, according to Dr. Petrie's design, the drawings of which were at the Great Exhibition last year, and when the group is completed the remains of O'Connell will be removed to this circle, within which no other interments will be allowed. The tower will be first erected, and the ground for its foundation has been dug out and prepared. It will be 160 feet in height, and as its site is the highest in the cemetery, and overlooks the city, it will, when finished, be visible at a considerable distance. Sir John Power arrived shortly after two o'clock, by which time all the preparations were made. A large hole was made in the foundation-stone, in which was placed a leaden box containing a number of medals, struck at various periods in commemoration of remarkable events in O'Connell's glorious career. There was a bronze medal, struck on the occasion of the memorable Clare election; it bore the inscription, "Daniel O'Connell, elected M.P. for Clare, July 5, 1829. By union Emancipation must be obtained." A record commemorative of his election to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1841; there was inscribed on it, "Daniel O'Connell, first Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin since the Reformation." The Irish Manufacture Medal with O'Connell's profile, and the inscription:—"Ireland, at the call of O'Connell, adopts her own and rejects foreign manufactures." There were medals belonging to the order of Liberator, with national emblems and mottoes, and two obituary medals, with the dates of his birth and death. All the medals were procured by T. M. Ray, Esq., who also supplied an autograph letter of the Liberator, dated in December, 1840, giving directions for the calling of an aggregate meeting to protest against Stanley's bill." The letter was enclosed in a handsome silver box, together with one of every gold, silver, and copper coin of the realm. The box and the coins were presented to the committee by our patriotic and munificent fellow-citizen, Mr. Donegan, of Dame's-street. The former had the arms and motto of the O'Connell family, and the inscription "Daniel O'Connell, born the 6th of August, 1775; died the 15th of May, 1847; Requiescat in Pace," beautifully engraved on the lid. The workmanship displayed upon it and upon the silver trowel used on the occasion reflected the highest credit on Mr. Donegan's establishment. Around the trowel were vine leaves in frosted silver. On the front is engraven a round tower, surmounted by a cross. Underneath is inscribed—"Patrick Byrne, architect." The tower, twenty-two feet in diameter at the base, one hundred and sixty feet high to the top of the cross. On the back is inscribed—"This trowel was used by Sir John Power, Bart., of Roebuck, county Dublin, the 23d of September, 1854, in laying the first stone of the National Monument to the Liberator of Catholic Ireland—O'Connell.

His victory in a glorious strife,
To feeling, faith, and freedom dear,
Cost not one patriotic life,
A wound, an outrage, or a tear.
Presented by the O'Connell Monument Committee." The leaden box containing the medals, and the silver box with the letters and coins, having been deposited in its place, and all being in readiness for lowering the stone, the trowel was presented to Sir John Power, who went through the forms usual on such occasions.—Freeman.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.—The following information is condensed from a commercial letter, dated Belfast, September 24, and published in the *Derry Standard* of the 27th:—"Though the progress of harvest operations has been nearly all that could be wished, both as to the quantity of grain saved and the favorable condition in which it has been gathered in, no visible effect is yet perceptible in the trade of the country. Somehow we do not feel any advance in mercantile confidence. Consumers seem afraid to purchase large stock, and thus a sort of impolitic caution keeps business down to the lowest point. True it is, the Asiatic plague sweeps on its way, bringing down hundreds of useful lives, and creating distress in the homes of numberless families. The one cause, no doubt, produces much of the inaction which presses so heavily on trade, not only in the north of Ireland, but throughout all the commercial relations of the united kingdom. That destroyer tells, in language not to be mistaken, that the moral as well as the mercantile, the physical as well as the political, requires the hand of reform. "The agricultural produce of this season in Ireland will fully realise £10,000,000 sterling above that of last year. Let a portion of that vast sum be expended in making more comfortable the homesteads of laborers. Farmers and manufacturers, landowners and capitalists, are one and all far more interested in the health of the people around them than many appear to understand. Ireland's flax crop, though occupying a much smaller space of ground than that of last season, is turning out so large in point of yield that the total produce will likely exceed that of the former year. Potatoes are very high in the Belfast markets, and by retail prices range from 8d. to 10d. per stone. Last week a vessel from the north of England brought a cargo of potatoes to our quay, and at the same time another ship was being laden with the variety called 'McMullens,' for our friends on the other side of the Channel. The local railways work satisfactorily. Shares in Irish railways as a whole sell at higher rates, in proportion to the paid up capital, than those of the Scottish lines."

EMIGRATION REPORT.—The following extracts of interest are taken from the report of the Colonial and Emigration Commissioners:—The emigration has been latterly carried on so far as the Irish are concerned, almost entirely, if not quite wholly, by remittances from those who have previously emigrated. The accounts returned to us as remitted or prepaid for passages to America were:—

1848 upwards of £460,000
1849 510,000
1850 957,000
1851 990,000
1852 1,401,000
1853 1,439,000

We need scarcely repeat that these accounts show only the sums remitted through the principal banks and mercantile houses, and that we have no means of ascertaining the amount (probably very large) sent home through private channels.

We have reason to believe that considerable sums are likewise now sent home from Australia, and not from Irish emigrants only, but also from English and Scotch; but we have not the means of affording any specific information on this point.

The total emigration of 1853 was 322,937, and it fell short of the emigration of 1852 to the extent of 35,827, or more than one-tenth. Of this decrease 26,480 is in the emigration to the Australian colonies, and 13,376 in that to the United States. In the emigration to British North America there is a small increase.

In respect to the falling off in the emigration to America, we are disposed to attribute it to a decrease in the number of Irish who have emigrated during the past year. We estimated the Irish emigration of the four years ending with 1852 at—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of emigrants. 1849: 218,642; 1850: 213,649; 1851: 254,537; 1852: 224,997.

The additional resources placed at the command of this department enable us now to ascertain with greater accuracy the actual numbers of Irish who emigrate, and the returns for 1853 show that the whole number returned as Irish was 192,609, to which has to be added a proportion of 20,349 whose birthplace is not described. Assuming that one third of these 'not described' emigrants are to be assigned to Ireland, the total number of Irish who emigrated during 1853 may be estimated at 199,392.

CONFESSION OF THREE MURDERS.—David Shaw, a soldier of the 92nd depot, at present stationed in Belfast, has confessed himself to be a murderer on three different occasions in the city of Troy, U. S. One of the victims it is stated, was an Italian boy, named Antonia, an organ player, and the others an aged couple. Shaw, who is a native of America, and about whose statement there is a good deal of mystery is at present in the jail of Belfast, undergoing the award of a court-martial.—Banner of Ulster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Feast of St. Michael's was celebrated in London with great solemnity; as the fourth anniversary of the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy of England, and the restoration of that country to the rank of a Christian and Catholic Kingdom, which she lost in the great apostasy of the XVI. century.

DEATH OF LORD DENMAN.—We (Globe) have to record the death of Thomas, Lord Denman, who so long and so worthily filled the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The melancholy event took place on Friday last at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, and was occasioned by apoplexy. The noble lord was born on the 23rd of February, 1779.

Lord Dundonald has written a letter to the Times, declaring that Sir James Graham never offered the command of the Baltic fleet to him. He adds: I mentioned, however, to Sir James Graham, that if the attack on Sebastopol [the most desirable object of the war] failed to terminate the hostilities, I should hold myself in readiness to employ my secret plan on any naval enterprise, more especially if such were deemed practicable by the usual art of war.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is reported that the Prince of Wales is about entering upon the naval profession. The young Prince will, it is said, join the Royal Albert, launched a few weeks ago by the Queen.

The respectable, elderly gentleman in a horse-hair wig, and leg-of-mutton sleeves, who fancies he is Archbishop of Canterbury, and who has some thousands of solid reasons annually to sustain him in that lively freak of imagination, has received orders to prepare a form of thanksgiving for the present abundant harvest, the said form of thanksgiving to be used in all Protestant churches and chapels on Sunday, the 1st day of October.

PRIEST-HUNTING.—On Thursday afternoon, the final examination of the Rev. Thomas Tierney Ferguson, D.D., the officiating priest of St. Thomas's Catholic chapel in the Fulham fields, took place, who first appeared at the Hammersmith Police-court on Monday, the 28th ult., on a summons which charged him with having feloniously, knowingly, and willfully solemnised a marriage between a young woman named Hannah S. Steel, a Protestant, and Thomas Cokerley, a Catholic, in the absence of the registrar of marriages appointed for the district, contrary to the statute, &c. The Rev. Gentleman, was committed to stand his trial in October next, at the Central Criminal Court. He was admitted to bail in two sureties of £400 each and himself in £300.

RATHER COOL.—We last week recorded the escape of a prisoner from the custody of Police-constable Furminger, by jumping out of the train, while passing through the Lewes tunnel. The runaway contrived to effect his escape, and in spite of all the efforts made, has as yet avoided recapture. On Saturday week, however, tidings of his "whereabouts" reached the constable, in the shape of a small but heavy parcel sent from Croydon per rail. On the parcel being delivered, and, bid, for carriage having been duly paid, Mr. Furminger opened it with considerable curiosity; when he discovered a pair of handcuffs, with a police intimation from his runaway prisoner that he had, with many thanks, returned the "bracelets," which were "rather too small."—a matter, however, which he, the runaway, had, "no doubt they could make all right the next time they met." Poor Furminger's mortification at the receipt of this "cool" missive may be easily imagined.—Sussex Advertiser.

A correspondent of the Home Journal gives a fearful account of the plague, which he states to be raging in London. The plague which one hundred and fifty years ago, he says, was brought to London in a chest of clothes from Alexandria, and which carried off one half of the London population, has reappeared. The bones of bodies which were buried in pits where is now Argyle-street have been turned up in cutting a sewer, and thousand have died from their contact. The physicians state that it is the plague and not the cholera, which is at present ravaging London. Business is suffering terribly. Many stores in Regent street and elsewhere are closed, and tradesmen and indeed people of every class are flying in all directions.—Montreal Herald.

INQUEST TWENTY-SIX YEARS AFTER DEATH.—A most extraordinary occurrence has happened within the last few days at Redruth, in Cornwall. As long ago as the year 1828 a miner, named Williams, was working in the Permandrea mine, near Redruth, when he fell, together with his brother, into the shaft. His brother, after falling about 12 feet, contrived to stop his further descent, but the deceased fell further down, and a quantity of rubbish toppled down upon him. Though every exertion to recover the body was made for a period of two months, it could not be found, and the shaft was then closed over. In this state it remained till April last, when a company was formed to resume the working of the mine, and, in clearing one of the levels the other day, the body of the deceased was found, lying on its left side. It had not, blue coat, with metal buttons, a coarse woollen shirt and shoes and stockings. On its being brought to the surface, deceased's brother, who fell with him into the shaft, and who was then present, was so affected that his conduct for a while was like that of a madman. The jury returned a verdict of, "Accidental Death." The burial of the body was witnessed by upwards of 4,000 persons.

SUPERSTITION IN DEVONSHIRE.—An instance of the superstition which prevails the ignorant among our rural population in the west of England occurred at Northlew last week. Some gipsies having encamped in the neighborhood, one of the female members of the tribe ascertained from the wife of a farm labourer that she had a daughter in the last stage of consumption. The gipsy represented that the child had been bewitched, and that she could 'rule the spell,' which would effect a cure, for two sovereigns. The mother of the child cheerfully paid the money, but next day the wily gipsy returned it, and said it was not sufficient, but £20 more in gold would do it. The cottager's wife, in her native simplicity, went and borrowed £10 from a neighbor, and, with another 10 sovereigns she had in the house saved from her husband's earnings, added the £20 to the £20 already in the gipsy's hands. As soon as the money was paid, the alighted woman was bound over to secrecy by the gipsy, who mumbled out a few disjointed texts of Scripture, and left with the promise that the child would be cured on the following Friday, when an angel would appear and return the money. Since that time, however, it is needless to add, neither gipsy nor money had turned up, although the impoverished husband and the police have been daily on the look out for the gipsy impostor.—On Sunday last, another specimen of superstition was presented within the porch of the western door at Exeter Cathedral. As the congregation were leaving the church a decrepid old woman took up a position within the porch, bearing a begging petition, setting forth that she had been attacked by a paralytic seizure, and had been recommended by 'the wise woman' to get a penny each from 40 single men on leaving the church, and her infirmity would by this charm be banished for ever.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

The First Provincial Council of New York was opened in St. Patrick's Church, New York, on the 1st instant. The following address to his Irish hearers from the eloquent sermon of His Grace Archbishop Hughes is applicable to our people in Canada:—"You are denounced as being naïf on account of your religion, to enjoy the privileges of the country you inhabit. You are denounced because these principles of truth and religion which you profess are said to be adverse to the spirit and genius of the institutions of this country. The denunciations are such that even on the Sunday you can hardly pass from one portion of the city to another without coming within the reach of some living voice that is sustained in these denunciations, as if you had not the right to walk the public streets without being reduced to the necessity of bearing insult, to the stirring up of the proud spirit of men who take the model from the standard of liberty that exists in this country. Well, for that reason, the more necessity of charity the more necessity of patience, the more necessity for you to avoid everything offensive. Propagate among those whom you know, as a principle of religion, to avoid everything which can disturb the peace and order of society, or violate the laws of the country. It is not necessary for you at this day to enter into any defence. It is not requisite that you should begin to prove by syllogism that you are loyal citizens. The history of your creed, even in this country, is a proof of your loyalty. From the earliest period when Europeans settled here, your ancestors in the faith were of their numbers, and they took part in everything appertaining to the country's welfare and progress; and in proportion to their numbers they were found in the high places of legislation, and in the high places of judiciary. They were found in the cabinet, and they were found on the battle field, and on the floods of the ocean, fighting for their country. Let our enemies point to one that has ever disgraced the position which he occupied. Till they do that it is in vain for them to pretend to question the loyalty of men whose loyalty is not a mere affection of self-interest, but a principle. Who is that can trace the history of the Church, who will not see that this same charity which we have spoken of, and this same loyalty to which I now refer, have ever accompanied those who were in communion with the Church of God! Need I refer to the whole history of persecution to prove it? Under Pagan Rome for three hundred years, all the machinery of that vast empire was plied with cruelty to crush and extinguish the rising heresy of the Christian faith, and yet were Christians ever disloyal? Is there a single instance of their being disloyal? They understood better the nature of their religion—the religion of Him who taught them this principle; that the first duty which man owes is to his God, and the second to his country. And his country is the land in which he was born, or if not, the land to which he pledges his solemn alle-

giance or oath. He is not free to be disloyal. It is of obligation to be loyal. It is the very principle of the Catholic Church that a man's family has a third claim upon him, the second claim being that of his country, and, if necessary, life itself. He knows but one country; he can recognize but one country; and therefore in the Catholic religion there is no such thing as the possibility of disloyalty to a land to which we owe our obligation. Need I refer to the last three hundred years' persecution under the British empire, during which time the same cry was kept up, and all who professed the Catholic faith were barred from honors, subject to fines, and their schools closed by supreme authority, so as to make them dark minded, and blind, and ignorant? And yet the reproach against them is that they were loyal, too loyal. Let us all then be prepared, if the day of trial should come, to bear with patience scoffs and taunts. Let us not be down-hearted if, when we are insulted by the living voice of public brawlers in the streets, the newspaper press which used to be, in the happier days of this government, the guardian of every man's rights, is no longer true to its high calling.

INDICTMENTS WHOLESALÉ.—THE MAYOR INCLUDED.—The late grand jury of the Court of General Sessions cannot be reproached with lack of industry.—Before their discharge on Saturday, they found true bills against one thousand one hundred and thirteen [1113] persons for selling intoxicating liquors without license. They also found two indictments against members of the board of excise, for granting license contrary to law. One of these two indictments is against his Honor Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor of the city of New York, and Nathaniel Roe, one of the Councilmen of the Eighth Ward, for granting a liquor license to Mary McKnight of No. 88 Vanick street, the said McKnight not being a citizen of the United States, and being otherwise disqualified to receive a license. The other is also against the Mayor, and John Seeley, a Councilman of the Seventh Ward, for granting a liquor license to John Finney of No. 88 Cherry street, who is also alleged to be disqualified according to the statute. We believe that no one ascribes improper motives to the Mayor; if he has erred, it has doubtless been an error of judgment.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

PARTIES IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Potter has been elected Protestant Bishop of New York, in place of the late Bishop Wainwright. One of our American exchanges says, that this is considered by some as a triumph of the "Seward wing of the Church." This is a subdivision of Christianity which its numerous professors, we fancy, were a little unprepared for. So early as the time of the Apostles, there were those who were "of Paul," "of Apollos," and "of Cephas," and in these degenerate days we have sections named after distinguished reformers of the church; but it remained for the present era to furnish a distinction and a practical distinction, by the name of a political leader. Perhaps in process of time we shall have other equally well warranted distinction, and that we shall have the Baring and the Rothschild parties also in the church. It is such anomalies as these which foster in some minds the scorn of what is, notwithstanding, an age of progress.—Leader.

Rev. Henry J. Hudson, pastor of the Unitarian Society in Chelsea, delivered a discourse before his church and congregation recently, on Spiritualism, in which he maintained that the present manifestations are identical with those recorded in the Bible.—Christian Inquirer.

The Mormons continue to make great progress in Europe. All over England they are making converts, and the London Times thinks their religious services ought not to be protected by the laws. The British army in Turkey contains several branches of the Church. At Hamburg the authorities have prohibited their meetings. The Mormon emigration of next year to the United States will be large.—Ibid.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The American Celt publishes a draft of a contemplated law now under discussion in the "Know-Nothing" lodges of Pennsylvania, in which it is proposed to make it unlawful for any person, "not born within the limits of the United States of America," to hold, or exercise any public office—to exercise the business of Auctioneer, Officer of a Bank, Engineer, Clerk, or Pedlar; or to officiate as "Clergyman, Minister, Priest, Rabbi, Elder, Bishop, or other ecclesiastical or Church officer, without having first obtained from the Governor a license so to do;" or to travel from place to place without a passport, to be granted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The penalty for infraction of this law, to be, a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for one year, at the discretion of the Court.—The "repudiating" drab-coated gent of Pennsylvania, not content with the immortality of infamy conferred upon them by the witty Sydney Smith, seem desirous of earning for themselves a niche in history as the asserters of the great principles of "Protestant Civil and Religious Liberty."

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—"The cry is still they come."—According to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy the total number of the arrivals during the year 1853 to the ports of the United States from other parts of the world was 400,777 persons; and of these 568,643 were aliens, and of them 208,024 were males and 160,619 were females—leaving the total passenger transit between this country and other parts of the world, for purposes of business and pleasure on the part of the citizens of this country, at 32,134. Ireland still furnished the majority during the last year, amounting to 162,481. Next in order is the German emigration, reaching 140,635 souls. England contributes 30,353, and France but 10,770. The prudent and industrious Scotchman, to whom the New World seems to offer so many inducements, sends only 5,613; and Switzerland 5,005, Sweden 2,862 and Spain 1,089. The other countries of Europe are reckoned by comparatively small numbers, and Greece sends only 12—enough, if all admit males, just to fill a jury box.

HOMeward Bound.—Six thousand emigrants since the first of August have sailed in ships of Roche, Ten Eyck, and Tapscott for the old country! This is but the beginning of a movement which will soon be felt throughout the whole country. We have personal knowledge of from twenty-five to thirty families leaving this city within the last six weeks, taking with them a large amount in gold—flying from the persecution with which Protestantism and infidelity embitter social life.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

BEGGARY IN THE CAPITAL OF YANKEEDOM.—Five thousand loaves of bread are daily distributed to the poor in New York, at the expense of the city, exclusive of church allowances, and the vast sums expended by the Immigration Society, and the other benevolent societies of the city—eight in number notwithstanding all this, the Rev. Mr. Caylor whose information is derived from personal observations, tells us that no less than eighteen thousand people in the city live under ground in cellars, vaults, and holes. This Rev. gentleman records one instance where in a single apartment, or den, one hundred individuals—outcast wretches—indiscriminately lie huddled together every night, what an assemblage of human wretchedness and depravity must be here in this single room!—Ah! Jonathan, Jonathan; these are sad facts.—Montreal Sun.

MATRIMONIAL FIDELITY.—Matilda, wife of Thomas H. Saintclair, near Wilkesboro', N.C., eloped with B. A. Lawrence, a tanner by trade, and sometimes a teacher of sacred music. Saintclair was lying sick in the house when she left. A wife capable of leaving her husband under such circumstances probably deprives him of nothing but a curse.—N. Y. paper.

LIQUOR LAW.—Twenty-six barrels of Liquor were recently seized by the Marshal at Bangor, Me., from one establishment. The dealer has been out of spirits ever since.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.—About four hours elapsed betwixt the collision and the sinking of this unfortunate vessel. At first, it was not thought that the Arctic had received any dangerous injuries, and the attention of her Captain was devoted to the other vessel, the Vista, whose starboard bow was a complete wreck. Soon, however, it was found that the Arctic was making water fast, through several holes knocked in her starboard bow, and that the leak was gaining so rapidly that the ship must soon go down. The Captain ordered the boats to be launched, and commencing constructing a raft with spare spars and casks, using every means in his power to save his crew and passengers. But alas! a disgraceful panic amongst almost all on board took place. The crew, mindful only of their own safety, rushed to the boats and left the women and children to take care of themselves. About 4 p.m. the Arctic went down stern foremost whilst from sea to sky rose the wild shout of agony. All the women and children perished, whilst many of the crew were saved in the boats. Well may an American journalist contrast the loss of the Arctic with that of the British steamer Birkenhead where the women and children were all saved; but the men perished like men, dying, as British soldiers and sailors should die—at their posts, and in the execution of their duty. We copy from the American papers the following details, as given by the survivors.—"When it was discovered," says one "that the vessel was sinking all order and discipline ceased on board."

Another account says:—"Captain Luce comported himself, under the terrible circumstances, with a calmness and intrepidity which deserved a better fate. No thought of self for a moment intervened to wean away his cares from his passengers. Alas, how fruitless were all these cares and exertions. Three or four hours were spent in constructing a raft, and yet it was the means of preserving but a single life. Had his officers and men stood by him to the last, the result might not have been so deplorable. But they did not. Yielding to the natural impulse of self-preservation, they ignored their duty to their commander, and, thinking only of their own safety, they took to the boats, abandoning the vessel, and the hundreds of helpless beings who thronged her deck. It is hard to find fault with men for yielding to that strongest impulse of humanity; and yet when their conduct is contrasted with the self-sacrificing nobility of soul which characterized the recent wreck of a British troop ship on the coast of Africa—when every woman and child on board was passed into the boats and saved, the men remaining to meet their death with unquailing firmness—we say when that heroic incident is remembered and contrasted with the spirit of selfishness which prevailed among the crew of the Arctic, men will be apt to denounce the latter as unworthy and dishonorable.—Officers, engineers, sailors, firemen and waiters, had a monopoly of safety; while the gallant captain alone refused to desert his post, and remained to share the fate of his vessel and of the hundreds of noble hearts whose last throbs beat upon her submerged deck. Mr. Dorian was the only one of the officers and sailing hands of the ship that remained with the captain up to the last fearful moment. The others had left the ship long before. He was engaged up to that time constructing the raft, assisted by many of the passengers.—Mr. Dorian himself had no idea of self-preservation when he stepped into the boat and had the painter cut loose. It was a necessary act in the discharge of his duty, and to save the lives of others. But his own life was saved by it. While he was still within some twenty yards of the vessel, she disappeared from his sight, sinking by the stern, at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. Not a single soul of the hundreds then on board, was seen alive after the vessel sunk. Still it is not impossible, he says, that some one or more may have saved themselves, by clinging to water barrels, spars, and other floating substances that were washed together in expectancy of that terrible moment.

The further incidents connected with the rescue of this last boat by the bark Huron, and the transfer of eighteen of its 31 occupants to the ship Lebanon, have been already fully detailed in the statement of Mr. Burns. At least Mr. Dorian had nothing to add to that narrative. He is as modest as he is proved to be intrepid, and rather avoided than volunteered the narration of anything which reflected credit upon himself.

He spoke highly as to the calmness, courage and self-possession evinced by the passengers. Even the ladies exhibited the most admirable coolness, and stared death in the face with a heroism which should have put to the blush the men who deserted and left them to their fate. He thinks that there cannot have been more than from thirty to forty passengers saved.

"The Arctic had six boats. The first boat was lowered with the chief mate, boatswain, and three men; this boat was lowered to ascertain the condition of the other steamer, and was left behind when we found we were sinking; she is probably safe. Two of the quarter boats were taken by the second and fourth officers and crew; another boat was taken by the engineers, and was supplied with provisions, water, &c.; there were only eight or nine in this boat, and they would not permit any one else to come on board, although the boat was not full. I heard that revolvers were threatened to be used on this occasion!"

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND; IRELAND,
AND SCOTLAND.
SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the—
Union Bank of London, London.
Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
St. Sacramento Street.
Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At last, after many months' inaction, the Allies have set to work in good earnest, and well have they made up for lost time. That two sanguinary battles have been fought in the Crimea—that the Russians have been defeated on both occasions with great loss, are facts well established. Not so certain is the report of the capture of Sebastopol; though there is every reason to believe that, by this time, the flags of the Allies wave over its walls, and that the Russian fleet within its ports, is either destroyed, or the prize of the victors. The following are the details of the proceedings, as abridged from the intelligence brought by the *Baltic*:

On the 14th September, the Allies landed without opposition; on the 19th, they commenced their march towards Sebastopol; on the 20th, they fell in with the Russian army, about 50,000 strong, well supplied with cavalry and artillery, strongly posted, under the command of Prince Menschikoff, on the heights commanding the Alma, which they seemed determined to hold to the last. The Allies at once charged the enemy, and carried the entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, with a loss to themselves of about 2,800 men killed and wounded—and of near 7,000 to the Russians, who were forced to retreat. Of the English no officers of rank were injured; of the French, we regret to learn that Generals Thomassin and Canrobert were both wounded; the former, it is feared, fatally.

The enemy fell back; and again, on the 23rd, offered battle on the plains of Kalantai. Again the Russians were routed with severe loss, and were driven to their entrenchments before Sebastopol, closely pursued by the victorious Allies. In these entrenchments the Russians again made a stand, but no further official despatches have as yet been received. The report is,—and it is very probably true—that after a warm attack, by sea and land, the garrison of Sebastopol surrendered to the number of 22,000 men; thus—together with their losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the previous days—making the total loss of 40,000 to the Russian army in a campaign of ten days. Of the Russian vessels in the port, eight, it is said, were sunk, and the others surrendered. There are however some discrepancies in these reports; but we trust that the arrival of the *Africa*, which was to sail on the 7th, will confirm the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol.

These important results, achieved in a short time, and with, comparatively speaking, little loss to the Allies, have caused great rejoicings in France and England. It is said too, that, encouraged by the campaign in the Black Sea, orders have been despatched to Sir C. Napier in the *Baltic*, to try his hand at Cronstadt; and that the French fleet, which was about to return home, has received counter orders to form a junction with the British fleet. We may therefore expect to hear of warm work in the Baltic in a week or two, where Old Charley must be burning to emulate the gallant deeds of his countrymen in the Crimea.

On their side the Turks are not idle. It is announced that Omar Pasha is marching upon Bessarabia, with the intention of pushing the Russians briskly, the moment the fall of Sebastopol is confirmed. Thus in every quarter the campaign of 1854 is likely to close with the triumphs of the Allies. Driven back with disgrace across the Pruth, Bessarabia and the Crimea in the hands of the Allies, Sebastopol wrested from their grasp, their Southern fleet captured or destroyed, and their Northern arsenals menaced—the Russians must by this time execrate the pig-headed obstinacy of their Czar, which has brought all these disasters and disgraces upon them. Already we hear vague rumors of murmurings on the part of the great Russian land-holders against the war: even the miserable serfs, if oppressed with additional burthens, may grow restive, and throw off the yoke of their masters; nor is it at all unlikely that Nicholas, if he continues his insane policy, and refuses to listen to reasonable terms of accommodation, may find enemies amongst his own subjects, more to be dreaded even than the French legions and the British fleets. He may, perhaps, affect to despise the pressure from without; but he will yet be compelled to yield to the more formidable pressure from within.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

An animated, not to say personal and somewhat scurrilous, debate occurred on Thursday, 12th, arising out of the motion of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, for the appointment of a special committee, to be composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Merritt, Robinson, Dorion of Montreal, Lemieux, Crawford, Smith of Northumberland, and the mover—for the investigation of all charges alleged against any member or members of the late Administration, as respecting their dealings in Public Lands, Public Securities, Stocks in Railways, or in the construction of any Public Works.

Mr. Merritt objected to being on the committee. Mr. McKenzie made a violent attack on Mr. Hincks'

character; during the course of which he was repeatedly called to order; finally, the House agreed to the appointment of a Committee, to be composed as follows:—Solicitor General Smith, Messrs. Smith of Northumberland, Robinson, Lemieux, Dorion of Montreal, Crawford and Brown.

The time of the House was consumed on Friday in a long acrimonious and personal squabble betwixt the friends and opponents of the Ministry, arising out of a motion of Mr. McDonald, (Glengarry) that Ministers should introduce their measures in the order announced in the *Toronto Leader*; according to which the "Clergy Reserves" and "Seigniorial Tenure" Bills were to take precedence of the Bill for remodelling the Legislative Council. Sir A. McNab defended the policy of the Government in introducing the last named measure first; but gave assurance that the Ministry, who were pledged to a plan of secularisation, would at once introduce, and hurry on, a Bill for that purpose. Amongst the opposition speakers, Mr. Galt opposed the placing the Legislative Council Bill first in order of the Ministerial measures; because Ministers might sustain a defeat thereon, which would give them an excuse for a dissolution, and for another appeal to the country under the New Franchise Law; "and by that process the secularisation of the Reserves might be indefinitely delayed, or lost altogether." Thus it is clear that the friends of secularisation look forward with dread to an appeal to the general sense of the country upon their policy; they fear, and perhaps justly, that were the people of Canada fully and fairly represented in Parliament—which they are not, and cannot be until we have a Parliament elected under the provisions of the New Franchise Law—the voice of the people would not be in favor of secularisation. Hence their anxiety to force on the question in an Assembly which does not fully and honestly represent the Canadian people.

After a long debate, in the course of which every topic except the one immediately before the House was discussed with the most awful prolixity, a division was called for, and resulted in a majority of 30 in favor of the Ministry.

On Monday, Sir A. McNab stated, in reply to a question as to the Seat of Government, that it was not intended to take any steps in regard to the expending of £60,000 voted for the new Government buildings in Toronto. M. Morin gave assurance of a Bill for the settlement of the Seigniorial Tenure.—On the motion of Solicitor General Smith, papers, relative to the Bowes' case, the Point Levi sale, and the Grand Trunk Stockholders, were ordered to be laid before the committee of investigation appointed on Thursday.

On Tuesday, Mr. Attorney General McDonald introduced the Ministerial Clergy Reserves Bill, which was ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next. Its provisions are—the creation of two funds, from the assets of the Reserves—one for Upper, the other for Lower Canada—rights of present incumbent respected, Government having the privilege to commute stipends by agreement with the Church bodies. When the principal amounts to a sum sufficient to pay commutations, and secure a revenue adequate to defraying stipends not commuted, balance to be paid over yearly to the Municipalities according to population.

We regret to see that the Bill does not contain any clause making it obligatory upon the Municipalities to give to separate schools, established in accordance with the provisions of the law, a share of the funds, devoted to educational purposes, in proportion to the average attendance of pupils attending such separate schools. Yet such a clause is absolutely necessary, if any portion of the Clergy Reserves funds, handed over to the Municipalities, be left applicable to school purposes at all.

We know not how Catholics will reconcile it to their consciences to vote for the Bill in its present form, seeing that it contains something very like a proposition condemned by the Sovereign Pontiff in the writings of De Lammenais—"Whereas"—says the preamble—"it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State."—Now, if this proposition be true for Upper, it must be true for Lower Canada; what then become of the tithes of the Catholic Church?—or with what logic can they be supported against the attacks of G. Brown and the radical Voluntaries of Upper Canada? Catholics should ponder this well ere they sanction, by their votes, the heretical proposition—"that it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State."

THE IRISH ORPHANS' BAZAAR.

Well! the Bazaar is over at last, and a capital affair it turned out to be; the best thing of the kind ever seen in this part of the world. It will be seen by the Ladies' official return that they have realized the splendid sum of £1,028 12s 5d. With all due respect to the Ladies who managed the Bazaar, we could hardly acquit them of practising magic, did we not know them to be good orthodox Catholics, and, therefore, incapacitated from meddling with the occult sciences. We heartily congratulate them on the wonderful success of their charitable exertions; and hope that God will repay them a hundred-fold for what they do, and have done on behalf of the orphans, this year more numerous than ever. And what shall we say, on the other hand, of those who contributed a sum so immense, most of it coming from the St. Patrick's Congregation, whose generosity is so often and so heavily taxed? We have only to express our unqualified admiration of that inexhaustible charity which knows no other bounds than the wants of God's creatures: such is the charity manifested on this and other such occasions. We are happy to learn that many of our Protestant fellow-citizens have generously contributed to this excellent charity; and we are quite sure that such exemplary

liberality will be duly and gratefully appreciated. If it fall to our lot at times to speak harshly of Protestantism as a system, we are far from wishing to give personal offence; as no one knows better than ourselves that there are amongst Protestants hundreds of individuals whose benevolence and natural virtues might put many Catholics to the blush. "Honor to whom honor," by all means.

It is a fact worthy of notice that this Bazaar has been steadily increasing every year since its first commencement; but this year it has more than doubled the proceeds realised in 1853. This is really surprising when we come to consider the many collections taken up within a short time amongst the St. Patrick's Congregation. It is true their number is rapidly increasing, and that our working classes have been, and are still, well paid; there were also a larger number of ladies connected with this Bazaar than with any former one, and the gentlemen's pockets and purses can bear witness that they did their duty well; but all that would not account for such a wonderful increase in the receipts. It is the blessing of God alone that has brought about such unexpected results. He is "the God of charity," and has himself "given the increase." Not to man, but to Him, the glory and the thanks. The orphans are His especial charge, and He, in His bountiful goodness, has thus provided for them during the ensuing winter.

The public are aware that, from the vast number of persons attending the Bazaar, the St. Patrick's Hall was found wholly insufficient for their safe accommodation; the Ladies were, therefore, obliged to remove to the City Concert Hall on Monday to "wind up;" and, we are happy to say, that the Hall, large as it is, was found none too large. It was really a most exhilarating scene: look where one would there were nothing but happy-looking, joyous faces; and the whole of that immense assembly seemed actuated by the same kindly, generous feeling.—The scene was one truly characteristic of the Irish people, and they have every reason to be proud of their IRISH BAZAAR.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The Annual Bazaar for the Orphans closed on Monday evening in the City Concert-Hall, Bonsecours Market; and the Ladies by whom it was conducted have great pleasure in announcing that the net proceeds amount to £1,028 12s 5d. Last year they realised something over £500, and were well satisfied with the result of their exertions; now when they have more than double even that large sum, they feel themselves under a double obligation to the generous public who contributed so freely and so generally in support of this excellent charity.

The Ladies of the Bazaar beg to return their most sincere thanks—first, to the St. Patrick's Congregation for their active and unanimous support, so kindly and spontaneously given. Secondly, the Ladies have to thank those members of other religious denominations who on this, as on many former occasions, lent their charitable assistance. To them the Ladies owe a debt of gratitude which they are happy to acknowledge thus publicly.

The Ladies desire likewise to thank the St. Patrick's Society for the gratuitous use of their Hall, and also the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association for their cordial and efficient co-operation.

To the Mayor and Corporation the Ladies are deeply indebted for the very kind manner in which they granted the use of the City Concert-Hall, on Monday evening. They are also much obliged to the City Press for gratuitous advertising and kind notices of the Bazaar; they beg to return thanks, especially, to the *True Witness*, the *Freeman*, the *Transcript*, the *Pilot*, the *Herald*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*.

Montreal, October 19, 1854.

THE IRISH EXODUS.

Our Irish readers will be pleased to learn from the Report of the Emigration Commissioners, which we publish on another page, that the depopulation of their native land has at length received a check; and that the soil of Ireland is not destined to pass into the hands of aliens. This happy change indicates a diminution of the pressure on the means of subsistence; and the demand for hands, at high wages, to reap the abundant harvest with which God has been pleased to bless the land, will, we trust, render it unnecessary for the stalwart Irishman to seek amongst strangers, and in a strange land, that fair remuneration for his labor which has hitherto been denied him at home. A fair day's work will now command a fair day's wages in Ireland.

Perhaps too we may find in the insane and illiberal policy of the "Know-Nothings" and their abettors, another cause for the falling off the Irish emigration: of that portion of it at least which has hitherto been directed to the United States. From the journals, and from the letters of his friends in the miscalled "land of freedom," the Irishman must by this time have learned the kind of treatment which he may expect at the hands of enlightened Protestant republicans. He must have heard that, whilst it is proposed to withhold from him all the political advantages enjoyed by the native born citizen, he can expect no protection from the laws, either for his person or his property—that his religion is denounced with as savage a bigotry as in the "Black North"—and that the Catholic Irishman in the model republic, is as much the victim of Orange persecution, and Orange brutality, as he was in that beloved native land from whence he had emigrated in search of civil and religious freedom. The blackened ruins of Catholic convents and churches, of which Protestant America will soon be able to show as many specimens as Protestant England, speedily and effectually dissipate the illusions of the Catholic Irishman, whose hard fortune has led him to the United States.

As Canadians, as British subjects, sensible of, and thankful for, the liberty and security which, as British subjects we enjoy, it is not for us to criticise or quarrel with the suicidal folly of our neighbors, in repelling from their shores the thousands of industrious and religious immigrants, who, in return for the home afforded them, freely proffer their faith and allegiance to their adopted country. We should rather rejoice at the results of a policy which must inevitably tend to divert the stream of immigration to our own country, which, we hesitate not to say it, presents to the intending Irish Catholic emigrant many advantages, political, social, and religious, which he will seek in vain in the United States; and where he will be received by his Catholic brethren with a hundred thousand welcomes, instead of with the curses and execrations of Yankee "Know-Nothings" against the Popish Paddies. If indeed the Protestant "Natives" agitation shall have this effect, if it shall turn the attention of the intending emigrant in Ireland, to Canada as to his future home, we shall have abundant cause to be thankful to the fanaticism of our republican neighbors.

We fancy that the chief circumstance which has hitherto determined the choice of the Irish emigrant in favor of the United States, is to be found in the well known hostility of republican America to monarchical England. Whence the Irishman, who truly has no cause to love England or England's rule, rather too hastily leaps to the conclusion, that Protestant America—in that she hates Ireland's oppressor—sympathises with the oppressed Catholic. Not a logical conclusion this; for it can never be too often repeated that, it is as a Catholic, and not as an Irishman—as a Papist, not as a Celt—for his fidelity to the religion of his forefathers, and not because of his nationality—that the Irishman has suffered wrong at the hands of the English Government. In the United States, the hatred of Catholicity is as general, and as intense as in England. If anything, the United States are even more intensely Protestant than is England, and their people refer with far more complacency to their Protestant, than to their Anglo-Saxon origin. Now it is clear that such a people have just the same reasons for hating the Catholic Irish, as have the English Protestants; and that their hatred will manifest itself in similar acts of cruelty and brutality against all who bear the name of Catholics.—The only difference is this—at home the Irish Catholic was persecuted in the name of the law; in the United States, he is persecuted in spite of the law. But, as in the latter country, law is impotent in the presence of the Protestant democracy, the result, to the persecuted Catholic, is just the same—for in neither country does law afford him any redress, or protection. In the one, it will not; in the other, it cannot.

In Canada, on the contrary, the Irishman finds himself in a country, where his labor is amply remunerated; where with a few years' prudence and industry he can make himself an independent home: where, without grudging, and as of right, not as a boon, he is admitted to a full equality of civil and political privileges with his neighbors, whether native born, or, like himself, of Irish birth—and above all, where his religion, instead of being insulted and proscribed, is recognised and protected by the laws of the land—and where he may reasonably trust to bequeath to his children, not only the fruits of his industry, but that faith which, through his fathers, has come down to him from the blessed St. Patrick. In every respect the condition of the Irish Catholic is better in Canada, than in the United States. As a British subject, he claims a his inalienable birthright that which in the republic he can at best hope to hold only on sufferance, and pending the remodelling of the "Naturalisation Laws:" as a Catholic, he finds himself in the midst, and a member of an old established, wealthy, and numerous Catholic community, able and willing to assert its rights, whenever and by whomsoever attacked, and which will not tolerate, in any form, the curse of Protestant ascendancy. In Canada that "Ascendancy" the bane of Ireland, hell's foulest scourge, is impossible whilst Canada remains annexed to the British crown.

We speak not without interested motives: for gladly would we hail the cessation of Irish Catholic emigration to the United States; and as heartily would we welcome it in Canada. We desire to see a steady influx of Catholic immigration into this our adopted country; because we believe that only through the spread and influence of a Catholic community and of Catholic principles, can the *avenir* of Canada be secured; that thus only can it be preserved from the evils with which—as with the inevitable results of Protestantism—rampant infidelity, grovelling superstition, Deimon-worship, unbridled lust, and rabid demagoguism menace the fabric of society in the United States. Vast are our resources; unsurpassed in extent and fertility are our public lands: countless are the multitudes whom one day they are destined to support. By whom shall these resources be turned to account? By whom shall these fair realms be peopled? By Christians and Catholics—or by a corrupted, Protestantised and semi-heathen population? By the disciples of St. Patrick—or of Joe Smith? By the children of Mary—or by a race of "Demon-worshippers," by whom, under the designation of "Spiritualists" is being rapidly developed a new, and we trust the last phase, of Protestantism or Denialism? These are questions which must needs interest every man who loves this country, whether it be the land of his birth, or of his adoption—these are questions which must needs possess a special interest for the Christian and the Catholic—and these questions must be in a great degree determined by the nature of the immigration which we receive from Europe during the next half century. Therefore is it, that, interested in the future of Canada, and believing that her welfare is bound up in the maintenance of her Catholic religious character, we desire to see her

population recruited by a steady influx of Catholic immigration. In support of our views respecting the superiority of Canada to the United States as a field for Irish emigration, we would refer our readers to a short paragraph from one of our American exchanges, headed "Homewards Bound." Catholic papers in Ireland would do well to copy it; and thus to warn their countrymen of the treatment which they may expect in Protestant America.

On our first page will be found an account of the particulars of the Enniskillen Rail-Road accident, as given by the *Ulsterman*; a moderate journal, and which seems to have spared no pains to make itself master of all the circumstances of this melancholy transaction. From this it would appear, not only that there is no proof—nay—not only that there are no reasonable grounds for suspecting—that the accident was the result of a design to upset the train, but there are the strongest reasons for believing that it was entirely occasioned by the want of proper precautions on the part of the conductors. The story about stones having been placed on the rails is most positively denied: and Griffin, the driver, one of the victims, declared most distinctly shortly before his death "that when the accident occurred there was no obstruction, on the line." We may therefore dismiss the story about the great stones of near half a ton weight placed designedly upon the rails, as an ordinary Orange lie: as a device on the part of the inveterate enemies of Ireland to throw odium on Irish Catholics.

The real cause of the accident must be found in the rapid driving of an unusually heavy train along a most dangerous part of the road, and over a very sharp curve; and the consequent bursting asunder of the rails. The *Tablet* in a carefully prepared article, shows that the excursion train must have been running at about double the usual rate of speed; and when to this we add the number of cars of which the train was composed, we need scarcely wonder at the tragic result. As usual, however, the occasion has been greedily seized hold of by a bigoted and mendacious Protestant press, to malign the Catholics of Ireland, whom they would fain represent as having, in revenge for the Orange outrages at Newtownnabady, meditated the wholesale destruction of the party on the cars; but to slander the victims of their brutality, has ever been the tactics of Orange ruffianism. We would recommend the *Montreal Freeman* to read attentively the article from the *Ulsterman*, and not to leap at once to the conclusion that the libels of Orange journalists are to be accepted as God's truth. We say again, and after a careful study of the facts—that there is as yet no reason to believe in any attempt to overset the train—and that the story about huge stones on the rail, is a lie, a monstrous invention of the Orangemen themselves, and which, doubtless, they will do their best to keep afloat with the help of perjury, suborned witnesses, and Orange magistrates.

The falsehoods in which Lord Enniskillen, and his co-excursionists, have already been detected fully warrant us in attributing to them other violations of truth, in their accounts of the immediate causes of the accident. They stated that the excursion was not of a political or religious character; and it is now clearly proved that it was from first to last an Orange demonstration; that banners, inscribed with the names of victories won by the Dutch, and by Protestant rebels over the loyal Catholics of Ireland, were openly displayed by the Orangemen of Derry; that their orgies were conducted in the true fiendish Orange spirit, and were celebrated with toasts alike insulting to the religion and nationality of Ireland; and, in fact, that in all its details every artifice was resorted to, to outrage the feelings of Catholics and Irishmen. This much is admitted by the *London Times*, and other Protestant papers. What reliance then can be placed in the oaths of men thus openly convicted of deliberate falsehood?

We have been led into making these remarks by an article which appeared last Wednesday in the *Montreal Freeman*—a journal which professes to be conducted in the interests of Irishmen and Catholics, and yet cannot let slip an occasion like the present for vilifying those whose interests it hypocritically professes to defend. Although, as we have shown from the Irish press, there is not the slightest reason for suspecting even the existence of any conspiracy against the Orange excursionists—although there are strong reasons—almost amounting to proof positive—for asserting that the accident was the result of the "bursting asunder of the rails consequent upon the forcing of the 'tie-rods'"—though the story about the engine having come into collision with stones on the rails, is positively contradicted by the engine driver, in *articulo mortis*; though the stones, if placed there at all, were most likely placed there by the Orangemen themselves subsequent to the accident, in order to give a color to their mendacious slanders against Irishmen—and although the excursionists, with Lord Enniskillen at their head, have been publicly convicted of one deliberate lie, and may therefore reasonably be suspected of another—in spite of all these considerations, the *Montreal Freeman* has the malicious impudence to reiterate and endorse in Canada, the calumnies of his Orange compeers in Ireland.

"Most probably," he says, "owing to this circumstance"—the Orange character of the excursion—"and the bitter feelings of exasperation consequent upon it, the diabolical attempt at wholesale murder was planned, which came so near being executed."—*Montreal Freeman*.

And he quotes, in support of this unfounded accusation, the testimony of what he calls "Catholic organs!" The said Catholic organs being two Protestant papers—the *Derry Journal* and the *Belfast Mercury*.

The readiness with which the *Montreal Freeman* gives credit to, and lends its columns to circulate, such atrocious calumnies against Irish Catholics is a sufficient proof of the anti-Catholic and therefore anti-Irish spirit with which he is animated. No Catholic, no true Irishman, would presume thus to libel his countrymen and coreligionists—and, without the shadow of a proof—nay, in direct opposition to the evidence, and the facts of the case—thus to impute to them a most atrocious crime: none but an Orangeman would thus have lent his aid to malign a slandered and persecuted people.

We yield not to our cotemporary in detestation of the crime, if crime were really attempted. But as it is now almost certain that—as we ventured to hint in our last—the accident on the Enniskillen Rail-road was purely the result of the want of proper precaution on the part of the drunken excursionists; and as, it is now quite certain that no proof exists to the contrary—we still content ourselves with repeating what we said last week—that, if there be a criminal, we hope he will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law—but, that until a crime be proved, it is contrary to every principle of sense or justice, to impute crime to Irish Catholics,

THE ARCTIC.

The *Huron* and *Cambria* have arrived at Quebec bringing with them more of the survivors of the crew and passengers of this unfortunate vessel, whom they picked up on rafts, after having been exposed to the inclemency of the weather until Friday, the second day after the accident occurred. Amongst the saved, we are happy to find the name of Capt. Luce, the commander of the *Arctic*, who, after the collision, and when abandoned by his crew, stuck to his post to the last, like a man, and did his best to save the lives of the women and children. Alas! owing to the want of subordination on board, and to the revolting cowardice of his crew, these efforts were all in vain.

Capt. Luce was on deck when the ship went down; but he soon rose to the surface, with his son in his arms, and managed to get footing on a portion of the paddle-box, which rushed up violently, striking his child a severe blow in the breast, thus leaving it a corpse in the father's arms. On the same piece of the wreck, eleven others contrived to secure themselves, of whom, however, several died from exhaustion, ere the *Cambria* hove in sight, and released the survivors from their perilous position. Capt. Luce passed through Montreal on Sunday last on his way for New York.

If the loss of the *Arctic* is in a great degree attributable to the want of proper precaution—for which, however, the owners, as much as the commander, are to blame—the destruction of so many human lives must be imputed to the infamous conduct of the greater part of her crew. In the annals of shipwrecks—eloquent records of great heroism and disgusting pusillanimity—there is nothing more disgraceful, more revolting to humanity, than the conduct of the crew of the *Arctic*, as related by the survivors. Capt. Luce, Mr. Dorian one of the mates—an Irishman we are happy to say—and some two or three others, seem to have done their duty nobly; but of the rest it is impossible to speak, except in terms of the most profound contempt and disgust. Intent only upon their own safety, regardless of the helpless women and children around them, these great skulking poltroons rushed into the boats, and basely deserting the ship, by which they were bound to stick so long as two planks held together, sought safety in a hasty flight—leaving their captain and comrades to perish in the waves. Thank God, we said in reading Capt. Luce's narrative—thank God, the *Arctic* was not a British vessel—nor her lubberly crew, British seamen!

It is a pity that the names of the cowardly wretches, who saved their lives by the base desertion of their ship and captain, are not published throughout the States, and held up to the lasting scorn and loathing of their fellow citizens.

It is now certain that, had the officers and crew of the *Arctic* been men, or anything but the vilest set of lubberly poltroons that ever trod a ship's deck, every man woman and child might have been saved. The *Arctic* had six good boats capable of containing upwards of 200 persons: in these all the women, children, and many of the other passengers, with provisions, might have been placed. Four hours elapsed from the time of the collision till she went down: plenty of time, had the crew done their duty, to construct a raft, or rafts, capable of floating the crew and remainder of the passengers, together with two or three days provisions, until relief reached them. Instead of this, the men rushed for the boats, and like vile hounds sneaked away, leaving their commander in the lurch. Thank God, we say again, these unmanly wretches were not British seamen.—Lest our language should appear too strong, we quote from Capt. Luce's published narrative. Having explained how ineffectual were his efforts to stop the leak, he adds:—

"I resolved to get the boats ready, and as many ladies and children placed in them as possible; but no sooner had the attempt been made than the *freemen* and others rushed into them in spite of all opposition.—Seeing this state of things, I ordered the boats to be veered astern by ropes, and to be kept in readiness until order could be somewhat restored, when, to my dismay, I saw them cut the rope in the boats and soon disappear astern in the fog. Another boat was broken down by persons rushing into her while hanging at the davits, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard boat ready, and placed the second officer in charge, when the same fearful scene as with the first boat was being enacted; men leaping from the top of the rail down twenty feet, crushing and maiming those who were in the boat. I then gave orders to the 2nd Officer to let go and row after the ship, keeping under or near the

stern, to be ready to take on board women and children as soon as the fires were out and the engines stopped. My attention was then directed to the other quarter boat, which I found broken down, but hanging by one tackle. A rush was made for her also, and some dozen or fifteen got in and cut the tackles, and were soon out of sight. In the meantime I found that not a seaman was left on board, or carpenter; and without any tools to assist in building a raft, as our only hope and the only officer left was Mr. Dorian the 3rd, who aided me with the assistance of many passengers who deserve much praise for their coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very last moment before the ship sank from under us. The Chief Engineer with a part of his assistants had taken our smallest deck boat, and before the ship went down, pulled away with about fifteen persons."

The more the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Arctic* come to light, the more disgraceful to all parties concerned do they appear. Capt. Luce, and his third mate Mr. Dorian, behaved like men; but of the rest it is impossible to speak in terms of too much disgust.

We copy from the *Catholic Citizen* the following Pastoral of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, proclaiming the Jubilee in his Diocese:—

ARMAND FRANCIS MARY DE CHARBONNEL,
BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF TORONTO.
To the Clergy and Faithful of our Diocese, Health and Benediction.

In conformity with the Encyclical letter of our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., published in the *Catholic Citizen* of the 28th, and *Mirror* of the 29th ultimo, and in order to comply with the pressing appeal of His Holiness on the occasion of an extraordinary Indulgence in the form of a Jubilee, we announce to you—1. That a general Jubilee will commence in all our Diocese on the eve of All-Saints' Day. 2. That the Churches to be visited, and in which prayers are to be offered up according to the intentions of His Holiness, will be, for Toronto, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, and St. Paul's, and for other parts of the Diocese, the most convenient church; once twice, or three times, according to the judgment of Confessors. 3. Likewise by the same Apostolic authority we grant to all the Faithful of our Diocese, Clergy and Laity, Secular and Regular, all the privileges mentioned in the said letter, with the usual reserves and exceptions. 4. His Holiness' Encyclical letter with these regulations shall be read successively in all places of worship and stations of the Diocese, beginning on the first Sunday after its reception.

May the peace of our Lord be with you.
† ARMANDUS FRANCIS MARY,
Bishop of Toronto.
Quebec, St. Michael's Day, 1854.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The trial of Michael Devaney, Michael Moses, Pierre Brouillet and Thomas Patton, indicted for rioting and assault, on the 9th of June 1853, terminated on Wednesday in a verdict of "Not Guilty," as to all the defendants. Thus has the conspiracy of the Gavazzi Vigilance Committee been finally and signally discomfited.

On Monday, the 16th, we had the foretaste of the approaching winter, in the shape of a heavy fall of snow, which did not however remain long on the ground. This is rather earlier than usual, the snow generally not making its appearance before the end of the month.

Mr. Spence, the Postmaster General, has been returned for North Wentworth, by a majority of 335 votes over his opponent, Mr. McDougall.

We would remind our readers of the sale of Family Lots at the new Catholic cemetery at *Cote des Neiges*, which will, weather permitting, take place on Sunday next at one o'clock P.M., on the grounds.

We return our thanks to "J. O'F." for Parliamentary documents.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Kingston, October 11, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—Your advocacy of Catholic education in Upper Canada, induces me to give you a statement of the working of Common Schools in this city. It is needless to say that the Common School Acts of Upper Canada contain clauses which seem very favorable to the just distribution of the School Fund.

The 35th section of the Act of 1850 provides—"That it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Schools,—First—To apportion annually all monies granted, or provided, by the Legislature for the support of Common Schools in Upper Canada, to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, and Incorporated Villages therein, according to the ratio of population in each, as compared with the whole population of Upper Canada."

And the 31st section of said Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Local Superintendent of Schools—"First—As soon as he shall have received from the County Clerk a notification of the amount of money apportioned, to apportion the same according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils attending each Common School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools."

Thus, the law makes average attendance of pupils the basis for the apportionment of the Common School Fund; and the Chief Superintendent, in his circulars to the Local Superintendents (see pages 79, 130, 131 of the Acts published at Toronto in 1853) explains and recommends the principle "of average attendance": "The principle of the law being (as Dr. Ryerson expounds it) to help those that help themselves, and in proportion as they help themselves."

The perusal of the above clauses is calculated to produce the belief that the "principle of average attendance of pupils" forms the spirit of the Common School Acts, and should be acted upon by the Trustees in the working of Common Schools. The manner in which this principle has been observed in this city can easily be judged of from the following statement of Common School expenses for 1853, which I condense from a Report published in the *Morning He-*

ald of 29th of April, 1854; and signed by the City Auditors, Thomas Cruse and Thomas Glassy.

From this it would appear that eleven schools had an average attendance of:—

Catholic pupils,	407
Non-Catholic do	381
For the average attendance of the 381 Non-Catholic pupils in 1853, the Board of Trustees awarded the sum of	£477 14 4
And for the average attendance of the 407 Catholic pupils, the sum of.....	196 17 3
	£674 11 8

Is it just?—Is it honest? Have the Catholic schools in this City been fairly treated? The pupils attending the Christian Brothers' School alone constitute fully one-third of the whole number of all the other Common Schools, and, consequently, would be entitled to receive one-third of the Government grant, if it were a Separate School. They have received just £68 15s out of £674 11s 8d!!

I may be told that the principle of "average attendance" is applicable only to County and Township Sections; and that the Trustees in Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, can determine and fix the salaries of their respective School Teachers. The application of the principle in the first case seems just and reasonable; that the extraordinary power given to Trustees in the latter case is unjust and oppressive, the working of the Common Schools in this City is sufficient proof.

The Chief Superintendent may say and write "the principle of the law is to help those that help themselves, and in proportion as they help themselves." This may do very well in theory; but in practice it will be disregarded, wherever the education of Catholics is concerned. In Upper Canada, when the Catholics, who form the minority, exert themselves to give a Christian education to their children, will their exertions be aided by the majority, who have the control of the Common Schools? No. On the contrary, great objections will be raised against their schools; and they will not receive a fair proportion of the School Fund.

Last year, the Catholics of this City, who are always anxious to cultivate friendly feelings with their fellow-citizens, did not apply for Separate Schools. They were well aware, that even if they had, the Superintendent appointed by the Protestant Board had the power of giving annoyance to the Catholic schools, if he felt disposed; and his refusal to fulfill the duties required by the Trustees would lead to his dismissal. Three or four of the fourteen members, who compose the Board of Trustees, are Ministers, who though differing among themselves in their religious views, become united in their opposition to Catholic education. They are opposed to the Brothers' and Nuns' Schools, because religious books are used, and the pupils receive a religious training. In most of the other Common Schools, males and females are huddled together in the same room, where their morals are endangered, and no exertion has been made to separate them. They pretend to be very anxious to have all the Common Schools conducted alike; and as the religious element forms little or no part of the education in the other schools, it must be eliminated from the Catholic schools. Catholics, of course, will not dispense with the religious training; in which they consider they are fully borne out by the Common School Acts. At page 62, the law recognises the principle of religious instruction in the schools, "and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject, without any interposition from Trustees, Superintendents, or the Government itself." Unless the defects in the Common School Acts (which you pointed out in a late number of the *True Witness*) be remedied, justice will not be done to the Catholics of Upper Canada. They expect that the present Government will remedy the evils complained of, and enact a law which shall be more favorable to Catholic education, and, consequently, to the peace and welfare of society.

I remain your humble servant,
P. D.

CHEAP BREAD.—We understand that the householders having bread-eaters in their families propose having a meeting immediately for the purpose of establishing a Public Bakery. This step will undoubtedly bring bakers to their proper senses, as, if flour is to be obtained here or in Montreal at reasonable rates, and much cheaper now than during winter, we have yet to learn why the public must pay the same price for their bread when everything in the market has fallen in price.—*Quebec Mercury*.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday night last, Patrick O'Brian, a stevedore, living in Champlain Street, was accidentally drowned by falling over Martin's Wharf. The deceased was much respected and has left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.—*Quebec Gazette*.

The Grand Trunk Railway office at Point Levi was broken into on Friday night, and £300 taken from the drawer.

Died.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, Harriet Devlin, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Mr. Owen Devlin, in his lifetime of the County of Roscommon, Ireland, and sister of B. Devlin, Esq., Advocate, of this city.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Anne Hayes, relict of the late Patrick Mulcahy, aged 44 years, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland.

Ronald McDonald, Esquire, who has been for 11 years Editor of *Le Canadien*, and was for a long time connected with the *Gazette* published in this city, departed this life on Saturday evening last, at the age of 56 years. In him we have lost a highly respected member of society, and a well informed and much esteemed contemporary.—*Quebec paper*.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN, who was for many years Classical Master in one of the First Classical Schools in London, England, wishing employment as Teacher. The advertiser is a distinguished Latin Scholar, well versed in English Composition, and has had great practice in teaching Education in the Higher Circles in England, and would prove an acquisition to an Institution in Upper or Lower Canada. The highest testimonials and references as to ability and character can be adduced. Letters, pre-paid, stating particulars, addressed to "A. B." at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

To win back the magic sunshine to the fond Spanish eyes for which he staked his throne, Napoleon has revived the games of chivalry in France. To divert his wife's ennui, he has even dared destiny—for whilst the world, with bated breath and straining gaze, looks fixedly towards Sebastopol, the army at Boulogne are turning the grim reality into a gay tournament, to flatter the imagination of the Empress. Miles upon miles are covered with troops in this mimic Russian campaign. St. Omer stands for Sebastopol, which the Emperor attacks in person, and, of course, by programme, utterly annihilates. We wonder did any blunt courtier, if there be such a thing, whisper that "it was ill jesting with edged tools."

Magnificence is an attribute common to all the Bonaparte family. Their uncle used to say jestingly, that hearing them talk, one would think, that instead of being their benefactor, he was keeping them out of the dominions of the Kings, their fathers. Certainly, nothing more brilliantly splendid in military pomp is recorded in the warlike progress of the first Consul than the doings of the camp of Boulogne, and we question whether the hero of Austerlitz could have borne himself with a dignity so closely verging on arrogance, and yet so clearly free from it, as his nephew did in his demeanor towards the Belgian King, and Prince Albert, in a forced visit of courtesy, where the wine they quaffed must have tasted as gall and wormwood, whilst his was nectar of the Gods.—*Nation*.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL IN FRANCE.—The extreme importance attached to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul by the French Episcopacy, may be estimated by a circular recently addressed by the Bishop of Soissons to the members of that association within his diocese. The circumstances of the times, the Bishop says, in allusion to the cholera and the zeal displayed by the society in aiding and consoling the victims to the malady, have induced him to carry into effect his long-cherished intentions of bestowing on the conferees, so happily multiplied in his diocese, a solemn testimony at once of his paternal solicitude and of his profound gratitude for the good achieved and the consolation afforded by them to his beloved poor.

Most of the physicians and medical students who had been sent by the government to the districts infected with cholera have returned to Paris, the disease being either on the decrease or having entirely disappeared. According to the *Union Médicale*, the number of victims to the epidemic throughout France amounted on the 14th Sept. to 82,050.

GERMAN POWERS.

Some of them, says the correspondent of the *Times*, have gone the length of saying that it will become the duty of Germany next year to impose peace upon the Western Powers, and to settle by one sublime act of the German Confederation the conditions on which Europe is to be restored to harmony and repose. That is the language of the dominant party in Prussia, by which they mean that if war must come they hope it will find them on the side of Russia and against us. To be sincere, we can entertain no regret that a people so governed is not at this moment ranked among our active allies. Had the German Courts joined us; or professed to join us, with their armies, at an earlier period in this dispute, they would have acquired a right to hold language to the belligerents which no party is now compelled to listen to; and, if we had been led to place any confidence on their co-operation, we should probably have suffered from their constant divisions, distrust, dishonesty, and bad faith. When it ceased to be probable that Germany would act manfully and decidedly with us, the next best thing for us was that she should cease to act at all. The King of Prussia has doubtless assumed an appropriate and a harmless position. He does no good to Europe, but he can do it little mischief, and he cannot exercise the smallest influence over any State more powerful than the veriest minnows of the Germanic Confederation. The idea that the Sovereign of a great country can retain a sort of mediatorial character and play the part of some Heaven-sent negotiator while other nations are engaged in the dust and heat of battle, is too absurd to be entertained by any man who has mixed in public affairs.

The weight which a nation may acquire and exert is invariably proportioned to the strength it has put forth. It was not by staying at home with Berlin wools and a hymnbook that the Prussian eagle recovered at Leipzig and Waterloo the plume which it had lost at Jena.

SPAIN

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The Princess of Asturias is ill. The Queen is said to be *enciente*. There is great uneasiness in the public mind, and fears are entertained of renewed disturbances.

The following is the conclusion of a long article of the *Journal des Débats* on the state of affairs in Spain:—"It would be vain to deny that Communism has manifested itself by acts. It has destroyed the manufactories at Barcelona, and ruined that great city, which was justly considered as the industrial capital of Spain. From Barcelona it extended in Catalonia, in the provinces of Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, and Andalusia. In certain places the property of communes has been seized and divided, and the estates of some great personages who never visited them, and who were represented by stewards, have been seized, in spite of all remonstrances.

ITALY

TURIN, Sept. 16.—M. Mazzini's last "encyclical letter" (as the Piedmontese papers profanely call it), which he addresses to the members of the Swiss Federal Council, and in which he takes the Govern-

ment of that country to task at very considerable length for what he deems an abuse of power, in interfering with him and his compatriots when quietly and peaceably conspiring against a neighboring State, has produced nothing but disgust among that portion of the Italian emigration resident in Turin. Here the prevailing feeling is annoyance at his presumption in assuming to his clique the name of the national party of Italy, when fresh victims of his folly or wickedness are every day being added to the long list in every part of the peninsula.

A letter from Naples states that His Majesty has conferred on the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples the Grand cordon of St. Januarius, as a mark of distinction for his zeal and devotedness during the raging of the cholera. His Majesty has also made some valuable gifts from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers, and the Queen has also given, for the same object, all the money which she possessed.

RUSSIA

The *Times*' correspondent writes from Revel, on the 12th ult., that the recent communications from St. Petersburg afford evidence that the present policy of the Emperor is causing great discontent amongst certain classes of his subjects, and it is hinted that if he should not listen to the earnest representations that have been made to him by those whose interests are seriously injured by the continuance of war, that a revolutionary crisis may occur.

The portion of the Russian fleet which is in the harbor of Helsingfors has commenced preparations for the winter season. The ships have unbent their sails and struck their topmasts. In a month from the present time they will be frozen in. The Cronstadt fleet, consisting of 21 line of battle ships, and carrying 688 guns, was undergoing a similar process.

The question is again raised, now that the fortunes of the Czar look so lowering, how will he act in the event of Sebastopol being captured and his fleet destroyed?—results which seem in a fair way of achievement. Will he accept the four conditions which he has already rejected, or will he doggedly pursue the same sullen course of obstinacy which has marked his career from the commencement of this conflict? This is an important question, the solution of which, if we could satisfactorily arrive at it, would throw a flood of light on much that now seems obscure. We had an opportunity recently of conversing with a Russian gentleman who has travelled much in various parts of the world, and knows his own country well. His impression is that the Czar will not yield, that reverses will increase his obstinacy and pride; and that, relying on the belief that he is unassailable in his own dominions, he will trust to the chapter of accidents and hold out to the last. An opinion from such a source is worth mentioning; and the question is already raised, we perceive, in certain quarters, whether we have done enough to cripple the monetary power of Russia—for that is the most vulnerable point in the Romanoff policy. Probably, when Parliament meets, this question will assume a practical shape, and it may be found desirable to render still more stringent the intercepting of Russian produce, which still finds its way to this country via Prussia, and thus enables the Czar to fight us with the money which he draws from our own coffers. It would not be a matter of much difficulty, we apprehend, to provide ourselves from other sources with all that we now get from Russia, which would weaken our foe, and bring him more speedily to his senses. Our Russian friend seems to think that the pressure of circumstances, which is now telling so painfully on the nobles of Russia, may bring matter to a crisis sooner than anything else.—*European Times*.

The small squadron sent to the White Sea has inflicted a good deal of injury on the government stores, and public buildings in that northern region, the details of which are duly set forth in the despatches of the officers of the expedition, and have been published by the Admiralty.—*Id.*

The reports which had gained ground in the south of Europe, that a high personage would betake himself to the Crimea in this emergency are mentioned with some distinctness in St. Petersburg letters; they mention that the Grand Duke Constantine would set off for Simferopol. This rumor I imagine to be entirely groundless, inasmuch as in the influential circles in St. Petersburg it must be known that the combined expedition would have arrived there before the Grand Duke could do so, and thus cut off his arrival. I have also very distinct and authentic information from that capital that in the Imperial family and its *alentours*, Sebastopol is given up already, and looked upon as lost.—*Cor. of Times*.

THE BALTIC

Accounts from the Baltic speak of a contemplated attack upon Revel, the bombardment of which place will, it is said, be the last act of the allied forces in the North. Admiral Plumridge was in Revel Bay with a portion of the squadron under his command, and there were also two or three French ships of war there.—Sir Charles Napier was hourly expected with the remainder of the squadron, when it was believed the attack would commence. Nevertheless, there is reason to doubt whether Revel will be bombarded at all, and we hope that the statement that it will be is premature, for to attack Revel, where the loss would fall upon the inhabitants, peaceful Russian subjects, and yet to spare Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and the other Russian forts, is certainly contrary to the principle which ruled at Odessa, and which was so much applauded at the time. Admiral Napier must be too shrewd a man to suppose that this act would give any glory to a campaign which has been so barren of results. The report is the more improbable as the French Admiral, Parseval, was on his way home, and we read in the French papers of the congratulations which passed between the English and French commanders before they separated. "At the

moment of parting," says the *Journal des Débats*, "the Admirals exchanged salutes with emulative courtesy; the flags, the national airs, which had celebrated the junction of the forces, and the French and English staffs, expressed cordial wishes for their next meeting." It would be in still worse taste for the British Admiral to deprive his French colleague of any honor involved in an attack upon Revel or any other point, and we are inclined, therefore, to believe that the persons who have sent this intelligence home are ignorant of the Admiral's intention. It is said, however, that some very important despatches have been forwarded by the British Government to Sir Charles Napier, and that something on a grand scale may be attempted in the Baltic before the frost sets in.—*European Times*.

WAR IN THE EAST

It was not at Eupatoria that the Allies disembarked, after all, but at a place called the Old Fort, within twenty miles of Sebastopol, and nearly twenty south of Eupatoria. It appears, therefore, that on the 15th the troops were only thirty miles, instead of forty or fifty, from Sebastopol, having landed a considerable distance on the right. It is plain that the Czar will not yield as long as a chance remains of repulsing or tiring out the allies. He is probably led to believe that Sebastopol is impregnable, or, at least, that he can dispose of sufficient forces to prevent the allies becoming masters of it within the present year. That the place is strong there is no doubt; and, though little faith can be placed in rumors, there is every reason to believe that the Russians will defend themselves with great stubbornness, and have made every preparation for doing so. But the shortness of the time allowed them must have forbidden the erection of any really effectual fortifications. It is true, the men have been worked nearly to death—soldiers, dockyard laborers, and seamen have been seen from our vessels digging, carrying earth, and constructing masonry, month after month, ever since the declaration of war. Of late the laborer appears to have been incessant, and the mortality must have been incessant also. In the English army, it was found that, where the men were exposed to fatigue, the deaths were very numerous, and, as the cholera is known to have passed over the Crimea, it is thought that the garrison of Sebastopol must be fearfully diminished. Of the existence or number of any army at large in the Crimea we are quite ignorant, as no dependence can be placed on the statements of the German press; that some forces of this kind will endeavor to harass our army is very likely, but the Russians will hardly risk a battle in the open field. The terrible calmness of expectation which pervades Constantinople at this moment is such that the news of any event would be a relief.—*Times*.

A letter from Vienna 20th Sept., says:—"A report of the bombardment of Odessa was completely false, as is proved by the account received to-day. The telegraphic despatches from Odessa come down to the 15th; they state that the enemy's vessels have not yet made any attack. The Russians keep on the defensive, and the commanding officers of the batteries have received orders not to fire unless they are first fired on.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The *Daily News* has received a telegraphic despatch from its correspondent at Hermannstadt, which intimates that the Ottoman army is advancing to the Pruth for the purpose of creating a diversion in Bessarabia. The approach of the Turks will find ample employment for the greater part of the Russian troops, which it is said were being despatched to the aid of their countrymen in the Crimea. The occupation of Ibrail and Galatz by the Turks will furnish Omer Pasha with an excellent basis for his operations. The *Presse* of Vienna calls for some explanation of the eventful preponderance of foreign influence in the Principalities. The interests of Germany ought especially to be protected by the occupation of those provinces by Austria.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA.—Two battles have been fought by the troops under the command of Daniel Bey, the Lieutenant of Schamyl, in Georgia, with division commanded by General Wrangel; in both of which the Russians were defeated. Some of the Poles, who formed part of this Russian division, it is said, deserted, and went over to the Circassians, taking with them two of their guns.

AUSTRALIA

THE SPIRIT OF THE COLONIES.—The following singularly graphic and characteristic communication is taken from a letter recently received from Geelong:—"The news brought by the ship *Crest of the Wave*, out 72 days from England, has caused quite a war panic here. The startling intelligence that hostilities were about to commence between England, France, and Russia has had the effect of reducing the price of gold from £3 19s. to £3 and meetings have been convened with the view of forming a rifle brigade to 'shoot the Rooshaans,' should they at any time attempt a landing. Nervous old women of the masculine gender are withdrawing their money from the bank for the purpose of 'planting' it, while here and there the anxious cry is heard, 'Where are our brave diggers?' and ere the echo of so many voices had time to answer 'where,' 'Here we are,' exclaimed a deputation of those noble fellows, who had come down to assure the authorities of their readiness to resent any attempt at an invasion, 'Here we are, ready, willing, and able to fight the battles of John Bull and his youngest daughter Australia.' True it is we are in a most defenceless state, as there is nothing to prevent any adventurous bucaniers from landing and walking up to our banks and thanking the managers to hand over the little 'swag' of gold—about £4,000,000. Still there is something at the head of our harbor which might possibly keep them at bay for some 24 hours, by which time the presence of 100,000 stout-hearted diggers, each armed to the teeth with

Colts' Deans and Adams, or a shouting legion of some kind or other, might be secured. Americans as well as English are ready to defend from invasion this young empress of the world, though each hold their own views on questions touching their nationalities. A somewhat ludicrous scene took place at the theatre the other night, the performance being under the patronage of the American Consul, and on the arrival of that gentleman, the band, out of compliment, commenced playing 'Yankee Doodle,' which did not exactly suit the palate of the English. Some of the 'gods' having misunderstood its meaning, cried 'No, no we won't have it.' 'Old England for ever!' and 'God save the Queen!' were heard throughout the building, while the hisses of the Americans gave room to fear that the matter would terminate seriously, when the Consul, a good-looking young American, with gold laced cap in hand, came forward, and, in the course of an address characterized by much good-humor, suggested the propriety of splitting the difference, by amalgamating the two airs, one half to be 'God save the Queen,' and the other half 'Yankee Doodle.' The orchestra attempted to obey the summons, but the effect it produced was so ludicrous that all present were convulsed with laughter, and thus ended the matter. The 'stars and stripes' are very numerous here, especially about the diggings, where they may be seen streaming by thousands over the various American tents, stores, and grogshops."

A RECENT VISIT TO SEBASTOPOL.

(From Mr. Scott's New Book on the Crimea.)

The port of Sebastopol consists of a bay running in a south-easterly direction about four miles long, and a mile wide at the entrance, diminishing to four hundred yards at the end, where the "Tchernia Retchka," or Black River, empties itself. The average depth is about eight fathoms, the bottom being composed of mud in the centre and gravel at the sides. On the southern coast of this bay are commercial, military, and careening harbors; the quarantine harbor being outside the entrance; all these taking a southerly direction and having deep water.

The military harbor is the largest, being about a mile and a half long, by 400 yards wide, and is completely landlocked on every side. Here it is that the Black Sea fleet is moored in the winter; the largest ships being able to lie with all their stores on board, close to the quays. The small harbor, which contains the naval arsenal and docks, is on the eastern side of the military harbor, near the entrance.

The port is defended to the south by six principal batteries and fortresses, each mounting from 50 to 120 guns; and the north by four, having from 18 to 120 pieces each; and besides these there are many smaller batteries. The fortresses are built on the casemate principle, three of them having three tiers of guns, and a fourth two tiers. Fort St. Nicholas is the largest, and mounts about one hundred and ninety guns; on carefully counting them, we made one hundred and eighty-six. By great interest we obtained permission to enter the fortress. It is built of white limestone: a fine sound stone, which becomes hard, and is very durable, the same material being used for all the other forts. Between every two casemates are furnaces for heating shot red hot; we measured the calibre of the guns, and found it to be eight inches, capable of throwing shells or 68-pound solid shot. Whether all the guns in the fortress were of the same size, it is impossible to say, but my belief is, that most of the fortifications of Sebastopol are heavily armed. We entered Fort Saint Nicholas through the elegantly-furnished apartments of the military commandant, situated at its south eastern end.

At the period of our visit there were certainly not more than 850 pieces of artillery defending the port towards the sea, and of these about 350 could be concentrated on a ship entering the bay. Other batteries, however, are said to have been since built. We took some trouble to ascertain these facts by counting the guns of the various forts, not always an easy matter where any suspicion of our object might have subjected us to grave inconveniences. Sebastopol is admirably adapted by nature for a strong position towards the sea, and it will be seen from what we have stated above that this has been fully taken advantage of to render it one of the most formidably fortified places in that direction which could be imagined. We are well aware that the casemated fortresses are very badly constructed, and though having an imposing exterior, that the walls are filled in with rubble. The work was carried on under Russian engineers, whose object was to make as much money as possible out of it. They were, moreover, found to be defective in ventilation, to remedy which some alterations were subsequently made; but admitting all their defects, they are still strong enough to inflict some amount of injury on an attacking fleet before their guns could be silenced. And when that is accomplished, supposing there are now 950 pieces, there would still remain 500 guns of large calibre, in strong open batteries, half of them throwing shells and red-hot shot, independent of mortars. This is a force of armament against which no fleets have been tried, not only with regard to the number of guns and weight of metal, but the nature of the projectiles; any single shell fired point blank, and striking between wind and water, being sufficient to sink a ship. If Sebastopol can be so easily taken by the allied fleets alone, and without land forces, as some people appear to imagine, it would be very satisfactory to know what amount of resistance it is expected that Portsmouth could offer to an enemy, with her seventy or eighty guns, not above five-and-twenty of which are heavier than 32 pounders. We do not mean to assert that it is impossible to destroy Sebastopol from the sea alone, but we believe that it could only be accomplished by an unnecessary sacrifice of life and ships with our present means, and that it would be nothing short of madness to attempt it, unless we had a reserve fleet on the spot, sufficiently strong to insure the command of the Black Sea in case of failure.

The town of Sebastopol is situated on the point of land between the commercial and military harbors, which rises gradually from the water's edge to an elevation of two hundred feet. It is more than a mile in length, and its greatest width is about three-quarters of a mile, the streets entering the open steppe on the south. It was partly defended on the west, towards the land, by a loop-holed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Rus-

as perfectly useless, and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made, but whether the work has since been carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that strong defences will be found to exist there by the time a besieging army arrives. These, however, being hurriedly raised, can neither be of sufficient magnitude nor strength to offer a serious resistance to a long-continued fire of heavy artillery, and unless these fortifications are on a most extensive scale, and embrace a very wide circuit, they may be commanded from so many points that, attacked with heavy guns of long range, their speedy reduction becomes a matter of certainty. None of the sea batteries or forts are of the slightest service for defence on the land side. Indeed the great fort, "St. Nicholas," has not a gun pointed in that direction, and such an armament would be perfectly useless if it existed, as that part of the hill on which the town stands rises behind it to a height of two hundred feet. In fact, all the fortresses and batteries both to the north and south of the great bay are commanded by higher ground in the rear. The streets are built in parallel lines, from north to south, and intersected by others from east to west, and the houses being of limestone, have a substantial appearance. The public buildings are fine.

YOUNG AMERICA.—In the main ingredients of character there is very little difference between Young America and Young England; both belonging to the precocious, or to what, in phraseology of the day, is termed the "fast" school; and as the last of the two is pretty well known by his own countrymen, we must devote the few words we have to say to an examination of the former. Young America calls his father "the governor," his mother "the old 'un," his sisters "our gals," and his brothers, "pals;" he comes into a room with his hat on, and sits down in a lady's presence. He enters a public reading room wet through, and not troubling himself whether any other persons is in the same predicament, he sits opposite the fire, with a foot on each hob of the grate, and remains there until he is dry. He smokes all day, and keeps time in spitting; he monopolises half a dozen newspapers, and reads them with his legs upon the nearest table; he talks as long as if he were using a speaking-trumpet, patronises trotting matches, and insists upon it that "Lady Suffolk" was a faster horse than "Eclipse;" swears that America can "whip" the whole world, and particularly England, and maintains that the *New York Herald* is a "pretty considerable" d—d sight better paper than the *London Times*; he calls a lady "Miss," and always "Sir—e" to a gentleman. He goes out to parties in a Kossuth hat, a white satin choker, and a black paleot, in the pockets of which he keeps his hands; he has a job in his waistcoat in which he puts his watch, and passes the chain through the last button-hole; he congratulates his host on having a "good commissary" (by which he means his cook), and calls his wine "not bad swill." He keeps a waggon, and races every Sunday on the high road, that he may see what dust he kicks up. He pulls up at an oyster store, takes three "Shrewsburies" to whet his appetite, goes home late to dinner, and disregards his parents' notions of punctuality. He prefers the use of his knife to that of his fork, and calls the family black servant "my nigger." He rises late, drops into the counting-house for a flying visit, and speedily drops out again. He has his clothes from England, his boots from France, and his hats at home, which he considers the best in the world. He wears that hat a little on one side, and has a tooth-pick in his mouth, which he sucks as he goes along, "for want of thought." He calls every one of his own age "old fellow." He sings a bad song, tells a bad story, but makes up for either deficiency by thinking very highly of himself. He orders champagne at a table d'hote, to convey an idea that he always drinks it at home, he is for ever locomotive, and rather than sit still, he'll ride ten miles out and back, by any train, to any place, to imply that he is always "on the move." He talks of his lands in Texas, and is going to visit them "next fall;" and of "looking at Europe in the Spring;" of launching a craft when he comes back, because his own bay beats that of Naples into fits; looks upon American clippers as the fastest boats going, and denominates all British steamers "washing tubs;" and professes to be able to take up any "man" out of his "boats." He has other attributes of a similar tendency, far too numerous to mention, save one, which is, that he is highly in favor of war, no matter where, as young blood will rise to fever heat, unless it's now and then let out a trifle.—*Dunn's Old England and New England.*

We read in the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph* the following remarks on the death of the wretched Luther, and the fate of his descendants:— Luther died after an orgie, in Eisleben, where he had come, but without success, to still the ferocious family disputes of his Protestant disciples, the Princes of Mansfeldt. His last moments will astonish for their quietude all who do not recollect that the man died in the stolid condition of cerebral congestion, induced by habitual excess of drink and passion. Of Luther's unhappy partner we learn that she died in deep poverty—Wittenberg, in which the heresiarch's property lay, having, shortly after his death, fallen into the hands of the Emperor, Charles the Fifth. Some of the descendants of Luther are yet living. The *Patites Affiches* of Altona, of the 15th of November, 1839, contained an Advertisement, headed "Luther's Orphans," which stated:— "These are the children of Joseph Charles Luther, who was born at Erfurt, 11th of November, 1792, and who returned to the Catholic Church. He died in Bohemia. "M. Reinthaler, administrator of the institution of St. Martin, erected at Erfurt to Luther's memory, has taken these orphan's under his care. "On the 6th of May, 1830, Anthony, the eldest, born in 1821, came to the old Augustinian monastery. Being instructed in the principles of the Reformation, he made his first communion at Easter. He has since been apprenticed to a cabinet maker. Mary and Ann, his sisters, are servants in an inn; Theresa, the youngest, is at school." "When we are told," says Mr. Doran, in the *Genesee Magazine*, "that Ariadne abandoned by Theseus, was consoled by Bacchus, nothing more, I think is meant, than that the lady dried her tears, and took to drinking."

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.—Dick, who was hung at Dayton, Ohio, the other day, was inclined to have no faith in any religion but the Catholic, yet he was visited occasionally by Protestant ministers. About a week before he was hung he was asked by one of these gentlemen, a worthy and talented man, "Have you any objection to my praying with you?" "I guess not" said Dick, "every little helps."

It is strange characteristic of human pride, that it is gratified not only by the exaltation of self, but by the depreciation of others. Hence the prevalence of the vice of tattling, and the eagerness with which rumors are credited.

An Irish housemaid boasting of her industrious habits, said she rose at four, made a fire, put on the tea-keettle, prepared breakfast, and made all the beds before any one in the house was up!

CEMETERY OF OUR LADY OF THE COTE DES NEIGES.

The Committee of the new Catholic Cemetery of Cote des Neiges have the honor to inform all the Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of Montreal, that measures have been taken with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, for the purpose of proceeding on the site of the said Cemetery to the Sale of family plots on SUNDAY, the 22nd inst., at ONE o'clock P.M. The Committee, therefore, solicit all the citizens who would be desirous of procuring Lots, to avail themselves of the time which remains up to the period of the Sale, in visiting the new Cemetery, in order to select their lots. The conditions shall be announced at the time of the Sale. A special invitation shall be shortly addressed to each of the generous contributors to the purchase of this Cemetery. If the weather be unfavorable, the Sale will be postponed to the following Sunday. E. HUDON, Churchwarden. October 10, 1854.

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL. READ AND JUDGE YOURSELVES.

ROCHESTER, October 19, 1852. GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees. This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making this invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint. WILLIAM HISS, Traveller in Western N. Y. P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'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. 8

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. Seven thousand COATS, VESTS and PANTS, being the Stock saved from the late fire, in a perfect state, will be SOLD for Cash, in some instances at less than half the usual prices, and in all cases EXTREMELY CHEAP! Persons wanting to purchase Winter Clothing ought to call very soon, as, no doubt, this Stock will be sold very quickly. Upper Canada Merchants, buying for Cash, will make a Profitable Investment, by purchasing at CHEAPSIDE. Terms—Cash; and One Price! CHEAPSIDE! As the system of Selling Cheap will be strictly adhered to, and the prices marked in Plain Figures, the most inexperienced may buy with perfect confidence. The Proprietor begs leave to call the attention of his Friends and numerous Customers (who have so constantly patronised his Establishment) to his Fall importations, purchased at the CHEAPEST Markets in Europe and the United States, COMPRISING. West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Reversible and Pilots; Whitneys, Peterstams, Cassimeres, Doeskins, 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. P. RONAYNE. October, 1854.

WANTED, FOR a BOARDING SCHOOL, in the Parish of Cap Sante, C.E., an Educated LADY competent to Teach English, and to give instructions on the Piano. This Institution is entirely under the superintendence and direction of the Cure, having no connection whatever with the School Commissioners, and is conducted according to the Rules of the Sisters of the Congregation. Apply at the True Witness Office. October 4th, 1854. DR. MACKEON, 89, St. Lawrence Main Street.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Table listing various books for sale, including 'Annima Devota', 'Challoner's Meditations', 'Christian Directory', 'Confessions of St. Augustin', 'Duty of a Christian towards God', 'Elevation of the Soul to God', 'Glories of Heaven', 'Glories of Mary', 'Golden Treatise on Mental Prayer', 'Imitation of the Blessed Virgin', 'Instruction of Youth in Christian Piety', 'Holy Week', 'Memorial of a Christian Life', 'Month of Mary', 'Moral Entertainments', 'Man's only affair', 'Piety Exemplified', 'Rules of a Christian Life', 'Rules of the Rosary and Scapular', 'Sinner's Guide', 'Sinner's Conversion reduced to Principles', 'Temporal and Eternal', 'Liguori's Way of Salvation', 'Do Visits to Blessed Sacrament', 'Do Love of Christ', 'Do Spirit of', 'Do Preparation for Death', 'Manual of the Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus', 'Christian Instructed', 'Glories of Jesus', 'Glories of St. Joseph', 'Glories of the Holy Angels', 'The Golden Book of the Confraternities', 'Oratory of the Faithful Soul', 'Practical Piety', 'BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &c.', 'Cochin on the Mass', 'Catechism of the Council of Trent', 'Catechism of the History of Ireland', 'Do of the Christian Religion', 'Do of Perseverance', 'Poor Man's Catechism', 'Catholic Pulpit', 'Archer's Sermons', 'Gahan's Sermons', 'McCarthy's do', 'Gallagher's do', 'Gill's do', 'Collot's Doctrinal Catechism', 'Dr. Dixon on the Sacred Scriptures', 'Appleton's Sermons', 'Do Familiar Explanation of the Gospels', 'Liguori's Sermons', 'Newman's Lectures on Anglicanism', 'Do Discourses to Mixed Congregations', 'Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion', 'Wiseman's Lectures on the Church', 'Do do on Holy Week', 'Do do on the Real Presence', 'Do Four Sermons on Devotion to the Holy Massillon's Sermons', 'Hay on Miracles', 'Buller's Feasts and Fasts of the Catholic Church', 'Liguori on the Commandments and Sacraments', 'Catechism of Perseverance', 'Hornhold's Real Principles of Catholics', 'Hornhold on the Commandments and Sacraments', 'MISCELLANEOUS', 'The Green Book', 'The Songs of the Nation', 'Moore's Poetical Works', 'Lover's Songs and Ballads', 'Life of Emmett', 'Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Emmett's speeches', 'Life of Edmund Burke', 'Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar', 'Personal Sketches of his Own Times', 'Outlines of History', 'Rollin's Ancient History', 'Michael's History of the Crusades', 'Napoleon in Exile', 'Harry Omeron', 'Napoleon and His Army', 'PRAYER BOOKS', 'Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York', 'The Golden Manual', 'The Way of Heaven', 'The Key of Heaven', 'The Path to Paradise', 'The Pocket Manual', 'PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS', '30,000 French and American Prints, Religious and Fancy', '5000 Large Engravings and Prints, various sizes and prices', '3000 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers and Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books at only 15c 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. SADLER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.', 'For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 241 St. John Street, Quebec; also, by JOHN McDONALD, Alexandria, C.W.'

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &c.

Table listing books of instruction, sermons, and other religious works, including 'Cochin on the Mass', 'Catechism of the Council of Trent', 'Catechism of the History of Ireland', 'Do of the Christian Religion', 'Do of Perseverance', 'Poor Man's Catechism', 'Catholic Pulpit', 'Archer's Sermons', 'Gahan's Sermons', 'McCarthy's do', 'Gallagher's do', 'Gill's do', 'Collot's Doctrinal Catechism', 'Dr. Dixon on the Sacred Scriptures', 'Appleton's Sermons', 'Do Familiar Explanation of the Gospels', 'Liguori's Sermons', 'Newman's Lectures on Anglicanism', 'Do Discourses to Mixed Congregations', 'Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion', 'Wiseman's Lectures on the Church', 'Do do on Holy Week', 'Do do on the Real Presence', 'Do Four Sermons on Devotion to the Holy Massillon's Sermons', 'Hay on Miracles', 'Buller's Feasts and Fasts of the Catholic Church', 'Liguori on the Commandments and Sacraments', 'Catechism of Perseverance', 'Hornhold's Real Principles of Catholics', 'Hornhold on the Commandments and Sacraments', 'MISCELLANEOUS', 'The Green Book', 'The Songs of the Nation', 'Moore's Poetical Works', 'Lover's Songs and Ballads', 'Life of Emmett', 'Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Emmett's speeches', 'Life of Edmund Burke', 'Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar', 'Personal Sketches of his Own Times', 'Outlines of History', 'Rollin's Ancient History', 'Michael's History of the Crusades', 'Napoleon in Exile', 'Harry Omeron', 'Napoleon and His Army', 'PRAYER BOOKS', 'Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York', 'The Golden Manual', 'The Way of Heaven', 'The Key of Heaven', 'The Path to Paradise', 'The Pocket Manual', 'PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS', '30,000 French and American Prints, Religious and Fancy', '5000 Large Engravings and Prints, various sizes and prices', '3000 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers and Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books at only 15c 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. SADLER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.', 'For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 241 St. John Street, Quebec; also, by JOHN McDONALD, Alexandria, C.W.'

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

FOR SALE, AT FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 4 VOLS. OF THE TRUE WITNESS, BOUND. CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLION.

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

SADLER'S FINE EDITIONS OF CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLES.

Published with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. HOLY BIBLE, (superb new edition); to which is added Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible. Imperial quarto, illustrated with 26 engravings.— s. d. Extra Morocco, beveled, - - - 50 0 Do do beveled clasp, - - - 60 0 Extra Mor. beveled clasp and printed Medallion, £s HOLY BIBLE, illustrated with 16 engravings; to which is added Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible.— s. d. Turkey, super extra, richly gilt, and embellished with clasps, gilt edges, &c. - - - 50 0 Turkey, super extra, richly gilt and embellished, - - - 40 0 The same, imitation morocco, gilt edges, richly embellished, - - - 35 0 Imitation Morocco, marble edges, - - - 27 6 Do Calf. do do - - - 25 0 Extraordinary Cheap Edition of the Holy Bible. Small 4to large print.— Bound in Sheep, - - - 10 0 Imit. Calf. marble edges, - - - 15 0 Imit. Mor. gilt edge, - - - 20 0 The Holy Bible, 12 mo, Sheep, - - - 5 0 D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

PAPER, STATIONERY, &c.

THE Subscribers are constantly receiving from their NEW WORKS, at VALLEYFIELD, on River St. Lawrence, FRESH and ABUNDANT SUPPLIES of WRITING, PRINTING, BROWN, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, OF EXCELLENT QUALITIES. ALSO, From Vessels in Port and to arrive, their usually large and well-assorted Stock of the best BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED WRITING, DRAWING, & COLORED PAPERS; CARDS, BOOK-BINDERS' MATERIALS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, TWINES, SLATES, INKS, PENCILS, STEEL PENS, AND GENERAL STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c. PRINTING PAPERS of any given Size, Weight, or Quality, made to order, on shortest notice. Prices low, and terms reasonable. WILLIAM MILLER & Co., 190 St. Paul, and 51 Commissioner Streets. Montreal, September 13, 1854.

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

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood on the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence or Men of Business, as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

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. O. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE has arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, 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. O. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE has arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. October 17, 1854. Table listing prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Beans, etc.

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.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION! 20 Hhds. of VERY BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 250 loaves Refined SUGAR, etc.

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.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS! JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

REGS 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.

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.

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LIST OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

Table listing various books for a Catholic library, including titles like 'History of the Church', 'Life of St. Vincent of Paul', 'The Catholic Encyclopedia', etc.

CATHOLIC TALES, TRAVELS, &c.

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

CONTRIVERSIAL.

Table listing controversial books, including 'Religion in Society, with an Introduction, by Archbishop Hughes', 'The Protestant's Trial by the Written Word', etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Table listing school books, such as 'The First Book of Reading Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools', 'Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary', etc.

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The following Books are published by us, for the Christian Schools, and should be adopted by every Catholic School in Canada. The First Book of Reading Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 72 pages, munda back and stiff cover, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

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One bottle is warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

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