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CHRONICLE.

REV. DR. CAHILL, ON THE APPEAL OF ARCHDEACON DENISON. (From the Dublin Telegraph.) Ballyroan Cottage, Nov. 19, 1856.

The reading public of Great Britain and Ireland are already acquainted with the case of Archdeacon Denison, in reference to the doctrine of the Eucharist in the Protestant church. Taking "the Thirty-nine Articles" as the standard of the Faith of Protestants: again, assuming (as they allege) the Scriptures as the sum of Christian belief; and further, comparing these two positions with the arguments of the Protestant Primate and with the defence of the Archdeacon, it is not too much to say, that no man of conscience and of theological learning can risk the salvation of his soul on the recognised constitution and the avowed creed of the English Establishment. The two principal points attempted to be maintained, by what is called " the Reformation," in reference to Christianity, are, firstly, "that the Scriptures alone are the only and the all-sufficient revelation and law of God and man;" and, secondly, "that the authority of the Pope and the infallibility of the Church are a human invention, and a damnable fallacy."

No language can adequately describe the incongruities of these two propositions: and no fancy can justly depict the melancholy results which, up to the present time, have followed the public acceptance of these principles, which, on minute examination, will be found at variance with the axioms of Christianity, and with the laws of the Gospel. Without wishing to say one word, or to give even a hint which could offend-Protestantism is a confused heap of inconsistency and incongruity on these two points: and the Converts who have joined the Catholic Church: the Fellows of their Universities: the English Noblemen: and the English and Scotch Noble Ladies have all left their former communion, from the irreconcilable principles, and the contradictory doctrines, which meet the reason and faith of the inquirer at every step he advanced through the labyrinth of "Reformation." Without citing the numerous examples which could be adduced in support of these assertions, one important instance will be quite sufficient .-It has reference to one of "the Thirty-nine Articles," namely, the fifth article: it is one of the therefore, necessary to salvation. Yet neither this article in its entirety, nor one explicit word of this article, is found in the sacred volume .-The doctrine referred to is the procession of the "Holy Ghost from the Son:" that is, the procession of the third person of the Blessed Trinity from the Son as well as from the Father. The fifth article of the English creed has it as follows:---

" V .- OF THE HOLY GHOST .- The Holy Ghost proceeding from the Father and the Son, is of one substance, majesty, and glory, with the Father and the Son, very and eternal God."

Now, the words " proceeding from the Son," or even any words expressing the same idea, are not found in any passage or passages of the Sacred Volume. At this assertion the reader will inquire and ask on what grounds, then, does the Protestant church profess (on the all-important doctrine of the Blessed Trinity) an article of faith which is not contained in any direct or explicit passage of the New Testament? The answer is, namely, that the English church has adopted this article of their faith from the decision of one of the Councils of the Catholic Church: thereby demonstrating the inconsistency of this church in asserting the all sufficiency of the Scriptures alone in matters of faith, while at the same time borrowing an article of that faith from the sole authority of the Catholic Church.

The passage amongst many others, on which the decision of the Catholic Church is founded, is as follows, John xv., 26:-

"But when the Paraclete cometh, whom I will send from the Father, the spirit of truth, who proceedeth from the Father, he shall give testimony of me."

In this and similar texts, neither the expressed words, nor the explicit ideas, assert the procession of the third person of the Blessed Trinity from the second: but the Catholic Church in Council has decided, that as Christ sent the Holy Ghost, he therefore proceeds from Him. But the truth clearly is founded solely on the authority of the Council, and not on the expressed words, or explicit ideas of the text .-Hence this one example, on this vital point, will be sufficient to prove that while the Anglican communion asserts the sufficiency of Scripture alone, in matters of faith, she contradicts her her mistranslations: of her metaphorical inter- are taken:pretations, if one, even one damaging case, can be successfully made out against her articles of Faith, it essentially impeaches and taints her entire creed which, therefore, as a matter of course,

"The defence made by the Archdeacon is, that the Articles must be understood in a sense to agree with other documents of equal authority in the Church of give to be as handsome as I am."

"The defence made by the Archdeacon is, that the University in the Church of give to be as handsome as I am."

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every scholar who reasons correctly, and by every Christian who values his eternal salvation.

Whoever wishes to study "the history" of the Thirty Nine Articles, and to read the Acts of Parliaments on which they are founded, will learn without doubt, that the entire system of the new religion is one of a revolutionary constitution, and

of a political expediency.

Burnet (1 iii., p. 398) speaking of Elizabeth, writes, "she thought that in her brother's reign they made their doctrine too narrow in some points; therefore, she intended to have some" things explained in more general terms, so that all parties might be comprehended by them: her intention was to have the manner of Christ's presence in the Sacrament to be left in some general words:" and hence she proposed "to have the Communion Book so contrived, that it might not exclude the belief of all parties; for, the chief design of the Queen was, to unite the na-

The process of religion-making and creedmanufacturing which may be seen in the quotations just made, will be observed to proceed to higher degrees of gospel-jugglerry, in the extracts about to be given from Synods, and from the following Acts of Parliaments:

"The supremacy or headship of the Church (Act., &c., &c., 1559) is annexed to the Crown, and declares that the authority of 'visiting, correcting, and reforming all things in the Church' is for ever annexed to the Royal dignity: and whosoever should refuse to swear and acknowledge the Queen to be the Supreme Head of the Church, and governor in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as temporal, within her dominions, is to forfeit any office he may hold either in Church or State." (Burnet 1. iii., p.p. 385 386.)

Here, in the last quotation the Parliament, after having "made religion," and "contrived" a Book of Common Prayer, have made a woman Pope, who ever after, during her reign, gave permission to preach by letters patent: who made bishops like her father, either for a limited time, or during their lives, at her pleasure: who issued Excommunications: regulated external worship: adjusted faith: adjudicated on the dogmas of religion: and gave, as from the source of Christ himself, both validity and legality to the entire constitution of the new Gosnel. Hence, when "the Thirty Nine Articles" were manufactured according to the wish of the Queen, and in conformity with the Acts of the Parliaarticles of the English faith: and as such is, ment, the Articles were published, and headed with the following words: - "That these articles being authorized by the consent and assent of Queen Elizabeth, ought to be received and ex-ecuted throughout the whole realm of Eng-

If it were not a public universally known fact that the English Parliament did really pass the acts just quoted, no man living could believe that any man or set of men could conceive and execute the plan of making a new religion! and if it were not equally an admitted fact that the laity did embrace this religion so made, future generations could not fancy that in the short period of forty-five years, all England (Lancashire excepted) had abandoned the old faith, and adopted a system, which, they all knew, had its origin in political crime, was constructed on human principles, and executed in malice and in social revenge!

This brief historical review will enable the reader to approach the case of Archdeacon Denison with an accurate knowledge of the legal premises on which the English Primate founded his ecclesiastical charge against him. The case stands thus: Archdeacon Denison preached and published a sermon on the Eucharist, of which one passage in particular is declared by the Protestant Primate to be at variance with the Anglican creed. The proposition consured by the

Primate is as follows: "Mr. Denison says:-

"By all who come to the hord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ

Dr. Lushington, the agent and prosecutor of the primate, asserts, that the proposition referred to contradicts the 29th of Elizabeth's articles, which is as follows:-

"XXIX. OF THE WICKED WHICH EAT NOT THE BODY or Christ is the USE OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.—The wicked, and such as be void of a lively faith, although they do carnally and visibly press with their teeth (as St. Augustine saith) the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, yet in no wise are they partakers of Christ; but rather, to their condemna-tion, do cat and drink the sign or sacrament of so great a thing."

The question, therefore, is, whether these two propositions can be reconciled; and their meanown tenets, when she adopts an article of that ing mutually adjusted. The Archdeacon says they faith founded solely on Catholic authority. are not at variance with each other, while the employ the same arguments before his Primate Without, therefore, entering on the questions of Primate asserts they are. From the pleadings her rejection of whole books of scripture: of on both sides, the following condensed extracts

must be abandoned, as untenable and false, by to his aid. As these documents, too, may be supwritings of the Reformers and other divines of the Church of England, as well as other passages from St. Augustine besides that quoted in the Article, and a great deal more.

"That, then, is his defence. Dr. Lushington meets it by observing that it was a legal, not a theological question, he was called on to decide. The charge against the Archdeacon was, that he had published words contradictory of the 28th and 29th Articles, which it was no business of his to defend. Had the words of the Articles required any explanation-did they admit of the least doubt-were they not absolutely and singularly clear and express, then there might be some occasion to appeal to other documents and writings, with a view to ascertain, not the doctrine, but the meaning of the Articles. In this case, however, there could be no doubt whatever as to the meaning of the two Articles. It was wholly unnecessary, then, to go beyond the text of those Arti-cles for their interpretation. Archdeacon Denison's words were equally clear and self-explained. The two passages thus so plain were as plainly contradictory, and there was no alternative but to pronounce the sentence of deprivation against Archdeacon Denison, who, of course, appeals, with the certainty of a similar judgment in any court in this land."

Whoever wishes to compare the pleadings in this case with the avowed doctrines of the Anglican Establishment cannot fail to note the inconsistency, the contradiction, the incongruity, and indeed the deceptiveness which are manifest in this human system.

Firstly-In their sermons, their books, their placards, they inform the public that the Scriptures alone contain their Rule of Faith: and yet one of their vital articles of Faith is not taken from the Scriptures, but from the decision of the Catholic Church, which (Catholic Church) hav ing learned the word of God from the teaching of their ancestors. knew how to make clear that which was obscure, and to decide as certain that which might otherwise be doubtful.

Secondly-In all their discussions, controversies, treatises, &c., Private Judgment is put forward as the means given by God for understanding the word of the Gospel; while in the case before us Archdeacon Denison is refused the right of his private judgment, is compelled against his judgment to how to a code of laws made three hundred years ago: and in case of refusal he is dismissed from his office, and is punished by the withdrawal of the support of himself, his wife, and his children; in fact, he is beggared, starved, and perhaps killed, for in sisting on a right which they tell all the world is the fundamental principle of Protestantism.

Thirdly-In several Acts of Parliament, and in all their synods and convocations, they have declared, that the Pope is an anomaly in religion: that general councils are a profane institution: and that their decrees are a fallacy in gospel legislation: while at the same time they appoint a woman, a child, a Profligate, or perhaps a Fool as an English Pope : obey an assembly of Laymen, in framing acts of faith: and transfer to a corrupt human legislation the homage and the reverence which (if the Gospel be true) are alone due to the appointed ministers and anointed constitution of God.

Fourthly-They never cease before the public repeating the hacknied phrase," search the Scriptures," to learn the truths of God; and yet, when Mr. Denison appeals to Scripture, in his defence, Dr. Lushington meets him by saying he did not appear to defend a case of doctrine but of English law." In fact, in this pleading, the Gospel is set aside, and the authority of the English Parliament is clearly introduced as the sole rule of Faith!

Fifthly-No man of candor and honest conscientious feeling can read the entire case at issue without seeing in every stage of the proceedings the most glaring inconsistency; in fact, it can be called by no other name than a corrupt system of gospel-jobbing, which has only to be exposed to public scrutiny, in order to be universally ab-

Who, therefore, that has studied the early workings of this system, and watched its progress. could remain within an Institution where every thing is marked with the corrupt character of ambitious and wicked men: hence the distinguished English converts: fellows of colleges: have retired from all connexion with kindred, home, and emolument, in order to rest their heads within the ancient fold of the Apostles; and hence the many names even in Ireland who have joined the ranks of the Catholic Church within the last ten observe, then, it is no accident that they unite in (as the Church clergy did) to prevent them from years. In the article just written there is no desire to utter one word of offence against the conscientious feelings of any class in the community: the writer merely quotes the proceedings in the case of Archdeacon Denison; and he teels certain that the Archdeacon and his friends would as are here put forward in these hurried remarks. D. W. C.

LECTURES ON CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND. BY JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D. D., PRIEST OF THE ORATORY

OF ST. PHILIP SERI. HOW PROTESTANTS HAVE EVER PERSECUTED. The horrors I have been describing are no

anomaly in the history of Protestantism. It has persecuted in England, in Scotland, in Ireland, in Holland, in France, in Germany, in Geneva. Calvin burnt a Socinian, Cranmer an Anabaptist, Luther advised the wholesale murder of the fanatical peasants, and Knox was party to bloody enactments and bloody deeds. You will think that with scandals such as these at their doors, Protestants would find it safest to let history alone, and not meddle with the question of persecution at all, from a lively consciousness of deeds identical with those which they impute to the Catholic Church. Not a bit of it. What then is their view of the matter? Strange to say, they make it their plea of exculpation, and the actual difference between Catholics and them. that they condemn persecution in principle; in other words, they bring their own inconsistency as the excuse for their crime. Now, I grant them, I am far from disputing it, that a man who holds a right principle and occasionally, nay, of-ten, offends against it, is better than he who holds the opposite wrong principle, and acts consistently upon it; but that is not the present case. The case before us is that of persons who never once have acted on the principle they profess-never once; for they cannot produce their instance when Protestants, of whatever denomination, were in possession of national power for any sufficient time, without persecuting some or other of their polemical antagonists. So it has been, so it is now. Three centuries ago Protestantism in England set off on its course with murdering Catho lie priests; but a few months have passed since a clergyman of the Establishment gave out to his congregation that transportation was too good for us, and he thought we all ought to be put to death. So far from the Protestant party feeling any real shock at this avowal, a little while after a second clergyman, as influential in Manchester as the first mentioned is in Liverpool, repeated the sentiment; and still no shock or sentried, convicted, dismissed, degraded, banished, Doubtless they gave their reasons for wishing it, sation in the Protestant public was the result. the Protestant Elizabeth, so too did Gardiner conscious, that its possessions did once belong to and other advisers of the Catholic Mary; but the Catholics, that the Cathedrais and Churches still such was the upshot of their reasons-death and the Colleges, were all the work of Catholic to every Catholic priest. The present case then | piety, learning, and disinterestedness; when we is not that of an individual, or a ruler, or a body consider this, can we be surprised at these new politic laying down a good principle, and not being able at times and under circumstances, through passion or policy, to act up to it; no, it is the case of a religion saying one thing, and on every actual and possible occasions doing another. Can such a religion extenuate its acts upon the ground of its professions ! Yet this is the excuse, may, this is the boast, the glory of the Protestant the hostility of the Church of England clergy party ;-" We always do one thing, and we al- towards the Catholics. Take away the possesways say another; we always preach peace, but sions, and the hostility would cease to-morrow; we always make war; we have the face of a though there is, besides that, a wide, and, on lamb and the claws of a dragon. And we have their side, a very disadvantageous difference, beanother boast; to be sure, we persecute; but | tween a married clergy and one not married .-then, as a set off, you see, we always denounce The former will never have an influence with the in others what we are in the practice of doing ourselves; this is our second great virtue. Observe, we, persecutors, protest against perse- ing on the side of the Catholic clergy; to which cution-virtue one; next, we persecutors, blacken and curse the Papists for persecuting-virtue controversy, the Catholics have always triumphtwo; and now for a third virtue-why, we are ed. Hence the deep-rooted, the inflexible, the so superlatively one sided, that we do not even see our own utter inconsistencies in this matter, and we deny, to use a vulgar but expressive pro- men, but as Catholics. To what else are we to verb, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce ascribe that, to this day, the Catholics are forfor the gander. We think that profession and denunciation make up a good Christian, and that They, whose religion gave us our steeples and we may persecute freely if we do but largely our bells! To what else are we to ascribe, that quote Sacred Scripture against it." this matter if they can, and to unravel the mys-

against persecution, they have persecuted, as I from the domestic circle up to the legislature, it boldly and decidedly, and do not flinch from the impossible. I am not proving this; it is a separate | Church parsons are tolerant enough towards the subject; it would require a treatise. I am only seets of all descriptions: quite love the Quaker, telling the Protestant world why it is they ever who rejects baptism and the sacrament; shakes persecute, in spite of their professions. It is be- hands with the Unitarian, and allow him openly leads to excesses in the opposite direction. They believe in; suffer these, aye, even Jews, to preare attempting to reverse nature, with no war- sent to church-livings, and refuse that right to

Extracts from the most Eloquent and most rant for doing so; and nature has its ample reDistinguished IVriters of Modern Times. rant for doing so; and nature has its ample revenge upon them. They altogether ignore a principle which the Creator has put into our breasts; and, in consequence, they deprive themselves of the opportunity of controlling, restraining, and directing it. So was it with the actors in the first French Revolution; never were there such extravagant praises of the rights of reason; never so signal, so horrible a profanation of them. They cried, " Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and then proceeded to massacre the priests, and to hurry the laity by thousands to the scaffold or the stream.

> Far other is the wisdom of the Church. It is plain, if only to prevent the occurrence of persecution, she must-to use a phrase of the day-head a movement, which it is impossible to suppress. And in the course of eighteen inundred years, though her children have been guilty of various excesses, though she herself is responsible for isolated acts of most solemn import-yet for one deed or severity with which she can be charged, there have been a hundred of her acts repressive of the persecutor and protective of his victims. She has been a never failing fount of humanity, equity, forbearance, and compassion, in consequence of her very recognition of natural impulses and instincts, which Protestants would vainly deny and contradict; and this is the solution of the paradox stated by the distinguished author I just now quoted, to the effect, that the religion which forbids private judgment in matters of revelation is historically more tolerant than the religious which uphold it. His words will bear repetition: "We find, in all parts of Europe, scaffolds prepared to punish crimes against religion; scenes which sadden the soul were everywhere witnessed. Rome is one exception to the rule; Rome, which it has been attempted to represent as a monster of intolerance and ernelty. It is true that the Popes have not preached, like the Protestants, the universal teleration that the acts show the difference between the Protestants and the Popes. The Popes, armed with a tribunal of intolerance, have scarce spill a drop of blood; Protestants and philosophers have shed it in torrents.

COBBETT'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. Real Cause of the Protestant Parsons' Enmity to

This, at first sight, seems out of nature; but, sufficient in their own judgment, and so too did lif we consider, that this Church of England felt possessors, who had got possession by such means, too, as we have seen in the course of this work; when we consider this, are we surprised that they should do everything in their power to prevent the people from seeing, hearing, and contracting a respect for those whom these new possessors had ousted? Here we have the true cause of all people, anything like approaching that of the latter. There is, too, the well-known superiority of learnmay be added the notorious fact, that, in fair persevering and absolutely implacable hostility of this Established Church to the Catholics; not as bidden to have steeples or bells to their chanels! their priests are, even now, forbidden to appear And now I might leave Protestants to explain in the streets, or in private houses, in their clerical habiliments, and even when performing their tery how it is that, after all their solemn words functions at funerals? Why all this anxious pains to keep the Catholic religion out of sight? have shown, whenever, wherever, and however | Men may pretend what they will, but these pains they could, from Elizabeth down to Victoria, argue anything but consciousness of being right on the part of those who take those pains. Why, from black looks to the extremity of the gibbet when the English nuns came over to England, and the stake; I might leave them, but I am during the French Revolution, and settled at. tempted to make them one parting suggestion. I Winchester, get a bill brought into parliament, their history this abjuration with this practice of taking Protestant scholars, and give up the bill religious coercion; the two go together. I say only upon a promise that they would not take such scholars? Did this argue a conviction in avowal-Protestants attempt too much, and they the minds of the Winchester parsons, that Biend in doing nothing. They go too far; they shop North's was the true religion, and that Wilattempt at what is against nature, and therefore fiam of Wykham's was the false one? The cause their doctrine of private judgment, as they to impugn that, which they tell us in the prayer hold it, is extreme and unreal, and necessarily book, a man cannot be sayed if he do not firmly

livings came.

this rancorous jealousy that never sleeps? The much like an exhortation to persevere, for he common enemy being put down by the restoration calls it a "ministry of expiation." Not a word of Charles, the Church fell upon the Catholics about the wickedness of assassination; on the with more fury than ever. This king who came contrary, he says that in "my opinion Charles out of exile to mount the throne in 1660, with Albert deserved to die, but that his death would still more prodigality than either his father or not save Italy." It was only a murder thrown grandfather; had a great deal more sense than both put together; and, in spite of all! his well-both put together; and, in spite of all! his well-both put together; and, in spite of all! his well-both put together; and, in spite of all! his well-both put together; and, in spite of all! his well-both put together; and, in spite of all! his well-both put together; and his people; but he bent on murder, we copy Mazzini's own words—was strongly suspected to be a Catholic in his heart, and his more honest brother, James, his passport," said he, "and a little money." Here," presumptive heir, was an openly declared Catholic. Hence the reign of Charles I. was one continued series of plots, sham or real; and one unbroken scene of acts of injustice, fraud, and false swearing. These were plots ascribed to pares to a big, lying bully,

"Where London's column, pointing to the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts its head, and lies.

The words are these-" This monument is erected in memory of the burning of this Protestant city, by the Popish faction, in September A.D. 1666, for the destruction of the Protestant religion and of old English liberty, and for the introduction | on the three. of Popery and slavery. But the fury of the Papists is not yet satisfied." It is curious enough, that this inscription was made by order of Sir Patience Ward, who, as Echard shows, was afterwards convicted of perjury. Burnet, (whom we shall find in full tide by-and-bye) says, that one Hubert, a French Papist, "confessed that he began the fire;" but Higgons (a Protestant, mind) proves that Hubert was a Protestant, and a wandering fugitive, with immense rewards held out for taking him, and dreadful punishments for concealing him; this profligate King, whose in-- gratitude to his faithful Irish subjects is without a parallel in the annals of that black sin had the meanness and injustice to suffer this lying inscription to stand. It was effaced by his brother and successor; but, when the Dutchman and the " glorious revolution" came it was restored; and there it now stands, all the world, excent the mere mob, knowing it to contain a most malignant lie. By conduct like this, by thus encouraging the

fanatical part of his subjects in their wicked designs, Charles II. prepared the way for those and a present which I valued much. Sciandra events by which his family were excluded from the throne for ever. To set aside his brother, who was an avowed Catholic, was their great object. This was, indeed, a monstrous attempt; but, legally considered, what was it more than And, how could the Protestant Church complain of it, when its great maker, Cranmer, had done his best to set aside both the daughters of Henry VIII., and to put Lady Jane Grey on the throne? of persons, for violating the fundamental laws of the kingdom, that the records of the "Reformation" did not amply furnish: and this daring attempt to set aside James on account of his religion might be truly said, as it was said, to be a Protestant principle; and it was, too, a principle most decidedly acted upon in a few years afterwards.

MAZZINI, THE PROTESTANT HERO.

(From the Tablet.) It is not yet forgotten that Lord Palmerston

had the hardihood to say in his place in Parliament that Rome was never better governed than when it was in the hands of Joseph Mazzini.-Europe was certainly scandalised, but the noble lord had the applause of the Whigs, and that was enough for his purpose. "Good" Catholics thought it rather injudicious to say so, but, on the whole, it might do the Pope good to be told such things. He ought to have improved his Government before this, and taken the judicious advice of a heretical Cabinet, which is always ready to dispossess him. All the world knows what Mazzini is, but all the world does not say what it thinks, and the last persons to enlighten us are "own correspondents," especially when partisans of the Mazzinian conspiracy.

They say in Turin that the "own correspondent" of the leading journal is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, once a refugee, and now a naturalised Piedmontese. It is the gossip of the place, and may be all false. Perhaps the rumor is set going in consequence of the silence maintained by that journal on the subject of a grave revelation which has disturbed the capital of Savoy. That revelation is, that one of the Piedmontese Whigs, an unscrupulous supporter of the Count Cavour, has been found out. It seems that he had conceived the project of assassinating the late King Charles Albert, and that he had nearly succeeded in his Whig pur-

Signor Gallenga, known in London as Louis Mariotti, and a frequent writer in the public press, is the deputy and knight in question .-Towards the end of the year 1832 he was introduced to Mazzini by Melegari, now also a Piedmontese deputy, and professor of constitutional law in the University of Turin. Mazzini was staying then, out of the reach of danger as usual, in the Navigation Hotel, at Geneva, and when what was in contemplation; he made some object fession; among the most virulent enemies of the or else it would be a preventative against natural tions, "as I always do," says Mazzini, "in such Order. what was in contemplation, he made some objec-

" light tall medler from expension control of more recommendation or control or correct of gridges to the

Catholics, from whose religion all the church | cases," from which it appears that projects of asings came.

Who, then, can doubt of the motive of this nor Rome ever had. The objections of Mazimplacable hostility, this everlasting watchfulness, zini were not very forcible, and they read very

said I, "are forty pounds; the passport you shall have in the Tessin." It is clear that Mazzini's objections to murder were not very strong, and that they were a mere trick, probably to inflame the wicked spirit which burned in Gallenga's soul. the Catholics, but really plots against them.—
Even the great fire in London, which took place during this reign, was ascribed to them, and there

Mazzini was in league with persons in authority is the charge, to this day, going round the base who had the power to issue passports. It is, of "the Monument," which Pope justly com-Continent at will, and elude the vigilance of the police. Gallenga went his way, and obtained his passport. He went to Turin, and entered into communication there with a friend of Mazzini, to whom he had been recommended by Mazzini himself, from which, by Mazzini's own showing, it appears that the guilt of murder falls equally

Gallenga comes to Turin in the name of Mariotti, and, in the words of Mazzini, " the project was well received. Measures were taken, and the deed was to be executed in a long and narrow passage, which the King traversed every Sunday on his way to Mass. People were admitted by tickets into this passage to see the court pass. The committee was able to procure one of these tickets, and gave one to Mariotti." Rappin agrees with Higgons! Nobody knew He went there to study the place, unarmed, and better than the King the monstrousness of this lie; but Charles II. was a lazy, luxurious de-Honest people they must have been at Turin in bauchee. Such men have always been unfeeling | those days. This committee, of which Mazzini and ungrateful; and this King, who had twice was the head, gave its approbation to the murder owed his life to Catholic priests, and who had in of the King, and took every step it could to furtifty two instances held his life at the mercy of ther the project. They were laboring for the Catholics (some of them very poor) while he was "regeneration of Italy," and their means were murders in cold blood.

Gallenga Mariotti wanted a weapon to strike the fatal blow, but, afraid to awaken suspicion, neither he nor the committee could venture to buy, borrow, or lend a dagger. In this difficulty, says Mazzini, "they addressed themselves to me, and also to tell me the day on which the deed was to be accomplished. It was one of the members of the committee, a tradesman of the name of Sciandra, since dead, who came to me in Geneva, passing through Chambery, who fulfilled this mission. I had on my table a small dagger, the handle of which was of lapis lazuli, took it, and went his way."

The tempter is perfect. He objects to the murder, and then gives a thousand francs and a passport. The villains come to him for a weapon. It is lying on the triumvir's table. The dagger to prefer the legitimate Mary Stuart? What is a gift from somebody, and the good man prizes sue" of the former should be heir to the throne? | which he has continually before his eyes. But he makes no remonstrances when Sciandra steals it, neither does he complain of the theft. People of non-revolutionary views will think that the dagger was there on purpose, and that the theft In short, there was no precedent for annuling the was no theft. What has become of the dagger rights of inheritance, for setting aside prescrip- since we know not, for Gallenga was frightened tion, for disregarding the safety of property and out of Turin by the police, and Charles Albert escaped from the toils of Mazzini.

Louis Mariotti has himself corroborated the story of Mazzini, and has resigned his seat in the Chambers, and published a letter in which he expresses himself as ashamed of his past actions. We should give more credit to his repentance if he did not, among other things, write as follows: "Mazzini, whose great genius I have always admired, and still admire, whose pure, noble, sincere, and generous mind I have always loved, and still love, though I have differed, and still differ, from him on political matters." The man who can talk of the noble mind of an assassinfor the accomplice is no better than the perpetrator-seems to us to be still deficient in the elements of a moral sense. Mazzini recounts the conspiracy against the life of Charles Albert without the slightest compunction, and treats it as an ordinary affair. He did not counsel it originally it seems, but he did all he could, short of exposing his own proper person, towards carrying it successfully on. He furnished money to the murderer, gave him a passport, and a letter of introduction to the secret committee, and finally supplied the dagger for the purpose. Such conduct as this in every civilised country is punished with the heaviest penalties of the law. But Mazzini is a privileged man; he is a revolutionist by profession, and Lord Palmerston thinks it right to praise him, and to prefer this emissary of

Satan to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Gallenga says that Melegari was ignorant of his regicidal project, and Melegari says so too. It would be rather unpleasant for the professor of constitutional law if it were supposed that he had been private a design upon the life of Charles. been privy to a design upon the life of Charles lock, else they will find some stranger stepping for-Albert. At present there the matter stands.— Mazzini, however, implicates Melegari; and it is said that some of the present influential Whigs in Turin are also involved in that dark conspiracy. One of Mazzini's friends says that there is more than one Mariotti among the Ministers of the Crown. Poor King of Sardinia! he is pose. Since then he has become a deputy, and in the hands of the Whigs, and let him escape if a Knight of the Order of SS. Maurice and La-he can. He is a tool of revolutionary madmen, who make use of him now that they may the better construct, upon his ruins, the universal social republic. The Whig press takes care not, to make these men known in England, because it compromises them and their allies. Lord Palmerston's friends abroad may be very useful to him in the war he wages against the Church; but it will not do to speak of them. It is a sad thing that Mariotti was not a Jesuit, and still sadder to think that he is not likely to become one. We he had heard from Louis Mariotti, or Gallenga, have found now two regicides by their own con-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

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DEATH OF THE REV. C. QUINLIVAN, LATE C. C. KIL-LENAULE.—It is with feelings of the most sincere and heartfelt sorrow that I have to record the permature and lamented death of the above named pious and exemplary priest, which melancholy event took place at his father's residence; near Tipperary, on the night of Sunday, the 16th inst., and in the 39th year of his age. For some months past he had been laboring under the fatal illness which has thus terminated in his untimely death. All that the best medical advice of the metropolis could do for him had been resorted to, but in vain. And thus finding that his disease had baffied the best skill of the physicians, he cheerfully resigned himself-to his fate, and, under sufferings the most intense and unremitting, his calm-ness and resignation were such as to edify all who had witnessed them. - Nation.

In the fifty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-fourth of his sacred ministry, died the Rev. Terence O'Reilly, P.P., Bohermeen, Meath. The large assemblage of the Clergy present at his funeral obsequies, the immeuse concourse of the respectable inhabitants of the neighconcourse of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes, with many of the gentry, and the thousands of his sorrowing spiritual children, who followed his remains to the parish chapel, where they now repose, were strong proofs of the high place he held in the esteem of his brethren in the Ministry, the respect and admiration which his great meekness, simplicity of character, and suavity of manners justly merited for him, and that he was enshrined in the hearts of his people. He breathed his last on Sunday morning, 16th inst., with the most edifying sentiments of piety and holy resignation, fortified with all the Sacraments and aids of boly religion. May be rest in peace.--Ib.

The Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell has transmitted the munificent contribution of £389 4s. 7d., from the Diocese over which his lordship presides, towards the relief of the sufferers from the late inundations in France.—Freeman.

OPPOSITION TO PROSELYTISM-MEETING AT INNIS-REEN.—On Tuesday last, pursuant to a requisition, influentially signed, a monster meeting of the gentry, Clergy and people of the parishes of Magheracloon, Carrickmacross, Donamoyne, Castleblaney, Upper Creggan, Louth, Inniskeen, and Dundalk, was held in the chapel of Inniskeen, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of the people in that district of the country respecting the attempts being made to compel the children of Catholics to attend a school in which there is evident danger to their faith and morals, to protest against any such infraction on re-ligious liberty, and to petition parliament, praying that such measures may be enforced or enacted as will secure to the young and old the free and unfettered exercise of their religion. From an early hour the roads leading from several of those parishes were crowded with persons on their way to the scene of meeting, and at twelve o'clock, some time before the chair was taken, there could not have been less than from 6,000 to 8,000 persons assembled around the platform, amongst whom were several ladies, and a large number of the wives and daughters of the farmers in the adjacent district.—Dundalk Democrat

The Kilkenny Journal announces that another wanderer from the fold has been reconciled to his offended Maker, and been received into the bosom of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church. The following is the person's abjuration of Souperism :-"I, John Keating, of Kilmaganny, do, with sincere sorrow, confess that four years ago, I did abandon the Roman Catholic Church, and became a Protestant. I give thanks to God, who, in His great mercy, has given me grace to return to His own true Church, in which alone, I believe, salvation can be attained. I wish, by this declaration, to make the best reparation I can for the scandal my wicked apostacy has given to the people. I now reject and despise all the temporal advantages which have been held out to me by the Rev. S. Foot, the Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Mrs. McShain, and Rev. Mr. Hallom, county Wexford. I ask the prayers of the Clergy and people, beseeching Almighty God to was it more than to enact that any "natural is— it highly. It is a valuable and handsome present, enable me, by making my confession, to be reconciled sue" of the former should be heir to the throne? which he has continually before his eyes. But he crament of Penance. Signed, John Keating. Witness, J. Delany, Kilmoganny. November 16th, 1856." " A circumstance," says our contemporary, "has been elicited by the return of Mr. John Keating, which is to be made a subject of investigation, viz., that some of the police are in the pay of the Souper body."

Orders have been received from the war office to enrol men for our County Militia. This movement and we both agree to stand on an equality, with reruid nuncs upon the *qui vive*, and the reasons assigned for this step would startle Lord Panmure from his propriety. Rumour has not alone in this case a thousand tongues, but a fresh topic for each .- Clare Journal.

THE TRADE OF BELFAST .- The official statement of the shipping trade of the port of Belfast shows that the total tonnage for the 10 months has exceeded the previous year by 26,230 tons, and the harbour income for dues, &c., on goods shows an increase equal to upwards of £1,200 on the 12 months ending with the 31st of December next. The Belfast Mercantile Journal, referring to those figures, discusses the advisability of opening up a direct trade between the ports of Belfast and New York :- "The value of the exports of our linen manufactures and linen yarn alone, from this port now amounts to upwards of £5,000,000 annually, an immense proportion of which finds its way to the United States via Liverpool, and this, by the bye, is one of the principal reasons why the official value of the foreign exports of that port swell out to such an enormous sum, while those of Belfast figure in the Board of Trade returns for merely a few thousands! Our merchants have not shown their usual acumen in permitting such a long con-tinuance of this unnatural state of things, particularly as the passenger trade from this port alone would constitute an important element in the profit and loss account. It seems passing strange that when a regular line of traders could have been supported upward of half a century ago, when our exports were only a few thousands, that they could not now be successful when they have augmented to about £9,000,000 sterling per annum! Is it not a shame that Belfast—nay, all Ireland herself, cannot yet boast of having even one ocean steamer, although, we believe, the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic sailed from Cork. It has been computed that at the present time the American people receive ward taking possession of the golden harvest that lies within their grasp. No doubt, there are many grave responsibilities connected with the establishment of such an onerous undertaking, but a faint heart never yet succeeded. Glasgow, had equal ob-stacles to contend against, and yet our steady canny neighbours had the resolution to start a steamer be tween that port and New York some seven or eight years ago, and experience has since proved it to have been eminently successful, as the trade between the Clyde and the United States has more than quadrupled since that period. If none of our Belfast steamshipping companies are willing to risk their capital in the enterprise, let a few of our leading merchants get up a prospectus of an Irish Transatlantic steamship company (limited), and we doubt not that their shares will be eagerly sought after."

Small pox is raging in a fearful state in Killaloe and in the neighboring townlands; several children have died from its effects, and several are now lying in a fearful state, young and old. Over 200 have been vaccinated during the present week for cowpox, the greater part having had it before. It is considered here that it should be repeated every five years,

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN IRELAND. Mr. Miell's Anti-State Religious Endowment movement ellicits the subjoined comments from our able cotemporary the Northern Whig :- "It is quite clear that the Anglican Church ought not to be established in Ireland. But who can show us the way to get rid of it? There it is on the surface—a nuisance and a stupidity; but no one can discover the art of annihilating it. It is the modern Round tower. It is a conundrum. It is a freak. No one can understand its purpose. It has modern Round tower. It is a conundrum. It is a freak. No one can understand its purpose. It has ceased to be a curiosity. But there it is. You may come to the conclusion that the Pyramids were pyres upon the interior of the station; and if the unforfor Cheops, and you may guess that the Sphinx is a superb practical joke—a statue put in the midst of an arid desert, to grin at the traveller who ventures that far. But you can make nothing of the Church of Ireland. It is the Casper Hauser of Institutions.

It is a ed, and the key, for which a close search was made, has not been found—a fact which leads to new complications of the mystery. The office window opens upon the interior of the station; and if the unfortunate gentleman, meditating suicide, had locked himself in, it seems strange that he should have made away with the key; and even if he had thrown it that far. But you can make nothing of the Church out of the window; thought of the platform without. It was the opinion of Dr. Jennings and another medical gentleman that the unfortunate without origin and without nurpose. It is without origin and without purpose. Every oneis weary of it. The Tories of intensest insanity forego the hope that it will convert the Roman Catholics. Archbishop Whately jokes at it and every Minister under it would prefer compensation to the absurdity of ministering to a myth. All the great Statesmen of the day admit the effeteness and facetiousness of the thing; but a few like Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston, say as a housemaid does of her wart, it is inevitable, there it is, and we can't get rid of it gust as every Chancellor of the Exchequer, from time immemorial, has said so of every Pasha of Egypt— We are much obliged for that Cleopatra's Oblish which lies, a present to us, in the mud of the port of Alexandria, but we really do not see how we are to fetch it away. The Church of Ireland is the taunt of England, all over the world. It is the anomaly of the nineteenth century. Most Bishops know that they are failures, as compared with the Apostolic standard; but an Anglican Bishop, in Ireland, sometimes blushes, thinking of the impudence of the thing-winking, so to speak, at the Ministers of other religions. The Church of Ireland, in short, is a joke. It is an Ecclesiastical simulacrum, or parody, or burlesque. The point is—that we have to pay for it. The London Nonconformists, undaunted by the failure of the English Whigs, the Irish Catholics, and British desire of fair play and common sense, are going to try their hands at an attempt to get rid of the Church Establishment in Ireland. Mr. Miall, one of the dullest men in Europe, is the chief in the agita-tion, and the discovery he has made is—that we are to get rid of the Anglican Church by getting rid of all other state endowments in Ireland at the same time. He does not, as to be consistent he ought to say, that we are to get rid of the Queen's Colleges, or of the National Schools, the Lord Lieutenant's salary, and so on. But he goes against all the endow-ments of religion. It is a difficult thing to destroy the Church Establishment. It is a difficult thing to deprive Maynooth of the government grant. It is a difficult thing to get a majority against the Regium Donum. But attack all at once advises Mr. Miall, and you will succeed. Well, we have, in this journal recommended that conjoint assault, and we ought to support Mr. Miall and his Nonconformist friends. The Roman Catholics are sick of the miserably small Maynooth Grant, which they are becoming rich enough to dispense with. There is in the Regium Donum nothing of the eleemosynary; it was a fair bargain with the State for what the Presbyterian clergymen sacrificed; but the Presbyterian body, free as they are from State control, do not enjoy State patronage; while it is certain, the Ministers would be far bolder Liberals once enfranchised from the receipt of salaries paid by strangers. Both Roman Catholics and Presbyterians would like to see the artificial Anglican Church swept away. Mr. Miall proposing this sweeping abolition to parliament, secures the votes of all the English Dissenters and Radicals, and of the Irish Roman Catholic members, with the stray Whigs who have not forgotten the day of the Appropriation Clause. Still, however simple as is Mr. Miall's plan, it does not succeed. He was beaten last session, and he will be beaten next session. There is yet a simpler plan, Mr. Miall will be astonished to learn. It is to leave the matter in Irish hands. Mr. Miall agitates from the sectarian point of view. Now the Irish point of view is better. Miall desires to destroy the English Church in England; and, clever General, wishes to turn the posi-tion in Ireland. The House of Commons understands these small tactics, and puts Mr. Miall in a ludicrously small lobby. We in Ireland, comprehend the motive, and withhold our confidence. We decline to be made subsidiary to English Dissenters' politics. We have no Dissenters among us. There is the South Roman Catholic and the North Presbyterian : two emphatic churches-two distinct races : igious endowments. Church of England, as an impudent intrusion on both, as an alien to both, as an insult to both. When we can organise common action against this factitious establishment, that is as little likely to advance among us as the Cockney accent is likely to influence our speech, Mr. Miall may rely upon it that we shall, on each side, make sacrifices-one sacrificing Maynooth and the other the Regium Donum. Meanwhile we beg to forbear following Mr. Miall. Irish politics

shall not become the playthings of English parties." A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday night last, on the Bann river, at the new ferry. A woman named Nancy M'Cluney, when going into the ferry boat, missed her foot, and dropped into the river. The young man who had the boat in charge immediately leapt into the stream to rescue her, but she caught hold of him, and they were both drowned .-

A dreadful murder, of which we find the following details in our Irish fyles, is now creating great excitement, not only in Ireland, but throughout Great Britain. As yet no traces of the perpetrators of the crime have been discovered :—"Mr. George Little, the cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway who was due at his office at the Broadstone, according to his usual practice, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, had not arrived at that hour, or for some time after; and it was then remembered by the officials that he had not been seen from half-past 5 o'clock the previous evening. His office was locked, and, as he usually had possession of his own key, it was judged well to await his arrival ere taking any steps in reference to the business of his department At 12 o'clock, however, Mr. Little not having arrived. it was resolved to break open the office; and by some person's suspicions, not certainly warranted by anything in the cashier's previous conduct, nor borne out by subsequent discoveries, but most likely awakened owing to the numerous instances of frauds committed recently upon public companies, were entertained that he had probably allowed himself to be tempted by his position into a dishonest act, and had flown to escape the consequences. The door was accordingly broken open, and a dreadful spectacle awaited those who entered the office. The unfortunate gentleman was found lying upon his face, quite dead, his throat cut as if by a single gash, more than from ear to ear—the head being, in fact, almost amputated. Whether he had died by his own act, or was the victim of another's crime, remains to be discovered, and to the elucidation of this fact every even the most minute, circumstance deserves consideration. In the first place, let us do the deceased the justice to remark that his accounts were found to be completely correct; and a considerable amount of cash, in notes and silver—some of the latter made up in cartridges—was scattered about the room, and accurately corresponded with the amount which he should have had in hand, and which was ready for delivery at the bank yesterday. The body was lying between the large single window of the room and the office table, parallel to the latter, and within some three feet of it. There was but a very little blood upon the right hand, which was rigid, but not quite clinched, but the left hand was thickly clotted with blood. The waistband of his trousers and his hunted from Athlone by the police, but that he had vest were open, and a pool of blood lay, of course,

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terious circumstance, that there was no instrument found by which the wound could have been inflicted the inflicted office knife. Which lay upon the table, quite clean, and near it a towel upon which some sharp and bloody instrument had been cleaned, as it was marked with blood, and cut in several places. The window was closed, and the door, as we have said took dow was closed, and the door, as we have said, lock. ed, and the key, for which a close search was made, nings and another medical gentleman that the unfor-tunate deceased was at the time they saw him about tunate deceased which would refer the occurrence to an hour very shortly after that at which he had been last seen on Thursday evening; and it was also their opinion that the office knife could not have inflicted the wound of which he died. Death, it is considered, must have been instantaneous, which renders the circumstance in reference to the wiping and making away of the instrument most extrordinary, looking at the occurrence as a suicide; while, regarding it in any other light, it is equally strange that, although there was a large sum of money in the room, none of it was missing. The deceased was a most respectably connected gentleman, and had been in the employment of the Company for about four years, and was so highly esteemed as to have been promoted to the important post of cashier some 12 months since. He was about 40 years of age, unmarried, and resided with his mother, and sisters, and was a man of melancholy cast of mind. He was one of the sect of Derbyites, and had rather gloomy religious ideas." The following accounts have appeared in succes-

sive editions of the Weekly Freeman: "It has been ascertained beyond all question that the cashier of the Midland Railway Company has been brutally murdered. On examination it has been found that his head is covered with wounds. It is fractured in more than one place. The gashes on his throat are frightful in appearance, and one of his cars is nearly cut off. He was found lying on his face, with his head under his breast. The instrument which would inflict the wounds cannot, notwith-standing the most vigilant search, be found; neither can the key of the room door, which was locked, be

anywhere discovered.

"The inquest is proceeding, and the first witness under examination is Mr. Beausire, the secretary of the company. He states he is satisfied there is no defalcation on the part of the deceased; his accounts were regularly checked. Not long since the directors took up his cash themselves, and it was all right. He made bi-weekly lodgments. The cash found in his room yesterday amounted to £1,500 the receipts of Wednesday and Thursday, and probably part of Tuesday. He was an unoffending man, and witness did not know of any one having any ill-will towards

him.
"The doctors have just concluded a post mortem examination of the corpse of Mr. Little, and from the marks of violence on his person there is no doubt but that he has been murdered. His accounts are

The Dublin Post of the evening of the 25th says :-"It is clear from the position of the body, the nature of the wounds, and all the circumstances, that it could not be a person in humble life that obtained admission after nightfall into the office, to commit the murder. It must in all human probability have been a person in habits of close intimacy with the deceased, for whom he not only opened the door, but allowed him to pass the wicket; for Mr. Little must have been struck whilst sitting at his desk.— The investigation is in progress, and some persons employed in the establishment are still under the surreillance of the police. But an opinion now gains ground that no real clue to the murderer has yet been discovered. It is supposed by many that the murderer may not have been an officer of the railway but he was, at all events, a person of close intimacy with the deceased, who, after committing the murder and securing further booty, has endeavored to make his way out of the country." Some very important facts have come to light, dis-

closing the motive for the murder. It appears that no less than three different persons have held the office of cashier of the Midland Railway Company within about the last three years. The first of those officials could not account for some deficiencies in his cash balances; and, after he had left the department, being perfectly satisfied of his own integrity, he brought an action and recovered damages for defamation. In the case of the second cashier there were also deficiencies; and it is stated proceedings were instituted against his sureties; but this officer doubtless had also suffered from the same secret system of plunder as his predecessor. Mr. Little, the victim of the recent horrible murder, was then appointed as cashier, having previous to his connexion with the Midland Company, been employed as a clerk in the office of the British and Irish Steam-packet Company. After he had entered upon his duties, Mr. Little discovered that his accounts were shorton the occasion to the amount of £50. This sum he borrowed from a friend with whom he had been previously connected in business, and he then mentioned to him that he had no doubt on his mind as to the thief, but, being a person of strong conscientious scruples, he declined to name him, lest he might by possibility have been mistaken. This sum of £50 the directors of the company; being satisfied of the perfect integrity of Mr. Little, allowed him. Subscquently he succeeded by changes in his arrangements, and by the greatest circumspection in the care of his cash, in preventing any further pifering. But then new causes of anxiety arose. The baffled plunderers determined upon vengeance. It appeared by the evidence at the inquest that Mr. Little had deemed it necessary for his protection to put up a wicket in order to prevent persons passing the counter that stood in front of his desk: and afterwards, as a further security, he had been in the habit of locking the door of his office. All those precautions, however, proved unavailing. The investigation is in progress, and some persons are still under the surveillance of the police. But an opinion gains ground that no real clue to the murderer has yet been discovered.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. LITTLE IN LIVERPOOL-EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.-A day or two since a person arrived from Ireland, and took up his residence at a hotel in Dale-street. He had no luggage, but appeared to be pretty flush in money. His conduct was strange, so much so, that he attracted the attention of the people belonging to the hotel, and an eye was kept on his movements. He lived freely, and drank copiously. His manner and conversation were extremely strange, when compared with other parties, and strong suspicions were enter-tained that all was not right. This opinion was fortified by the fact that he called the boots of the house, and gave him a sum of over £60, telling him to take care of it for him. Still a watch was kept on him, and whatever suspicions were attached to him were much strengthened by some expressions which he used. After some muttering to himself, he started up and shouted out in a wild manner, 'I did not kill him; I did not kill him; I only gave him two blows with a hammer on the back of the head; I did not cut his throat.' He repeated these expressions several times with frantic energy. This caused a communi-cation to be made to the police, and some of the intelligent officers were at once despatched to the hotel. The man was interrogated, and he persisted in saying that he did not murder Mr. Little, that he only struck him two blows on the back of the head with a ham-mer, but did not cut his throat, and that he had been managed to escape them ... One of the officers, after around the upper part of the body. It is a most mys putting some, questions to the man, suspected that he

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 19, 1856.

was laboring under delirium tremens, and this turned out to be correct. It did not appear that the man-we forbear giving his name—had come from Athlone, and that for several days before he left he was under the influence of the disease alluded to, and that he left home in that state. He had been reading in the newspapers the details of the frightful mirder, and his imagination got excited to such a degree that he fancied he was the actual murderer. Not the least curious portion of the case remains to be told. The 'boots' who had the 200, when he found the police had, as the supposed, arrested a murderer, absconded with the money, no doubt thinking it was all right, and like other great men, he might make a haul, but the police on hearing of the affair, soon hauled him up, and got all the money on his person. We understand he will not be prosecuted. So ends this strange eventful history.—Northern Times.

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THE DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION .- Secturianism, says the London Leader, never sleeps, but is always ready to turn the most revolting and fearful subjects into food for its morbid appetite. The Dublin Protestant Association, on Monday night, entered into a discussion on the murder of Mr. Little, and they converted the event into religious capital after this fashion:—They passed a resolution, imploring God not to lay the shedding of that innocent blood to the charge of the country, and that He will withhold from removing His preventing grace, because that our rulers, in their blind obstinacy, have carried out a policy for the last quarter of a century calculated to impede the course of God's truth in the land, to darken the hearts of men, and propagate a spirit of contempt for all laws, divine and social, throughout society in general.'
In another place the Leuder says :-

'A great light has burst upon us. We understand the spirit of the age better than we did a few hours since. Mr. Little has been murdered, says the Dublin Protestant Institution, because the government has neglected its duty. This is indeed an alarming riddle. Why should the unoffending Little be slain because the government has done something amiss? It implies that the government of the country is in some way or other pledged on the side of those who have destroyed Little. It implies too, that the Dublin Protestants are in the secret, and know the mo-tives of the vengeance. There is evidently a connexion between the murderer, the Dublin Protestants and the government, who are all of a story.'

"Irish murder, says the Times, has this character istic, distinguishing it from the crime of the sister country—that it often escapes the punishment of the law. In England the certainty of detection has passed into a proverb, which, if not as strictly true as it is wholesome, still represents a fact worthy of notice. It is proved beyond a doubt that murders in England are, in proportion to the population, much fewer than in any continental country, while a much larger num-ber of the offenders are brought to justice. Ireland is in this respect more like a continental kingdom." It is not a fact that murders in England are fewer than in any continental country, and if they were, then Ircland in that respect would not be at all like a continental country. The Irish press of all shades of opinion have denounced the brazen falsehood. No one can say or has ever said of Ireland, what English journals are saying of England every day. Her worst foes do not draw so vile a picture of England as may be made by extracts from her own newspapers and it is not likely they exaggerate the evil features of their own society. The Standard lately cried out in the following manner:—' Our present condition is intolerable. It is such that even resolute men hesitate to traverse the outskirts of the city after nightfall without a revolver or knife, or some other deadly weapon in their pockets; and London bids fair to be the least secure city at this side of the Alps .- Nothing can be better than our police, but though an excellent force and very numerous, it is not sufficient for the personal security of the people of London, whose avocations call them abroad after sun down.'—Nation.

A L'ANGLAISE.-With horror we perceive that the English murder system has been imported amongst us. The fatal theory of "English everything" is bringing forth its natural calamitous result, and, unless God in his mercy avertit, we may soon be anglicised to as fearful an extent as London itself. The English system in all its improved and perfected ma-chinery; English civilision, with all its diabolical inhumanities; garroting, poisoning, wife-beating and child murder, threaten to be upon us; and if the the profit or penalty of the blessed British connexion. In fact, viewing our close proximity to England, and the present condition of that country, we cannot but be filled with alarm. It is a had thing to speak harsh things of a next door neighbor, and God knows, it is not gladly we would proclaim what exceeding bad company we are in, and what sort of characters live next door. The thing, however, is patent. No if he finds the house next his own become the head quarters of a gang of burglars, robbers and assassins, or the home of female degradation. Still less if he find his own house begin to be the scene of action or imitation. Why then should we hesitate to declare, that we are in a similar position; situated as we are we may as well bave a lazaar house next door and think to escape the infection as to expect immunity from the Garrette and the skull cracker of Old

Already they are amongst us. A few weeks ago all Dublin was petrified with horror; a murder of the most hideous dye had been perpetrated. The first expression gasped out by everyone on hearing it, was how English! Murders have been done in Ireland life has been taken with violence; malice, revenge and savage retribution have had their victims, but in all the red page nothing partaking of the distinctive peculiarities of this case can be discovered. On the other hand, not an assize passes in England without such cases being placed on judicial record; of late they have become of daily occurrence, and we can even identify the particular one which supplied the model for the murder of Mr. Little. It has all the peculiarly revolting marks of the English fashion The motive for the murder-plunder, is utterly un-Irish. When man-made famine was slaying thousands—in the face of an awful calamity sufficient by every law, human and divine, to level and abolish for the time all distinctions of property—when plunder was easy of perpetration and certain to give them sustenance the Irish laid down died, and no one was murdered for plunder. In England, well fed, well clothed; well housed criminals smash sculls, and cut threats, not only on the lonely heath, but in the busy gas-lit street, for sheer greed of gold. Gold, gold it is Mammon the God of England, become her evil gnius. It is a poor thing to argue grades of guilt or comparisons of barbarity in murder. But the English journals, forgetful of the charitable forbearance received at our hands up to the present moment with reference to the saturnalia of crime in their country, have pounced upon this case and made it an opportunity for ventilating their stock calumnies about Irish assassinations. It is a fact well known that the agrarian murders of this country are the deplorable fruit of an unnatural and crime working land system. The victims have invariably been those who had, by unjustifiable acts of cruelty, in a greater or less degree roused the unreasoning passions of an excitable peasantry. A landlord who has used that murderous weapon—a habere, and sent hundreds a drift upon the world houseless, homeless wanderers; an agent who, by a perfectly legal and bloodless process, has wrought the death and ruin—temporal and spiritual—of a greater number than all the victims of the more lawless; and brutal, but not more fatal, hedge-side assassins in his district; these are generally the class who kill and are are a justice-loving people, and that it is the utter sented to the nation.

dispair of justice from the law which legalises their extermination; that drives the wretched criminals into the devil's not, we lay their crime at the door of those who perpetuate the system in which it has its root. The other instances of homicide in this country are the results of the accursed whiskey bottle: the mad acts of momentary maniacs; a few moments before or after the crime the slaver and his victim would have shared their all with each other in honest affection. These are crimes perpetrated without premeditation and in the absence of reason In England the murderer has no vindictiveness or revenge to doom the particular victim; no passion, lashed into fury, to stifle the voice of conscience and suspend the exercise of reason; on the contrary, the victim is either one of whom the murderer only knows that he is "worth" murdering, or, one with whom he is on the most cordial terms—his neighbor, his friend, his brother even. The temptation does not need to be great; although in Palmer's case it amounted to thousands; in Cope's case it was but a trifle; in England murder, it would seem, is ceasing to be an enormity, or even a hazardous enterprise.

It needs but a glance to classify this awful tragedy at Broadstone as essentially English. And what an awful study! To our mind the vestiges of the most violent and sanguinary struggle would not be more appalling to contemplate than the coolness, the pre-cision, the hellish wisdom of the murderer, both before and after he had done the deed. No nervous haste, no trepidation; every step taken with a calm, calculating, and resolute skill. It was one crushing blow-precluding cry, struggle, or groan-and all was over. That one blow must have been unerringly fatal, for it evidently was given at advantage, and with the strength of one who knew that all depended on the first stroke. Never before, perhaps, was life so silently taken by knife or bludgeon, unless where the victim slept. It is hard to believe that one who was a murderer for the first time, could, in the presence of the consequences of his crime—the dead man gazing at him with rigid orbs-the pool of gore lying warm at his feet-act with the wonderful calmness and precision evidenced in this case. The piles of gold left untouched—as much exactly being taken as would not be too much for easy carrying in the escape; all the money taken being bullion, and the notes, though more portable, left untouched, clearly because more traceable; these things show the murderer to be one of iron nerve as well as diabolical sagacity. That Mr. Little, before he received the blow, must have had opportunity of seeing the murderer sufficient to render the identification possible, is quite clear. Had the murderer, as some persons imagine, stolen behind him without having previously been observed, and dealt the stunning blow, that one stroke would have been quite sufficient for his purposes. But the horrible extent to which making assurance doubly sure was carried, shews that the assassin knew that if ever Mr. Little should speak a sentence, he could name his murderer; it is probable that he and Mr. Little were well acquainted: that on some pretence he gained admission, and that while Mr. Little was stooping or turning, he was felled to the ground. Mystery almost impenetrable envelopes the dreadful affair; but all notwithstanding, we believe the bloody hand will be detected. That it may be, is the heartfelt prayer of universal Ireland; and that this awful copy of the English mode may be the last importation of morality and civilisation from that quarter, we most fervently supplicate .- Nation.

THE "SADLEIRITES."-Of these gentry of whom we have unfortunately too many specimens amongst our Canadian Kawtholics. The Tablet draws the folfowing picture:—Among these Whiggish Catholics the fire of patriotism burns so vivaciously, they love their religion so ardently, that they stoop to accept situations rewarded with ample salaries. The sufferngs of the tenantry, and the insults to our Church, fill them with such commiseration for the one, and indignation at the other, that they heroically accept, in some instances, three or four thousand a year by way of benefiting the suffering tenantry and vindicating our insulted religion. These men are martyrs to their own convictions. We can never praise them too highly, for they have solemnly affirmed, over and over again, their unshaken belief, that disasters horrible and indescribable would overwhelm the Irish nation, if, by any supineness or neglect of theirs, any salary or place should fall to the share of any but themselves. These martyrs to the popular cause, who child murder, threaten to be upon us; and if the serve their country by enriching and advancing pernicious teachings that recommend us to take for themselves, make the whole country ring with the perficious teachings that recommend us to take for how model the British trader, but take root, we shall fearful alarm-cry that "Orangeism will become as with receptacles beneath them for holy water and have our Robsons, Agars, Burgesses and Redpaths, as rampant and blood-thirsty as ever in Ireland" if they flowers, which I have seen in the possession of men his lecture-room. As he likes proofs of his rhetorido not take places. The misgovernment of Toryism which weighed upon Catholic Ireland during the reign of George III. and the administration of Lord Derby will revive, and their alarm and compassion lest such should be the case, force those virtuous men to accept large remuneration and lucrative berths. Hence they are seen going out as counsels to distant countries, and assuming the ermine at home. These heroic false shame prevents a man crying out for protection | souls fling themselves into a Governmental employment just as the Roman warrior of old flung himself into an abyss-solely for the good of their country. They feel satisfied that when the ornamental pinnacles of Irish society are quietly glittering in the sun-shine of high favor, the deep and dark foundations of the social edifice must be perfectly secure and tranquil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. Francis M'Kerrell, with the sanction of his Bishop, has made a public appeal on behalf of the Catholics of Kelso, whose chapel and school-house, with almost all their furnishings, were given to the flames by a Protestant mob, and reduced to a miserable heap of ruins. The county, it is said, is responsible for the actual damage done, and will indemnify to a certain amount; still, the chapel was but a very humble one, and the amount of compensation available for building a new church and school will not exceed

MURDER OF A CATHOLIC BY ORANGEMEN,-Durhamown, a newly-crected village, near Bathgate, Lin-ithgowshire, has been the scene of another coldblooded murder. Thomas and John Maxwell, miners and Catholics, were attacked by Peter M'Lean, his wife, his daughter, and William Mansfield, also miners, but Orangemen. Thomas Maxwell was stabbed to but Orangemen. the heart and left dead, with seven wounds; but John after having received some stabs, made his escape, and gave information to the police, who apprehended the murderers, it is said, in the very act of washing the blood from their hands.

THE CABINET.—It was generally reported and beieved yesterday (Friday) that there was a split in he cabinet about the provisions of the new Reform Bill, and that if the majority against the Premier do not give way to his lordship's opinions the ministry will be broken up. We thought there was something in the Globe's volunteered praises upon Lord John Russell a few evenings ago, and that the attempt of the evening Whig organ to galvanise the noble lord out of his present comotose state means more than met the eye .- Court Journal.

We understand that the first step in the appeal rom the Bath judgment has been taken, in the servng of an inhibition from the Court of Arches on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. - Guardian.

The Duke of Atholl writes to the press denying hat the Duchess of Atholl has become a member of the Catholic Church. There is, he says, no foundation for the report.

There are good reasons for believing that her Majesty is in a condition to render the direct succession to the throne a matter of even greater certainty than killed in Ireland; No one can palliate or defend it is at present; and that in the month of March next these dreadful crimes; but we know that the frish it is probable another princess will be pre-

LOOK AT HOME.—The cost of sending the German egionaries, with their wives and families, to the Cape of Good Hope, and settling them there, is estimated at £800,000!

PROPOSED RENEWED SEARCH FOR THE REMAINS OF

Sin J. FRANKLIN.—At a meeting of the fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 24th of November, Lieutenant Pim read a paper which had relation to the late Sir J. Franklin, and to a proposed plan to discover, if possible, the remains of that gallant officer. Mr. Pim proposed with that view that a further search should be made down Prince Regent Inlet and Peel Sound to King William Land, and that another expedition should proceed by way of Behring's Straits to King William Land, and to winter there. He enlarged on the advantages of small ships being employed, together with the efficient assistance that could be derived from dogs with sledges. King William Land was near the mouth of the Great Fish River, and at no great distance from the magnetic pole. He said be understood, from Sir J. Murchison, that the Admiralty were about sending out another expedition by way of Barrow's Strait, which he should regret, for, having himself passed through both Barrow's and Behring's Straits, he should be sorry if the second expedition should pass through the eastern route, as the progress of any expedition would be seriously interrupted. Sir R. Murchison said that he believed the government would feel it their duty to make another search for Sir John Franklin. However, if the government did not do it, he was authorised to state that the noble-minded woman. Lady Franklin, although there might be no chance of saving the life of a single man, would send out an expedition on her own account to those regions, and subscribe to the last farthing for the rescue of her husband, if he should be still alive. The plan of

of that society. PROTESTANT EMIGRATION .- Liverpool, Saturday .-The American packet-ship Columbia, belonging to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.'s Black Ball line of Liverpool and New York steamers, is advertised to sail to-morrow (Sunday) for the latter port. She has on board a considerable number of emigrants for the western continent, amongst whom are no less than 200 Mormonites, on their way to the Salt Lake ter-

Lieutenant Pim had been seen by Sir George Back,

and he strongly recommended it to the consideration

PUSEVISM NOT DECLINING .- There is a strange notion going abroad that Tractarianism is considerably on the decline and that its more violent efforts have subsided into the dilettantism of Belgravia. It is fancied that because Romish tendencies are better concealed they are therefore less real; that because a Jesuitical sudlety contrives to escape public attention. the danger is nearly past. Such ideas are erroneous. Rome has never triumphed more than when she has persuaded the world that she is asleep; Pusevism has never flourished better than when she has lulled men into the belief of her decay. The specimens which I have given of her doings at Oxford represent proceedings which are being carried on secretly or openly wherever she has at all taken root. I might multiply them almost indefinitely, but that my principal business at present is with Oxford itself. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that among the majority of its students Puscyism is acquiring all its former strength. It is true that Jewettism is spreading fast and widely, that Carlylism s making its converts by scores, that, above all, Indifferentism is sadly on the increase, and yet with all this, Puseyism not only maintains its ground, but is plainly and successfully aggressive. I cannot but think that Evangelicals have been too regardless of the silent growth of Romish sentiments among the younger members of the University. I cannot but feel that too much reliance has been placed on the cessation of open outbreaks, and the diminution in number of actual perverts. I know too well that the sentiments which find their expression in the services at St. Thomas's have the approval of a very large proportion of the under graduates. The oratory in its parsonage is the model for other oratories, with their wooden crosses and copper-plate crucifixions in college rooms; the banners on its walls at festival times are representatives of the innumerable little symbolisms with which overgrown school-boys play at religion. The ambiguous expressions of its pulpit are used with no doubtful meaning in select circles of influential under-graduates. I speak of what is common, not of what is exceptional; otherwise I might build arguments on the images of the Virgin, who intend to pass through the ministry of the Church of England before they go over to Rome. But I have no need to descend to individual cases. I can point to facts which involve large bodies of the students at once. The reception which Gavazzi met with from successive assemblies of at least three hundred gownsmen is too significant to be forgotten, especially when coupled with the fact that it was not a momentary outburst of youthful feeling, but a regular opposition, excited and organized by the junior leader of the Tractarians. And besides this, it should be borne in mind that whenever Bishop Wilberforce or Dr. Pusey occupies the University pulpit, there are none of those bare benches which await an Evangelical preacher, but there is seldom standing-room for either seniors or undergraduates. These are but scanty symptoms of what can only be really known by experience. I feel compelled to assert that the evil is a far deeper one than even such symptoms indicate.-London Record.

BRITISH MORALITY .- The detection and conviction of Robson has been followed by the detection and arrest of Redpath. Garotte robberies have subverted the Englishman's sense of personal security. The artists of the centre-bit and jimmy have given a practical refutation to the maxim that an Englishman's house is his castle; but the gigantic frauds recently discovered in the financial management of those great enterprises in which the fortunes of so many families have hitherto reposed in unsuspecting confidence, have produced a greater effect on the national mind, and spread more universal terror than all the achievements of the whole host of ticket-of-leave men. The question is, where is it to stop? For how many hundred thousand pounds will any one guarantee us that our title deeds and securities are not forgeries, that our dividends are not fictitious, that our hard earnings invested, after so much deliberation, in undertakings of such promise, are worth more than that fairy gold, which, when recourse was had to it. was always found to have converted itself into gingerbread nuts? Strahan and Paul, the Tipperary Bank, the North British Bank, the Crystal Palace, and the Great Northern Railway, form a constellation of disasters such as has never yet been seen above the commercial horrizon.—Tablet.

Rumours of a painful nature relative to the position of more than one of the joint stock banks have been circulated for some days past. The Morning Herald of to-day has endeavoured to dispel the uneasy feeling by contradicting the rumours in the money article.—Home News.

RESULTS OF DRUNKENNESS .- In our Liquor Lists of the last sixty-one weeks, we have registered the following authenticated cases: -200 serious accidents or cases of striking bodily peril, 360 robberies of or by drunken persons, 981 brawls or violent assaults, 291 cases of cruelty to wives or children, 611 premature deaths, 228 actual or attempted suicides, 152 murders or manslaughters. In every instance the party or parties were under the influence of alcohol, and all the cases were of recent date, and occurred within the United Kingdom .- Alliance Weekly News.

On Thursday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest on the body of a female infant which had been cruelly mur-dered, and then left on a door step near Fitzroy. sons unknown."

Garotte robberies are on the increase, and now we have before us three months of short days and long nights. This gloomy period will no doubt be turned to the best account by the Thugs of Cockayne, and if the police cannot or will not protect us, we must learn to protect ourselves. If our great statesmen with a long-sighted view to the contingencies of European politics, wish to inoculate the Londoners with the martial spirit, this will be the way to attain their object. We shall have stout and respectable tradesmen, who have passed the meridian of life, forming themselves into parties to return to the "Weeping Willows," to "the Eye of Paradise," to "Potts' Whim," and other suburbau residences of similar denomination in the district of Kennington or Clapham. Each stout-hearted citizen will have his rifle slung behind him ready to his hand, a six-shooter in his grasp, a bowie-knife at his belt, and round his neck a stout iron collar well garnished with spikes. At the first signal of alarm order will be made reign in Paradise-row. The stern citizens will halt to reload, and then continue their stately march to their respective teas. Seriously, it is becoming unsafe for a man to traverse districts of London at night, save in company. The Knights of the Garrotte have not ventured to attack a party' but doubtless under a system of practical impunity they will arrive at a better organization, and levy more general war against the ratepayers. As usual, too, in such cases, apprehension will rise to a higher pitch than even the outrages actually perpetrated will justify. and we shall spend a very uncomfortable winter indeed .- London Times.

Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate have implored their constituents at Rugby, not to "kiss the Pope's toes." His Holiness, we dare say, will not be sorry to be spared the trouble of receiving these gentlemen, who have commonly been found eager enough for the honour of a presentation when visiting Rome. He announces, of course, a renewal of the attack of Maynooth. The Times enlarges with great justice on the real protection to foolery guaranteed by our institu-tions, adding—" We don't profess so much piety of the 'true' and 'genuine sort' as these gentlemen. We are not prepared to fight it out with the Irish Roman Catholics. We can accommodate our consciences to give them back £30,000 for Maynooth in return for the £1,000,000 they pay our own Clergy.

Kossutu's "No Popear" Car.-The Times, in a leading article, says--" Not content with gross misrepresentation of the object of our present good understanding with Austria, M. Kossuth blows the religious bellows, and frightens the good Protestants of Manchester, with alarming accounts of the growth of Popery abroad. He congratulates himself on the effect which his representations have made, and especually that he deprived 'a distinguished clergyman at Liverpool' of his sleep for several nights. This gentleman could not shut his eyes after hearing M. Kossuth, he was so overpowered with the idea of the increase of Popery, and, doubtless, fancied every step he heard in the streets was the approach of an agent of the Inquisition. If M. Kossuth likes to boast of this achievement he is quite welcome. We will not deprive him of the credit of it; it shows the success of his descriptive powers; a sleepless night is a com-pliment which our orator treasures up. We do not doubt even that if M. Kossuth really devotes himself to the subject he will achieve even greater victories than this. He knows our weakness, and that a large class of persons in this country do love being fright-ened about Popery. They will walk miles through cold and rain to hear any one who will prove that Popery is coming in upon us like a flood. These people enjoy a good fright above auything; they shudder with delight, they go away and think the millennium approaching, and the days of the world numbered. They revel in an imaginary triumph of the man of sin, and persecution of the saints, as they would in a horrid ghost story. Were they to examine themselves honestly they would probably find that they did not seriously believe very much of all this, but the excitement of the illusion is pleasing. At our comfortable fireside we defy the ghost that is so luxuriously terrifying our fancy, and at many a religious tea-table the urn will look all the brighter and more genial, the room all the more cosy and comfortable, the fire all the brisker, and the toast all the warmer for the distant horrors of the reign of Antichrist, seen in the imaginative distance. If M. Kossuth chooses this field of description, we have no doubt he will be able to point to brighter achievements even than sleepless nights-that he will be able to say that he has sent ladies into hysterics, and cal power, we will promise him a few more of these triumphs. Orators, like other people, have a weakness in favor of visible success, and like to see the immediate fruit of their exertions. But M. Kossuth must understand, at the same time, that these feats of oratory are not considered in this country as 'high art.' They are often achieved by a class of rhetoricians whom M. Kossuth would justly consider his inferiors. The Popery alarm is not considered now to indicate a very refined or solid line of influence; it is rather worn out, and those who take to it do it either from genuine Orange enthusiasm and zeal, which M. Kossuth will hardly affect, or from a desire to produce coarse oratorical effects. It will be considered a sign of M. Kossuth's decline if he is obliged to terest of his declining mission."

PROTESTANT ESTIMATE OF PROTESTANT BISHOPS .-The remarks of the Protestant papers on the "consecration" of Protestant "Bishops" for London and Graham's Town, on Sunday last, force upon us the question, "How long can an institution stand in a popular Government like ours, which has enormous wealth to tempt aggression, and has fallen into universal contempt?" Universal, we say, for the contempt of its opponents is fully equalled by that of its supporters. The Times patronises the Establishment, but its patronage is like that of the American planter towards his negroes, whom he feeds and clothes and sets to work, demanding in return the liberty of lashing them at his discretion. The Times boasts that it pays and feeds and clothes the Established Clergy on the most liberal scale, and sets them their work, and gives them the authority to do it; and, in return for all this, it holds that this would be no land of liberty, if "a man had no right to wallop his own nigger."- Weekly Register.

KNEELING AT PRAYERS, A POPISH INNOVATION .- On Sunday afternoon the minister of a west-end estabthat, in compliance with the expressed wishes of a number of his congregation, although not committing himself to it, he would introduce a new system of church service. It was thought that kneeling was the natural and proper way of conducting devotional exercise; and, looking to the construction of the pews, it was thought that in that church kneeling was peculiarly required. He would therefore allow all who felt so inclined to kneel at prayers; and, on the other hand, to stand during the psalmody. Dur-ing the singing, accordingly, the whole congregation stood, and during the prayer they all knelt, with the exception of 10 or 12. This may be a very simple and innocent innovation in the accustomed mode of conducting public worship, but we suspect the kneeling will not generally go down with rigid Presbyterians, as savouring of Popery, Puseyism, or Black Prelacy. - Glasgow Herald.

THE PLAYING AT HANGING NEAR LEEDS .- On Tuesday the three boys, named Joshua Firth, Benjamin Preston, and Abraham Sharpe, were: again brought: before the West Riding magistrates, at Leeds, charged with causing the death of John Harris, aged 10 years, by tying him to a crane, on the 3rd of October, at Batley. The facts were briefly these :- On the morning of the 3rd of October, the four boys were playing square. Verdict, "Wilful murder against some per- in the top story of Mr. Jubb's factory at Batley, when the prisoners seized Harris against his will, and, say-

ing that they would hang Palmer, tied him to a crane. Immediately afterwards the crane was set in motion by some one on the bottom floor of the factory, and the poor lad was drawn up and severely crushed between the roller of the crane and the ceiling. Afterthe lapse of a week, he was removed to the Leeds Infirmary, where he died yesterday morning from injury to the spine. After the examination of the house surgeon of the infirmary, the prisoners were committed for trial at the ensuing winter gaol delivery at York, on the charge of manslaughter, the bench offering to take bail, their parents in £20 each, and two sureties in £20 cach.

"'TILL SO GENTLY STEALING."-It seems that Manager Cameron, before opening the Bank, was in the habit of reading prayers. Of such hypocrites, who bring disrepute on the name of religion, it may be truly said, in Goldsmith's line, that—
"Those who came to scoff, remained to prey."

-Punch.

UNITED STATES,

A CURIOUS RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON.-The New York Herald says that there is a rumor in Washington, communicated with studied caution and reserve, that a person high in position has betrayed unmistakeable symptoms of insanity. The alarming probability has caused his particular friends to watch his course with intense interest, and if the symptoms of aberration are confirmed, it will cause great excitement in a certain quarter.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, en-titled "The Religion of our Governors," glorifying the State of New York for its tolerant spirit forasmuch as its Governors have been of "all religious." The writer should have added, all-" except the Catholic." On the State and Federal executive mansions, the old Bandon motto might be safely posted :-

"Turk, Jew, or Atheist, All may enter but a Papist."

-American Celt.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY .- The Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, according to the laws of that State! By this decision the Universalists of North Carolina are virtually outlaws, as no member of that religious denomination can collect his debts, swear to an assault, or testify before the courts in any case, even if his wife or child should be insulted! Think of a court refusing to hear the testimony of such eminent elergymen as the Rev. Dr. Ballou, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. T. S. King, and hundreds of others; or to have a judge set aside the evidence of thousands of our honored and esteemed citizens of the same religious belief as the persons named above, on account of their theological opinions, while the oath of a miserable scamp or a vite loafer is received, because his theoretic belief (?) squares with the popular creed! Such facts as the above come upon us now and then, and reveal that while great progress has been made in religious toleration in this country, spiritual freedom, in its true and broad sense, is not fully secured. This decisionof the highest court of a sovereign State of the American Union in the year 1856, is far more disgraceful than any of the intolerant acts of the Puritans of the seventeenth century, when all the facts in the case are considered. For were Benjamin Franklin or Thomas Jefferson now alive, and in North Carolina, and to witness an assault, or to be present where a murder was committed, the guilty party would escape if there were no other witnesses, because those patriots and statesmen, on account of their doctrinal views, could not testify to what transpired before their own eyes .- Boston Transcript.

The German Catholics of this city have been obliged, owing to the emigration of a large number of their body to the Western States, to abandon the church which they had in the course of erection at the corner of Canton and Tremont streets. The foundation and ground floor have been laid, which, with the land, have already cost \$5,000-and, if the church had been completed according to the plans, it would have been the most beautiful edifice of the kind in this city. As it is, the property is to be sold in a few weeks, for the beneal of whom it may concern .- Boston Times. [The intolerance of Boston is too much for the Germans : in the West they will not only build better churches, but they will be able to keep them from spoliation and profanation.

PROTESTANT COLPORTEURS .- A writer in the St Louis Presbyterian says :- "Do our good and moral citizens know what Satan is doing in their midst, b. the agency of his colportours? If not, they should know. It devolves upon them to watch against, and to eradicate, if possible, every influence brought to bear prejudicially upon the morals of their community. They are the light of the world, the 'Salt of the Earth; and if the salt have parted with its saltness, wherewith shall it be seasoned! That is, if moral men, good men, Christians, will not keep an eye to the safety of morality, the preservation of moral purity-who will? to whom are we to look? Certainly not to bad men; for that would be dividing Satun against himself, an unlikely event. Then for the information of those not experienced we would state that, to the great danger of good manners amongst us, Satan is employing an active and take to the old alarmist cry against Popery in order efficient corps of colporteurs. Along our levec—at to stimulate the dying embers, and keep up the in- some of our hotels—among passengers and crews on our steamboats-at our railway stations-these colportcurs are to be seen, busy, persevering, insimuating, ingenious, and sly. They are circulating a literature which, for moral depravity, is almost below describing. To get any idea of it, you must go to the deepest imaginable sense of the term 'yellow covered'-a term set apart by common consent to denote books of the vilest description. A multitude of them have not their baseness specified at all by ranking them along with Sue, De Kock, Dumas, and the like; but sink into the abyss of depravity (which is broad and deep) as far below these, as they would be beneath Rasselns or the 'Vicar of Wakefield.'"-The writer proceeds to estimate the number of these vile publications sold annually in our city at over 30,000 volumes. He forcibly adds:—"Such is a general view of what St. Louis is contributing to the degeneracy of an already fallen race. They are furnishing the clerk's dormitory, the boatmen's chest, the traveller's portmanteau. These instruments of depravity are peddled by the steamboat to the verge of civilization, where for the lack of other mental food, they are devoured by the settler, and thus pollute the very founts of morality and civilization .lished church in Glasgow, intimated from the pulpit | They are the rapid generators of ruffians and desperadoes. Rape, counterfeiting, burglary, pigeon-dropping and allied crimes, are at once their offspring and concomitants. In passing we would say-that we could cite instances in proof; and further, that what is doing here is carried on simultaneously in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. We may, therefore, easily see the largeness of the evil."

A despatch from San Francisco to the daily papers says:-" Philip Herbert leaves to-day for Washington. On Monday he challenged Thomas S. King, editor of the Evening Bulletin, for commenting upon the murder of Kenting, which challenge K. returned. with a contemptuous message. On Tuesday Herbert stood on Montgomery street all day with a bludgeon, awaiting avowedly to attack King. The latter, however brushed past Herbert at five o'clock, on his way to dinner, in company with two friends, without any hostile demonstration on the part of our Congressman. Had Herbert assailed King, he would have adorned a damp post in ten minutes thereafter." in the

SLAVE TRADING .- The Journal of Commerce says that another slaver has sailed from this port within a few days past. She was closely watched, but the officers of the government were unable to detect anything which would justify them in detaining her. In the estimate of appropriations for the ensuing year, provision is made for a liberal sum to aid in the suppression of this illegal traffic.

REMITTANCES

Sandy at application 76 ENGLAND, IRELAND, SOUTLAND & WALES ble at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London.

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

The Bank of Ireland, Edinburgh.

By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

St. Sacrament Street SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotia

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our European dates are to the 3rd inst. The Continental news presents little of interest, if we except an armed outbreak in Sicily; with which, however, the Government will have no difficulty had agreed with the other Powers, to the assembling of the Peace Congress at Paris. Rumors Cabinet. The Persian expedition had sailed .-The Prussian Government still insists upon its claims over Neufchatel. Bread-tuffs remain unaltered.

details of an attempted slave insurrection in the South. Whether true or false, this has been made the pretext for shooting some, flogging others to death, and other barbarities which it is needless to recapitulate. It would be well if the through that once flourishing republic, -- now the land attention of the European Powers, generally, were called to these atrocities; and perhaps a remonstrance from the King of Naples, to the American Government upon the subject, would be well-timed. General Walker, and his gang of freebooters, seem to be about to receive the just reward of their crimes.

WE publish below a letter from the Reverend Mr. Bruyere, together with the comments thereon of the Toronto Leader of the 12th inst. the consideration of our Toronto cotemporary:-WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CLERGY RESERVES FUNDS?

TO THE CONDUCTORS OF THE PRESS IN CANADA. Gentlemen .- I have before me a "Circular" addressed by Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, to the heads of City, Town, Township, and Village Municipalities, in this section of the Province, on the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves Funds. In this letter, the distinguished head of the Educational Department, takes upon himself to deliver a lecture to the Municipalities of the upper section of the Province, on the expenditure of the money accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves. The rev. gentleman submits to the favorable consideration of the Municipalities, whether their highest interests will not be best consulted by the application of the whole, or at least, a part of that sum, for procuring Maps, Charts, Globes, etc., etc., for their Schools; and books of useful, entertaining reading for all classes and ages in their Municipality.

On the propriety of thus intruding an unasked advice on our various Municipalities, I will not attempt to express an opinion. The worthy Doctor may be actuated by considerations which may plead as an excuse for his meddling interference in the concerns of others. I may be permitted, however, to say, en passant, that our municipal bodies being composed of citizens of the highest respectability by their moral character, education, and standing in society, should be the best and sole judges of the most suitable appropriation of the money which the act of the Legislature has placed under their control. Had the rev. gentleman allowed our Municipalities to follow, in this, their own judgement and discretion, I would have considered it imperative, on my part, as a humble Priest of the Catholic Church, to remain silent. Having now before me the example of the distinguished Chief Superintendent of Schools in Unper Canada, I may be permitted to venture to

suggest some considerations on the same subject.
Our Legislators, in settling two years ago, that long pending and much vexed question of the Clergy Reserves, meant to withdraw from the private use of one portion of our community funds which they considered should be applied to general purposes, and to the benefit of all-Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Catholics-as well as members of the Church of England. They designed to share amongst the whole community, the immense resources which were to accrue from the sale of landed estate heretofore enjoyed by a small class of her Majesty's subjects, the clergy of the Church of England. They proposed to themselves to remove for ever from our midst, a fruitful source of discord and bitter dissension. Whether the act of the Provincial Parliament should be looked upon as a measure of distributive justice, or an act of high-handed robbery, I am not prepared to express an opinion. Bearing this in mind, I may be permitted to ask, whether it is right and proper now to appropriate to one portion of our people, funds which the Legislature intended for the general use and benefit of all citizens, without distinction of creed or nation-

I beg leave, in turn, to submit to the favorable consideration of the public, whether the end of the Legislature will be obtained by the application of the proceeds of the sale of the Clergy Reserves to the purposes mentioned by Dr. Ryerson, viz.,-to the furnishing Common Schools with maps, globes, and other school apparatus—public libraries? Pray what are these educational institutions which Dr. Ryerson proposes to endow with the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves fund? We look around, and behold huge and palace-like fabrics, stigmatized by public opinion as godless schools. What are these stately edifices, rearing up their proud turrets over the breadth and length of the land? What are these gigantic mansions which first meet the eye of the traveller on entering our city? Let the truth be proclaimed again for the hundredth time. They are Common Schools, built with Catholic as well as Protestant money They are houses of education from which religion is banished, where the elements of Christianity cannot be inculcated to the rising youth, where the child of Christian parents must be taught practically that all religious systems are equally pleasing, or rather equally indifferent in the sight of God, be he a belie-ver in the immutable decrees of eternal reprobation, or a follower of the impostor Joe Smith. These halls of learning, already so richly supplied with the most clegant school apparatus, are shut up against one third, or, at least, one fourth of the population of Upper Canada. Yes, a Catholic parent, who values his faith above all worldly advantages, and who rightly considers religion as the basis of all education, and the life of man upon earth, would rather doom his child to the horrors of the most degrading ignorance, than permit him to drink in the Common

Schools the poison of infidelity or heresy along with the pure draught of useful knowledge. These convictions are likewise shared by a large portion of the members of the Church of England. Talk not to us of your superior training, splendid school apparatus, and highly qualified teachers. If these advantages, great as they may be, are to be purchased at the price of our faith, we value them not; we do not want them; we spurn them; and fling them back into your

Sad would be the alternative left to the Catholic population of the Province, were Dr. Ryerson to have is own way. To send our children to the Common Schools, we cannot, without risking their faith, which we esteem above the most brilliant education, tainted with infidelity. To withhold them is to deprive them of the immense advantages held out in these richly endowed halls of learning, which the acute Chief Superintendent so earnestly recommends to the liberal patronage of our Municipalities. We read of the tyranny of a Julian the Apostate, condemning the Christians of his days, to ignorance and degragation, by shutting up their schools, and forbidding them to attend the halls of learning. History records the penal laws enacted in Ireland; making it felony for the adherents of the ancient faith either to harbor a schoolmaster in their houses, or to send their children abroad to be educated in a country whose faith was more congenial to their own. I do not hesitate in in coping. It was reported that Great Britain saying, that the yoke attempted to be imposed on our needs by the Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, is not a whit less galling, less insufferable, than that of the apostate Emperor of Constanwere in circulation of dissensions in the British tinople, or of the Protestant rulers of England. He will, if allowed to have his own way, crush and annihilate our poorly endowed, and poorly furnished Separate Schools, by the overwhelming superiority of his school apparatus, and by the already enormous resources placed under his control. But should the bait of the tempter entice the Catholic child to the godless schools, we will have nothing to envy the The United States papers contain sickening neighboring republic. There, thanks to the State education, now in its zenith, an infidel generation is rising up everywhere. "The serpents of irreligion," says a distinguished writer of New York, "swarm everywhere. They are to be found in the halls of justice and even in the temples consecrated to reli-gion." Over twelve millions of infidels are scattered of Know-Nothingism, riot, and bloodshed. Behold the lamentable fruits of a system of education encouraged and patronized by Dr. Ryerson, once a Minister of the Gospel! Having these facts, and the insiduous "Circular" before me, I do not hesitate to assert, that the Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada is the most unrelenting and most oppressive enemy of Catholicity in this section of the Province, throwing altogether in the shade the apostate Julian of old.

If Dr. Ryerson was sincere in his anxiety for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the rising generation, without distinction of creed or nationality, why did he not submit to the favorable consideration of the Municipalities, the propriety of applying, at least, a small part of the Clergy Reserves Fund to the use of Catholic Separate Schools? They too, Upon the latter we shall offer a few remarks, for and more by far than Common Schools, stand in the greatest need of maps, charts, globes and other school apparatus. We are met, at once, by the liberal and learned gentleman saying: The law is in your way; there is a clause in the law for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, precluding expressly Separate Schools from any share in the distribution of these funds. Yes, indeed, the law is in our way, thanks * again to the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, who, (if I am correctly informed,) suggested the aggressive clause cutting off Catholic Separate Schools from any share in the distribution of the above mentioned resources. If one system of education was to be excluded from any share in the common boon, why were not Common Schools hindered in like manner, from deriving any benefit from these enormous funds arising from the secularized Clergy Reserves? Ohl no: Common Schools must be furnished, and abundantly furnished with maps, charts, globes, &c., &c. Let the benighted Catholic boy and Catholic girl learn astronomy by looking up to the stars, and geography by taking an easy trip around the world.

The next purpose to which the learned Superintendent calls the favorable consideration of the Municipalities, is the getting up of Public Libraries, by the purchase of books of useful and entertaining reading for all classes and ages in their respective districts. Here again, I must confess, the public at large, and Catholics especially, owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Ryerson, for his amazing stretch of liberality. With due regard for the high standing and sacred character of the reverend gentleman, may I be permitted to ask him: What are these public libraries to be composed of? What class of authors penned these works of useful and entertaining reading What sort of rare literary productions are to enter into the composition of these Public Libraries, made up under the superintendence of the learned Divine of the Methodist Church? What books will occupy the most prominent place in these well-furnished Libraries? Dr. Ryerson must excuse my anxious inquisitiveness. Catholics are rather suspicious when they hear of a Protestant contrivance got up by Protestant agency, and under Protestant influence. The worthy Chief Superintendent is, or was, a Reverend Protestant Minister. He knows that the generality of Protestants read none but Protestant books, Protestant newspapers. In getting up his Libraries, he will consult his own taste and that of his readers: he must procure such books as will suit their predilections, books thoroughly impregnated with Protestant spirit. Now, such reading, entertaining as it may be to a Protestant mind, will never accord with our rather fastidious Catholic taste.

But let us, for a moment, take a rapid survey of those Public Libraries, got up under the superintendence of Doctor Ryerson. In looking over their shelves, it is not unlikely but my eyes will fall upon some of the most rabid anti-Christian writers, such as the infidel Hume, and the skeptical Gibbon. The next works which probably will meet my gaze, are such truthful historical books as D'Aubigny's History of the Reformation, whose assertions would put his satanic majesty to the blush. Will the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding's brilliant refutation of D'Aubigny's History find a corner in Doctor Ryerson's Libraries? No. The Rev. gentleman knows that his fellow-believers are generally satisfied with an exparte view of the subject. Then comes the richly got up diaries of distinguished Protestant tourists, giving to the world their fanciful sketches, from notes hastily taken from the window of a vehicle, on Italy, Naples, Spain, and other benighted Catholic countries, sitting in the shadow of ignorance, vice, superstition and idolatary. A Catholic clergyman has lately favored us with his admirable outlines on France, Italy, Naples, &c. But these masterly historical sketches, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, being the production of a Popish Priest, will find no room in Dr. Ryerson's Public Libraries. A more prejudiced or more illiberal work than White's clements of General History, could not be conceived This historical compendium, replete with the vilest insults against what Catholic nations venerate and respect, was, and is, probably, still taught in the Grammar Schools. Of course such a book will be quite welcome in the Public Libraries. A liberal Protestant prompted, perhaps, by serious doubts and misgivings, and desirous of reading the other side, will look in vain in those public libraries, for Hawkins' travels through France, Italy, &c.; Bossuet's Variations; Balmes' Protestantism and Catholicity compared; Chatcaubriand's Genius of Christianity; Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures : Doctor Newman's Lectures; the End of Controversy, by Dr. Milner; Audin's History of Luther, Calvin, Henry VIII., Leo X.; Count de le Maistre's works; Trials of a Mind, by Dr.

• Thanks rather to the venality of these nominal Catholics who allowed the "Clergy Reserves" Bill to pass in its present form.—ED. T. W.

Ives; Religion and Society, by Abbe Martinet; Dr. Spalding's Lectures; Cobbet's Reformation; Lingard's Anglo-Saxon Church; Gahan's, Church History; Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; History of the Church, by Reeve; Trevern's Amicable Discussions; and sundry other works which assist a Protestant Reader in forming a correct opinion of the respective merits of Protestantism and Catholicity. The above named works, and such Ryerson. Instead of them, you meet there with nothing but the flimsy productions of narrow-minded and prejudiced writers, who give you a distorted and one-sided view of the subject they treat, if it has any reference to Catholicity, Catholic nations, and Ca-

tholic morals or customs. From the above statement, and the perusal of the worthy Chief Superintendent's "Circular," the Public cannot be at a loss to discover his benevolent designs. The learned Doctor ventures to suggest to our various Municipalities, the application of, at least, a part of their share of the Clergy Reserves funds, to the purchasing of works ludicrously styled by him, books of useful and entertaining reading. The Chief Superintendent of Schools whose cranium has been stretched to its utmost capacity, cannot find out a better use of public money, destined for general purposes, than to purchase with it, and place in the hands of rising generations, both Catholics and Protestants, books of useful and entertaining reading: viz: books calculated to corrupt the budding mind of youth with the venom of infidelity, revile Catholicity, insult the ministers of a church of two hundred millions of human beings, and misrepresent their doctrines and practices. In these books of useful and entertaining reading the most sacred tenets of our Holy Religion are attacked with a virulence and bitterness worthy of a Julian the apostate. There, Catholicity is exhibited in a most odious form; then this phantom, the offspring of a heated imagination, or perhaps, of a malicious heart, is assailed with the most violent abuse; and attacked with the powerful arms of ridicule and low ribaldry. In these works, recommended by Dr. Ryerson, as books of useful and entertaining reading, the morals, character, customs, and condition of Catholic countries, are depicted by ignorant or projudiced scriblers; who are about as competent to write on Catholic nations, and Catholic usages, as a New Zea-lander who should attempt to give a correct narrative of the manners and customs of England, which he has never seen or heard of. In some of the books which are to make up our public libraries, for the use of the rising youth of Upper Canada, religious subjects are handled with the most amazing confidence by audacious tyros, as inadequate to the task they have undertaken, as the blind man who sets himself up as a lecturer upon colors, or one deaf and dumb who ventures to give his views on the theory of sound. In a word, to foster an anti-christian spirit, hatred and animosity, to sow the seeds of dissention and religious discord among the citizens of the same communitysuch are the detestable purposes to which Dr. Ryerson would have our Municipalities apply part of the money, which the act of the legislature has placed under their control. Let those who relish these books of useful and entertaining reading, purchase them with their own money. But in the name of justice and common sense, let not public money and public funds, destined for general purposes, be squandered away in increasing the power of a contrivance already productive of so much mischief.

I conclude with expressing a sincere hope that the good sense, honesty, and liberality of our Municipalities in Upper Canada will defeat the snares of the enemy of peace and good feeling in this section of the Province; by applying the funds placed in their hands to general purposes, and to the common use of all, Catholies as well as Protestants, since they are all members of the same community, and have an equal right to its resources. Let these resources with which a kind Providence has blessed us, be spent in improving our Cities, Towns, and Villages, in draining and macadamizing our streets, digging sewers where wanted, in founding institutions of general beneficence, such as common baths for the use of poor people, in establishing general dispensaries, where he sick of the poor class may procure whatever medicine may be necessary, in securing in each Ward of our large Cities the services of one or two Physicians who would attend the most urgent cases of destitution. Let a part of the Clergy Reserves Funds be employed in creeting shelters for the aged, the infirm the orphan, and the immigrant. Many of our Houses of Industry are in a lamentable state. In several Towns and even Cities, the destitute and the poor are vet without shelter. When the famishing widow shall appeal to your sympathy, will you reach her a Globe to appease her hunger? When the half-naked orphan shall stand before you, will you give him a map to cover his shivering limbs? When the anxious immigrant shall reach your shores, will you receive him with a chart to rest his wearied body upon? When sickness and pestilence break out in your midst, will you be able to relieve suffering humanity by scattering around you books of useful and entertaining reading, such as Doctor Ryerson suggests to purchase with the money placed under your control?

Let me now, with due respect, put the question to the benevolent members of our Municipality: Will they be able to answer the numerous calls of humanity, to relieve so many sufferings, to provide for so many wants without large funds, and especially without increasing our taxes which are already enormous. Let me then hope that the heads of our cities and towns, will take better advice than that offered to them by the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Let each municipality, therefore, follow, in the use of their respective share of the Clergy Reserves funds their own judgement and discretion, without permitting themselves to be dictated to by the head of the educational department. Our worthy Chief Superintendent sees but one thing-his schools; he thinks of nothing but his schools. During the day, all his thoughts are taken up with his schools. In the silence of the night, the success and prosperity of his schools, interrupt his peace and slumbers, and rise up before his vision. Are the fathers of our cities and towns, the heads of our municipalities, to make themselves ridiculous because Doctor Ryerson chooses to be so? Are they to waste and squander away public money intended for general purposes because the dictator of the schools bids them do so No: our people expect better things from those to whose keeping they have confided their welfare They hope that they will be actuated but by one consideration,—the general good and utility of all; influenced but by one motive,—love and good-will to-wards all. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I will consider it as a favor if the Press in Toronto, and elsewhere, do me the honor of inserting in their columns the above views imperfect as they are. The subject is of the utmost importance and should be placed before the public. On the conductors of a wise press, devolves the duty of enlightening public opinion. To the good sense and kind indulgence of the public I submit these considerations, and beg to subscribe myself

Their humble Servant, J. M. BRUYERE.

The Leader hereupon moralises in the follow-

"It is very difficult to discuss any public question satisfactorily, unless you have fixed principles to guide you; for without principles a politician is like a ship in a storm, without a rudder to guide her. This it is which renders the education question so difficult in this country. We begin by sanctioning a system which rigid voluntaryism rejects; and at every step we find ourselves in the mazes of compromise, when we wish to insist on the recognition of something which has the appearance of a principle. Dr. Ryerson appeals to the Municipalities to devote

agree with him that these are objects worthy the care and consideration of the Municipalities. At this point, the Rev. Mr. Bruyere enters his protest, on the very grounds on which the whole battle against the Clergy Reserves was fought and won. He says, in effect, that the Legislature, in giving these monies to the municipalities, willed that they should be shared by the whole people; and he contends that if they were employed in the way Dr. Ryerson suggests, the others as are written by impartial and well-informed authors; are not; as a general rule, to be found in those public libraries, so much culogized by Doctor says, which Dr. Ryerson gives for school libraries, contains many which relate to controversies on sub-jects of a religious character; that whenever the Roman Catholic religion is concerned, these works do not do it justice; that they emanate from hostile partisans and bigots; and that to give the money of the whole people for such works, is unjust to that portion of them whose opinions, aims and history are colored and falsified therein. In other words, that these works inculcate certain religious and historical views, both of which he holds to be false. This is the substance of the grievance of the Rev. Mr. Bruyere; and it he be exact in the statement of his facts: if his general description of the books admitted to, and those excluded from, townships libraries be correct, his objection must be held unanswerable by all who admit the force of the Voluntary principle. There are, doubtless, those who will refuse to ad-

mit the correctness of their own principles when dis-tilled through the brain of a Catholic Priest. Truth will not, however, change its characteristics on that account. If the Voluntaries were right in objecting to the existence of the Clergy Reserves, on the ground that they operated injustice to the denominations excluded from their benefits, the Rev. Mr. Bruyere is equally right in objecting to the proceeds of these lands being spent in the purchase of books which are sectarian in their character. Because, it this were done, the secularization of the Clergy Re-serves would only have changed the form of the evil complained of.

"The objection will, doubtless, be taken that the Rev. Mr. Bruyere is not, on all questions a Voluntary; and that he is only using their arguments in a case where it suits his purpose to do so. We take it for granted that Mr. Bruyere is not, on all questions, a Voluntary; but that does not affect the validity of his arguments and objections, in this particular case. No one can deny their force, unless he refuses, at the same time, to admit the force of the Voluntary principle. The arguments must be taken for what they are worth, irrespective of their being uttered by priest or layman, Jew, Turk, infidel or beretic.

"Whether the Rev. Mr. Bruyere has considered the full effect of his arguments, in this case, it is not for us to say. By applying them to this case, he would, by the rule of consistency, be required to admit their force in all parallel cases. From his position, he might equally well apply these arguments to the Common School question. The strong ground for the Catholics, on this question is, that of Voluntaryism that the State has nothing to do with the education, any more than with the religion of the people. Not that we desire to see any party, in this country, assume that ground. Our Common School system, is, in our opinion, working marvels; and it would be with unfeigned sorrow that we should witness its destruction. As the whole system is based upon compromise, it can only be maintained by mutual forbearance; by respecting the opinion, the feelings, and-we do no scruple to say it—the prejudices of all parties.

The "fixed principle," the want of which is felt by the Leader, we have time after time enunciated; nor can the Leader contest its truth. It is this .- That the State has no more right to tax any one of its citizens for the support-direct or indirect-of an Educational system to which he is conscientiously opposed-than it has to tax him for the support of an obnoxious Religious system. The corollorary which we thence deduce is-that, if the State makes material provision for the support, either of Church tive of a bad digestion. or School, of religion or education, it must do so in such a manner as to avoid outraging the conscientious convictions of any, even the meanest of its citizens; failing in which, the "Voluntary System," both in Church and School, for education as for religion, is the only system consonant with equal justice to all. Therefore is it, that, applying this " fixed principle," to the School Question, our demand resolves itself into this-Give us, either the "Separate" or in other words -" Denominational" system-or else the "Voluntary System." We would prefer perhaps the former; but if we cannot obtain it, we will insist upon the latter.

We differ, both with the Leader and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson as to the intentions of the Ministry and Legislature, to whom we are indebted for the "Clergy Reserves Bill." We said at the time that the Bill was under discussion-and to that opinion we still adhere-that one great object of its framers and supporters was the overthrow of the Separate School system in the Upper Province. Indeed, so carefully were its clauses drawn up with that intent, that no one but an idiot could have failed to see their design, and to foretell their inevitable effects upon the fortunes of Catholic schools. Not only was the Bill so worded-as was repeatedly pointed out during the debates, and insisted upon by Mr. Hincks as one of its merits-as to enable the Municipalities to employ the funds accruing from the secularised Reserves to Anti-Catholic school purposes; but it was also carefully provided that, even if well disposed towards us, it should always be impossible for the Municipalities to give one farthing of those funds to the aliment of Catholic schools. With this fact staring them in the face, men, calling themselves Catholics, voted for Mr. Hincks' Bill; and the injustice of which the Rev. M. Bruyere in his letter so feelingly complains, and whose existence is admitted by our Toronto Protestant cotemporary, is the natural, indeed the inevitable result of that vote. Mr. Hincks, and his Ministry, who concocted the "Clergy Reserves Bill" should ever be held in execuation by every honest Catholic, by every friend of "Freedom of Education." But worse and more odious than Mr. Hincks and his Ministerial colleagues, are those miserable, time-serving Catholics, who, by their treachery, enabled him to carry his iniquitous, and to our Separate School system, his fatal measure.

Indeed, so well devised was Mr. Hincks' Bill books, maps, charts, apparatus and libraries. We to effect the destruction of our Catholic separate —the editor of the Montreal Witness will most

schools, that we honestly avow our belief that the only chance of saving the rising generation from the polluting influences of the "Common School? system, is to be found in the frank and fearless adoption of the "Voluntary System"-for the Upper Province at least. We believe that it is impossible that a "Separate," or "Denominational" system can long maintain itself under existing circumstances. Large sums are now annually placed at the disposal of Protestants, exclusively, for the support of their schools. How, we ask-in 1856, as in 1854-can any one possessed of a grain of common sense, expect that our Catholic schools shall be able to sustain themselves in face of such fearful odds? It is impossible! The instinct of self-preservation, then, compels us to adopt the "Voluntary System" mer ct simple-in education as in religion-for the upper portion of the Province; not indeed, as we have often said, as a system desirable per se -not as the best conceivable, but as the only one practicable; the only one consistent with equal justice to the members of all denominations. We adopt it—the "Voluntary System"—not of choice, but because forced upon us by Protestant

THE Montreal Witness of Saturday last wishes to know-" whether these elements of strile and antagonism-prejudices of race or antagonisms of religion-have actually been introduced into our military organisation?"

Not as yet, thank God !- though the Montreal Witness, and one or two of his brother Saints, have done, and are doing, their best to introduce them. In spite, however, of his efforts to stir up strife, we are happy to have it in our power to inform him that our Volunteer Companies are on the best of terms; and though the great majority of these Companies are composed exclusively of Protestants, we have no doubt that, if our country required their services, they, and their Popish brethren, would be found doing their duty, side by side, as gallantly and as faithfully as did Catholic and Protestant soldiers in the trenches before Sebastopol. No-we can assure the Montreal Witness that there is not. and that there never was, the slightest appearance of any "prejudices of race, or the antagonisms of religion," having been introduced into our Volunteer Military Companies.

The reason why the Montreal Witness is so suspicious, so easily alarmed, is, that his wicked conscience pricks him. The burglar sees an officer in every bush: the swell-mobsman takes every man he sees for a detective. The absurd terror of the Montreal Witness is merely a proof of his evil conscience, just as unpleasant dreams, and hard snoring, are, for the most part, indica-

Poor dear man! what with his dread of Popery and disguised Jesuits, he has a hard time of it.-"I wouldn't live in a family to make dissensions" -exclaimed Miss Miggs, that model of a maid of all-work"-" I wouldn't live in a family to make dissensions-no, not for an annual gold mine, and found in tea and sugar." We would not live in our cotemporary's state of daily alarm and nocturnal terror-no, not even for that blessedness which is the lot of the elect ones of our Zion upon earth, and whose full enjoyment can only be realized amidst the nasal psalmody of the conventicle.

Not only is our cotemporary the victim of a wicked conscience, whose effects upon the "captain bold of Halifax," are so forcibly illustrated in the touching ballad of "Miss Bailey," but we fear, we greatly fear, that he suffers from dyspensia. Is it possible—we put it to the Medical Faculty of M'Gill College-is it possible that that man's digestive organs can be in a normal condition, who, like the editor of the Mont-

"Looks upon the present constitution and management of the Crown Lands Department as the master piece of Popery in Canada?"

And again—the victim of his own disordered imagination, and the fumes of indigestion-the poor creature exclaims-referring to the fact, that, on a late occasion, the men and officers of Companies 4 and 5, turned out in uniform to attend a lecture upon the "Irish Brigade":-

"Who, we ask, is that secret, irresponsible commander, who issues his dangerous orders to the military of the Province? Is he the editor of the True Witness, or a priest of St. Patrick, or some foreign

He is not the editor of the TRUE WITNESS -of that we can assure our cotemporary; for if the former were to "issue his dangerous orders to the military of the Province." he would only get laughed at for his pains. Neither is it a "priest of St. Patrick;" for St. Patrick has no priests, seeing that the office of a priest is to offer sacrifice, and that sacrifice is not offered to St. Patrick. As little is it probable that the offender is a Jesuit in disguise; and if we might be permitted to give utterance to a hypothesis of our own, we would respectfully suggest that the " dangerous orders" emanated from the commanding officers of the Companies, whose appearance in uniform seems to have stricken the soul of our gallant cotemporary with unspeakable horror.-At all events, by applying, either personally, or by letter-post-paid-to the officers in question

search and same appropriate and some the

But worse than their uniforms, worse, by far, the aforementioned Companies did, upon one occasion, listen to a harangue wherein, allusion being made to the possibility of a rupture with the United States, they thereupon testified both their willingness to serve their country, and their liostility to "Yankee Know-Nothings." This is the head and front of the offending of the obnoxious Companies. They are not-like the editor of the Montreal Witness, and his friends-traitors, and Yankees at heart; and they would not, like him, for the sake of some paltry pecuniary advantage, consummate the degradation of their adopted country by becoming accessories to its annexation with, or rather absorption by, the neighboring Republic.

We hope, and we believe, that spite of the thunders of the Montreal Witness, the same sentiments find a hearty response in the bosoms of all our Volunteer Companies, of whatever creed or origin; that they are all alike ready and willing, should danger menace our Canadian nationality, and our Canadian independence, from the only quarter from whence these can ever be seriously menaced—to shed their best blood, rather than see the soil of their country polluted by the foot of the "Yankee Know-Nothing;" or our liberties subverted for the profit of a miserable pack of sordid knaves, who, for the sake of a trifling per centage on their dry goods, would sell their country, her liberty and independence, just as they would cheerfully barter the honor of their wives, or sell the chastity of their daughters, to the highest bidder, if they could turn a comfortable penny by the transaction. No doubt, it is true that, as our cotemporary complains, the Irish Volunteer Companies of Montreal did express their willingness, if called upon in defence of their country, to dip their bayonets in the blood of "Yankee Know-Nothings;" and we have no doubt, that, if put to the test, they, and their comrades of the other Companies of Scotch French, and English origin, would approve themselves as stout in action, as in word; and thereby give the best possible refutation of the cowardly insinuations, and malignant calumnies, of the Yankee editor of the Montreal Witness.

AN EVANGELICAL SWINDLER .- We find in our English fyles, the following description of the saintly Mr. Redpath—the perpetrator of the late gigantic frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company. The terms "Swindler" and "evangelical Protestant" are it would seem convertible terms; at all events when you hear of a rogue, you may be pretty sure that he will ultimately turn out to be a saint of the conventicle, remarkable for his zeal against "Romish error" -and in dealing with one of the aforesaid saints, it is always well to be on one's guard. To come back however to " our muttons," or rather to our saintly swindler, Mr. Redpath-we read of him that, having set up in business as a ship insurance

"he lived in good style, and seems there to have entered upon that apparently religious and charitable course, with which, up to the time of his capture, he was so intimately identified. The time he could spare from his commercial pursuits"-i.e., defrauding his customers-" he devoted to the advocacy of the claims of charitable institutions, to the distribution of religious tracts"—just like our French Canadian Missionaries—"and other objects of a kindred char-

It is impossible to avoid being struck with the perfect analogy betwixt the conduct of Mr. Redpath, and that of the leaders of the evangelical world in Canada. Both come the "pious dodge," as it is called; and during those hours which they can spare from what, in courtesy, is called "commercial pursuits," both take to the same means of acquiring a reputation for sanctity, and set up as " Religious Tract Distributors." It is unfortunate for Mr. Rednath that his lot was not cast in Montreal instead of London; as had such been the case, not an ignominious sentence to the hulks would now be his lot, but in all probability he would be honored above his fellows, as President of some French Canadian Missionary Society, or other evangelical institutions, " for turning Papists from the error of their ways." We would, however, in spite of the little misfortune that has befallen him, strongly recommend that he be released upon bail-if it be only for two or three months—in order to enable him to preside at the approaching Montreal "Annniversary Meetings." Such meetings, and such a Chairman, would go admirably together.

SWINDLING AND PIETY.—Speaking of the evangelical machinery of the XIX. century, the London Times observes that:-

"It is true the apostles seem to have been im-perfectly acquainted with the immense powers of the machine they were introducing into the world; but they had not the advantage of Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate at their elbows. Had they lived in the 19th century, and started from Birmingham instead of an out-of-the-way city in the Levant, they would have taught nations how to have nothing to do with one another, governments how to cheat their creditors, and Christians generally how to plunder one another, and cut each other's throats."

The Grand Trunk Railroad Terminus at Point Levi, was completly destroyed by fire at an early hour on Tuesday morning last; everything in the building, cars, goods, &c., was destroyed.

probably get the information of which he is in WE are happy to see by the London Atlas that His Lordship the Bishop of London is about establishing Catholic Separate Schools in his than their attendance upon Mr. M'Gee's lecture, episcopal city-a movement which, it is to be in the eyes of our cotemporary, is the fact that hoped, will be followed throughout the Diocese. As might have been expected, this assertion by Catholics, of the right of parents to control the education of their children, has elicited a fearful yell of rabid bigotry from the Protestant press. "The truth is"-screams the Atlas, which herein supports the Globe-" that this determination of the Catholic Bishop to establish Sectarian Schools -must be met and crushed at whatever sacrifice." What though nature asserts the right, and the sole right, of parents to direct the education of the child-what though the law of the land has recognised this right—the Atlas declares that its exercise must be entirely debarred to Catholics-that to them, the law must be no protection; and that any attempt on their part to avail themselves of its provisions, "must be met and crushed at whatever sacrifice!" Such is Protestant love of justice, and respect for law!

We suspect however that the blatant bigots of the conventicle will find that Catholics have quite as stout a will of their own, as have their opponents; that, in spite of the opposition of the latter, they are determined to shake off the yoke of "State Schoolism;" and to assert, "at whatever sacrifice," their natural, legal, and inalienable right to the sole control over the education of their own children.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that, on Wednesday the 7th of January next, Mrs. and Miss Unsworth intend favoring us with a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Great St. James Street. The services of several talented artists have been secured for the occasion; and we trust that Mrs. Unsworth, and her accomplished daughter, will meet with the support and encouragement which they both so richly deserve.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- We understand that the Committee of this Society are making arrangements to have a grand Soirce at the City Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th January. We are assured that nothing will be left undone by the Committe, to afford satisfaction and enjoyment, to those who will favor them with their presence on this occasion. With Liston's full quadrille band, and the refreshments by that celebrated caterer, Mons., Compain, we have no doubt but the bill of fare will be such as to please the greatest connoisseur. We hope to see the City Concert Hall well filled on this oc-

THE LOWER CANADA LAW CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1857."-By John Honey, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Mont-

respecting the composition, and workings of our Law Courts. To it is added a "Table of can form an adequate idea of the hardships Mr. Fees," from the same author, very valuable to Burk had to undergo and endure in his endeavors suitors, and to all who are compelled to deal with to supply the spiritual wants of his extensive misthe Ministers of justice. To the evil-doer, no sion. My own opinion is, that the tedious jourdoubt they are a terror; but to the poor man, nies he had then to make, in attending sick calls, whose pocket is not over well burdened with dollars for fees, they appear in a still more awful light; nor can we look over Mr. Honey's Tables without an involuntary shudder; and a heartfelt prayer, " Lord deliver us from the clutches of the Superior Court of Montreal-its Notaries, Attornies, Bailiffs, and other dread officials-Amen!"

Souvenirs Historiques Du Canada."-Par L. J. Racine, Montreal.

A sketch of the history of Canada, from its first discovery, down to the capture of Quebec. It is written in an agreeable style, and with a just appreciation of the noble qualities of the French settlers, and the imbecility of the Government of Louis XV., which sacrificed so noble a Province.

We would call the attention of our readers to an article on the moral effects of the " Common Schools" of the United States, which will be found on our 6th page; copied from the New York Church, an American Protestant paper. It will be borne in mind that the evidence, forcible, as it is against "State-Schoolism," is the testimony of Protestants; and may therefore be always cited by the Catholic as conclusive against all Protestant advocates of "Godless Education."

The Quebec Gazette mentions an attempt at incendiarism in that city, on Sunday evening last, in the clothing store of Messrs Lewine, Fabrique Street. It would that the scoundrels had first He was an obedient son, an affectionate and lovplundered the premises of goods to the sum of about £1,000, and had attempted to conceal this crime by a greater. The affair is undergoing a thorough investigation by the proper authorities.

The Montreal Transcript asserts as a well known fact, which the Government Press dare not deny, that Sir Edmund Head, and his Ministers, are at issue on many important points." OBITUARY. (Communicated.)

DIED, on Sunday the 23rd November, at the Presbytery in Maryville, Township of Tyentenaga, C.W., the Reverend Charles Burk, in the 49th year of his age, and the 19th of his sacred

The late Mr. Bork was a native of the Diocese of Killala, County Mayo, Ireland. Having completed his classical studies, it was the wish of his Bishop-now the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam-that he should enter Maynooth College but his mother, and the rest of his family, being on the point of emigrating to North America, he could not bear the thought of being separated from those whom he loved so dearly; and he therefore accompanied them to this country where he arrived in June 1831, after a long and dangerous voyage.

Upon his arrival at Quebec, Mr. Burk presented himself to the Bishop of that See, who, satisfied with the recommendations laid before him, recommended the young aspirant for ecclesiastical honors, to complete his studies at the College of Nicolet, near 'Three Rivers. With this advice, Mr. Burk complied; and shortly after his entry at College, he was appointed Professor of Greek, in which he excelled. Subsequently, he taught Rhetoric; whilst, at the same time, he continued his theological studies with indefatigable perseverance; though for some time after having completed the prescribed course, he could not be prevailed upon to accept higher promotion than Minor Orders.

Having followed his family to Upper Canada,

he presented himself to Bishop Ganlin at Kingston, who, prepossessed in his favor, concluded that Mr. Burk would make an excellent Missionary. Faithful to his vocation, Mr. Burke commenced his retreat; and having been ordained Priest, received the charge of the Kingston mission-i.e., of all the Townships surrounding the town of Kingston. The Catholics, at that time, were but few in number, and sparsely scattered over a vast extent of country. The roads were at that time execrable; often almost impassible, especially in the spring and autumn. Notwithstanding the difficulties and drawbacks, Mr. Burk, with zeal and energy, persevered unceasingly in the discharge of his boly ministry, attending to his respective stations without murmur. On completing each tour, he paid a visit to his Bishop; recounting to him the result of his ministrations in each station, into which he prudently partitioned the whole mission. The Catholics of Camden, Sheffield, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Isle of Tanty, Bath, Ernestown, Mill-Creek, Portland Loughboro, (East and West), Long Island Gananoque, Brewer's-Mill-who may chance to read this hasty communication-will be reminded This is a handsomely executed, and carefully seven. The present missionaries, with their imoften at night over bad roads; his long fasts, together with the anxiety he felt for the salvation of those souls committed to his care, during the period of five years-imparted that incipient germ of decay, to which his rugged and robust constitution had at length to yield.

Mr. Burke was intended by his parents for the Priesthood from his youth. He was a near relation of the Rev. Charles Burk, the most celebrated patriot and ecclesiastic of his Diocese in his day; and distinguished both by the variety and extent of his literary attainments. Were it not for penal laws, and bigotry, occasioned by religious intolerance, Mr. Burk's family, like many others, might still enjoy the possession of extensive estates in Tyrawly-where now a more obsequious branch of the same family, but of a less delicate and scrupulous conscience, enjoy them, having bartered their faith in exchange for the loaves and fishes. Mr. Burk had always, and on every occasion, manifested a particular regard and veneration for the Mother of Our Saviour; hence he called his place of residence-Maryville. He was a pious religious, and zealous Priest; a sound classical and theological scholar; reserved and discreet, courteous and urbane, in the general tenor of his conduct; but firm and inflexible in the maintenance of justice and truth. He was hospitable and generous, I might say, almost to a fault. He was friendly and affectionwriter of these few cursory lines did, could avoid Herald. ate; and no one who knew him thoroughly, as the reciprocating his candid and sincere affection.ing brother, and a worthy Priest. I sincerely sympathise with his family, to whom he was heart and soul attached; and especially do I feel for his aged mother, who, no doubt, will not long survive him. Still it is God's will, and we must submit, and we must submit, dressed in a smock frock and checked pants, with his notwithstanding the poignancy of the bereavement. Let us, as Christians, humbly bow to His afternoon, at the foot of West Cayuga street. No one inscrutable dispensations; we must all follow, and was able to tell who he was, and from appearance it perhaps not so well prepared as he was, for he week or more.

had been suffering for some months previous to his final departure; and therefore, conscious of his inevitable and approaching dissolution, he had ample time to make his peace with his God.

Seeing that no other of his many friends-and they are indeed numerous—has volunteered to record his death, I have, conscious of my inability to do justice to the sterling worth of the deceased, offered these few remarks to prolong his memory. He has lived and died without blemish and scandal; and truly could he say of himself:-- Ego jam delibor et tempus resolutionis meat instat. Bonum certamen certavi, cursum consummavi, fidem servavi. In reliquo reposita est mihi corona justitur, quam reddet milii Dominus in illa die, justus judex : non solum autem mihi, sed et iis qui diligunt adventum ejus."-2 Tim. iv., 6. Requiescat in pace.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will be pleased to give insertion to the above remarks in your Catholic journal, I remain your obedient servant, M. J. T.

Dec. 10, 1856.

Under the head of "Progress of Protestantism in Italy" we read in our exchanges of the efforts making by the King of Sardinia to render himself Supreme Head of the Church, after the fashion of England's great Protestant Sovereign Henry VIII. Amongst the Reforms about to be introduced into Sardinia we find the follow-

The King is to be the Sovereign protectorthat is absolute Lord and master-of the church of his Kingdom; and the priests are to be salaried by the State, in order to secure their obedience to the civil power.

Herein lies the whole secret of the Protestant Reformation, and the support it found at the hands of lascivious and tyrannical princes. By getting rid of the Church, or rather by making themselves Lords Paramount over her, they got rid of a very troublesome and impertment reprover of their tyranny and their beastly lusts. Still, in Italy, as in England in the XVI century, Protestantism means only the subjection of the spiritual to the temporal.

Several replies to correspondents crowded out, is also a few words to the Journal de Quebec.

PRESENTATION OF A BANNER TO THE ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1856. Mr. Epiron-Monday the 8th instant, being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, and titular of our Cathedral, was appropriately chosen by the Catholic Ladies of this city for the presentation of a Banner to the St. Patrick's Society. This took place on the steps of the Congregational Nunnery-in which institution the Banner was wrought-opposite to which, Rifle Company No. 2, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly-and the St. Patrick's Society, of, and must admit too, his arduous labors and with the children of the Christian Brothers' schools, exertions among them. The mission that Mr. awaited the offering. The Banner is magnificently embroidered, and reflects great credit upon the Sis-Burk, then alone, attended to, now comprises ters who made it. It is composed of green silk velvet, elegantly, and indeed gorgeously ornamented with silver and gold. On it is a representation of the fresh deer tracks; the father and son volunteered to proved roads, their respective flocks much increased, both in numbers and worldly means, alone creased, both in numbers and worldly means, alone marched to oppose Maxentius, which bears also the same inscription—"In how signo vinces." Beneath this are entwined the Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle; which ball passed through the stock of James Waterbury's bow congenial are the feelings which compiled sheet giving full and important details proved roads, their respective flocks much in- Cross, seen by the Emperor Constantine, when he part of the Province. To a beholder, this Banner, with these emblems, would suggest the idea that had the nations, above typined, adhered more tenaciously to the Symbol of Christianity, it would still be to them a standard of victory over their spiritual enemies, as it was formerly to Constantine, in empowering him to overcome his opponent.

After having received the Banner, with a suitable Address from the Ladies, the President of the St. Patrick's Society responded in behalf of the Association. The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the Cathedral, where the Banner was blessed, and High Mass celebrated by our beloved and venerated Prelate. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien delivered a very eloquent sermon, taking for his text these words of the Canticle—" Thou art all fair my beloved, and there is no spot in thee." He proved the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin from the Scriptures, as well as from the writings of the Holy Fathers; and concluded by proposing this "Lily of Israel" as a model of imitation. When the Holy Sacrifice was concluded, the procession marched thro' the principal streets, and then proceeded to the City

Hall, where they dispersed. Thus ended the events of the day, which will be recalled with pleasure by many of our citizens; and by none with more agreeable reminiscences than by

Yours respectfully, An Observer.

THE BISHOF OF TORONTO.—His Lordship, at latest advices, had just recovered from a slight attack of illness, which detained him for some time in the city of Lyons, France. The first instalment of his journey has been already received by the Diocese in the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Mulligan, whose eloquence in the pulpit, our citizens have already so highly appreciated. The reverend gentleman was a student of All Hallows College, Dublin, from whence he departed at the solicitation of our Bishop. His Lordship will return again to Ireland on his way home, when it is expected that many more able sagarts will visit their spiritual sons in the woods of Canada.-Toronto Mir-

WINTER ROADS -- We are informed that it is the intention of the authorities to prohibit the use of the traineau, which are in contravention to the ordnance 3

THE OTTAWA .-- Mr. Egan, M. P. P., in a letter to the Aylmer Times, contradicts the report of his intend-

The sentence of death passed upon Abraham, for the wilful murder of his son, has been commuted to

The Oswego Times states that the body of a man was probable that the body had been in the water a REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Portage du Fort, T. Rowan, 12s 6d; Jordan, J. W. Keating, 10s; Adolphustown, R. Daverne, 10s; Picton, B. McEvoy, 10s; Williamstown, R. McDonnell, £1 17s 6d; St. Croix, Rèv. L. Belleau, 12s 6d; Pembroke, Rev. J. Gillie, 12s 6d; Sherrington, E. Bilbow, 12s 6d; St. Andrews, A. McQueen, 10s; Bagot, E. McGrea, £2 10s; Ingersoll, Mrs. Fallon, 10s; Ottawa McCrea, £2 10s; Ingersoll, Mrs. Fallon, 10s; Öttawa City, J. Conway, 12s 6d; Puslinch, P. McNaughton, 10s; Adjala, P. Patton, Gs 3d; Moore, J. Baby, £15s; Sherrington, J. Hughes, 10s; Toronto, J. D. Merrick, £15s; St. Johns, A. Bourgeois, 12s 6d; St. Croix, Rev. Mr. Sasserville, 15s; St. John Chrysostome, T. Lynch, £2 6s 3d; Picton, W. Synnott, 10s; Baby's Point, H. Murray, £15s; St. Ant., River Chambly, R. A. Archambault, £2 15s; North Plantagenet—F. Hand, 10s; Salem, U.S., M. X. Carroll, £2 10s; Rev. Mr. Hicks. St. Roch. 12s 6d; E. Harnard. Three Mr. Hicks, St. Roch, 12s 6d; E. Barnard, Three

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—James Foley, 15s; John O'Leary, 15s; Ann Haughey, 15s; Michael Lynch, 7s Gd; W. Dineen, 15s; P. Kennedy, 15s; K. Temple, 7s Gd; James Rocket, 15s; Rev. Mr. Gill, 12s Gd; . Griffin, Valcartier, 68 3d. Per J. Doran, Perth—Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Ramsay,

15s.,—paid up to the 17th October, 1857. Per Rev. J. Falvey, St. Columban-Dr. J. B. Murphy, 5s. Per D. P. M'Donald, St. Raphael-J. Williams,

Per Hon. J. Elmsley, Toronto-Self, 15s; Mrs.

Sherwood, £1 5s. Per P. Maguire, Millbrooke—J. M'Laughlin, £1 5s. Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Capt. W. Sughrue, £1 17s 6d; E. Johnston, 2s 6d. Per A. R. M'Millan, Cornwall-Self, 12s 6d; D.

M'Millan, 12s 6d.
Per A. M'Lellan, Williamstown—Self, 12s 6d; Major J. M'Donald, 12s 6d; R. M'Donald, 12s 6d. Per J. P. M'Millan, Cornwall-D. M'Millan, £1 5s.

Per. Rev. J. Cameron, D.D., Antigonish—A. Chisholm, 12s 6d; Rev. R. M'Gilvray, 12s 6d.
Per T. Hewitt—For Office Public Works, Toronto,

Per T. Griffith, Compton-J. Farley, £1 5s.

A SLANDER NAILED. - The Montreal Temperance Advocate has a long article upon the late Celebration, in which it is declared that the amount of drunkenness at the Bauquet was enormous and disgraceful. The scene in the Hall from this cause is thus described:-

" Reason seemed to have fled. Champagne had done its work, and it would require the pencil of Hogarth, or the pen of Dickens, to picture the melangalof humanity and brutality."

The writer also says that he met scores and hundreds returning from it, much the worse for liquor. And concludes his account thus:—
"We came away from that great banquet hall deeply

grieved. The temperance cause lies too deep in our leart, to witness such sad scenes without experiencing indescribable horror. If any feel otherwise we envy them not. In the name of God we shall contiaue to protest againstfall the drinking usages of the country, whether public or private, and we trust never again to witness or have occasion to describe so flagrant a violation of all the laws of order and decen-

These statements are unqualified falsehoods; and we do not think there is any term in any language sufficiently foreible to paint the character of a man who invokes the name of God, to give strength to false and malevolent slanders. We believe there never was such an assemblage, for such a purpose, so entirely free from excess; and we have heard some of the leading and religiously consistent members of the Temperance Society here say that although they could not approve the introduction of wine at the Banquet, yet that they were bound to admit that the amount of intemperance was next to nothing; and far less than might have been expected in so great a concourse on any festive occasion, where the purpose was not to eat and to drink, as on this .- Commercial

Man Snor .- A melancholy occurrence, says the Stratford Examiner, took place near Oman's tavern, North Easthope, on Thursday last. Mr. Waterbury, of East Zorra, and his son, James, with two strangers from the State of New York, agreed to hunt together. gan, and lodged in the lower part of his abdomen .-The young man exclaimed-" lam shot," fell back, was caught in his father's arms, and instantly expired. An investigation took place before Dr. Hyde, Coroner. The jury exonerated Spank from any evil intention towards the deceased, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. This is another sad warning to those who use guns, that they cannot be too careful of their own and others lives.

A suicide under very inelancholy circumstances took place at Duffin's Creek, Oshawa, last week. A man named Whitney, a laborer, had been, it appears, subject to occasional fits of aberration of mind. He attempted to put an end to his life by hanging, about two weeks since, but was discovered in time, cut down and his life preserved. With more futal results he again committed the same act: he was found hanging from a beam in a leather store in the village, but life was long before extinct. The deceased was a middle aged man, unmarried, and had about £40 upon his person when found. A coronea's Jury found that he committed the act during a fit of temporary

CORONER'S INQUEST AT TORONTO .- An inquest was held on Friday afternoon before Coroner Scott, at Munroe's tavern, corner of Duchess and George Streets, on the body of a young woman named Alice Adams, who died under suspicious circumstances esterday morning. From information lodged with the Police Magistrate by a person named Stevens, who resides adjacent to deceased's family, Duchess Street, her brother was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. The inquest was adjourned until a post mortem examination had been made of the

A MISTAKE.—Some newspaper subscribers are accustomed to excuse themselves for neglect in paying their subscriptions, on the plea that there is no agent where they reside, and that they have no meas of remitting the money. This is a mistake. Wherever a newspaper can go, there is a post office, and whereever there is a post office there is a direct means for forwarding subscriptions. Let all delinquents just enclose as much as they may wish to pay,—if there should be something in advance all the better,—and address it to the publishers, at the latter's risk, and the thing is done. The reader, if in arrears, had per-haps better act on this information at once, lest it should be forgotten.

Died.

At her residence, St. Catherines, near Montreal, on Friday, 5th inst., Eleanor Murray, relict of the late Mr. James Murray, Bally Duggan, near Down-patrick, Ireland, aged 87 years, mother of Messrs. Denis & Hugh Murray, Quebec, and Mr. James Murray, St. Catherines; and a resident of that place for the last 30 years. Her remains were removed on the 9th inst., and taken to Quebec, to be interred in the

Family Burying Ground.

At Aylmer, Ottawa, on the 12th instant, Mary Catherine, only daughter of Charles Devlin, Esq., mer-chant, aged 3 months.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE!

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

It is announced that the Congress of Paris is about to resume its sittings ostensibly for the settlement of the Bolgrad dispute, but really, we imagine, to consider the affairs of Switzerland and Naples. It is amusing to read the grave and lengthy leaders of the London press, filled with geographical love on the Bessarabian difficulty. No doubt we have a right to insist on Russia's fulfilling the treaty to the letter, and if we do insist, of course Russia must give in. If the British nation feels that the exploits of its armies and fleets in the late war have not fully sustained the national reputation, it may be right in thinking that it cannot afford to put a liberal construction upon any article of the treaty of peace. France evidently feels and thinks differently. But the attempt to represent the dispute about Bolgrad as one of importance is really too absurd. The cession of that town may be a loss to Russia and a gain to Moldavia, but what does it matter to England? But, then, Bolgrad in the hands of Russia threatens the free navigation of the Danube-that is, a town situated on a stream at twenty miles' distance from the great river threatens to interrupt its navigation. But the intrinsic unimportance of the point in dispute matters little when it is taken up, as it evidently is, a matter of national feeling and honor. - Tablet. Louis Napoleon, anxious to secure the favor of

the working classes in Paris, is constructing dwellings for them on the principle suggested by Prince Albert for a similar purpose in England. To alleviate the distress of the poor during the present winter, the efforts of the Emperor are also constant and most assiduous. This course of policy may war with the stern rules of political economy; but it is wise, nevertheless, in the present condition of things, and few persons will quarrel with a policy which lessens human suffering. Besides, the Emperor has doubtless learned ere this that Paris is France-quietude in the metropolis securing tranquillity to his empire.

The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council on Saturday. One of the questions submitted to deliberation was that of Neufchatel. The French government has recommended the Federal Council at Berne to comply with the demand of Prussia, and to liberate at once the Royalist prisoners captured in the skirmish at Neufchatel. Count Walewski has, in fact, recommended the publication of an amnesty, and he promises the goodwill of France in the conference which sooner or later must settle the dispute. General Dufour, on the other hand, demands the abandonment of any further claim on the Canton of Neufchatel by Prussia.

The Constitutionnel of Tuesday devotes its leading article to a bitter censure of the language which it attributes to the English press. According to this language it is offensive, and little short of insolent, to France, the English newspapers have systematically outraged France. Such conduct, it should well be understood, is doing much to awaken unpleasant sentiments in the country assailed.

The Bishop of Osma, who was exiled from his See under the Espartero Ministry, has lately received the decoration of the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic .- Univers.

About Spain rumors are rife. A fusion, it is said, is about to take place between the supporters of Queen Isabella and the Legitimists, by the marriage of the Queen's infant daughter with the legitimate heir. Anything is desirable which will put an end to the ceaseless revolutions and the mockery of Constitutional Government in Spain. Whether this marriage would do so may be doubted. History records instances in plenty, of infants married to unite families, but the stream of time is so rapid that we can remember none, in which the whole arrangement had not gone by long before they were marriageable. In the present case there is a farther complication, as the Queen's abdication in favor of her intended sonin-law is seriously urged, and strenuously resisted. -Weekly Register.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—The Univers supplies us with fresh proofs of the persevering efforts made by the such reports; but such is not the fact. Ido not Prussian government to Protestantise the Catho- mean to uphold this government in many of its lic provinces of the kingdom. The Provincial States of the Lower Rhine have recently addressed their demands to the government in favor of both Catholic and Protestant interest. All that was asked for Protestants has been granted; all that was asked for Catholics has been refused.

The Montreal Herald furnishes its readers with the following respecting the Neufchatel difficulty, which seems likely to embroil the Continental Powers of Europe :-

" Neufchatel is a part of Switzerland, but has been for many centuries under the protection of Prussia, the republican confederacy, and the monarch having some concurrent rights on the little territory. In 1848, during the republican effer-vescence, Neufchatel declared off from the protectorate of the King, and wholly with the commonwealth. The Prussian monarch has not acknowledged this state of things; but has, at the same time, apparently acquiesced in it, and the new arrangement seemed to be admitted to be final. Not so, however, thought some of the nobility residing in the disputed territory. A short time ago a monarchical insurrection was undertaken by the Count Portales, who was the King of Prussia's aid-de-camp. The insurgents were met by the Swiss, and very shortly put down, some men being killed, and more wounded in the affair. The rebels were taken prisoners, and now await their trials. But the King of Prussia has stepped in, and claimed that they should not be tried, but released at once. Of course the authorities of the confederation could not, on any logical principle, admit the propriety of this course, since, if Neufchatel belongs wholly to Switzerland, the King of Prussia has no right Just yet there is nothing new under the sun of thirteen young men who came from one school, and there; while, if it belong to Prussia, those who Melbourne. Mr. Duffy has been presented in every one of them had rushed headlong into destrucpeople who are in the wrong. The Swiss Go-

said that the continental monarchies, however, support the King of Prussia, while Switzerland talks of her rifles. The London Times intiof the production of letters which would be inconvenient for himself."

The Bourse Gazette of Berlin says the Russian Ambassador at Vienna has informed the Government that Austria has withdrawn her opposition to the assembly of a Second Congress at Paris. The Cabinet of St. James having also declared in favor of the meeting, the Second Congress will be opened at the latest about the middle of December.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of the Helvetic Republic has unanimously refused to release the Neufchatel prisoners. Justice, the Council has decided, must take its course.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that so far as can be seen, the Swiss show no sign of yielding. Will the King of Prussia, believing, as perhaps he does, that France would not remain passive while a Prussian army menaced the integrity of the Swiss territory, depart from his claims? It is not unlikely that General Duffour has the assurance that in any case Switzerland shall be protected. In the meantime, the Swiss Government are. I am assured, preparing for the worst.

The Neufchatel military are sending petitions to the Federal Council begging to be allowed to be the first to march in the event of the country being attacked. They take a solemn oath to shed the last drop of their blood rather than suffer any foreign dominion whatever. The Swiss can bring 200,000 men into the field. On the other hand a semi-official journal of Berlin reiterates the rights of Prussia on Neufchatel, and reminds the Swiss of the great military power of Prussin.

TTALY.

ROME.—The Irish College is unusually full of students—they are now 46 in number, of whom 22 are new arrivals. Among the new students is Mr. McCann, a son of the member for Drogheda, who lost his wife and child about six months ago in Ireland, and has now devoted himself to the Priesthood.

The Giornale di Roma has formally contradicted the rumor that any modifications of the Concordat with Austria are in contemplation .-The same authority places in its true light the triffing disturbance at Pesaro, which has been so much exaggerated by the Protestant journals. It would seem that the whole tax has been paid without any measures of rigor having been taken by the Government beyond the temporary arrest of a few ringleaders of the defaulters, and that the tax in dispute is so light that it only amounts to 100,000 scudi (£20,000) through the whole Papal States.

The Concordat with Wirtemburg is said to be fully arranged.

SARDINIA .- The leading clerical organ of Turin has been seized for having published certain extracts opposed to the King of Sardinia, from a series of pamphlets published at Brussels.

NAPLES .- The State of Naples has ceased to attract much attention, and the general impression amongst the Liberal party is, that the King has rather been strengthened by the proceedings of England and France.

A letter from Naples, in the Cattolico of Genoa, a clerical paper, says:--" The King of The Sicilies has just pardoned two political prisoners -Pasquale de Rosa, condemned in 1851 to 19 years' hard labor in irons; and Vincenzo Farina, condemned to 20 years of the same punishment. The sentence of the latter had been commuted by the King of the 12th of March, 1855, into six years of exile; and, on the 18th of June following, his exile had been again commuted into imprisonment in his own house.

Another letter, of the 17th says :-- ' Naples is perfectly tranquil, and travellers need have no apprehension of disturbances here, notwitstanding the departure of the French and British missions. It is the interest of innkeepers in other parts of Italy to state that we are on the eve of a revolution, and unfortunately the Times newspaper, by its 'Own Correspondent,' gives some color to acts-some of them are lamentable, and to be regretted; but the state of the country is not so bad as is represented, and it is absurd to say that the tranquility of other parts of Italy is compromised by what has occurred here. Naples as a kingdom never has been well governed, and, we much fear, never will be in our time. Under the rule of the Spanish Viceroys it was ten times worse.

RUSSIA.

The report that Prince Gortschakoff had issued another circular relative to the pending questions is in some measure confirmed by the following letter, dated Berlin Nov. 21, addressed to the

Fraakfurter Zeitung:—
"Prince Gortschakoff has sent a new circular to the diplomatic agents of Russia abroad. This document alludes chiefly to the actual state of affairs, and criticizes severely the attitude assumed by Austria and England as regards the execution of the Treaty of Peace. Although the question as to whom the Island of Serpents shall belong in future is at least doubtful, Russia is, nevertheless, ready to cede on this point to the demands of England and of Austria.

DETENTION OF ENGLISH SHIPS AT CRON-STADT.—Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg convey the disagreeable intelligence that, owing to the great difficulty interposed by the State the prospect of the release of the ships now detained at Cronstadt was becoming fainter.

AUSTRALIA.

The last Australian mail is shadowy of coming events, rather than ripe, with developed news. have separated it from that monarchy, are the the name of the Sovereign People, with the title tion. The same sreaker said that one of our teachneonle who are in the wrong. The Swiss Go- deeds of an estate, which at present is worth ers had made to him the following declaration:—"I £700 a year—but which in the course of time,

Since the colony first took shape it has been a part of its system to aid the ministries of religion by liberal grants of land, and money; and in the mates that the great objection of the King of even-handed charity of such a system there has Prussia to a trial is to be found in the probability grown up a community giving glory to God on of the production of letters which would be in- high, and peace on earth to men of good will, with immeasurably less of the bitter bigotry and confining it to the Church, is like taking all the which is common among the other nations of the carth. The doctrinaires of the colony are anxious to abolish this, system so sanctioned, to institute a theoretic Freedom of Worship. Freedom, indeed, is all that the Church asks from the State -but we confess we see no objection (but the contrary) in a country where there is yet no fixed community, and, which England has deluged with the criminal refuse of her population, to allow a liberal subvention without discrimination of sect for religious purposes as well as for educational, and to set aside "God's acre" in every township of the State. The objection to reli-gious endowments in old countries springs from the system of Established Churches, influenced or actually governed by the civil authority-but in Victoria it never was contemplated to give the least precedence to one Church over another, and its new constitutional system does not admit the possibility even of any intimate connection between Church and State.

The Melbourne Correspondent of the Times, writing with remarkable fairness and foresight, anticipates rapid Ministerial changes, and speaks of a possible No-Popery cry, "if a Ministry should be formed with two or three Irish Catholics in it. He hints at the superstition prevalent that "O'Shannassy and Duffy are conspiring to make an Irish Catholic Ministry, to get hold of the land fund, to employ it, in importing an ignorant and semi-barbarous Irish population, so as to make the colony Irish in language, and in faith and subject to Rome"-but does not himself believe it, satisfied as he is, that Mr. O'Shannassy is far too sagacious to make such an attempt, and admitting that Mr. Duffy's speeches have an exceedingly common sense character. It is clear that he expects to see either or both gentlemen in a ministry, and he speaks of the not insuperable difficulties of marshalling an Opposition led by those gentlemen and by lawyer Chapman, an already eminent colonial parliamentary personage. We prefer the anticipations of such an authority rather than indulging in speculations of our own. It is plain enough that Mr. Duffy's early and extraordinary triumph is now a settled and accomplished fact, and that there is no position in the colony to which his ambition may not fairly

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM A FAILURE. (From the N. Y. Church Journal.) (Continued.)

The great efforts that have been made in our land for educating the masses, have not prevented the corruption of public morals nor the perpetration of crime.

The deteriorated condition of the country may be attributed to the great influx of foreigners. This has undoubtedly acted as a cause to some extent. But it has by no means been operative to the extent of disproving the inefficiency of our system of popular instruction for immigration has in latter years decreased more than one half," while crime, during the same period, has increased in about the same ratio: besides, in Europe, which has been giving away its surplus population to us, incomparably more has been done to develop and enlighten the intellect of the masses during the last fifty years than in the previous three centuries; and yet the system has been no more effectual in preventing crime there than it has in

Sir Archibald Alison, the eminent and living historian of England, in one of his masterly essays, published some years since, speaks as follows of the nationality and morally ruinous consequences of a se-

"The utmost efforts have for a quarter of a cen tury been made in various countries to extend the blessings of education to the laboring classes; but not only has no diminution in consequence been perceptible in the amount of crime and the turbulence of mankind, but the effect has been just the reverse; they have both signally and alarmingly increased.— Education has been made a matter of State policy in Prussia, and every child is, by the compulsion of go-vernment, sent to school, and yet serious crime is about fourteen times as prevalent, in proportion to the population, in Prussia as it is in France, where about two-thirds of the whole inhabitants can neither read. nor write. In France itself it appears that the amount of crime in all the eighty-three departments is, with one single exception, in proportion to the amount of instruction received. The criminal returns of Great Britain and Ireland for the last twenty years demonstrate that the educated criminals are to the uneducated as two to one. In Scotland the educated criminals as about four times the uneducated. Nay, what is still more remarkable, while the number of uncducated criminals especially in Scotland, is yearly diminishing, that of educated ones is yearly increasing. These facts to all persons capable of yielding assent to evidence in opposition to prejudice, completely settle the question. Experience has now abundantly verified the melancholy truth so often enforced in Scripture,—so constantly forgotten by mankind,-that intellectual cultivation has no effect

in arresting the sources of evil in the human heart." Before we close our evidence upon the increase of crime under the prevailing system of secular instruc-tion, we must speak of the change which seems to be coming over the spirit of the dreams of some of the leading intellect-educators themselves. Those who in former years were zealous in maturing our Common School system are beginning to open their eyes, and stand aghast at their own work, fearing that instead of cherishing a lamb they have been training up a wolf. Presidents and professors of colleges, directors of county and city high schools assembled last Fall in the city of New York, from different parts of the nation, to participate in the deliberations of the American Association for the advancement of education. It was there that the venerable editor for several years of the Massachusetts Journal of Education, with great fervor insisted that "a great change must be adopted in our educational system, for from the midst of our schools, depravity is growing up; from them the Schuylers and "He had been," he Tuckermans have their origin." said, "in an official capacity brought in contact with five or six thousand of the teachers of New England, many of whom were morally unfit for their work, and he was persuaded that the State must be shaken to ruins under the present training of American youths." Before he left the hall, he said, that there was not one in ten of the teachers of New England to whom he would entrust the moral training of his

Another speaker, Professor Greenlenf, called for a different training of the young. He said he knew of

think I must somewhat change my system of teaching; Athink I ought to give a little more moral instruction, for already two of my scholars have been hung for murder !" Professor Pierce of Harvard College said, MWo

must have daily, religious culture in our schools ;— separating religion from the daily work of a child salt that should be mingled with our daily food, and eating it alone before breakfast. If religion could not be taught in schools without sectarianism, then let sectarianism be taught. As for myself, I would much prefer my children to be instructed in sectarianism than be sent to schools where there is an indifference to religion." Alexander Bache, the retiring President of the Association, concluded his address upon the improvements our system needs, with these significant words:—"I have reserved the most im-portant thing for the last, that which must be at the bottom of our whole system; religious education: The religious man is everything, the intellectual man without religion is nothing."

Such were some of the ominous utterances of the intellect-educators of our land. Instead of being convinced that their system has been attended with, an increase of public virtue, they seem to be painfully conscious that, in divorcing daily education from daily religion, they have been creating a keen, savage, remorseless monster of depravity that is already lifting its head in terror, over the land.

Is it not therefore indisputably true that the Common School system is not fulfilling, the high promises which have been made in its behalf; is not adding stability to our institutions; is not conterring security to life and property; is not preventing crime in gene-

And what should fortify our conclusion is the fact that the popular system has to confess itself weak, at the very period when other known humanising agencies are most busy at work. Than the past quarter of a century never has there been one characterised by more abundant labors in organising moral reform societies, in extending relief to the poor, in providing homes for orphans, and in reclaiming the victims of intemperance. Now if the secular education of the masses, and these varied humane enterprises have together failed in preventing crime and demoralization. what could the popular system of instruction have achieved had it been alone?

Yet let us not be misunderstood. We have not affirmed that education causes crime. We merely affirm that the two are co-existing facts; and that the dangerous character, and doubtless has done much system of Common School education is attended with an increase of crime because it is the education of only one side of human nature, and that not the controlling side. Man's moral and religious nature constitutes this other and better, but undeveloped half.
And we now further state, that this neglect of mo-

ral and religious instruction is a necessary consequence of a system where there are are so many persussions participating in the instruction, all of whose varying opinions must be respected. Each party is taxed for the support of the system, and each, however small, provided it be at all in earnest, pleads by the sacred rights of conscience, for liberty of opinion, for protection from religious bias; and thus every positive element of Christianity must be sedulously excluded from Common School instruction. Is it not so? Consider for one moment. How is it possible to avoid the questions of adult or infant baptism, predestination or grace and good works, the corporeal or spiritual resurrection of the dead, the sacraments, free-will and necessity? And yet these, and perhaps more important points, must be avoided. To teach that Jesus Christ was a mere man, would not be endured by the Presbyterians, Baptists, &c., and to instruct the school that He was God-man, and that He made atonement for sin on the cross, would not be endured by Unitarians; for they not only pay their taxes, but they live under institutions which sacredly guard their freedom of opinion. To teach that there is no judgment beyond the grave, no rigid retributive justice in eternity for crime on earth, will not be tolerated by the orthodox; and that there will be such a retribution, that the oath in courts of justice is supported by awful sanctions derived from the future world, will not be brooked by Universalists, for they live under a constitution which guarantees freedom of religious opinion, and besides, they plead by all the sacredness of conscience against being compelled to pay for a system which seeks to enforce upon their children what they deem falsehood.

The inculcation of the first day of the week as holy, is resisted by Sabbatarians and Jews; and to teach the seventh as the one sacred day, will no more be tolerated by others whose rights of conscience are to be as sacredly respected.

That the New Testament itself is true, must not be inculcated upon the Jewish children in our schools, and that the Old Testament is to be credited, must not be impressed upon the youths of the free-thinkers, who are a no very small number in these days.

Now if a judgment and future retribution are to be ignored; if the resurrection of the body, and human responsibility, and the sacredness of a judical oath, and the observation of a day of holy rest are to be unrecognised; if the truth of the very Scriptures is not to be affirmed; how much of Christianity worthy of the name remains which can be taught in our Schools? Nay, God Himself is as unknown in the majority of them as He was in Athens when Paul visited Mars Hill. Is it said that moral precepts can be inculcated in our schools? But what are precepts without the sanctions of religion? What are mere prudential rules before the gusts of passion, or when assailed by strong temptations? What is chaff before a tempest?

Now let all those who have an admiration for such system abide by it and its consequences. But we demand of Christian men, by all that is good on earth and in Heaven by their regard for the prosperity of their country, by their responsibility for the souls of their young, by their obligation to the Church of their Divine Redeemer, we demand of them why they will not rally and labor for some system of instruction which shall no longer insult the God of Heaven, but which shall impart the distinctive doctrines of Christianity to the rising generation, render their moral judgment discriminating, weave into their hourly thoughts the consciousness of God's presence, prevent the activity of the some one dangerous propensity which has the predominance in every child: draw out into constant exercise, and thus strengthen the humane and diviner powers of our nature; habi tuate in the young the conviction, that they must give an account at the day of judgment, for every impure thought, and immoral word and deed, and establish in them habits of prayer and praise.
(To be continued.)

THE RUMORS OF PLOTS FOR SLAVE RISINGS AT THE South.—The following from papers in Tennessee and Louisiana, are all the particulars at hand in relation to insurrectionary slave plots at the South:—

A few weeks ago the people of this section were startled by what we supposed to be the authentic rumors of insurrectionary plots. This was the case in various other portions of the South. Not long since a number of prominent citizens of New Madrid county, Missouri, called a meeting for the purpose of de-termining the best course to be adopted to suppress a supposed insurrection of the negroes in that and the adjoining counties. This move was put on foot after information had been received that the negroes of that county together with those of Obion county. Tennessee, had concocted, and were meditating general insurrection, to take place about the 25th of December

A few weeks ago a man named Hancock was arrested in Union county, Arkansas, on suspicion of being engaged in trying to incite the slaves to insurrection. He made some confessions, and managed finally to escape, but was re-arrested taken to El vernment have, therefore, answered very dis. £700 a year—but which in the course of time, of Irish emigrants there left Ireland, in 1851, Dorado, tried and shot, not however, by regular protinctly that they could not interfere with the and a short time, will exceed in value and in hozeful and legal action of their courts. It is nor the fiel of a Plantagenet or a Bourbon. 209; 1853, 78,854. sequently he said be knew all about it, but would not

vell." This so exasperated the people, as we learn fell." This so exasperated the people, as we learn from the Clairborne (La.) Advocate, that they seized him, and being then convinced of his guilt, shot him in the woods. A man by the name of Martin was tried in El Dorado; on a similar charge, convicted and hanged. There was to be a general concentration of negroes at a given point, led on by Hancock and several others. The town of El Dorado was to be attacked—its inhabitants murdered, and money and provisions obtained by force. The excitement extended down into Louisiana, and several planters examined their negroes, but they discovered nothing to implicate any one.

(From the Sommerville (Tenn.) Star of Nov. 29.) Some weeks ago, during the insurrection excitement, we announced that twenty-three negroes had been incarcerated by the sheriff. Afterwards, upon trial of habeas corpus, seventeen of them were taken out, whipped and carried home, and the remaining out, whipped and derivative of the series of nelled jury and three justices, who ordered that five of them should be whipped four times in two weeks, 39 lashes each time, and as a further punishment toat they should stand in the pillory four times, an hour each time. The sixth one, being an older man than the others, and for other considerations also, received but ten lashes.

(From the Franklin (La.) Journal of Nov. 27.)

The negroes arraigned, in the parish of St. Martia, supposed to have been connected with an insurrectionary plot in that parish, have all been acquitted except a free boy, who is now in jail. There were several white men, who it was suspected had acted in concert with them, for whom a warrant was issued; and the deputy sheriff of the parish came to this place on Saturday evening last, and accompanied by posse, went in search of the fugitives, and below here, nearly opposite Pattersonville, took three of them from a flatboat, on their way, we understand to the terminus or the railroad. It is supposed that one of the parties arrested-whose name we do not remember-occupied a very conspicuous place in the movement of insurrection, having furnished the negroes with ammunition and arms. The free boy, and at least one of the white men, will suffer death for the part taken in the matter, and the Mr. Capdeboseq, who bears so unenviable a reputation in this section for his outrageous conduct while residing here, should be very summarily dealt with. He is a very to aggravate the present feeling among the colored population.

ENGLAND WILL OPPOSE, BY FORCE THE REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. There is one question There is one question which must have occurred to these advocates of a revived Slave Trade, and to which we would invite their serious attention. Have they made sure of the consent of England, in the event of their obtaining a majority in Congress to repeal the laws of 1820?— We have perceived no reference to this momentous question in the journals that have yet reached us, and we are not a little surprised at the omission.— Can it be supposed for a moment that we should be indifferent to the matter? Let not the men of the South deceive themselves upon this point. England will never consent to a revival of the Slave trade.-Her abhorrence of it remains unmitigated and unconquerable: she has pledged herself to its suppression by innumberable treaties: she has opposed it by active hostilities for fifty years: and she will not now abandon a policy which has, under the blessings of Providence, had the effect of extinguishing the traffic in every quarter excepting in the colonies of Spain. We believe that France is equally in earnest in this matter. Let the men of Louisiana and Caroline consider these things. They may rely upon it that, in their efforts to revive the Slave-trade, the opposition of the Northern States will not prove their only difficulties.

Louisville, Dec. 15 .- The Courier says that on Saturday morning the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a minister of the Methodist Church of the North, chief of the abolitionists of Madison, Indiana, was captured while on board the steamer Telegraph. His carpet-bag was found to be filled with incendiary documents. He had probably been engaged in running offslaves from the neighborhood of Carrolton. The papers found in his possession also implicate many distinguished Northerners. He was yesterday taken by the steamer Superior to Carrollton, where six hundred dollars had been offered for his arrest.

CURTAIN LECTURE BY MRS. FUBBS .- " Fubbs, I want to talk to you awhile, and I want you to keep awake while I do it.—You want to go to sleep, but I don't. I'm not one of the sleepy kind. It's a good thing for you Mr. Fubbs, that you have a wife who imparts information by lectures, else you would be a perfect ignoramus. Not a thing about the house to read except a Bible that Christian Association gave you, and a tract that fellow called Porter, left one day, entitled, "Light to the Heathen." It's well he left it, for you're a heathen, Fubbs. You feel thankful you ain't a Mormon! Yes, I understand that insinuation. too, you profane wretch! You mean you're glad you hain't but one wife. You never would have known there was a Mormon, Mr. Fubbs, if I had'nt told you, for youre too stingy to take a paper. You han't able to take a paper? Now, Fubbs, I declare you're name ought to be Fibbs, you tell so many of 'em. It is only last week I lost one dollar and fifty cents on butter that I sold to a pedlar, because I did'at know the market price, which is published every week. This would have paid for the paper the whole year. And then you are so ignorant, Fubbs! Didn't you take your gun t'other day, and walk clear down to the Big Marsh a hunting, because somebody told you the Turkeys were marching into rushes? Y-e-s-y-o-u-d-i-d, Fubbs, you needn't deny it. But the turkeys were all out of the Rushes, I guess, before you got there: Didn't kill any, did you? It was a bad day turkeys, wasn't it. Ha! ha! ha!

MRS. PARTINGTON'S IDEA .- "There is a great difference between some folks," said Mrs. Partington, sa-gaciously laying down the remark on the cover, of his snuff-box, and looking out of the window at the windmill whirling upon the shed, that Ike had placed there a few days before at the expense of one of the old lady's curtain sticks, and a bran new knitting needle, "about talking rupturous disorders because some people are much more acceptable than others. It is just so with other things. Some folk's can't go where there is any titus fever without taking it; some can. Now I can go anywheres without being libel, because my regularity of living is an anecdote to disease, and I lived once a quarter of a senty contagious to a salt mash and never took the rheumatiz, though Mrs. Jeems, that didn't live nigh as near, used to have a romantic affection every time the wind was east." How the garrilous old dame did run on, to be sure, all regardless of the fact that Ike was very "acceptable" to take things, and was at that very moment trying the experiment performed by the late Capt. C. Columbus, of Genca, of sitte ing an egg on end; but with ill success, for he stood a moment thereafter, with confusion on his face, and the yolk of an egg on his jacket sleeve, with the rebuke of Mrs. Partington ringing in his ear.

TAKING THE CENSUS. In the deavouring to take the census for the Government, the Marshals occasionally meet with such difficulties as well nigh to deprive

them of their own senses. The following colloquy is said to have taken place in Canal street:

"Who is the head of this family?" That depends upon circumstances. If before 11 o'clock it's me husband—if after 11 its meself."33 . 300

Selection of the select

mily."
(What is his age ?" "Coming nixt Michaelmas he will lack a month of being as owld: as Finnegan. You know Finnegan?" "No, I don't know Finnegan; and if I did it would not help matters." Is your husband an alien?" "Och, thin ho's ailing intirely. He has rheumatich's worse nor owld Donnelly, who was tied double with

them." How many male members have you in the fa-

mily?"
"Niver a one."

"Niver a one."
"What, no boys at all?"
"Boys is it? Ah, murther, go home. We have boys enough to whip four loaves for breakfast."
"When were you married."
"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameriky.—Ah, well I mind it. A sunshinier day niver gilded the sky of owld Ireland."

the sky o' owld Ireland."
"What was the condition of your husband before

marriage." "Divil a man more miserable. He said if I did not give him a promise within two weeks he'd blow his

brains out wit a crow bar."
"What was be at the time of your marriage, a wi-

"A which? A widower, did you say? Ah, now go 'way wid your nonsense. Is't the likes of me that would take up with a second-hand nusband. Do I dower or a bachelor?". look like the wife of a widower? A poor divil all legs and consumption, like a sick turkey. A widower! May I never be blessed if I'd not rather live an owld maid, and bring up a family on buttermilk and 'praties." Here the dialogue finished up, the Marshal coming to the conclusion that he could "make more" next door. Whether he did or not we will probably know shortly.

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For particulars, see prospectus at the above places. The names of Subscribers to Mr. Honey's Profesaional, Commercial and Literary Directory of Canada, for the year 1857, to be published in January next, in both languages, will be received at the same places. Montreal, Dec. 18, 1656.

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day of the Meeting.

As matters of great importance are to be discussed, it is expected that ALL the St. Patrick's Societies throughout the Province shall be fully represented at

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PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address.

DENNIS & BOULTON, 1 Surveyors & Agents.

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Toronto, August 6, 1856.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON, No. 50, ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET.

BEGS to inform the citizens of Montresl, that his NIGHT SCHOOL is now open for the reception of Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Students, from Half-past SEVEN to Half-past NINE lo'clock, FIVE NIGHTS per week.

REFERENCES :

Revds. Canon Leach, McGill College, Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces, The Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, Cols. D'Urban and Pritchard, Hon. Jno. Molson, Dr. Hingston, and

Rector Hows, High School.
Mr. A.'s Literary attainments, as above attested, combined with upwards of twenty years' experience in the most efficient mode of imparting instruction, may, without egotism, be urged as some claim upon the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE. No. 44, M.Gill Street,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANNS MARKET)

MONTREAL, BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Mon-treal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK;

which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than bereto-fore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN.

orders, at the shortest possible notice.

To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES of every style and price.

Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy. Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received

DONNELLY & CO.,

for the last three years.

June 13, 1856.

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)

> No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal. DONNELLY & CO.,

BEG leave to inform their Friends

generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS Ready-Made Clothing Line. in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROW-SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Or-

der, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS. at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City.

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respect-

fully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere. All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

BOUDREAU FRERE

HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau,

They beg leave to call the attention of the numer-

ous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the same line.

They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small

ALSO,

Crapes, Merinos, Cobourgs, Paramata, and all sorts of Goods for Black Mourning.

Which they will sell cheap for cash only.

Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price.

BOUDREAU FRERE,

No. 200 Notre Dame Street. June 26.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MCLOSKY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.

(FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de-Mars, and a little off Craig Street, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improve-

now craves a continuance of the Sathe. The Wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

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

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

Montreal, June 21, 1853.