### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

# CHRONICLE.

VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

No. 31.

"THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.". (From the Dublin Review.)

(CONCLUDED.) "Such then is the great body of the Catholic poor of England in their material civilisation, their vices, and their virtues. As the Church upon earth does not consist exclusively of the just and of saints, we do not expect to find any large body of men without many a fault and many a sin. The tare has been sown in the same field with the wheat, and both must grow up together until the harvest. And therefore although it must ever be a source of pain to know that there are Catholics who are wholly ignorant of all that they ought to know and do, and that there are others who neglect and trample on the grace which has been so abundantly bestowed upon them, this can never cause offence or scandal to those who remember, what the Church of Christ really is, and is intended of ignorance and of vice, yet looking at them as a body, and on the whole, we have every reason to be thankful. They are not, as a body, inferior to the poor of any Catholic country, altho? they have had comparatively few advantages; and they contrast favorably in every respect, extestant poor in the midst of whom they dwell.has done them no good, even in a social point of view. It has, no doubt, distributed at certain and bread, to a selected few in the different pawhich could really give them a religion. It has acted towards them like the dog in the manger: it will not, and cannot, take care of them itself, and it will not allow the Catholic Church to enter | than they are. It is only within the present cencondition of almost hopeless indifference to all resources and sweet consolations of Catholic denot daily proof of its miserable existence. It by solid and accurate catechetical and secular moral obligations, that chastity is undervalued, accustoming the women to more feminine octhousands habitually live in concubinage, without cupations, the Irish poor could be indefinitely even knowing it to be wrong, and the indissoln- elevated in the social scale; and as they would very classes which stand in most need of pasto- of a Catholic people. work, most effectually, we must confess, achieved is to be found after many days. by an Established Religion, which has had in its favor, every advantage of wealth, power, influ-

what is their normal condition, as a body and as really her children, because they have been, for a class in society? They are a people peculiarly open to impressions of religion. They have a

profess a religion, and they love it. They pray, and they frequent the public worship of God, from which the poor of the establishment either voluntarily absent themselves, or else are practically excluded. They are amenable to the control of the Church, and they respect, and have confidence in their clergy. The women are modest and chaste, and the seraglios of the Mormonites do not receive their supplies from the daughters of Ireland. The men abstain from intoxicating liquors in the ratio of six hundred Catholics to three hundred Protestants. They have a desire to improve, to raise themselves in the scale of civilization, and they eagerly catch at any way of doing so, by means of learning and instruction. They have, as a general rule, no politics, are in no way connected with chartists, or revolutionists, or with any parties danall this in spite of the enormous disadvantages to be. Yet although the poorer Catholic classes | under which, socially and religiously, they labor in this country are not without their serious faults in England. Surely then the Church may well what they ought to be, and what they may yet become: but such as they are at the present morial, which with comparative ease may be mould-The Established Church in England has told ed into shape, and raised in the scale of Chrisgood breeding, and a courtesy of manner about them which is peculiarly attractive, and which, in seasons gifts and presents of money, and clothes the poor, never degenerates into vulgarity. But there are many other points in which they are derishes; but it has never been able to reach, and ficient, and these they can only learn gradually, to come at, the large masses of poor hidden in under the control of religion and the softening the lanes and alleys of our great towns. It has influence of good education. But as we have simply stood between them and the only Body said, they constitute, as a whole, a good and an easy material to work upon. And when we speak of the Irish poor, we must remember that they have never had a chance of being other our admiration and respect. The heresy of three what is done with the present generation in Engreligious belief. It has left them in a state of votion, by accustoming them to the functions of has so loosened the very fundamental notions of instruction, by education of the mind, and by bility of the marriage tie is denied, not only by willingly meet half way the Catholic Church and religious teachers. These teachers are very them, their future may very easily behold them powerful to undo and to destroy, but they are an enlightened and happy Catholic nation, blend-They are wholly without influence among the neighbors, with the cheerfulness and softer traits

over them by law, that they more commonly dis- manner. Speaking of England alone-to which like and despise them. Thousands of the chil- we are at present restricted-we apprehend that dren of the poor live and die unbaptized; and the work which has been done by the Church more infants are lost to heaven out of Protestant within our own time is almost marvellous-mar-England than from any other nominally Christian | vellous when you consider what has been actually country in the world. And worse, perhaps, than accomplished, and the poverty of those who have all, it is the untaught and uncared for wives and had to accomplish it. Wherever, too, a mission daughters of these neglected poor, who year by has been started, there a congregation springs up, year, are being added to the numbers of those and children are brought together; and the laignorant creatures, who suffer themselves to be- borer receives encouragement to practise his reform of Protestantism that has as yet appeared are reclaimed; and some check is put upon the three hundred years heresy. Such has been the is made: the bread is cast upon the waters, which

"A good beginning is made, but it is only a beginning. The work which the Catholic Church are the Parialis of society—the very poorest of claim those poor orphans and destitute boys, who, the poor. In a strange and an unfriendly coun- at present, form the staple supply of the rogues, try, everything is against them. The very air and the thieves, and the bad characters of Lon-is redolent of Protestantism, which loses no op- don. It must endeavor to rescue from them deportunity of treating, with a vulgar scorn, no plorable misery those fallen women, who were where else to be found, the religion of Jesus born in her communion, but who have so fear-Christ. Every year the nation gives itself up to fully sinned against their own souls. It must into their houses in town. an annual pastime of insult to the Catholic faith, educate the people, morally, religiously, socially. and the public journals defend this systematic in- It must train up every Catholic boy and every credible hardships for their Church, while, like fore it, and stands pre-eminent, even as com-

gigantic task to be accomplished? We speak not, now, of that supernatural assistance which ever accompanies and attends the Church of Christ, which supports her in her difficulties, and mans her for her holy work. She is always sure to have the Divine blessing preceding, accompanying, and following her steps; but as God Almighty works through human instrumentality, and by visible means, the Church must be assisted in her mighty labors, by the prayers, the exertions, and the energies of all her members. There is not a single Catholic in the country who has not a direct interest in furthering to the utmost of his power the education, training, social amelioration, and religious superintendence of the Irish in England. The poor constitute the wealth of the Church, in the same way as political economists tell us that a large population is gerous to the peace of the state. And they are the wealth of a nation. When St. Lawrence was commanded to exhibit and surrender to the pagan governor the treasures of his Church, he brought forth the poor who were under his charge, regard these the poorest, but not the least faith- adding, that these were the treasures of the ful of her children, with some degree of pride | Church, and it was no human inspiration which and satisfaction. No one maintains, or would suggested him to give this noble answer. Politiwish to maintain, that they are, in all respects, cally and religiously the poor are the wealth of the Church. It is the poor which enable missions to be started, and the practical working of cept the point of greater comfort, with the Pro- ment, they form a good and an excellent mate- Catholicism to be exhibited in the midst of an heretical population. It is the poor which affords to the Church an opportunity of bringing into more severely in its effects upon the English poor, tian civilization. They need instruction, training play her various organized methods of employing than upon any other class in the community. It and education. They have, indeed, a natural her members in labors of charity—her converts, for education, her Christian Brothers, her sisters of charity, her orphanages, and her convents of the Good Shepherd. It is the poor which call into exercise the charity of the priestly office, and by the care and attention which they demand and receive, manifest to the whole world the intrinsic difference that exists between the Catholic priest, who lives for the good and the benefit of the people, and the heretical minister whose time and thoughts are occupied by the cares of a wife and family. The poor, therefore, are essential to the energetic and efficient working of at your very doors, ready and willing to be taught, Do not be too austere in your censures of their men, and high and low have equally their faults ence, position, refinement, learning, and unbroken must try and do in England is, for magnitude and ther reflection. To have given heart and soul, trate it by gentleness, and purity, and love, and prosperity, which the money and the pride of importance, beyond all calculation. It must en-England could bestow upon it.

"The Catholic poor, on the other hand, have of religion to every Catholic house and family day," and a more pleasant retrospective, and a more joyful hope, had neither money, nor clothes, nor bread. They throughout the land. It must endeavor to re- more tranquil conscience, and a more joyful hope, than if, hanging on the outskirts of fashionable society, you had expended your last sixpence in devoted attendance upon all the lord lieutenants' who ever entered the Castle of Dublin, or

"But as we have said the poor are not only sult as a rational and proper amusement. The Catholic girl throughout the country in good and point of view, they also form its strength regardpoor have to bear, as we have said before, inholy principles. This is the work that lies beed politically. Whatever political consideration the Catholics in this country can expect to reall other men, they are exposed to the usual pared with that other great work of endeavoring ceive from the governments of the day, is entered to the standard of the day is content to the temptations to betray God for lucre's sake. Yet to reclaim from heresy those who are not less tirely due to the fact that they are the co-religionists of the poorest and lowest class in the allowed over it, the bridge is always sufficiently ties of Rome. Another spirit seizes him he community. No government at the present day lonely, and just the spot to choose for a quiet hates Popery. That is an essential point; and can afford to deal out any very hard measures chat, to arrange plans which may have anything while the Celtic impulse of his nature lasts-

clear, a definite, and an objective faith. They | the present, lost to her fold. But how is this against the Church of a large minority of the | but a quieting effect. The person who loitered poorer classes. Whatever their private feelings may be, at all events they can have no desire that the vast Catholic population of London should be left without spiritual superintendence, to sink into vice and immorality, and to swell the Irish were once to lose their faith, to cease to entertain any respect for their priests, and to become infidels and Protestants, they would at the same time join the ranks of Chartists and revolutionists, and would be distinguished even among such companions for their still greater violence and desperation. All politicians, and all aspirants to the government of this country, are aware of this, and therefore they would be the last persons to press too heavily upon the Catholic Church in England. It is not because they love us, but because they fear the poor, and because they know that we alone can train and control them. But take away the Catholic poor from our large towns and cities, send them all back to their own country, or transport them to the furthest ends of the world, and then what treatment should we receive from Protestant England? We should be either left alone, because our numbers and our consequence would be alike contemptible, or we should be a second time trodden to the dust, because it could be done with impunity. In either case we should have no political status or consideration whatsoever, since without the poor of Ireland our numbers would not exceed those of many of the Protestant sects. It is the same also with America and the British colonies. Wherever the English tongue is spoken, there the Celtic Catholic carries the cross of Christ. Mr. Gladstone may dream of a new Catholicity hereafter to spring up, and to be founded upon the similarity of language, and the community of commercial interest. The writers in the Times may look forward to that distant period when England and America, the mother and the daughter, in and to reclaim its own lost children. And tury that they have emerged from the heavy hand the Church; and a community which loses its united under the banner of a common language what is the consequence? It is, that the heresy of oppression and of tyranny, such as no other title to be "the Church of the poor," loses one and a common Protestantism, shall dictate laws of three hundred years has made fearful and ter- nation in Europe ever groaned under; and there- of the noblest characteristics of the true Church to the world, and overthrow the See of Rome, rible havoc among the poor of England, who are fore instead of being a worn out and cflete peonaturally a religious people, and who possess many ple, their future is still before them. What that

Church, will love the poor, and will labor wil
are never destined to be realised. Whatever plexion and his nasal organ), still, and for all, he manly and many attractive qualities which claim future shall be, depends in some measure, upon lingly for their improvement. You have them troubles may hereafter be permitted to afflict the thought that "fine feathers made fine birds," Holy See, it is extremely hundred years has completely extinguished in land and in Ireland. By a careful pastoral su- if you will only set about it in the right way -- | will come from the union of America with Engthem every spark of faith, and left them in a perintendence, by opening to them all the rich Give them schools, and give them priests; edu- land. Protestantism must change its nature becate them mentally and socially; bring to bear fore it can ever become a bond of union; and upon them all these kinder and gentler influences, the political interests of America are not likely ignorance which would be incredible, if we had the Church in all their beauty and magnificence, to which they have too long been strangers; con- to be exactly coincident with those of England. descend to go among them, and visit them at But Providence is making use of the English their homes, to say a friendly word to them, to language and of English enterprise, although for listen to their little complaints and troubles, and a purpose which will not meet with the approhato laugh them out of their faults and prejudices. Lion either of Mr. Gladstone or the Times .--The English carry with them wherever they go many failings, nor expect to meet with perfec- the Irish Catholic poor; and he brings his relithe poor themselves, but even by their professed the Catholic priests in their efforts to improve tion in the crowded alleys and lanes of London, gion along with him, and builds churches and You must, indeed, remember that we are all but founds missions in America, Australia, and New Zealand. In these strange lands the Trish rise to impotent in their attempts to build up again .- ing the manliness and energy of their Saxon and sins. You must prepare yourself to meet comfort, wealth, and influence; and their politiwith much disappointment, and with some ingra- cal consequence is even now beginning to be felt titude. Those in whom you took the greatest throughout the empire. Thus then we see that ral superintendence, and who are so far from "This great work has set in already; it has interest will now and then turn out contrary to even politically, and speaking humanly, the poor feeling any attraction towards those who are set begun in the right direction, and in the right all your expectations. Some will go on well for are the wealth and the strength of the Church. a time, and afterwards take a sudden turn, and Be it our part to fit them for their new positions fall away. Well, these things are hard to be and their new places. Be it ours to improve borne, but it will do you good to learn these them ere they leave our shores, that they may practical lessons, if you are taught by them to not carry with them the faults and the habits abor not for yourself, nor for man, but for God which in this country bring them into so much troualone. Depend upon it, however, that in the ble, and often cause them to be called by harsher long run, you will have consolation enough. No | names than they deserve. Be it ours to keep man ever yet repented of having devoted his alive the band of brotherhood which unites the time, his labor, and his money, to God, the scattered members of the Church in one commu-Church, and the poor. It is certainly a far more nion and fellowship, by a holier and a stronger come the deluded victims of the most loathsome ligion; and confessions are heard, and outcasts rational course of life than to pass one's days in bond than a similarity of language, and a unity mere vanity and selfishness. It is a more pro- of commercial relations. Above all, be it our in the world. Such have been the effects of acts of proselytizers, and thus a good beginning finable investment of wealth, than to waste it most anxious care, that go where they may upon silks and satins, and the foibles of dress .- throughout the world, they may know, under- is easy. Everything then makes way for the And as every man has his day of reckoning, his stand, and practice their holy religion; and reday of darkness and distress, his day of prepa- taining unimpaired that wonderful faith, which ration for future judgment, we must add one fur- they have inherited from their fathers, may illus-

PROSELYTISM AT WORK IN IRELAND.

PART II. (From the Weekly Register.)

Resuming the account of the "operations," I in obsequious waiting on all those second-rate these same "Scripture Readers, who prowl about noblemen who did you the honor to admit you in pairs."

It is ten o'clock, and a Monday morning. A bright midsummer sun shines on the river Liffey, "metal bridge," glancing gloomily towards the ripple on the muddy waters beneath him. The Metal bridge siss a capital rendezvous. A charge of one halfpenny being made for each foot passenger, and there being no carriage traffic giomsts of the poorest and lowest class in the allowed over it, the bridge is always sufficiently

on the bridge on the morning to which I allude, did not suggest, by his manner or appearance, the idea that his was a mind capable of gathering enjoyment from any contemplation of nature, as seen in the murky flood beneath, or the beaming numbers of our public criminals. At present they know them to be upon the whole a peace-by genteel" style—a rough, ill-dressed "loon." able body of men, who trouble themseles but From hat to shoe he showed the "very plebeian." little with the politics of the country; but if the A palpable desire to ape "gentility" seemed to resist his best efforts to cast any influence over his settled vulgarity. The hat, which sat jauntily on his narrow head, was never made " to fill that post." It was, moreover, of a Parsonic shape, and its unusually broad brun just sufficed to conceal the short, bristling, "carrotty locks," which thickly edged a thickly-covered thick skull. All the articles of "wearables" which this individual "shone in," evidently reached their present use after having done faithful service in another sphere. It was manifest, nevertheless, that the man felt proud of the "acquisition," and, sooth to say, so well he might; one short month before this blessed bright morning that identical fellow cried "hoa, hoa," after a Munster Farmer's cows. Then, his complete attire did not include covering for the feet or head; and a well patched, many-colored frieze coat did not conceal inner garments as coarse as they were murky looking. For the article of dress which then cased his lower limbs suffice it to say, that when Farmer Ryan thought well to give his "corduroys" to the "herd boy," the said "corduroys" had been mended and pieced for the tenth time since their purchase, four years previously, and were deemed a "nice thing" by the lad himself when they were "cast off" in his interest. The "herd's-boy" had just reached that age when the mind is most limber, and the aspirations are of a yielding and conceited character. He was almost a man in years, and quite a man in his own estimation. Tom Trotter, who had been, some twelve months ago, his intimate, was now quite a "gentleman" with the Soupers, while the cow-berd's office was, yet the highest he himself had attained to. He was "in love," too; that poor tattered, hatless, shoeless, red-haired wretch! But although the dairymaid had a thousand times, told him how little she relished the attentions of and imbibed the tempter's sweet promises. lead ing him to look towards "souperism" as the climax of his own greatness." He can read. Yes, thanks to Father James and the village school, he can do that; and write his name, too, with an odd word, now and then, in addition to it. Day by day the thought haunts him, but fear abates it, and something indefinable " puts it off; day by day he grows more important in his bearing and insolent in his conduct; he hardly knows why, and his master does not stop to inquire, but upon some pattry outburst of impertinence from the one and passion from the other, their position as master and servant is severed. The die was then cast. That event provides the "boy" with fuel to heap upon the fire which for some time had been secretly devouring his heart. Were Satan to shake hands with him, and, as a reward, " better his condition," he would not shrink from the contact, just then. One gentle influence still constrains him—his religion. Yes, his religion, although nominally the chief thing concerned, was the last thing he thought about, seemed to stagger his determination. It was a critical moment. Was there danger? Does the step deliver to danger? Suppose it is taken, are there not a thousand chances of retrieving the step? He can "better his condition," and then save himself in time! Every conflicting whisper which steads into his trembling conscience is surprised and cast out, by the one master-thought of "bettering his condition." But then, how set about it? Ha! the thing, if once settled on, rapid execution of a purpose which has made a sinful truce with conscience. How do it though? There is no use in doing the Protestant "dodge," if the result is doubtful. Why, go in the first instance to Tom Trotter-the metamorphised herdsman-he will see to that. Tom is found! what rare delight for Tom! Mick-foxy Mick, (so our cowherd is called) becomes possessed of a new pleasure. Tom's delight amazes him! Mick is, therefore, more at ease, and for the first. time thinks it possible that there may be a grain purpose now "joining company" with some of of truth in Protestantism. Mick does not see what Tom thereupon writes down. A new conversion to Tom's credit will show well in his Missionary's report. Now, then, for due instruction thou poor Mick! There is a tract on the the wealth of the Church, seen from a religious and a solitary lounger leans over the bars of the Mass; very good, very good, indeed, thinks Mick, and his mind, eager to form itself in that direction, grows acquainted with the proper spirit of souperism. Tract after tract follows. He devours them all, and in one night brings home to his bewildered conception the great "enormi-

\* London Labor, &c., vol. i., p. 114.

Mick is a "made man." He has a bible stands before the local Parson; denounces Rome gets his dinner-returns in high glee with his associate—is lodged well for the night to "shield him from the fury of the Priests." And he is, thenceforth taken care of lest he might "be persecuted." Every succeeding hour makes Mick a most resolute Protestant. His admiration of the new religion is partly ungovernable. He must find a vent—in balderdash. As his "condition" betters itself his religious love augments. But, not to anticipate that part of the subject, we will only say he is supplied with the necessary cash to convey him to London, where he duly (in his patron's cast-off clothes) with a proper letter of introduction to the Mission's superintending Parson. His qualities are ascertained in a twinkling, and the "new hand" is forthwith banded over to a practised " Reader," with whom he is duly "told off" for the round of visits appointed for the next week.

There he is then, after one month's country " probation," quite a " transmogrified" clod-hopper, strutting on the metal bridge "as proud as a peacock." I have no doubt that his thoughts when I noticed him were "at home." What would they say now? They who heard his loud "hoa" and saw the "ire" on his dirty feet, and pitied him shivering in the cold. And she who had spurned him, what would she think of his " fine leathers" now that he was no longer nasty, dirty, foxy Mick, but Mr. Mick, if you please. To be in Dublin! was that not thought grand? but to be dressed in broad cloth, wearing mittens on the ugliest hands,' and polished brogues encasing feet that were heretofore innocent of shoes; and "a hat and crape on it," was not that "the thing?" He was at once the gentleman. Poor smitten Mick! But more than all, was it not a splendid boast to be able to say that you "shuck hands with parsons," and sat in the same room with "ladees and gantlemen." Then to be a Bible reader, might you not suppose that he deemed that the summit of his ambition. There, reader, and without the name or the secrety of a conspiracy, you are sadly mistaken; neither Mick nor his confreres can even bring themselves to be proud of their office. How it is so, let who will tell; but that it is so I am perfectly satisfied. Mick has been punctual at the place of appoint-

ment. All new comers are. The "old hands" know better, and take their time. After about an liour's delay, his superior makes an appearance. He has been five years at the business, and although his origin and the origin of his connection with the proselytising trade have points which closely resemble the chief feature in Mick's history, still he shows, now, none of the slightest traces of the past. He has become "the least bit" refined! He is costumed more to the purpose than poor Mick; but presents not a more agreeable personal. His manner is not stiff, perhaps, and he can set about his work in a practised unembarrassed way. Mick greets his " brother" with a kindly familiarity, which is met in a patronising, "my good fellow," sort of fashion. Mick must be made to see that he has not yet attained "position;" and the severe countenance of his present colleague warns him that he must consider himself "at a distance." Never mind, Mick will himself some day reach the "eminence." Cheering consolation! The old hand pulls forth his note-book. Mick having been furnished with a like instrument, imitates a good example. Put up your book, Mr. Mick, until it is needed—that is, until he tells you to labored to bring about the catastrophe which Enguse it. He obeys, but in a flabby mood. The land shall soon experience; and the future historian "old hand" merely desired to put down the place of meeting and the time, doing justice to Mick's punctuality, but taking no note of his own failing trous Minister who had ever swayed or guided the " old hand" merely desired to put down the place punctuality, but taking no note of his own failing in the same quality. Their journey, for the day, is appointed to confine itself to the quay walls. It is begun by the "old hand," ordering Mick to unfold and distribute his Handbills. Mick relieves his pocket of a large packet, and they "move on." Every passer-by is treated to one of these insulting announcements, which Mick has to scatter about, and now and then a dozen or two drop on the pavement or into the basket of an apple woman or other street side standing. They still move on, the old hand looking out for prey—the young one bent to do the bills' justice. There is a poor orange woman standing on the pathway. Something must be done. She is taken in hand. "My deer Rooman Cawtholick," begins the "old un," and forth at "Roome" he flings his filth. This poor woman may happen to be a Protestant; but that does not matter much. He talks a little to her, gets quizzed for his pains, and perhaps scoffed at or scolded. That is quite enough to justify " a note." They go aside, and Mick is permitted to see the "old one's" version of that "most interesting conversation with a respectable female;" after which he writes his own account, aping as clearly as he can the manner of his companions, and bonouring his imagination. One prey is thus booked," and another is at once sought after. There is a fellow fishing over the wall. He will do. "A fwine day for sport, ain't it?" "Yes." "Fishing isn't so bad neither. Ye know about the Holy Scriptures lusions to it on many au many a place." "Yes." "But isn't it likely that sum persons fish to kill sowls an sum to cure um?" "Yes." "The preests o' Roome, for 'sample, they teaches lies, an fish in dirty wathers." Then follow scriptural quotations in abundance. "I tell you what, master Jumper," quoth he on the wall, at length, "yowl be after having my hook in your eye if you don't look out, and shut up your gab." They take the hint, and the nearest public-house in their way, when that interesting event is penned somewhat thus: "Met a most respeckable Rooman Cawtholick fishing [time and place as particularly given as any man of the police could give it]; talked away a good start; intelligible man he seemed; at first listened quite quiet; quoted for 'im from [the every text really quoted, and many more are named]; did not budge a bit till a preest cum the way-thin he took vilence to his ade an gev uz sick a set too-he thratened that af we didn't cut, he'd skiver uz on the spot-we remonstrated grately, an he took it in his hed to lift | the people who are said in English journals to be the the fishing rod, maning to make the hook hit uz atrenuous advocates of equal political liberty, are, on the lishing rod, maning to make the hook hit uz the contrary, the greatest persecutors of their own af he cud—me thin ran off, the impression seem-fellow-countrymen; and that the Act of Emancipaed good." This note fully enlarged upon, and tion, which publishes before the world the impartial the effect drank down with a pot of stout, they constitutional laws of England, is a lie, a hypocrisy, again. - 16.

sally forth again. Every cluster of people concompany it would be safe to bring the controversy is then mixed with. Something is said by the old hand and a point stated. And then he talks in the most ignorant manner to a few ignorant people who laugh at him and his "preaching," if they do not feel sufficiently indignant to kick him from their midst. Of course, Mick does not allow the "old one" to have all "the say." It is necessary that he shall "cut" a better than a "silent figure" in the report of the day's proceedings when it comes, at the week's end, to be read for the benefit of "the society." Every conversation held by the fellows is magnified by themselves, and gloried over by the unsuspecting minister, who reads the weekly reports which they coin for his delight and their own importance. It is not possible, to day, to detail any facts about the varities of "visiting," but as soon as each department of that scheme of the operations is gone through, the readers will be asked to enter those unique meetings at which the superintendent receives, revises and comments on the "weekly reports" of his several agents."

### REV. DR. CAHILL

ON MAYNOOTH. The hour is fust approaching when Catholic Europe shall witness in the English House of Commons the malignant revival of the old Orange cry of "No Popery." At the end of ages of persecution, bigotry is still unappeased: the small instalment of justice is sought to be withdrawn: the path of conciliation is to be retraced: and a national insult is to be inflicted on the faithful people of Ireland. Lord Palmerston. will, perhaps, exert all his Ministerial power to defeat Mr. Spooner's motion; but the incendiary who puts the match to his neighbor's house cannot when he pleases extinguish the consuming conflagration.— Through successive administrations, since the year 1815, the public mind of England has been indoctrinated with prejudice, contempt, and hatred of everything Catholic: minister after minister, thro' all divisions and shades of parties, have all agreed in one undisturbed central union against Catholicity ; the Dissenters have formed a fanatical religious combination, which is likely soon to command successful majorities in the Legislature, and defeat the power of the Cabinet. This fearful result may even soon cope with the majesty of the throne; and as it has already in some remarkable historical instancenamely, overthrown the fundamental laws of the British Constitution—the time may be near at hand when, unless checked in time, it may endanger the stability of the empire.

There can be no doubt that the present Cabinet have a reasonable fear of the partial success of Spooner's motion: without the appearance of making hostile preparation, the Minister is decidedly engaged in making a most vigorous whip for the contest; and although his journals may affect to despise both the numbers and the strategy of Spooner's forces, the calculations at present maile by the most experienced in senatorial warfare are, that the Dissenters, the funatical Protestants, and the political bigots, will push Lord Palmerston so closely that it will be a neck and neck race between both parties. But the Spoonerites, though beaten for the present, will come to the fight again and again: the contest will, without doubt, be renewed in '58 and 59, and so on in a regular annual Parliamentary struggle; and the citadel which had so long withstood the shock of the enemy will, assuredly, yet fall before a combined, increasing, determined band of these political opponents. In the first battles of Rome against Greece, the Romans dreaded a close conflict with the invincible children of Marathon; but after a few trials with the Grecian phalanx, they learned the enemy's military art: and they found their weakness too; they renewed the struggle through each succeeding generation, and at length raised the Roman Eagle on the towers of Alexander. Lord Palmerston has long will close the last page of his biography, and his

destinies of England. His advocacy of the claims of Maynooth at the coming debate will be adopted more to defend himself than the College; it will be made in order to prove the strength of his Cabinet, and to hold his own place. From his known prudence in Council, and his skill in debate, he will certainly by some small majority defeat his adversary; but how will he or his successors oppose the same movement against the temporalities of the Protestant Church: how will future Ministers repel the assaults, from the same successful party, against the Gospel itself; how can they stem the tide of infidelity, which, from the teaching of the Protestant churh, is fast inundating the hall of St. Stephens, up to the very treasury-benches; and how can they shield the Throne and the Commonwealth from this triumphant party, whose principles have been the terror of constitutional monarchy in several countries of Europe, and which in England have reddened the scaffold with the blood of a King? Some persons may assert that Catholicity should welcome the courage, hall the success of this dominant party, and should rejoice in the downfall of Protestantism; yes, but what order of things is likely to follow the success of the Dissenters? A glance at the history of Norway, Swoden, Switzerland, &c., will prove that however slender the toleration we may receive from the followers of Luther and Somerset, no mercy whatever can be expected from the sons of Calvin and Voltaire.

The day on which the grant to Maynooth will be withdrawn, the following notice will be permanently hung up in the lobby of the House of Commons:— "THE PERMANENT GRIEVANCE OF IRELAND, THE CAUSE OF ALL ITS CALAMITIES, AND THE SOURCE

OF ALL ITS PERSECUTIONS. "Enormous wealth of the Established Church Glebe Lands...... 132,702 Statute Acres. Do.

Total, ..... 1,001,602!1 Do. "Exclusive of Chapter Lands and the Royal School Lands, which in Ulster alone are upwards of 20,000 acres. And, in addition to all this, the Tithe Rent Charge, amounting to £360,000 per annum.

"TP Delenda est Carthago." If the Government, guided by justice, first defeated the Dissenters on the Maynooth motion; and secondly, if improved by the records of past history, they themselves redressed to a reasonable extent the crying injustice of the Church Establishment, they would lay the foundation of a peace, and national union of all parties, which alone can avert the threa-tened approach of a rebellious iniidelity, which may soon involve order, laws, and religion, in one heap of

miscellaneous ruin. Whatever may be the result of the motion of Mr. Spooner, one important lesson will be read to Europe from the coming Parliamentary proceedings, namely, they will learn that the nation which is paraded before mankind as the most liberal in religion is, on the contrary, the most intolerant on the entire earth: that

and the second of

111**77** 

a cheat to deceive mankind abroad in order more s chest to deceive manking soroug, in order introduction and euphonious title may mean had securely to perpetuate persecution and injustice as that sounding and euphonious title may mean had addressed the "Orangemen of Ireland who constituted the manufacture of the constitute of th

Boyond all dispute, the present anti-Catholic movement in England has been commenced on the Conti-nent by Lord Palmerston; and it has been increased and has been officially commissioned at home, by Lord John Russell. Time will tell, whether the throne will not receive a formidable shock from the ebb of the tide, which they have raised on our shores. The fact may yet be told, that if Spooner should succeed, the result will be more fatal to England than to Ireland. There can be no doubt that the sympathy of Catholic Europe, and of the Catholic world, will be abundantly evinced towards Ireland in this illiberal triumph; and this assistance, added to our own resources, Ireland cannot want the means of educating her clergy. Spooner's triumph might cause temporary inconvenience, but this small wound would be soon healed, and Ireland stand forth in more refreshed vigour and health. This result would, as a matter of course, be followed by withdrawing the Irish Catholic children from the National Board of Education, and thus forming in Ireland two distinct parties in permanent national hostility. If these results be the legitimate consequences of Mr. Spooner's successful motion, the past governments have been digging a pit beneath the Palace, and have been laying the foundation of a scheme to convert the most faithful and the bravest subjects in the world into the sworn enemies of the State. Small as the approaching motion may appear in its Parliamentary dimensions, it involves political and social interests of the largest magnitude-it is a crisis in the history of England—it is true to say that the eyes of Europe are fixed on the approaching debate—and the result will, in this country, be either the triumph of religion or the success of infidelity. D. W. C.

Kilkenny, Feb. 12.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Sovereign Pontiff has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Mr. M'Evilly to the See of Galway.

The Rev. P. Wall, late of this city, has been promoted to the parish of Ardmore, by the Lord Bishop, in room of the late Rev. G. Prendergast, P. P.-The appointment has given general satisfaction, as the Rev. Mr. Wall is a most amiable and truly zealous clergyman, and, whilst in Waterford, was generally esteemed .- Waterford News,

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN DROGHEDA .- A Drogheda correspondent says ;-" It is but right to record publicly the handsome donation of our esteemed and really popular mayor, Alderman Carty, who has in the most courteous manner subscribed the sum of £50 towards the establishment of a branch of these good men-the Christian Brothers-in this town. successful labors of the good Brothers in promoting education and virtue, are well known to those in whose respective localities they reside. It may, with truth, be added, that their want has been sensibly felt to train up the male children of this town and neighborhood.

Wexford.—On Sunday, the 5th instant, the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, O. S. D, of St. Saviour's, Dublin made an exceedingly eloquent appeal in the venerable Franciscan Church of this town, on behalf of nearly 800 'little ones,' educated in the Presentation Convent, Sisters of Mercy, and Lancasterian Schools .-The discourse was remarkable for clear and elegant phraseology and a delivery as impressive as appropriate. Taking for his text the 20th chapter of Matthew, 'The Kingdom of Heaven is like to an householder, who went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard," &c, he dwelt upon the obligation imposed upon his auditory of providing for the proper instruction, in the morning of life, of the destitute, deserted, and neglected little ones whose cause he was there to advocate. He glanced at the present contest on the question of education and the dangers likely to ensue from the materialistic tendencies of this age of boasted civilisation. All idea of the spiritual was lost in the secular system of instruction, and the certain result of this godless scheme would be, as was being fast exemplified in England and elsewhere, the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many. The reverend preacher eloquently depicted the degraded state of the working classes in England, which he asserted to be a consequence of the unspiritual training inculcated in the Mechanics' Institutes and by the leading men of Eng-Knowledge was said to be power-yes, it was nower more powerful than the word, but then it was a twoedged sword, which, unless properly tempered and restrained, would cut both ways-would cut at virtue as well as vice, at religion as well as impietywould be as likely to uproot venerable and valuable institutions as well as antiquated incumbrances and privileged abuses. He culogised the Christian Brother Schools, and also the National Schools as at present watched, and through them, he said, Irish youth would be well and religiously instructed, and fortified against the dangers he had pointed out. The appeal was very successful, realising about £60.

It is about three weeks since the Jesuit fathers opened a mission in their church, Upper Gardiner Street, for the Catholic carmen and police of Dublin. Those holy and zealous priests had only just concluded another mission which lasted six or eight weeks, and which was given to the community at large, when they opened the one that is going on at present It is a truly a gratifying sight to witness the hundreds of those fine men (the police) who assemble every evening to hear the instructions that are given by Father O'Dwyer, who has the special charge of the mission entrusted to him. The confessionals also are crowded almost every hour of the day by those fin fellows, who are anxious to renew their peace with God, and hundreds (I do not exaggerate) of them approach holy communion on the appointed Sundays for receiving. Some of the anti-Catholic papers of Dublin are not too well pleased about the mission, and, in their usual bigoted and maliguant style make the foulest and most demeaning assertions re specting Catholic clergymen from the country col-lecting through the different police barracks in Dub-lin, and that it has been most offensive to the Protestant members of the force. But one of the superintendents of police—who is himself a Protestant—has contradicted, in a letter which appeared in the Weekly Freeman of last Saturday, those mean and palpably false assertions, which any man with a spark of manly feeling in his breast would not stoop so low as to mention even in private circles, much less to insert them in the public papers.

The Rev. Michael Rourke, pastor of Portlaw, died on Wednesday, at his residence, after a prolonged illness. The Reverend and respected deceased died at the patriarchal age of 94, over 60 years of which he spent in the sacred ministry. Through life he was remarkable for his zeal in the cause of religion, to which he had devoted himself.—May he rest in peace. -Waterford News.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCREY.-A very promising society has been lately inaugurated in this town with the sanction and under the auspices of Very Rev. Dean Kieran. In process of time a library will be established, and arrangement made for the delivery of periodical lectures.—Newry Examiner.

The League Bill will be immediately introduced. Mr. Moore has not yet gone over to Parliament. The Committee of the Council appointed to carry out the details of revision have met this week, and so far as we have been able to ascertain there is a general concurrence and confidence throughout the country in the course taken by the Conference.-Nation.

Mr. William Fagan has given notice of a motion

tute the narrow-minded and mischievously disposed bigots who, under that denomination, are banded together in an unconstitutional confederacy for no other object than that of causing annoyance and injury to the loyal, peaceuble, industrious six millions of Catholic inhabitants of this country. The avowed object of the "Address" seems to be to prepare the members of the factious clique for assisting in the forthcoming crusade against Maynooth, for which Mr. Spooner, the Tancred of the enterprise, is already buckling on his dilapidated armour, Orangemen "should in all cases vote and support those candidates who will oppose the Maynooth grant, and every other endowment of Popery, and advocate Scriptural education for the people: and the members of the institution should, in every instance where it is practicable, obtain pledges from candidates to carry out those views." The document goes back to the origin of the endowment; and its framers flounder through an ocean of debates and statistics to prove to the body that they may, with a safe conscience, accept the counsel of the "Address." All this precious labour was completely lost, since every member of the confraternity was fully predisposed to accept without reserve any advice calculated to promote political rancour or religious animosity. It was, however, bad policy to provoke a controversy on the subject of origin, seeing that an examination into their own would not conduce much to their credit. The patron Saint of their order—the cold, cruel, callous cynic-William the Dutchman, who scarcely "linked one virtue with a thousand crimes"—the man whom they have profanely elevated nearly to the level of a deity -was one of the least amiable, least morel, and least honest men of the rather lax age in which he "flourished." Besides being an unfaithful husband, an ungrateful King—to the nation that meanly became his footstool—an undutiful son, and a treacherons ally, he was meanly avaricious; and his pocketting the money voted by the British Parliament for the relief of the half starving Queen of his predecessor-the loving and virtuous wife of his father-in-law and -the fond and greatly-enduring matron who was striving to rear up the children, whose rights he had treacherously usurped, upon the bounty of a foreign Sovereign—is scarcely a less serious blot on his memory than the massacre of Glencoe; yet they are the disciples of William who pretend to warn the public against the danger of the principles taught at Dissenter, and Liberal Protestant should at once be-Maynooth, and who offend the public ear by canting | come members of the "Society for the Liberation of about "Scriptural education" for the Catholic poor of Ireland. The name of Lord Enviskillen, as " Grand Master," very appropriately figures at foot of this Orange manifesto.—Dublin Evening Post. THE ORANGE SYSTEM .- Lord Enniskillen, Grand

IRISH ORANGEISM The Grand Lodge " whatever

Master of the Orange Society, is an Ichthyologist .-Those who know him best say that he is a very odd fish himself; and if we doubted the statement his address just published to the Orangemen of Ireland would at once convince us of its truth. Catholics are reproached by the Protestant journals with Ribbonism. Ribbonism is a myth. No such society exists. But Orangeism, though effete, is a fact-a reality; and in defiance of law, and in contempt of authority, the Earl of Enniskillen proclaims himself its organizer, its patron, its Grand Master !-Having the jaw bone of the ass he not only undertakes to reconstitute the dead animal, but to destroy the Papistical hosts with the weapon. We pass over the blasphemy with which the address commences to come to the statement of the way in which the Grand Lodge of Irish Orangeism proposes, through the mouth of the present head of the Cole family, to demolish the Philistines-that is the Papists. "The Grand Lodge," he says, "emphatically call attention to a resolution passed at the general half-yearly meeting held in Belfast-' That this Grand Lodge, considering the gradual approach of a general election, would impress on the members of the Institution who may possess the elective franchise the necessity of exercising that right to the furtherance of the principles which are acknowledged by, and form the basis of, our Institution, and that they should in all cases vote for and support those candidates who will oppose the Maynooth Grant, and every endowment of Popery, and advocate scriptural education for the people; and that the members of our Insti-tution should, in every instance where it is practicable, obtain pledges from candidates to carry out these views." So this is all. Maynooth is to be disendowed, and Papacy in Ireland is then to be destroyed. The poor Earl and his infatuated followers land. The same results were to be seen in America. | do lay this flattering unction to their souls; they do | work; and it that fails, he will adopt all and every not see the non sequitur; but their own words stultify them. "In the year 1798," writes the Grand Master, "the memorable rebellion broke out, and the great lesson was then taught to democratic Protestants in particular, and to all Protestants throughout the world, how unchanged and unchangeable was Popery." Yes, unchanged and unchangeable, fixed, firm, and immoveable, as the rock on which it rests, unsubdued and indomitable, "Popery" may laugh to scorn the Enniskillen pop-gun, the Grand Lodge at Belfast, and all other assailants whomsoever .-What of this paltry endowment to Maynooth? We would say "to the wind with it-down the Dodder with it"-if it were not that it is our right, our incontrovertable right, and only a small instalment of the extent of our claims. Let us look, for instance, at the Church of England Establishment, and contrast its revenues and number of hearers with those of other Christian churches. In the figures which we subjoin we are indebted to a work, entitled "Remarks on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy of every Christian Nation, and particu-

the Olergy of every outstand ration, and particular					
larly by the Established Church":-					
Nation.	No. of hearers.	Expenditure			
		of Clergy.			
France	32,000,000	£2,000,000			
United States,	9,600,000	576,000			
Spain,	11,000,000	1,101,000			
Portugal	3,000,000	300,000			
Hungary (Catholics)	4,000,000	320,000			
" (Calvinists)	1,0 <b>50</b> ,000	63,000			
, (Lutherans)	650,000	63,000			
Italy,	19,398,000	776,000			
Austria,	18,918,000	950,000			
Switzerland,	1,720,000	87,000			
Prussia,	10,236,000	527,000			
German Small States	12,763,000	765,000			
Holland,	2,000,000	160,000			
Netherlands,	6,000,000	252,000			
Denmark	1,700,000	119,000			
Sweden,	3,400,000	238,000			
Russia (Greek Church)	34,000,000	510,000			
,, (Catholics and )	8,000,000	400,000			
Lutherans,) 5	0,000,000	400,000			
Christians in Turkey	6,000,000	180,000			
South America,	15,000,000	450,000			
Christians dispersed ?	3,000,000	150,000			
elsewhere,	3,000,000	150,000			

The clergy of 203,735,000 people receive £9,949,000. while the clergy of England and Wales alone receive ten millions sterling I or more than is paid for the administration of all other forms of Christians throughout the world to upwards of two hundred millions of hearers! And yet the silly Lord Enniskillen raises a cry for the abolition of the trifling medium of the nation's revenue granted to Maynooth. Spooner and Enniskillen, arcades ambo. Our readers will remember the immortal Liberator's translation of the words, and they will not be at a loss how to apply them.-Limerick Reporter. A very decided Protestant journal, the Fermanugh

Reporter, says :- " the Dublin Protestant Association complains of Roman Catholic preponderance in the metropolitan police force; but if it be in Dublin as it is in Fermanagh, we do not wonder at that. In this ancient, loyal, and Protestant county the ignorance of the Protestant young men is such that recruits cannot regarding the question of Ministers Money. He last be had among them for the constabulary—they have a new calmly and peacefully on Thursday last, at the botched the question, and, if allowed, will do so not sufficient education to qualify them for even that Killarney, in the 90th year of his age.—Trulse Chronical State of the sufficient education to qualify them for even that humble station."

a Cozen Letius allow the Law-Bishops land Wales and their Parsons to enjoy pose, and sport their £10,600,000 a year, as long as they can feed young Cerberus or the growing lanta-gonistic opinion with sop. But in the interim let us have a glance at the Protestant Establishment in the sister country. How is it that none of your numerous and intelligent correspondents so quick at pro-blems, so smart at equations, and so clever at giving the derivations of Milesian names, &c. has never yet laid hold of that "Permanent grievance," which, week after week, appears in the pages of the Cutholic Telegraph, and given us, in £ s d., the annual value of those fertile acres of which Ireland, in the name of religion, has been robbed? That universally admitted "abomination of desolation" is, by all accounts, the kernal of Ireland's woes, and the source of all the injuries, insults, and degradation that are daily heaped upon her. Why, therefore, is it left unheeded? Is it in order that by standing unmolested upon its own corrupt basis, the scandal of every rational mind, and the eyesore of everything that has any pretence to religion, it may, of its own accord, the sooner sink and totter under the weight of its innate rottenness? But let us haste at once to the point at issue. There are in Ireland of Glebe lands 132,782 statute acres; of See lands 669,247 ditto ; of Trinity College lands 199,573 ditto; and upwards of 20,000 ditto of Chapter and Royal School lands in Ulster alone. Take a proportionate complement for each of the other provinces, viz., 60,000 for the three; and if not, why not? Total, 1,081,602 acres, which at 30s. per acre makes £1,622,403. Add to this the tithe rest charge, £360,000, and the total will be £1,982,403. There is then the Regium Donum, the Belfast Professors' salaries, Ministers' Money, and a thousand and one other scrapings and cribbages, which, at the lowest calculation, altogether must make £2,150,000 annually! Here, then, are two millions and a quarter torn from the bosom of the poorest nation in Europe, and for what purpose? To put into the hands of their enemies the most ruinous and deadly weapons, for the destruction of their own souls-weapons against faith and morals, against religion and justice, against reason and conscience-weapons of insolence and insult in the hands of a vagabond souper militia! But it is vain to point out a chronic or complicated disease, unless the remedy also be forthcoming. Now, there are three ways by which this intolerable nuisance might be abated or totally removed. The first is-that all Ireland, Priest and layman, Catholic, Religion from State Patronage and Control." The second is—to resist the payment of Ministers' Money.
And the third is—to oppose the Tithe Rent Charge.
If I could speak through Ireland's ear to her heart, I would say let no one falter-let all join the above society, which already counts 109 Members in the House of Commons, which is supported by all the Liberals and Dissenters in England, Scotland, and Wales; and which must necessarily be successful if Ireland will throw in her voice and her exertions, "Help yourself and God will help you," is a truism that should not be forgotten in this case. It would be a scorching shame for Ireland to lag behind in the removal of an abomination which constitutes her sole curse, and which Sidney Smith (himself a parson) said would not be tolerated a moment even by the inhabitants of Timbuctoo. Let not Maynooth stand in the way. The grant to it is an insult, and it will be withdrawn; but the share that Catholics should have in the division of the Church property in Ireland would more than support fifty May nooths. which ought to be an ample compensation. With regard to the second and third remedies-they would soon set aside Ministers' Money and the Tithe Rent Charge, if the victims to them were only to take a leaf from the enemy's book. When the Exeter Hall saints wish to build a church, destined for the jackdaws after a few years, one steps forward and says, "I will subscribe £500 towards it if nineteen others will do the same." They are found, the money is collected, and the church is built. In a town where Ministers' Money is demanded, let some one step forward and say to his fellow sufferers, "I will pay no more, if twenty or thirty others in this town will join in the same resolve." Then let them make a defence fund of a year or two's payments. The Incumbered Estates Court has made a sufficient number of Catholic and Liberal Protestant proprietors to resist in the same manner the Tithe Rent Charge. I have been talking to a gentleman in this country, who has got an estate in the county Tipperary, and who says he will at first legally and constitutionally go to means to oppose the Tithe Rent Charge, others in the same barony or county will join him. And he proposes to set aside two years' Rent Charge for a defence fund. I wish Dr. Cahill and you, Mr. Editor, and the liberal press of Ireland, would take up this subject; there is an immense deal to be said upon it; and in my opinion it is vain to ask for Tenant Right or any other right till this wrong is redressed.—Cor. of Dublin Telegraph. POTHEN WITHOUT PENALTY.-Every body knows that in Ireland, so indebted to the British constitu-

tion for all kinds of liberty, it is a penal offence for a farmer to manufacture whiskey, for his own use or for sale, out of his own barley; and many lives have been lost in encounters between excise officers, called guagers," and revenue police on the one side, and the peasantry on the other, whose poverty tempted them to risk perpetual imprisonment or exile for sake of the extra gain accruing to them by distilling their crop into pure malt whiskey, and selling the latter by stealth, instead of selling the grain in the market. Perhaps the rapacity of the landlord drove them to this desperate course, and that that very landlord afterwards sat in judgment on them for this crime of British manufacture. But a lucky Frenchman has made a discovery, by which all this illicit distillation is to be abandoned for something safer and more profitable. Every man may in future be his own distiller, and that openly and above-board. We are not sure that the whiskey will be so good as the old "mountain dew," but its manufacture will not be attended with danger, and it will do well enough for exportation. For a considerable time this invention has been in operation in France and Germany, and the English and Irish papers are discussing the policy of its introduction into Great Britain and Ireland. Already a beginning has been made in England, and we supposs we shall soon hear of its crossing the Channel to the "sister country." It is simply the distillation of beetroot and similar vegetable roots into whiskey, by a peculiar process invented by a French chemist. It is not prohibited by the laws relating to distillation, for the invention could not have been anticipated. The present enactments apply only to grain, for the distillation of which the distillation lers must pay a heavy license fee, and also a duly per gallon equal to the whole value of the article. Should the new discovery prove successful in Ireland, it will be a very short time till the British government gets the lion's share by "amending" the law. There is not the same objection to distillation from beetroot, on grounds of political economy, as there is to distillation from barley and oats, which enhances the price of food to the poor. Another argument in its favor is that it will not exhaust the land like grain crops, for it is estimated that in the refuse from the still ninety per cent of the primitive nutriment contained in the bestroot will be returned to the land as manure, or in feeding cattle, being cheaper than hay and other fodder, and more successful in fatteningsomewhat like "grains" from the present distilleries. The profits are described as 140 per cent on the whiskey alone.

DEATH OF THE IBISH PIPER, JOHN GRANSEY .- This venerable old man, whose name and whose song have been associated, for over half a century, with the talismanic recollections of Killarney, in the breasts of millions at home and abroad, is no more. He passnicle.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL APPAIRS.—The Tablet has an able article commenting on the letter from Rome, laterly published in the Times. The Tables says — 3 in the last paragraph that the writer puts out his views and sympathies. You may rest assured that an end will soon be put to some of the crying evils of Ireland Religion and Patriotism oblige certain Irish Prelates to push their advocacy of their own crotchets beyond all liounds, to the pain and scandal of every respectable Outholic (surely Cawtholic was meant) and these Prelates unfortunately, are applaud ed by the unreflecting and excitable part of the ple, and by a majority of the thoughtless Clergy. Here then, we have it. It is here that, apart from the vagaries of the writer, lies the value of his letter to the Times. A reformation of the Irish clergy is needed. These are crying evils which are to be stopped. These evils are Religion and Patriotism. Religion and patriotism oblige certain Irish prelates applauded by the unreflecting people and a majority of the thought-less clergy, to give pain and scandal to respectable Cawtholics. It is very true. We have said the same a thousand times; and we doubt not if the writer had his own will he would soon reform the thoughtless clergy of both religion and patriotism. Rem acu The whole question lies in that. Once carry your blessed reformation—only prevail on certain Irish prelates and the majority of the thoughtless clergy to renounce the 'crotchets' of religion and patriotism, and they will cease to give pain and scan-dal to the English government, to the Times newspaper, and to 'respectable Catholics.' Who, by the way, will own the writer as his friend? He certainly is one of those friends from whom most men pray to be saved. An advocate more fatally damaging to his case, or more heartily to be disowned by his clients, we have never met. He concludes with an appeal to any calm Englishman, whether a prelate, who has taken a prominent part in all the political conflicts of Ireland for the last twenty years, can bring a cooler head and a more unbiased judgment to questions involving the best interests of the Irish church and people, than a man who has been a stranger to that agitation and that excitement, and to the faction struggles which so long and so unhappily distracted Ireland. To this we can only say that, if ignorance of Ireland and indifference to it are tests of fitness, the writer himself possesses qualifications with which few can compete.

TIPEBRARY ELECTION.—A meeting of the Independent Club for the county will be held in a few days in Thurles, to select a candidate in place of Mr. James Sadleir, who was expelled from the House of Commons on the motion of the Attorney-General, on the 17th instant. Rumour has it that Mr. Waldron, who holds an extensive estate in this riding, and is much esteemed as a landlord, will offer himself as a candidate on the policy of the Tenant League, and under the auspices of the Catholic clergy and the liberal party, who are in a position on the registry to return the candidate of their choice. Major Massy, who is also a great favourite with the liberal party, and the Hon. Colonel O'Callaghan, son of the patriotic Lord Lismore, have already addressed the electors. The election of the county is expected to come off next March. There are over 10,000 voters on the roll .- Limerick Observer.

Richard Kerr, Esq., and W. Johnston, Esq., pro-prietor of the Downshire Protestant, an Orange-man, are candidates for the representation of Downpatrick. At the nomination on Monday the shew of hands was in favor of Johnston. At the close of the poll, Johnston, who protested against the proceedings on a technical point, had one vote! Is Orangeism on the decline in the North ?- Limerick Reporter.

BALLINCOLLIG POWDER MILLS-IRISH SKILL .- The Royal Powder Mills of Ballincollig, in the hands of Sir Thomas Tobin are a striking example of Irish There is a new and elegant piece of machinery just completed at the Hive Iron Works, for these mills. Even while ignorant of the construction of the machine, the eye is gratified by the extent, the appearance of order, correctness of detail, and exquisite finish. It seems light enough to wind off silk for a lady, and yet there cannot be less than from eight to ten tons weight in it of gun metal. So great a quantity of brass has never hitherto in this country been wrought into one structure. It is pyramidal in its longitudinal elevation, sixteen feet in height, the ground plan being a parallel gun, whose length is over thirty feet. The function of the machine is to granulate or reduce the cake powder to grains. It is furnished with four pair of rollers, each pair at a different level. They are all of beautiful workmanship, the surface being cut from the solid into innumerable diminutive pyramids finely pointed .- Limerick Paper.

A Good Bargain .- The ship Adriatic, of New York, lately stranded off Dungarvon, was towed into Queenstown on Sunday, by two powerful steam tugs. The Cork Reporter says: - "She was purchased, together with her cargo, at auction, we understand, by the Messrs. Scott, of Queenstown, for £1,510, and is considered a great bargain. The Adriatic is comparatively a new ship, being little more than five months off the stocks of the famous builders, Donald M'Kay and Oo., of Boston. She is 2,600 tons bur-Her cabins are beautifully finished, being pannelled in mahogany and rosewood. The perfection with which she was finished was proved by the fact that, though imbedded for some weeks in the sand, the water never reached her cabin. When the Adriatic shall have been thoroughly newrigged and repaired, it is estimated that she will be worth fully

Emgration .- Notwithstanding the comparative degree of comfort that exists in the rural districts among the labouring classes, emigration still continues, though, of course, not so active as in former Years. Yesterday several emigrants, bound for Ausmalia and America, left Limerick by train, en route to Birkenhead, where they are to take shipping .-They were accompanied to the platform by some of their friends, who crowded round the carriages, and parted from them with the londest expressions of grief. Scenes such as this, and on the same day, were enacted at the Goold's Cross and Thurles stations. These people go to a foreign land to live better and be more comfortable than they were at home, and how, then, "can they be grudged their life, their brend, their liberty ?"-Limerick Reporter of

Three millions of gallons of Irish and English whiskey, at an average of 4s 3d a gallon, are exported to France every year, to mix with French brandy, and of the latter nearly two million gallons are sent back from France the "real Cognae;" but what cost is 3d then brings 10s our Paris neighbors making 100 per cent. of a matter of "fashion." We cannot drink whiskey or use Limerick gloves or Limerick lace, but such gloves, or lace, or brushes, or whiskey, if called French at monster shops are at once brought up.-Limerick Chronicle.

LORD DUNKELLIN.—The following extract from a private letter from the seat of war in Persia will be read with interest in Ireland. Read alongside of the list (abounding in Hibernian names) of the brave who fell heart and the brave who f who fell before Bushire, it shows that Irishmen high or low are to be found wherever hard blows are going-"General Stalker's cool, calm, and gallant conduct this day has secured the confidence and won the admiration of the army; and Lord Dunkellin (the noplew of the Governor General), who is orderly officer to the general, has shared it by an act of gallantry worthy of a soldier. The general was exposed for some moments to a very heavy fire in advance of his staff, when Lord Dunkellin galloped up, and, with an apology that the general could not be spared, placed himself so as to draw off the fire. This be soon shared with others, but his gallantry was spoken of at the moment with pleasure by all."—

Shopkeepers and traders in Sligo complain of the stagnation of business which prevails in that town

TALK IS CHEAP. - We have received from Colonel. able article commenting on the letter from Rome, is a Lewis a copy of a correspondence which took place by published in the Times. The Tablet says is treasurer of the "Relief Fund" for the poor people in the last paragraph that the writer puts out his twenty in the last paragraph that the writer puts own of the parish of Inniskeen. Mr. Plunkett applied to whole strength, and reveals most clearly his own of the parish of Inniskeen. Mr. Plunkett applied to the Colonel for a subscription, and the Colonel has not complied; but in place of money he has forwarded a letter which could emanate only from his own pen. It is very remarkable that those evangelizers who wish to reform the soul, never like to part with money to succor the body. They don't like to follow the example of Christ in feeding the multitude, "lest they should faint on the way." "Talk is cheap," and costs nothing, and they will give that in abundance .- Dundulk Democrat.

THE UNITED INISHMEN AND THE ORANGEMEN-THEIR OATHS .- From reflection and experience, the people became convinced that no system but that of union could succeed; they therefore formed themselves into affiliated societies, and adopted the following solemn test:—"In the awful presence of God, I, A B, do vol-untarily declare, that I will persevere in endeavoring to obtain an equal, full, and adequate representation of all the people of Ireland. I do further declare, that neither hopes, fears, rewards, nor punishments shall ever induce me, directly or indirectly, to inform on, or give evidence against, any member or members of this or similar societies, for any act or expression of theirs done or made, collectively or individually, in or out of this society, in pursuance of this obligation." In the course of this year societies of united Irishmen were formed in most parts of the kingdom. Government became alarmed. Agents were sent to Armagh to turn the ferocity and fanaticism of the peep-ofday boys into a religious contest with the Catholics under an imposing zeal for church and king. Personal animosity was artfully converted into religious rancour; and for the purpose of taking off the stigma of delinquency, the appellation of peep-of-day boys was changed into that of Orangemen. At first no person of consequence appeared in it; the first lodge was formed on the 21st of September 1795. Like the United Irishmen, they were soon affiliated, and their numbers increased. They pretended to support the constitution in the spirit of William the Prince of Orange. Their practices were intolerant and exterminating. Their original test is said to have been "In the awful presence of Almighty God, I, A B, do solemnly swear, that I will to the utmost of my power, support the king and the present government; and I do further swear, that I will use my utmost exertion to exterminate all the Catholics of the kingdom of Ireland."-Plowden's History of Ireland.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that Mr. Odo Russell, a nephew of Lord John Russell, will accompany the new British Minister, Lord Napier, to Washington, as an attache of the legation.

It is asserted by the Weekly Register, on the authority of the officer in command, that every one of the seventy-five soldiers of a regiment which volunteered for the dangerous task of attacking the Russian rifle pits on the 18th June, 1855, were to a man Catholics.

The correspondence relating to the affairs of Naples has just been presented to both houses of Parliament by the Queen's command. In these State papers the whole progress of the affair is traced from May 19 of last year, when Lord Clarendon first desired Sir W. Temple to remonstrate with the Neapolitan Government, until the 15th of November, when Prince Carini, the Neapolitan Ambassador in London, received his passports and his conge. It is impossible to read these papers without seeing that it was originally the intention of the English Government to push matters to a sharper extremity than has actually been done. It must be remembered, however, that we were not acting alone in the matter, and are sometimes compelled to accept the drawbacks in return for the advantages of a powerful and honored alliance. Nor should it be forgotten that, in consequence of the political complications which ensued upon the misunderstandings about the Treaty of Paris, this country and Austria were drawn together far more closely than has been usual for some time past. The consequence was that one of the perils which were most apprehended when these remonstrances were first addressed to the King of Naples passed away. An insurrection in Italy became an mpossibility, and therefore the justification for interference in the internal affairs of Naples passed away too.— Times.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 19TH .- THE MAYNOOTH coner moved that this house do resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the Acts for the Endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund-due regard being had to vested rights or interests. He briefly glanced at his previous efforts of a similar kind, and taunted his opponents with having last year defeated him when on the very eve of achieving his object, and chal-lenged the House to come now to a fair decision upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Rendall seconded the motion, considering the time to be most opportune for raising the question.

Mr. Roebuck, in opposition to the motion, contended that the grant to the College was grounded upon justice, policy, and the higher principles of morality, and that that House, instead of being regarded as an exclusively Protestant assembly, night to be regarded as the representatives of the different national religions of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Maynooth too, had been established during the first French Rovolution for English purposes, and for the sake of peace and goodwill. The English Government ought to uphold it now. The hon, member in making the motion had said it was a national sin to do so, but he (Mr. Roebuck) should like to ask who had made the hon, gentleman infallible, and what right had he to judge the consciences of his fellowmen? In conclusion, in order to discourage such motions, he trusted the House would place Mr. Spooner in a decided and unmistakeable minority.

Mr. Bowyer protested against the theological tone of the debate, and expressed his opinion that that House was not the place in which to discuss points of doctrine; at the same time asserting that the College was a small and miserable compensation for the great foundation of which the Irish Catholic Church had been deprived by the Protestants.

Mr. T. Chambers defended the conduct of Mr. Spooner in bringing forward the motion, and contended that, although the original establishment of Maynooth was a political step, circumstances had so changed since that there could be no justification for its further maintenance.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien protested against the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth as an unwarrantable act of injustice and a gross breach of a contract, founded upon a solemn decision of the Legislature.

Mr. G. H. Moore opposed the motion.
Mr. Drummond said the maintenance of Maynooth was a bargain between the Parliament of England and the people of Ireland, which could not be honest-

Mr. Serjeant Shee insisted that the grant was as binding upon the House as upon the day when Maynooth was first established. After a few words from Mr. Newdegate in support of the motion,

Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that the House seemed determined to witness a constant recurrence of such discussions, and his conviction was that the motion was founded on principles at variance with Christianity and the interests of the United Kingdom.

After a few words in reply from Mr. Spooner, the House divided—For the motion, 159; against it, 167. Majority against, 8. The motion was therefore lost: The motion for the expulsion of Mr. Jas. Sadlier.

M. P. for Tipperary, from the House of Commons, already reported, was carried without a dissentient

No-Popeat Doings at Christa .- A curious fraces has lately been stirred up by the Protestant Society at Chelsea. The eloquent and talented convert, the Rev. R. G. Macmullen, who is now Catholic paster of Chelsea, has been delivering a course of lectures involving points of controversy. The "Protestant Society" immediately placarded the whole neighborhood in their usual blasphemous style, with flaming notices of meetings and lectures. On St. Jude's Church, Chelsea, a large bill was displayed bearing the words "THE BIBLE versus FATHER MACHULLEN." and the apostate priest, the Rev. T. Butler, D.D., was advertised to lecture. Mr. Macmullen very properly declined to answer such ribaldry, but at a meeting held soon after, to which Catholics were as usual "affectionately invited," and offered a free bearing for their objections, a Catholic gentleman resident in Chelsea, Mr. Howel W. Lloyd, rose and said, on the conclusion of the "lecture," that he thought it was but fair for the audience to suspend their judgments on the statements of the lecturer until the termination of a certain inquiry of a delicate nature then pending before the "Bishop" of London, and involving to a serious extent the character of the rev. lecturer. At this "interruption" the Protestant party grew furious, and, instead of replying, called in the aid of the police, and gave Mr. Lloyd in charge as a disturber of the peace. At the police station, the inspector, seeing the crowds that followed, and the intense excitement that prevailed, reasoned with the "Scripture reader" who had given Mr. Lloyd in charge, and endeavored, but in vain, to induce him to withdraw the charge. At the policeoffice the worthy magistrate, Mr. Payner, immediately on hearing Mr. Lloyd's reply to the absurd charge dismissed it with a quiet but stinging reproof to the fomentors of bigoted animosity. A testy old zealot, one admiral Harcourt—the same, if we mistake not who accompanied Dr. Cumming (armed, it is said with loaded vistols) to Cardinal Wiseman's house in 1850-rose to "protest," but was ordered out of court by the magistrate for his impertinence. Thus the matter rests for the present; but the Register hints that an action for false imprisonment on behalf of Mr. Lloyd. The meetings and placards still continue, and the excitement is very great in Chelsea.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION NUISANCE .-- FOR some time past bills offensive to the Catholic inha bitants of Chelsea and its neighborhood have been posted, pompously announcing the delivery of Lectures in disparagment of the Faith and Dogmas of the Holy Catholic Church. During the last three weeks, however, they have been more than usually outraged by enormous placards informing them that the Rev. Dr. Butler (of Dundalk and Liverpool notoriety) would give lectures in a schoolroom near the Duke of York's Asylum, at the same time "respectfully inviting" the attendance of the Rev. J. Macmullen, and the Oratorian Fathers to "defeat their doctrines," though given previously to understand that no such invitation would be accepted by those reverend gentlemen. Proceeding from another quarter, this might have passed off with contempt as a despicable species of clap-trap, if nothing worse; but from one of Dr. Butler's stamp it could not appear otherwise than in the light of a deliberate insult in the eyes of the poor, yet respectable Catholics of the vicinity. Such feelings manifested themselves unmistakeably in the repeated outbursts of execuation with which his lecture was received on Tuesday last, the numbers of that faith who filled apparently three fourths of the whole area of the room having attended for no other purpose than to manifest their indignation at the insult thus offered them in the person of Dr. Butler, presented to them for such a purpose, in such a manner. An almost uninterrupted succession of groans, hisses, and other noises rendered the speaker most infelicitously inaudible throughout, though the words "intercessors," "place of Christ," "justification by faith only," breaking forth occasionally out of the midst of the din sufficiently revealed the stock whence he drew the staple of his unwelcome and dreary discourse. The goal of its weary periods reached at last, a gentleman present ed to rise and in terms, brief but amphatic, invited the attention of the audience to the facts. that the individual who had just sat down was no other than a personage who had been suspended from preaching by a Protestant prelate, and that certain oircumstances connected with his previous career were at that moment undergoing investigation So far from these and other charges being gainsaid or denied, they were met by the person who officiated as chairman by the disreputable "dodge" of charging the geatleman who had spoken with disturbing the meeting, and with a "breach of the peace," a charge, it is needless to add, withdrawn as soon as its disingenuous object of closing his lips for the moment, appeared to have been answered. The hubbub thus created, at length in some degree quiet ed, the culminating point of the proceedings might, under other circumstances, have raised a sense of the ludicrous in the mind of a bystander, calculated as it was to remind him of the concluding lines of Lord Byron's profane poem on the imaginary reception into the realms of bliss of the soul of George the Third: in that—

"When the tumult dwindled to a calm, We left them practising the Hundreth Psalm," or a melody somewhat analogous. It is scarcely to be expected that, after such a scene, even the effrontery of this wretched man will carry him through his purpose, already announced in another less pretending placard, of delivering a fourth lecture in the immediate neighborhood of Onslow Square. Our Catholic friends will, we trust however, forgive us, if we venture to recommend those of them who may be so disposed not to allow themselves to be led by motives, good probably in themselves, to give the slightest countenance to Protestant gatherings of this kind by their presence. Such attendance merely affords a pretext to those who find their profit in them for their continuance, to the great disedification and annoyance of all honest people. As for the reasoning of these misguided persons it is best answered by our prayers that they receive light from Henven to see the truth. To those in danger of being led away by them, no better proof is needed of the false sources in which they originate, than a reflecting inquirer may find in the life and conduct of the emi saries they pay to pervert us .- Weekly Register.

ORANGEMEN IN GLASGOW .- During the past week placards were posted on the walls of the city, calling meeting of the Orangemen of Glasgow, and stating that a Rev. Robert Gault and others would address the meeting. Why any one called a reverend, or who professed to be a Christian, much less a minister of Christ, would be induced to go to an Orange assembly, or to give countenance to a society which from its origin has been steeped in blood, we cannot comprehend. We only notice this subject to direct the attention of the magistrates and the captain of nolice to the fact that such wretches as Orangemen are in Glasgow, and, not contented with meeting in their filthy club-rooms, they have dared to come forward in the face of day. Every citizen of Glasgow who values the peace of the city or our common Christianity, will, we are certain, not only discountenance, but do his utmost to suppress at once and for ever, the bideous monster of iniquity-Orangeism. It has become odious in Ireland, and it now considered a disgrace to belong to an Orange lodge in that country; so a number of the fanatical and ignorant wretches, who still glory in the name, wish to per-petuate disorder and bloodshed by introducing their hellish society into the large towns of England and Scotland. We trust their proceedings will be at once checked. The history of Orangeism in the north of Ireland for the last sixty years is, indeed, a history of atrocity and bloodshed. At one time Orangemen were the pets of the British Government, who employed them to butcher the Catholics during the re-

or Connaught" was the Orange watchword; and Plowden tells us that 7,000 Catholics were forced or burned out of the county of Armagh by this ferocious banditti. Teeling says " toat in the county of Wexford, in the short space of two months, no less than thirty-two Catholic churches were burnt, while the destruction of domestic property kept full pace with sacrilegious conflagration." Mr. Christie in his examination before a Parliamentary Committee on Orange institutions stated, "that in his neighborhood he heard sometimes of twelve or fourteen houses of Catholics wrecked in one night, and sometimes totally destroyed." The Protestant clergy and ma-gistrates joined and defended those demons in human shape who murdered, in the name of God's holy gospel, their unoffending Catholic brethren: their ferocious cruelty increased with their strength, until the people. An Irish Orangeman was always dead to religion, honor, and patriotism : he had no country, and his only creed was Orange ascendancy and hatred to "Popery." At length O'Connell and the Catholic Association began to expose the bloody deeds and barbarous brutality of Orangeism; it was dragged forward in the face of day, and all men stood aghast at the horrid monster. The Government became ashamed of it. Peel denounced the Orangemen as "vagabonds" of the darkest dye, and for some years it has been almost dead in Ireland. Such is the vile thing called "Orangeism," which is attempting to raise its bloody head in our peaceful city; we trust we have said enough to direct attention to it, in order that it may be extinguished for ever in Glasgow .-- Northern Times. HAPPY GAOL BIRDS .- Sir J. Pakington amused the

House of Commons on Monday night by reading some extracts from the private and confidential correspondence of a convict prisoner. The revelations of prison life afforded by this medium were, indeed, curious and startling. According to the Right Hon. Baronet's letterwriter, there can be no jollier place than the domicile where convicted criminals are invited to spend their periods of penal servitude Nor was the experience on this point limited to a single prison. The witness had enjoyed opportunities of testing the pleasures of two or three, and seems really puzzled to decide which was the pleasantest. At Preston, where he lodged first, besides the ministration of an excellent chaplain, the guest found himself happier that he had been for many years. The board and lodging were capital. He had plenty of capital food, warm rooms, good clothes and a comfortable bed to lie on. There was even a pleasant green walk for his daily exercise, and for all this he had very little work to do. In fact, he did only just as much as he liked-enough, we may fancy, to give him an appetite, and keep him in health and spirits. Matters were better still at Portland, whither the writer was afterwards invited. It was, he says, "a heavenly place." He missed the green walks of Preston a little, but continued to enjoy the excellent diet and creature comforts afforded him, and was getting stout. Here, it seems, he was expected to work, and had been put for that purpose into the shoemaking shop. But, as a compensation, he was earning money, gaining, on the average, two and threepence a week, with other benefits. So that he had nothing to complain of. Workers in a shoemaker's shop outside would indeed have thought it lucky to get as much. Two and threepence a week to say nothing of the "possibilities," for mere pocket money, besides first-rate food and lodging, is a nearer approach to wealth than many artisans are able to accomplish. A casual expression let full by the 'correspondent" that in this shoemaking shop he had thirty companions, and they "were not allowed to converse," gives a glimpse of restriction which some persons might think disagreeable. But tastes differ. There are people naturally disposed to taciturnity. At any rate, the witness whose experience Sir J. Parkington communicated to the assembled Commons, either never felt the deprivation, or, like Mark Tapely, thought it was creditable to be jolly under difficulties. Unless these letters can be supposed written in a spirit of mere bravado, the story told of prison discipline is little creditable to the authorities. Let Parliament enact what laws it may, the real efficiency of every penal system must depend upon those who have to carry it into effect. For good or evil, their power is almost supreme. Not long since the public were shocked by hearing of the frightful cruelties perpetrated upon the inmates of a criminal prison, at the command of a remorseless governor. The prosent revelations speak of an opposite state of things, less alarming on the score of humanity, but scarcely less indefensible in tendency or results. We can hardly wonder at the notorious failure of our criminal discipline. The letters read by the member of Droitwich were written by a prisoner to his relations, and only casually passed into hands through whose medium they arrived at publicity. If many such epistles are in circulation, there is little chance that our prisons will ever exercise that deterring influence over crime for the sake of which they are chiefly maintained.

Varity -- A correspondent writes to a Bristol paper to complain of a vanity which is almost profane. Selecting, he says, a Book of Common Prayer in a stationer's shop in Bristol a few days ago, I saw some Prayer Books having a looking-glass inserted in the inner side of the cover; I have no doubt that the fair owner might be able to arrange her hair and admire herself during the service.

A SCHOOLMASTER AT THE SEASIDE. -The following is a copy of a notice, the production of a schoolmaster who resides adjacent to the coast :- " Notice that a sling shooting match will be held for A leg of Mutton, or A Goose or Likewise Both if the Members Agree for it so to be the shot to stand-30-yards from the Mark all that Misses the are last out Mark to discharge the Gun before 4th Sling Begin or last out And when the Winner Receives his Prize he must Give the 2d Best 1s. A Dance Will be Holden the same Night at Joseph-Inkeeper.-Presion Guar-

### UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY REPORT .- It is reported in the New York Tribune that an unusual sickness has recently prevailed among the boarders at one of the principal hotels in Washington. Mr. Buchanan was stopping at the hotel at the time, and was one of the The following particulars are given:-"This hotel has been terribly infested with rats of late, and one of the boarders conceived the idea that they ought to be disposed of effectually before the day of inauguration. Accordingly he procured extra large doses of arsenic, which he disposed of in the most tempting manner about the house. The rats ate of the poison. It is well known that when rats partake of arsenic they put directly for water. There is a large tank of water in the upper part of the hotel referred to, and into this the host of rats plunged, drank, burst and died. From this tank the house is supplied with water for drinking and cooking purposes Mr. J. Glancy Jones has been very sick since that time, and is represented to be now in a critical condition. Mr. Buchanan and others were less af-

The Albany and New York papers state that some of the beef of the cattle that were drowned during the recent flood in that city, has been found in a packing house salted and put up in hogsheads for the purpose of absorbing the blood contained in it previous to tire indifference by the masses. Truly we are in a being packed in barrels, and preliminary to its being lamentable condition as a people, possessing the form smoked. They also say that a rumour is affoat in Albany that fifty hogs that were killed on the railroad, after being scalded and cleaned were taken to a sausage manufactory in that city, and that from fifty bellion of 1798. One of their oaths is to exterminate to seventy hogs that had died, while on the way to all Oatholics. They burned the dwellings of Catholics, plundered and demolished their chapels, until were purchased by parties there for the purpose of thousands were banished from their homes. "To hell frying out their lard!

THE BURDELL MURDER. -- In the examination before the Surrogate of New York touching the administration of the estate of the late Dr. Burdell, his marringe with Mrs. Cunningham has been established by the evidence of the Minister who officiated. He unhesitatingly identifies both parties.

An American lecturer by the name of Dr. E. R. Dixon, has the following hard, but well merited hits at his fellow countrymen, and countrywomen:--There is another and prolific source of crime originating in a perversion of the principles of Christianity by the morbid brain of the fanatic. Some vulgar and vain individuals, without education, and of grossly sensual habits, find their facilities for sensual indulgence greatly increased by uniting with some branch of the Christian church; with they became a terror and a scourge to all ranks of studied adaption of their public conduct to its severer requirements, and an occasional contribution to its support, they find themselves sustained in the most oppressive and demoralising conduct in their households; perhaps all the exercises peculiar and proper to the true Christian are enforced and complied with in their families, and no greater satires on Christianity can be found than the private lives and actions of these people; vulgar and ostentatious, severe in their denunciations of others, they present impersonations of hypocrisy, and are the most powerful teachers of crime to their children. Both of the females-I will not call them by that noble term women-who now stand indicted for murder, were members of a Christian church, and one was efficiently sustained by her pastor in her frightful and murderous abuse of the unfortunate little creature who was committed to her charge as a Chnistian mother? This species of criminal hotbed-I mean the functions church-is from its very secrecy and specious investment, a fertile source of crime. Mormonism, Latterday-Saintism and spiritual rapping, belong to this department of moral insanity; their influence is filling the lunatic asylums is now acknowledged to be alarming. With one of them, ere long, the national Legislature must take issue; the others, I fear, are moral fungi, which education alone can remedy." Isit saying more than can be substantiated by your experience in criminal law, that our national taste for low and unintellectual adornments is the cause of half the dishonest failures, half the divorces, elopements, and crimes of a more secret and revolting character that occur? How shockingly frequent has poisoning and child-murder become in this country; scarce a village of five hundred inhabitants, but its prominent citizens seek to outrival each other, and mortifying-most mortifying is it to the mun of true taste and refinements to find the dignified household supervision of the last, and even the beginning of this century, give place to the miserable affiliations of the present day."

RUFFIANISM AND MUNDER-OR MANSLAUGHTER, AS THE CASE MAY BE-AT WASHINGTON .- A fixtal collision took place in Washington on the 27th ult. During the pressure at the President's Levee that evening, Col. Lee, a clerk in the Pension Office, seized gentleman by the collar, and charged him with picking his pocket. The gentleman charged was Mr. David Hume of Alexandria, a highly respectable merchant. The following morning Mr. Hume, accompanied by Col. James C. Walker, reading clerk in the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office to explain and satisfy Col. Lee, that he was mistaken in supposing him a pickpocket.— Lee, however, was fixed in his opinion that Hume had attempted to steal his pocketbook, whereupon Hume struck him with a stick, and in return was shot dead by Lee. The whole affair transpired in a moment, and before any one had supposed there would be a serious difficulty.

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS .-- HOW ADOPTED CHIL-DREN ARE ABUSED IN THE UNITED STATES .- The following proceedings took place before Judge Ingraham in Chambers, on the 29th ultimo, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Elizabeth Keane to recover the body of her child Julia, detained and imprisoned by Lewis Montgomery, alias Pease, in the "Five Points House of Industry." The return set forth that Julia was an inmate of the Institution by her mother's consent; that her mother was unable to support her; and that she, Julia, was wonderfully improved by the mious teaching she received at the aforesaid Institution, &c. Petitioner's counsel Mr. James M. Sheehan, acting on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, objected to the return as setting forth no legal cause for the detention of the child, and as being no answer to the writ. Defendant's counsel requested an adjournment, which was granted until next morning. At the appointed time the defendant brancht the child into court and surrendered her. The poor mother who had previously been refused permission even to see her child, was nearly frantic with joy at her recovery, and went on her way rejoicing. We find the following paragraph relating to another "Five Points" child, in the Sun of the 11th inst :-

"A little child, nine years of age, was obtained by Mrs. Simon Decker, of Long Neck Staten Island. in June last from Five Points House of Industry, New York, and adopted (adopted!). The little creature died last week, and it is alleged to have been cruely treated by Mrs. Decker, which caused its death, it is said she compelled it to do washing and other work out in the cold without shoes or stockings, and but few clothes; that its feet became frozen, and Mrs. D. cansed her to put her feet in a hot oven where they blistered; and afterwards still compelled it to work, going about on its hands and knees; and also she beat the child. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict that the child came to her death by being beaten in a brutal manner from exposure and from a want of proper nourishment, at the hands of Mrs. Matilda Ann Decker! Mrs. D has been committed by the coroner to Richmond iail."

We find in one of our exchanges that a little girl, named Mary Anne Rigney, of Rigney, aged about 10 years, was taken out of one of these "Institutions" in New York by a man named Lyons, who brought her to Cincinnati, where he abandoned her. She was found by some charitable persons in that city, but was unable to give any account of herself, except that she had two uncles named Thomas and James Rigney, somewhere in New York. If any one knows anything of persons answering to this description, they will do well to communicate the intelligence to the Rev. Mr. Farrell, St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue. We have still another tale of the fate of one of these little beings, who are virtually, sold into bondage under the specious name of being "bound out." By a course of brutal treatment, a fellow named Olisleagop, in Buckingham Co. Iowa, lately caused the death of a "little bound boy," an orphan, and a Dane by birth. After his death, the inhuman monster crowded the body into an old boot box, and was about to bury it in a field near by, when he was arrested for manslaughter .- New York

HUMILIATING .- Two of the "Three Thousand Ministers" who harrangued the people from the stump and through the press last summer in defence of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, have recently been guilty of acts of the most vile and brutal charactor, too disgraceful to be given in the columns of a family newspaper. Last week one of them was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Blair county jail; and, if the other gets justice, he will go to the Penifentiary. Under these circumstances, is it not surprising that the Church has become cold, barren, and formal-that but few communicants are ever found at prayer meeting-and that the most impressive appeals from the pulpit are listened to with enlamentable condition as a people, possessing the form but almost destitute of the Power of Godliness! To the Ministers who took the blasphemous Know-Nothing Oaths, and the Church newspapers which advocated the horrible doctrine, are we mainly indebted for the luke-warmness existing among professing Christians, as well as the gross wickedness that stalks abroad in the land. How can they expect to do good with this curse resting upon them ?- Bedford Gazette.

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinbur.
By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., . Edinburgh Montreal, December 14, 1854. St. Sacrament Street.

# The True Witness.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE annual Spooner Motion on the Maynooth Grant excited this Session but little interest .-The respectable old woman who brought it forward was, if possible, more violent against Popery, more mendacious, and more prosy than ever; Mr. Roebuck gave the poor old lady a moderate chastisement; and after a few remarks from some of the other members, the motion was negatived upon a division.

The Continental news is of little interest. It would seem, however, that Russian influence is all powerful with the Persian Government; and that the war in Asia may yet result in a European embroilment.

Little has been done in our Provincial Parliament during the past week; the "Seat of Government" question has however been brought prominently forward, and the nomad system is to be abandoned, though it is as yet all uncertain where our long wandering Legislature will permanently pitch its tent. The Ministry, by way of shirking the responsibility of a choice, are to move that Her Majesty be requested to select the site of the Scat of Government; a policy which by some is condemned as inviting Imperial interference with our peculiar Canadian interests; but which, at all events, relieves our Office-holders of a heavy load. The Quebec papers, in view of the vote last Session, seem to think that their City has been unjustly dealt with. From despatches laid before the House, it would seem that Her Majesty has been advised to withhold her consent to the Bill authorising the Anglican clergy in Canada to meet in Synod, for the mapagement of their ecclesiastical affairs.

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN UPPER CANADA. FROM all parts of Canada West, and from persons in every condition of life, we are in receipt of loud complaints against the iniquitous restrictions of the existing School Laws; and their, if possible, still more iniquitous administration by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Imperfect as are the provisions of the Separate School Act-18th Vic., c. 131-they are, by the cunning artifices of the Methodist minister, to whom their execution is confided, rendered altogether useless to the great mass of our Catholic brethren in the Upper Province. And it is this ruinous state of things that we are exhorted to leave unaltered, for fear of disturbing the pleasant slumbers of the occupants of the Ministerial benches, and lest we should frustrate their benevolent design of forwarding the material interests of a particular section of the country. The souls of our little ones are to be sacrificed for the sake of, perhaps, a canal, a railroad, or some similar "job," which, if perpetrated, promises to put a few dollars into the pockets of the proprietors of land in the neighborhood. And, oh shame! this sordid policy is advocated by men who call themselves

As a specimen of the manner in which, by his arbitrary interpretation of the existing School Laws, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson manages to frustrate the intentions of its framers, and to defraud the Catholic supporters of Separate Schools of the miserable pittance which the law awards them, the annexed communication from an esteemed correspondent in Upper Canada, affords an excellent illustration :---

"S12-On the 17th November, 1856, conformably to the Separate School Act, 18th Vic., cap. 131, a Catholic Separate School was established at Clifton Town Suspension Bridge, Welland County, Canada West, and has always been kept open since.

"On the 1st of January, 1857, at the time of the apportionment of the Legislative School grant, the

said school had been in existence for six weeks. "The aggregate number of attendances during those six weeks had been 1017; which being divided by 28, the number of school days included in those six weeks, gives an average attendance of 36 9-28; that is, a fraction more than 36.

"Now, the facts being thus, the supporters of the said separate school lay their claim to a share in the Government grant, on the strength of the 13th section of the above cited Act, which reads thus :-

" 'Every Separate School established under this Act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have clapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools in the same city, town, village, or township: Provided always, that no Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such fund, unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted.")

"The average attendance of our school since the time that it was opened, up to the 1st of January, 1857, being 36, instead of 15—the minimum required by the law just quoted—it is evident that we had a right to a certain apportionment of the Legislative School Grant; the amount of which we cannot precisely determine, because we have not all the data required by the law—the Education Office has them.

tions appended port of the Trustees to the Chief Superintendentimpose the number 125—(the number of school days, during the second, half of the year)—as the necessary uniform divisor to find the average attendance of a school kept open for less than six months. This arbitrary and unaccountable substitution of the invariable divisor 125, for the case of any school kept open for less than six months, making the above cited law altogether void in our own case, we objected to such divisor in a first letter to the Chief Superin-

"The answer of the Chief Superintendent being nothing else than a re-assertion of the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the above cited regulations—namely, that the common divisor employed in regard to every school in the township, or town, must be employed in regard to our Separate School, that is, 125'-ye insisted in a second letter, and met only a re-assertion of the original injustice.

The second answer of the Chief Superintendent giving no more satisfactory explanation than did the erst, but stating merely that 'he had sufficiently explained'—we resolved to have recourse to your excellent journal to expose before the public the unfairness, injustice, and impudence of the chief adver-"Freedom of Education" in Upper Canada. "We subjoin our two letters to Dr. Ryerson, toge-

ther with the two answers of the Doctor thereunto. "Should any one think the following investigation long or tedious, let him remember that it is some times difficult to find out the serpent's head through the many foldings under which it lies concealed; but that when our life is at stake, we must watch the venomous reptile until we find its head, and are able to crush it. I psa conteret caput tuum."

The following is the correspondence alluded to in the above communication :---

> FIRST LETTER TO DR. RYERSON. "Clifton Town, Co. Welland, C.W., 9th Jan., 1857.

"DR. RYERSON-REV. SIR-Herewith you will receive a return of the Roman Catholic school in this town. It is made up agreeably to the general instructions at the back of the same. I think in this instance, the paragraphs 3rd and 4th are not applicable; in as much as they clash with the 13th section of the Act 18th Vic., cap. 131, which states "that if any Separate School shall not have been in operation for a whole year at the time of the apportionment it shall not receive the sum to which it would have seen entitled for a whole year, but only an amount proportional to the time during which it has been kept open.'
"Now, you will perceive from the return that the

school has only been in operation about six weeks; and that the number of school days during such pe riod, is only 28. Hence this number will in equity be the divisor in this case, and the result will stand thus: aggregate attendance during six weeks 1017, which divided by 28, will give an average of 36 9-28, and which will entitle us to a portion of the Govern-

"The return ought to have been made some days ago; but this delay has been occasioned in consequence of the town being newly incorporated, and all things connected therewith requiring knowledge, of which we were previously unacquainted.

"Your early reply to the foregoing will oblige.
"Your obedient servant,
"TIMOTHY KAYANAGH."

To this first application for a share in the Legislative School Grant, proportional to the time during which their school had been kept open, the Catholics of Clifton received a reply from the Chief Superintendent, couched in the follow-

"Toronto, 21st Jan., 1857. "The common divisor employed in regard to every school in the township, or town, must be employed in regard to the separate school; that is, 125-the number of teaching days in the second half of the year. Dividing the aggregate number of days that pupils have attended the school, by the number of days that such school has been kept open, will give the average attendance for the time that it has been kept open; but not the average attendance for the half year as compared with the average attendance for the half year at the other schools in the same township—the basis of distributing the half year's

grant to all the schools of such township. "But these results will be ascertained by me, after having received the proper data duly attested. Let the return you have transmitted-and which accompanies this—be attested according to law, and forwarded to me with the requisite certificate that your school has been duly established. I will then readily make the apportionment to your school authorized by

This answer, explaining nothing, the Trustees of the Clifton Catholic school wrote a second time to the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, as follows :--

> "Clifton Town, Co. Welland, C.W., 26th Jan., 1857.

"Dr. Ryerson-Sir-In reply to yours of the 21st instant, allow me to state in reference to the common school divisor of 125, used by you, that whilst it is applicable to schools which have been in operation for six months, it does not meet our case. The separate school at Clifton was opened on the 17th of November, and the equitable number for a divisor would be the number of fixed school days from such date to the 31st of December; and which will be somewhere about 28. Now, assuming this number to be correct, and using the same as a divisor, an average attendance will be gained to form a basis on which the attendance for the six months may be ascertained, and the apportionment made. In our case, I do not see how a correct result can be arrived at by using your divisor. If however I am wrong, you will perhaps have the kindness to explain further, as I feel anxious to understand the principle thoroughly.

"I send herewith the papers required by you, although not in accordance with my notions.

"Your early reply will oblige
"Yours respectfully,
"TIMOTHY KAVANAGH."

To this Dr. Ryerson replied:-

"Education Office, Toronto,

31st Jan., 1857. "Sin—I have the honor to state in reply to your letter of the 26th inst., that I have sufficiently explained how, according to what you propose as the method of ascertaining the amount payable to your separate school, a school kept open one week with an average attendance of 20 pupils would receive precisely the same sum as another school kept open six months, with an average attendance of 20 also,

which of course is contrary to law and justice.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, "Your obedient servant,
"E. Ryerson."

The result of all this interchange of documents is simply this-that the Catholics of Clifton, having established a separate school conformably of the Ottawa Tribune be followed, nothing to the provisions of the law, all whose requirements they have strictly fulfilled, now find themselves deprived of all share in the Legislative School Grant, because their school has not been kept open for six months; a condition which was not contemplated by the framers of the law, buthas been arbitrarily imposed by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson himself.

"But the paragraphs—3rd and 4th, of the regula- It is evident that no such condition was con-ons appended to the back of the Half-Yearly Re- Hamplated by the frames of the law for the conemplated by the framers of the law; for the concluding sentence of the thirteenth section of 18th Vict., c. 131., makes express provision for the case of a school kept open for any period less than a year; but during which it had been attended by an average attendance of 15 pu-

"If any separate school shall not have been in operation for a whole year at the time of the apportionment, it shall not receive the sum to which it would have been entitled for a whole year, but only an amount proportional to the time during which it has been kept open."-18th Vict., c. 131., Sect. XIII.

Thus the law clearly contemplates the case of a school kept open for any period less than a year; and exacts only an average attendance of 15 pupils, as the condition of sharing in the Legislative School grant. To ascertain the amount to which any separate school, kept open for any portion of a year-but whose average attendance of pupils has reached the required number-is entitled, we must divide the aggregate number of attendances by the number of days during which it has been kept open; and this will give the average attendance of pupils during that period. Then, knowing the sum to which that average attendance would have entitled the school, had it been kept open during the whole scholar half year immediately preceding, it is easy to calculate the sum to which it is entitled if it has been kept open for only a half, a third, or any fraction, of that period. Thus a school kept open for three months, or six weeks, with an average attendance of 36 pupils, would be entitled to receive, one-half, or one-fourth-respectively-of the sum to which it would have been entitled, if, with the same average attendance, it had been kept open during the whole scholar half year immediately preceding the apportionment of the Legislative School grant.

But the one object of the Rev. Mr. Rycrson

is, not to make an equitable distribution of the funds over which he has control; but to defraud Romish schools of the miserable pittance which is their legal due. For this purpose, he arbitrarily imposes one uniform divisor, representing the whole number of school days in the scholar halfyear as the divisor by which the aggregate number of attendances, must be divided, in order to ascertain the average attendance of pupils; which must be 15 at least to entitle the school to any share whatever in the Legislative School Grant. By this iniquitous process, a Catholic school which had been kept open for 124 days during the scholar half-year of 125 days-and with a regular attendance every day of the required number of 15 pupils-would be excluded from all share in the aforesaid grant; because 124 multiplied by 15, gives only 1860, as the aggregate attendance of pupils; and that aggregate, divided by Mr. Ryerson's common divisor 125, does not reach the required number of 15; without which average attendance, the Romish separate school is excluded from all share in the Legislative School Grant. Practically, therefore, Dr. Ryerson's arbitrary enforcement of one common divisor representing the whole number of school days in the scholar half-year, imposes a new obligation upon Catholic supporters of separate schools, and one not contemplated by the framers of the present School Law; and whilst that law only exacts an average attendance of 15 pupils for any period less than a year during which a Catholic separate school has been in operation, Dr. Ryerson steps in, and exacts in addition, that the school shall have been in operation for six months. In the case immediately alluded to above, the sum in dispute is trifling no doubt, but the principle at stake is most important; and in fact involves the question-"Shall a bigoted Methodist Minister be allowed to set the law of the land aside by his arbitrary glosses thereupon?" However, if the "do nothing" policy of the Ottava Tribune be followed, to this also, as to many other acts of insult and injustice, must we make up our minds quietly to submit.

"May we"-asks the Ottawa Tribuncinsinuate that we have a right to express our honest opinions freely as to the course we deem best to be pursued to obtain the needed amendment to the School Law?" We reply to our cotemporary-" Of course you may."

Not only has he the right to express his opinions freely, as to the policy he deems best to be pursued to obtain the "needed amendment" to the School Law; but, as a professed Catholic journalist, and as admitting that an amendment is "needed" it is his duty to do so. Now, the burden of our complaint against him is this-not only that he has indicated no line of action whatever, as best to be pursued, in order to obtain that " needed amendment;" but that he advises his readers to adopt no course at all—to sit still in fact, and do nothing. But as nothing can ever come from doing nothing-so, if the advice will be the result; and the " needed amendment" will not be obtained.

But time presses; the dangers to which our Separate School system is exposed, are imminent; every session our chances of ultimate success diminish; and the longer we postpone the

Catholics. Theed, so precarious is our position, itself-viz., opposition to every Ministry that that our worst enemies could not desire us to adopt a policy better calculated to secure their on the School Question. It is the policy which ends—the entire overthrow of the Separate till within few a weeks, was strongly and ably ad-School system—than that which the Ottawa Tribune recommends; and which policy it is no has changed, if he has abandoned his old princidoubt the intention of our Ministers to pursue, if ples, so cannot the TRUE WITNESS. permitted to do so by the apathy, folly or venalility of the Catholic laity, and Catholic press.

Will the Ottawa Tribune endeavor to realise our actual position? Last year, as we learn from the Governor's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament, there was paid over to the different Municipalities a sum accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, exceeding Three Hundred Thousand Pounds; every penny of which is applicable, if the said Municipalities please, to " Common or Mixed School" purposes; but not one farthing of which can be applied, as the law now stands, to Catholic Separate School purposes. Next year, another sum of equal, if not greater, amount, and with the same iniquitous, and-to Catholics-ruinous limitations, will be handed over to the same bodies; and thus, every year, whilst the unjust law remains unaltered, will a large portion of the public funds, be made applicable to the support of the system of "common or mixed schools"-which the Catholic Church of Canada, speaking by the mouths of her Chief Pastors in Council assembled, has formally condemned; whilst, at the same time, not one penny thereof can be applied to that system of education of which alone the Church approves; and which therefore, neglecting every other consideration it is our most sacred duty as Catholics to support, no matter at what cost, or at what

sacrifice of our material prospects. By the law therefore, as it stands at present without any effort on the part of our enemies the fate of our Catholic Separate Schools is sealed, and their ultimate destruction secured. To save them, if possible, from that impending fate, Catholics must at once, and everywhere, vigorously bestir themselves; and thus even now at the eleventh hour, may we, if united, honest, and disinterested, and with no object at heart save the greater glory of God, and the salvation of souls, rescue ourselves and our descendants from the accursed thraldom of "State-Schoolism" which menaces us; and which will inevitably be our lot, and their lot, if we lose one moment in extorting from a dishonest Ministry, ral Election we may know how to deal with and a reluctant Legislature, that justice which as citizens we have the right, and which as Ca-

tholics it is our duty, to insist upon. But delay is fatal. Already, by the dishonesty of our Catholic legislators, who last session adopted the "do-nothing" policy, advocated by the Ottawa Tribune, an irreparable injury has been inflicted upon us; already-as the Rev. M. Bruyere in his unanswerable correspondence with the Rev. M. Ryerson has clearly shown ---by the appropriation of the vast funds annually accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, to "common or mixed Schools" purposes, exclusively, has an injustice, the consequences of which can scarce be exaggerated, been perpetrated upon the Catholics of Upper Canada. If in the interval the law be not amended, a similar versally admired address delivered by the Right injustice will be perpetrated upon us next year. Thousands, and hundreds of thousands of pounds. the common property of the community will be made applicable to "common or mixed school" coming from one holding such a position amongst purposes exclusively; and as everything which tends to strengthen the "common or mixed and in the name, certainly, of the most imporschool" system tends, in exactly the same degree, to weaken the Senarate or Denominational system, it is evident even to the most stolid intellect, that-unless we can obtain an immediate alteration of the laws now regulating the application of the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserves-unless, ere any further sums accruing from that source are appropriated to the exclusive use of the "common or mixed schools," we can obtain from the Legislature a formal recognition of the right of our separate schools to share equally with the other schools in all monies accruing from the Clergy Reserves, and by the Municipalities appropriated, directly or indirectly, to educational purposes-all hopes of obtaining redress of our grievances are at an end; and that we must make up our minds to submit to the fate which our folly and treachery will have entailed upon us.

We may be told, that it is vain to expect that those alterations in the Statute Book which justice requires will be accorded to us: and that therefore it is in vain to agitate the question. We answer that—no matter what the result, we cannot be in a worse situation than we are in at present-that, if we allow things to remain as they are, our separate school system must, under parate Schools? Then by all means should Cathe operation of the iniquitous clauses of the tholics vote in favor of such schools; and ho-Clergy Reserves Bill, speedily fall to the ground; nestly endeavor to secure for their fellow citizens and that, therefore, by agitating the question we of a different persuasion, the blessings which they have nothing to lose, and everything to gain. Thus even from the very hopelessnes of our situation should we take courage-" Una salus thodists, Baptists, and with every other denomivictis, nullam sperare salutem."

Finally, the policy that we advocate is that which the Bishops of Upper Canada, and His Lordship of Toronto particularly, recommended is as gross an outrage upon "Religious Liberty" to the Catholics of the Province during the settlement of the question, the more difficult will Session of 1856. It is the policy to which the Ca- of conscience"—to compel any man to pay for it become to obtain a settlement satisfactory to tholic Institute of Toronto has formally pledged the support of a School, or educational system to

will not immediately concede all our demands vocated by the Ottawa Tribune himself. If he

"When," however, says the Tribune, "the majority of the clergy and laity of Western Canada show a disposition to adopt a course contrary to our advice, we will be found with them." But, we ask him-what reason has he to believe that the ecclesiastical authorities of Western Canada approve, in 1857, of that system of tactics, of which we know positively that they disapproved in 1856? This at least we may saythat, last year, in urging upon the Legislature the immediate consideration of the School Question with a view to its final settlement, the TRUE WITNESS was acting in concert with the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Upper Canada; and that we have no reason to suspect even, that their opinions have in aught altered since the formal condemnation pronounced last year by the Bishon of Toronto upon the conduct of those Catholic members of the Ministry who, to suit their own ends, treacherously stifled the cry of the Bishops, Clergy, and Catholic laity of Upper Canada for "Freedom of Education." Besides, if the Bishops, if the Clergy of Upper Canada were of opinion, with the Ottawa Tribune, that our best policy is to sit patiently with arms folded; whilst the inevitable course of events brings about the ruin of our separate school system-why would His Lordship the Bishop of London-why would the Rev. M. Bruyere-persist in stirring the public mind through the columns of the press, with their eloquent denunciations of the present School Laws. From these data therefore, we conclude, that the opinion of the ecclesiastical authorities on the School Question, is now, in 1857, exactly what it was in 1856; that the course of action which they strongly recommended then, they approve now; and that, consequently, the "do nothing" policy advocated by the Ottawa Tribune, and the waiters upon Providence, is not a policy which a Catholic laity, desirous of carrying out the views of their ecclesiastical superiors, would be justified in following. Why, if it were only for the sake of knowing who are, and who are not, our friends, in order that at the next Genethem, we should force the mem bers of the present Legislature to declare themselves openly from their seats in Parliament, during the present Session, as to their opinions on the School Question: and we should treat every man, who votes against, or who does not vote for, all our demands, as an enemy; for whom no Catholic should ever again cast a vote. Now, it is this profession of faith that our Ministers, that our Representatives, are most anxious to avoid being called upon to make: but this profession of faith we would, if we were prudent and honest, extort from them before the close of the present Session.

WE subjoin a portion of the eloquent and uni-Rev. Dr. Fulford, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, unon the occasion of the opening of the Normal School, for this section of the Province; for as our separated brethren, and speaking as bishop, tant section of the Protestant community, it is well worthy of a serious perusal.

It will be seen that His Lordship unequivocally condemns the modern system of a merely " secular" education, as, in a moral point of view utterly worthless. By implication therefore-for from a "common or mixed" school system amongst a people of not only different but contradictory religious, the religious element must be eliminated-His Lordship, speaking in the name of the large and influential body whom he represents, condemns the aforesaid "common or mixed" school system. Therefore it follows that he, and they whom he so worthily represents, approve of the Separate or Denominational system, for which the Catholics of this Province have so incessantly labored. May we not then hope, that our fellow citizens of the Anglican communion will unite with us to accomplish the end which, professedly both have at heart, viz.,-the overthrow of "State-Schoolism," and the establishment on a firm basis of the Separate or Denominational system.

For what we claim as a right for ourselves, we recognise the right of all other denominations to ask for themselves. Do Anglicans want Sedemand for themselves. Such also should be their conduct with regard to Presbyterians, Mcnation of which our community is composed. They have all equally with us, a right to Separate Schools; and for the simple reason—that it -and as violent an interference with the "rights

which he is conscientiously opposed, as it would be to compel him to pay for the support of a Church, or religious system, to which he had the same objection. Neither religion nor education belong to the domain of the State; whose legitimate functions belong solely to the material

Upon the subject of proselytism amongst Papists, his Lordship is equally happy; and manifests a full appreciation of the results of the Missionary efforts being made to induce the Catholics of Canada to abandon their ancestral faith. We should like to know how his Lordship's remarks were received by some of the reverend clergymen of the Church of England; who at a meeting of the "Colonial Church and School Society," held in this city on the 21st of January last, boasted of their "Twenty" converts from Romanism at the Sabrevois mission during the last year. It seems to us, that it was the intention of the Anglican Bishop to pronounce a hearty condemnation on the proselytising practices of a portion of his subordinate clergy; and we hope that it may have the effect of inducing them-if not out of regard to us, if not from regard to the interests of religion and morality, at all events from respect to their legitimate ecclesiastical superior-to abstain from the like practice for the future.

For of this they may be sure; that, it is much easier for an ignorant, or half-educated manwith a few texts of Scripture, ingeniously divorced from their context, on his lips, a profound hatred of Popery in his heart, and a few dollars, furnished by the Society, in his pocket-" to shake his neighbor's faith, than to make him a convert to his own creed." More especially is this the case with Romish missions, for the same argumentative process which can induce a Catholic to reject the authority of the Church, must, if consistently carried out, lead him to reject all external authority in religion whatsoever-whether it be the authority of a book, or of a corporate body called the Church. Of this the members of the "Colonial Church and School Society" have already had ample experience in their Sabrevois mission; for they tell us that, whilst " multitudes of French Canadians are leaving Romanism," under the influence of reverend Anglican Missionaries, their actual communicants hardly exceed twenty. The inference is obvious, that the balance of the "multitudes leaving Romanism" are infidels. We will however now let His Lordship speak for himself:-

"I need not occupy your time now for the purpose of endeavoring to prove that there can scarcely be any more important question for the consideration of statesmen and philanthropists than that of the general education of the people; nor need I enter into any details to convince those here present, that notwithstanding all that has been already accomplished, there was much work to be done in this department in the Province of Lower Canada, while without the active interference and influence of the government there was no prospect of any general or effectual progress being made. And one of the greatest wants to be provided for was the deficiency of teachers. I mean as regards their regular training and fitness for the work to be intrusted to them. In a country like this where there is no recognition of cular faith, as representing the Church, which is to receive the especial countenance of the State, it is certainly no easy task to carry into operation any general system that shall approve itself to the seve-ral religious communities. We have seen too, in England, how year after year attempts have been made in the Imperial Parliament to introduce some general measure of education; and while those who dissent from the established Church, have been able to prevent any plan which should be carried out on the principles of that Church; at the same time not only the Church of England, but the Presbyterians, especially of the Church of Scotland, and the Weslevans, have strenuously resisted any system which should recognise education as something independent of religion. And I believe that there is a very large proportion of all religious bodies here in Lower Canada, who will echo that sentiment. I feel quite sure, Sir, that you will for one. For myself I have not one particle of faith in the notion that Society can be regenerated or vice eradicated by any amount of mere secular instruction,—by any amount of knowledge of the Sciences or languages. There may be often an imposing array of statistics, showing the number of convicted criminals, who can neither read nor write; but we must remember that, besides read for want of education, the majority of them have in all likelihood been led into crime by the difficulties of their social position, by the sufferings of poverty, or unavoidable close contact with evil companions. But, Sir, there are many revelations of cases of fearful depravity and deep villany constantly being made in these days amongst persons of a very different class. It was no want of education, in the popular sense, which led to the gigantic frauds of Sadlier, Redpath or Huntington, or to such murders as those of Gook or Burdell. And these are only more prominent types of a class, on either side of the Atlantic, which is to be feared is terribly on the increases. the increase—the educated and accomplished villian; of such persons certainly David speaks, when he says: "My heart showeth me the wickedness of the un-godly, that there is no fear of God before his eyes." Notwithstanding all the wonderful blessings, which are so often promised, as the fruits of increased education, I must remain sceptical, as to any real and abiding good, if there is any deliberate attempt at acknowledging its sufficiency apart from the fear of God and the knowledge of the Gospel. It is clear, however, that in an establishment like this, supported by the public funds, and admitting persons of various communions, there must be some modifica-tion of faith provided—some compromise allowed. And there are more who may be in consequence inclined to refuse their co-operation because they cannot have the entire management in their own hands, and everything at their own will. We cannot, however, stand still; we must be doing something for the education of the people; and I conceive that it is our wisdom to do it patriotically as best we can with the means offered to us. And while I protest against the ignoring religion, as the basis of all sound educa-tion, while at all times and on all occasions I shall reiterate that protest, and accept the present organization, not as in itself the best, but the best attainable one; and while by the arrangements provided, we seek to bring all the students in the school into some direct connection with their clergymen and under

by acting together in good faith that we can hope to see it prosper thand there will be need of much mutual forbearance and discretion in those who have the conduction of it, and also of that great grace of Christian charity, which thinketh no evil, and which is never ready to impute wrong motives and designs to others. And there will be especial need, when we are thus united together, that there shall be no attempts, through any opportunities offered by means of this institution, at making proselytes of any of the students to a different communion from the one to which he originally belonged. I would wish to take this opportunity of recording my own judgment of the very great injury that is so constantly done by the injudicious and rash attempts which are often made to unsettle the faith of others. It may be a most laudable wish to make converts of all around us to our own faith, which we, each of us, I presume, think the true one; but it is far easier to shake our neighbor's faith, in what he has been brought up from a child, than to make a convert of him to our own creed. It requires not only much zeal, but also much selfdenial, and discretion, and humility to attempt such a work with good hope of success, lest in seeking to give our brother a purer faith, we leave him with none

"No one, however poor, need go to the poorhouse in the United States, if he is only able to work," boasts, and no doubt, with good reason, the N. Y. Freeman's Journal. We are happy to have in or power to inform our respected friend, that, here, no one who is able and willing to work need go to the poor-house, to jail, or seek relief in any of our charitable asylums. We here in Canada, have more work to do than all who come, can do. But this does not apply to the "infirm," and those who from old age, and infancy, are unable to work. It is from this class of immigrants-of whom we have unfortunately too many annually landed on our wharves-and who because they are unable to work, are not able to earn their bread, that our prison population is recruited. Will the N. Y. Freeman make a note of this; and in justice to the TRUE WITNESS, whom he has unintentionally, we are sure, misrepresented, add to his comments of last week, that—" of the number of Irish committed to Canadian jails because in Canada they cannot earn their bread"-there are none who would be able to earn their bread either in the United States, or elsewhere; for the simple reasonthat, from sickness, infirmity, old age, or their tender years, they are all physically unable to work at all; and that our convents, hospitals, and other charitable asylums, are already filled to overflowing. The able-bodied man or woman who is willing to work, can find as ready employment, and at as high wages, in Canada, as in the United of social persecution, to which Catholics in general, but Irish Catholics in particular are subjected by the Protestants of the last named country. As to the infirm, and these physically unable to work at all, their material condition would be no better in New York, than in Montreal.

MALICIOUS SLANDER .- On the 23rd ult., a statement appeared in the Montreal Gazette to the effect that a robbery had been perpetrated upon Mr. Moore, the proprietor of the "Rail-Road Hotel" St. Bonaventure Street, by two individuals, who had persuaded Mr. Moore to and watered with the gold of the Treasury, we will bear much fruit; we will yet attend to your claims, and will drink with them; and who having drugged his liquor, availed themselves of his insensibility to your own children according to your own conscientious rob the house.

This statement which is without the slightest foundation in fact, has evidently been originated by some cowardly slanderer, with the object of bringing Mr. Moore, and his excellent hotel, on which he has expended a large sum, into disre-pute. The Gazette, in which the slander appeared, having made but a very shuffling retractation, and refusing to give up the name of its informant, it is we hear, the intention of Mr. Moore to institute legal proceedings against the proprietor of the journal in question; and we trust that he will thereby give the Gazette a warning to be more cautious for the future in its attacks upon private and highly respectable indi-

PETERBORO' CATHOLIC BAZAAR .- This Bazaar, which was opened by His Lordship Bishop Phelan-who we trust will excuse us for bringing his name before the public—during his late visit to Peterboro, was got up by the Catholic ladies of that place; and realised the very handsome sum of £410. His Lordship paid the benevolent ladies a well deserved compliment on the many beautiful specimens of native art and in dustry with which the tables were covered. At the close of the proceeding three hearty cheers were given for our fair citizens; after which, in compliance with a proposal made by Mr. Kilpatrick, another round of cheers was given for the illustrious Prelate who had honored the meeting by his presence. Our Protestant citizens contributed largely and liberally to the success of the Bazaar upon this occasion; which was characterised by the absence of that petty icalousy, which it would be well if we could get rid of altogether .- Communicated.

We would call the attention of the Ottawa Tribune to the following letter which has been sent to us for publication by one whose position entitles his opinion to the highest respect; and we would also call upon our cotemporary to redeem the pledge given in his last issue, to the effect that—" when the majority of the Clergy and laity show a disposition to adopt a course contrary to his advice, he will be found with them":--

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Enismore, C.W., March 9th, 1857. Sir.—Though it is not customary on the part of the faithful children of the Catholic Church to triumph in, or parade before the public gaze in the columns of a newspaper, the many blessings which accrue from the visits of their Pastors, still, were I to refrain from forwarding to the True Witness a short, but faithful sketch of the good effects of the late tour of our renerable, well beloved, and universally specific religious training, I and those who act with tour of our venerable, well beloved, and universally every part of Her Majesty's dominions can consign the enemies of order, liberty of conscience, and true task may depend upon us, in all good faith, to work out for the benefit of this Lower Province the objects of this Lower Province the objects of this institution. Henceforth sir it will be only of this institution. Henceforth, sir, it will be only low-Catholics in more favored localities ought to has been heard from one end of Nova Scotia to the

to informed of the steady progress of our holy religion in these back-woods; and secondly, because it is meet that our enemies should know our good would retain in office the social fire-brand, "Joe Bishop's ideas upon the much agitated School Question.

Starting then on his four from Kingston, we first catch a glimpse of the revered Minister of Christ at Tyendinaga—the field of the labors of, and the vineyard formerly cultivated by, the most lamented Rev Charles Burke-consoling the little ones of Christ Jesus; confirming the rising generation, and inspiring them with confidence in the energetic pastor whom he has placed over them, to continue the good work of his predecessor. Next we follow him through Percy, Seymour, and Asphodel, accompanied by the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hasty; and every where surrounded by hundreds of the good old Irish stock, craving on bended knees, and in every variety of the brogue, His Lordship's blessing; presenting him with their well beloved little ones, to receive at his hands the sevenfold gift of the Holy Spirit; and imbibing with the docility of children his instructions relative to the building of Churches in two of the above named Townships.

Pursuing him, as he goes forth on his mission of

peace, we next discover him in the Township from vhence I write; engaged like an angel of mercy in healing by his pastoral influence, and paternal admonitions, the venomous wounds of political strife, inflicted upon the faithful, but unsuspecting Catholies of Enismore, by one or two "Government hacks" -political mountebanks, whose God is notoriety. whose paradise is a well filled pocket; and who alas are ever ready to offer up their own children and those of their neighbors, as a peace offering to their beloved deity. These persons would willingly give their aid to ensuare us all in the meshes of the infidelising "common school system," were it only to purchase for themselves, at the price of our little ones' souls, a smile, or even a familiar and of recognition from a Government official.

And again do we gaze upon the same cheerful, but venerable countenance of our Bishop-oershadowed with its silvery locks-at Lindsay, the chief town of this remote corner of the Diocess. Had you followed him in his tour, you would have thought, Sir, that our Bishop had reserved all his energies for this favored locality. Such would have been your opinion, had you beheld him constantly engaged at the confessional, soothing the sorrows of his own dear countrymen, who are often unable to speak a word of English; and at the same time, administering the consolations of religion, and giving fresh vigor to

our Canadian brethren.

And now that he had conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation upon a multitude of both young and old; explaining to them its effects; impressing them with the obligations which they had contracted of leading holy lives, of extending the hand of fellowship to all, and of exercising their charity without distinction of creed or country; and of enforcing upon them the duty of completing their large church already commenced, and to lay the corner stone of which would give joy to his heart-he proceeded in his usual eloquent and lucid style, by which he is wont to force conviction upon the most hardened, to unmask the Government pets, the hireling scriblers, the piebald Kawtholics, the mercenary slaves of 'Jack-in-Office" -creatures ever ready to do the dirty work of their masters. Then did he plainly tell the good Catholics of Ops, that they reared not up their States; without being exposed to the same amount | children with the honest sweat of their brows, in order that their tender offspring might be handed over to the mercies of a Government official, who had no more right to dictate the intellectual nourishment of their children, than the food of their bodies; that their children were their children, and not the State's; and that to God, and to God only, and not to any Ministry, were they accountable for the souls of their little ones. Then did he show them that their strength was in their union-that a hard contest was before them-and that they should no longer suffer themselves to be deluded, and hoodwinkled by such phrases as these—"Bear with us for this session. We have the loader and fishes; deprive us of them, and George Brown, your open enemy, will pounce upon them. Suffer us therefore, though hitherto barren, to hold our places for a season; and thus sustained in our positions, obtain for you the recognition of your right to caucate convictions."

Thus you will see, Sir, that our good Bishop is e watch-tower ever like a attentive to the interests of his flock. Would you not almost fancy that he beheld, whilst yet afar off, the late barefaced effrontery of the Ottawa Tribune; whom the TRUE WITNESS, in its usual happy manner, takes to task for his badly concealed treachery?— Would that I could lay before your readers a tithe of the Bishop's reasonings upon this matter! But why do I give a paraphrase of his words?-do not the separate schools of Kingston, Prescott, Belleville, Peterborough, Lindsay, &c.,—in spite of the trammels of the obnoxious clauses of the Separate School Act, and the thrice abhorred interpetration thereof by the chief official-proclaim to the Province at large, and in the clearest language, the will both of our Pre-

late and of our people?

But alas! we have traitors in the camp. We had many of these last session, we may therefore expect them in the present. The Tribune, who no doubt has had a beatific vision revealed unto him from Ministerial high places, has however sounded the tocsin and has thus put us on our guard against these gen-try. Thus we too have, on this side of the Atlantic. our Sadleirs and corruptionists; who, with the public funds, tamper with a professedly Catholic press; and who bait their hooks with gold, in the hopes of

making an easy prey of a deluded public.

The Catholics of this diocese, Sir, be assured, are not in ignorance of the real state of the School Question-thanks to the unremitting efforts of our chief Pastor—thanks also to the able advocacy of the Teue WITNESS. They will watch closely the conduct of their representatives during the present session; and should they find them wanting, they will, at the next election, send them back to that obscurity from which many of them should never have emerged. Your's sincerely

INNISPAIL.

An esteemed correspondent from Nova Scotia, thus writes to us concerning the victory lately achieved by the united Catholics of that Province over a traitorous Ministry; who like, M. Cauchon and his Canadian colleagues, had been raised to power by Catholic influence, but who had used that power to insult the Church, and to the injury of their former supporters. Would to God, we say again, that the Catholics of Canada were as united and disinterested as their Nova-Scotian brethren. In point of numbers, and consequently in political importance, they are far superior to the latter; and if we, in Canada, have been deceived and betrayed, it is simply because we have not been true to ourselves. We lack not either numbers, or strength, but only common honesty and

"It is with great pleasure" writes our friend from Halifax—" that I have it in my power to inform you, that by the united efforts of the Scotch, Acadian and Irish Catholics of Nova Scotia, the pseudo-liberal government of the Province has been ejected from power and the reins of State, with the accompanying emolu-ments, placed in the hands of the true liberal party, the Conservatives. Thus we have prostrated Howe! and his fate is that to which united Catholics in

Howe," The Catholic voice was hearkened to-the members have done their duty-the Liberals are prostrate-Howe is minus £800 per annum-justice is vindicated, and the Catholics have—triumphed!!!,

Would that Catholics would east overboard private ends, private interests, and nationalties, and be Catholies indeed. Then in their union would be their strength, their enemies would be weak before them, and religion would triumph. Catholics should be-ware of men of the Howe, "(or Cauchon)" stamp.— They use Catholics but to ruin and insult them. Catholics should study the character of their representatives; be sure they adhere to their principles, and beware of fine words which are but empty sounds.

At an adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening last, 9th instant, it was moved by Mr. Edward Skiddy, seconded by Mr. John Gollins, and unanimously-

Resolved,-That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Edward Murphy, for the highly instructive and very able Lecture on the Microscope and its Revelations, delivered by him before this Society, on Monday evening 6th February last.

The progress of Catholicism is fully demonstrated by the numerous churches erecting in every section of the Province, and it may be safely affirmed that the Ottawa is not behind other parts in this respect. it was my pleasure to be present at the consecration of the Allumettes church, on Sunday the 1st February last. His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown was the consecrating Prelate, and the Rev. Messrs. Jas. C. Lynch, P. P. of Allumettes, Michael J. Lynch P. P. of Allumettes, Michael J. Lynch, of Aylmer Gillie, of Pembroke, Bouvier of Portage-du-Fort, and Willet, of Calumet, assisted at the ceromony.—After the consecration his Lordship addressed the congregation at some length, and in eloquent and impressive terms; he was followed by the Rev. Jas. C. Lynch, the paster of the congregation, who took his text from the 7th chapter of the 2nd Book of Paralipomenon, 15th and 16th verses.

The audience was the largest ever assembled in that section of the country. Numbers from Pembroke. Chichester, Sheen and Portage-du-Fort were present. The church is 80 feet in length by 50 feet wide, and its beautiful gilt spire is seen at a great distance. The building cost £2,000.

When it is taken into consideration that this section of the Ottawa was entirely devastated by fire only three years ago; that the loss sustained by the inhabitants on that occasion was immense; and that two churches (one of which was on the site of the present) were consumed, the amount of praise due to the inhabitants and to their faithful and indefatigable pastor will be contemplated .- Ottawa Tri-

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Longueuil, Walter Prendergast, £1 5s; Beauliarnois, J. McCully, 12s 6d; Caroquet, Rev. J. Paquet, £1 5s; St. Roch de Quebec, Rev. F. X. Plamondon, 5s : St. Mary's College, Halifax, N. S., Rev. J. Woods £1; Napanec, J. King, £1 15s; West Frampton, J. O'Gonnor, 12s 6d; Huntley, D. Hogan, 15s; N. Lancaster, D. McRae, 12s 6d; Hamilton, C. McCarthy, 10s; Lochiel D. McMillan, 10s; Fort William J. Downie & R. Crawford, £1 15s; Hastings, J. Collins, 15s; St. Edonard, Rev. Mr. Dagenais, 15s; Toronto, Rev. Mr. Soulerin, 10s; Boucherville, Rev. Mr. Pepin, £1 5s : St. Roch L'Achigan, Rev. Mr. Hicks, 6s 3d. Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills-Self, 9s 3d; P.

Rodgers, 6s 3d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—T. Gibbons, Onslow, 12s 6d; Joachim, L. Mackey, 12s 6d.
Per J. Mengher, Kingston—R. H. Stewart, 6s 3d; C. Graham, 6s 3d; T. McGovern, 12s 6d; P. Campbell, 10s; J. Green, 10s; T. O'Shea, £1 5s; D. O'-Gorman 18s 9d; C. Farrell, 6s.
Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—J. McCluskey, 5s; J.

McSweency, 5s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—H. McHagh, 15s; Mrs.

J. Murphy, 15s; M. Hawkins, 15s; Mr. Renaud, £1

10s; F. Gaurreau, £1 17s 6d; M. Plunkett, 15s; P.

Lawler, £1 2s 6d; S. Jennings, 7s 6d; D. Carey, £1 Per C. A. Rochon, Chambly-T. Dunne, 18s 9d

Rev. Mr. Mignault, 15s; Lacolle, Rev. Mr. Rochette, 6s 3d; College St. Hyacinthe, 18s 9d; Mr. Buckley, 6s 3d; St. Cesaire, P. Gigault, 6s 3d; Ste. Marie de

os sa; St. Cesaire, F. Algaunt, 68 Su; Sic. Marie de Monnoir, Rev. Mr. Crevier, £1 118 3d. Per H. McKenny, Cobourg—S. Irwin, 10s. Per J. Walsh, Oshuwa—J. Leary, Reach, 12s 6d; Brooklyn, C. W., L. Fahany, 10s; Rev. J. B. Prouls,

28 6d.
 Per T. Donegan, Tingwich—Self, 28 6d; H. Gorman, 12s 6d; S. Cody, 12s 6d; Danville, W. Coakley, 12s 6d; D. Coakley, 12s 6d; P. Coakley, 12s 6d.
 Per Rev. G. A. Hays, St Andrews—A. M'Donell, 12s 6d; D. M'Millan, 12s 6d.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF LAPRAIRIE .- At a public meeting held in the room of the Literary Society, in the Village of Laprairie, on the 4th of March, the following officers were declared duly elected for the en-

2nd do......Medard Demers, Secretary......Jos. Boutin, Ass. do..... Alfred Payant.

Managing Committee. — Magloire Lanctot, Esq., Hypolite Lanctot, Esq., J. B. Pagnule, Elzear Bou-rassa, Louis Bisaillon, Jacques Bisaillon.

By order, Alfred R. Barbeau, Cor. Sec. L. S. L.

— Communicated.

MILITARY .- It is, we believe, the intention of Lieut. General Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., the Commander of the Forces to have a grand field day of all the troops in this garrison on Monday next, and the General has been pleased to request that the Active Volunteer Force of this city should take part. The plan of proceeding is, so far as we can learn, the following :- A star fort of snow has been built upon St. Helen's Island; this fort will be occupied by a party of the 39th Regiment, and mounted by several guns. Another portion of the Regiment, with the Volunteer Rifles and Artillery, will cross over from the city and attack the fort, and, after considerable fighting, we believe, will capture the place. Of course in doing so, a number of military manœuvres will be gone through. The whole of the attacking force will be inspected on Dalhousie Square at o'clock on that day, and previous to the attack will parade through the streets. We have no doubt but that the scene will be an interesting one, and that thousands of our citizens will be witnesses of the warlike display.—Pilot.

### Birth.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Richard Mulligan, of a son. In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Patrick White, of a daughter.

Diéd.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary O'Brien, wife of Mr. Patrick White.

At Rawdon, on the 4th instant, Theresa, fourth daughter of Alex. Daly, Esq., Crown Land Agent aged 7 years and 5 months.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE ST. ANN AND ST. ANTOINE WARDS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

WE are instructed to inform you, that the Committee named to obtain Subscriptions in the St. Ann and St. Antoine Wards of this City, towards the Cathedral Fund will VISIT the Cathedral Citizens of the above Fund, will VISIT the Catholic Citizens of the abovenamed Wards, accompanied by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, during the next and following weeks; commencing with the St. ANTOINE WARD. We hope that all will generously contribute to-

wards the great enterprise, which his Lordship is commencing in the interest of this Diocese. R. BELLEMARE, Secretaries to the Ex-L. BEAUDRY, coutive Committee.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.



#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ON THESDAY NEXT, THE YOU MARCH,

ANNIVERSARY OF TRELAND'S GLORIOUS

APOSTLE, THE MEMBERS of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. and the TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, will AS-SEMBLE at

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

PLACE D'ARMES,

At a Quarter to EIGHT o'clock, A.M., precisely; whence they will proceed in procession-accompanied by the 4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rilles—through GREAT ST. JAMES, BLEURY, and LAGAUCHETIERE STREETS, to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH; where a SERMON, suitable to the occasion, will be PREACHED at High Mass, and a COL-LECTION taken up for the poor.

On arriving at the grand entrance of the Church, the Procession will halt, and form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet. The BLUE BANNER of the CROSS will fall to the right, and the BANDS to the left, one of which will (as soon as the Clergy and Presidents enter the door, followed by the other Office-Benrers, the Banner of St. Patrick, Grand Harp Banner, and the Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland), strike up the National Air-" St. Patrick's Day."

After Divine Service, the Procession, on being joined by the MALE portion of the CONGREGATION of St. Patrick's Church, who may not be Members of any of the above named Societies, will resume the same order in ALEXANDER STREET and proceed by GRAIG, MGILL, and NOTRE DAME STREETS, to JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE; and thence through COMMISSIONER, M'GILL, WEL-LINGTON, and M'CORD STREETS, to St. ANN'S CHURCH; whence the Procession will return to St. Patrick's Hall, by Sr. JOSEPH, MGILL, and GREAT Sr. JAMES STREETS, and then disperse. By Order,
T. C. COLLINS,

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant. BADGES will be ready for distribution. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By order, T. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

N.B .- Receipts will be ready for Members at this



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

### ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER, in commomoration of the FESTIVAL of SAINT PATRICK, will take place at Mr. JOHN O'MEARA'S, St. ALEXIS STREET,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 17th INSTANT.

DINNER ON TABLE AT HALF-PAST SIX.

TICKETS (the number of which is limited), 12s 6d each—To be obtained from the Committee of Management, as also from Mr. O'Meara, until the evening of Monday, the 16th instant, after which no Tickets will

Montreal, 12th March, 1857.

VALUABLE

### BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE a few VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS upon Wellington Street, West of the Bridge, adjoining the Property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and in the vicinity of its Terminus and Works (on the Montreal side of the Track.) The location is pleasant and healthy, and must, from its admirable situation for BUSINESS purposes, such as

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES. -- ALSO,--

RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES,

soon become an important part of the City. The Tail-Race of the New Water Works is expected to pass close by these Lots, affording great facilities for a thorough system of Drainage. Excellent Spring Water is obtainable from Wells at a small depth.

The PROPERTY is COMMUTED, and an unexceptionable Title will be given

Terms of Payment will be easy.

Purchasers of Lots, will be required to Build a Dwelling House or Store, upon them within one years their

from date of purchase.

PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by application to the Proprietor, at his Residence, Wellington Street, West, adjoining the Property.

FRANCIS MULLINS.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.

### POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.
On the 16th ult. the Emperor opened the Legislature with a speech from the Throne amidst great pomp and enthusiasm. The Emperor re-ferred to the peaceable solution of the various considers the best understanding prevails amongst peared from the calendar, which still furnish va difficulties, also to the European powers; and all the great powers, &c. He rejoices over the prosperous condition of the country as evinced by largely increasing revenues. He regrets the just issued the record of 2,918 charges of rebelsuffering caused by the deficient crops and the recent inundations. He says the expenditures are to be reduced and the war tax abolished from January next. The annual contingent is fixed at 100,000 men. He says, an appropriation is made for an Atlantic Line of Steamers; and after referring to sundry local topics, he winds up with a peroration on the state of the empire.

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND THE FRENCH ARMY.—La Presse, of Paris, contains the fol-Lowing:-" Miss Nightingale, whose devoted charity has excited the sincerest admiration amongst ourselves as well as amongst our neighbors, has just forwarded a donation of 100 francs to the Œuvre de Notre Dame d'Orient, through one of the lady patronesses of that institution, Lady Fox Strangways, widow of the general of that name, who was killed at Inkermann, where he commanded the artillery of our allies. This institution, which is under the direction of the Abbe Legendre, almoner of the hospital of Bourbonne-les-Bains, has for its object to establish in that town, where a great number of military men are accustomed to resort every year for the benefit of the waters, a service of daily prayers for the souls of those members of the noble profession of arms who die in their country's cause.-A subscription has been opened at the office of the institution, No. 16, cite Trevise, Paris, to provide funds for the erection of a chapel and a perpetual service of prayers. The chapel will be built in commemoration of the glorious campaign in the Crimea, and in honor of military devotedness. The objects of the subscription also include the formation of a relief fund, destined to ameliorate the condition of infirm soldiers after they are discharged from the hospital. Miss Nightingale has written to the Abbe Legendre the following letter: - Sir-I feel the warmest sympathy with you in the touching object of your work, and I am happy to join in it to the limited extent which my own engagements allow. I received, too, from the excellent religious ladies who were attached to the French army in the East, so many tokens of their friendship—they gave their assistance with such entire self-denial, and lightened my hard task in the hospitals with , so much devotedness, that I shall always seek any opportunity of showing my gratitude to France, and to her brave children, whom I have been taught by those ladies to love and to respect.-I am. &c..-FLORENCE NIGHTIN-GALE. 173

It is said that the venerable Bishop of Chalons recently conducted a visitor to a chapel of his cathedral, and showed him a flagstone displaced. Here (said he) is the tomb which I have prepared for myself; it is the only personal expense which I have allowed myself, and I have had engraved upon it the only epitaph I desire—" Remember the Lord's Day to keep it holy."

We clip the from the Toronto Leader:-"CRIME IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The annual returns of criminality just published by the French official journal, afford the means of some instructive comparisons as to the relative proportions and characters of crime in England and France. Assuming, as a sufficiently close approximation, that the population to which the returns refer is just doubly as numerous in the latter country, we find, at the outset, that the comparative ratio of serious and aggravated offences is far larger among our neighbors across the Channel than among ourselves. In England, during the year ending on the 15th December, 1856, the total number of persons charged with crimes which were serious enough to warrant them being sent to trial at the assizes, was only 1,081, of whom 101 were acquitted, and 81, at the date of the report, were still awaiting trial. In France, during the course of 1855 (the returns for last year are not yet published), there were 4,798 criminal cases tried before the courts of assize, in which no fewer than 6,480 criminals were implicated, or more than sixfold the number of English committals. Of this large muster, again, as many as 1,623 were acquitted, or just one-quarter of the whole number committed for trial. The English proportion of acquittals is less than a tenth-proving one or two things-either that our legal processes are more perfect for the detection of crime, or our committing magistrates are more careful to avoid imprisoning her Majesty's subjects upon unsupportable charges or vague suspicions. Of the 4,857 criminals who were convicted in France, 2,500 were sentenced to the graver degrees of punishment, and 2,357 to the lighter, showing a noticeable preponderance in the more serious classes of crime. The sentences comprise 210 cases of murder, 94 manslaughter, 13 parricide, 173 infanticide, 40 poisoning, 160 rape, or assault with intent, &c.; 582 criminal assaults on children, 559 forgery, 50 coining, and 2,117 burglaries and serious robberies, which were carried into effect, however, in only 28 cases, one culprit having committed suicide, and the sentences on the remainder being commuted to imprisonment for life. On the list of less beinous offences, where the charge underwent investigation at the correctional tribunals, there appears 189,515 cases implicating 234,335 persons, supplemented by 396,497 charges, involving 510,873 defendants, of simple police. These lists include 48,560 simple robberies, id est, thefts in which no house is broken into, and no assault committed; 6,336

fenders were fined or imprisoned A The correct ponding lists in England, which are returned as summary convictions, on cases tried in the police courts during the whole period between September 30th, 1853, and December 15th, 1856, including nearly three years and a quarter, exhibit a total of only 235,000. But in this country several classes of crime have altogether disaplarge quota of criminal business to the French tribunals, as we find in the Monitour abstract lion, 1,272 political offences, and 7,150 denominated 'outrages on public functionaries,' which come under a similar category to the preceding class."

The French Government has instructed its Representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin, to invite the Powers to accredit their resident Ministers at Paris as Plenipotentiaries, to settle the Neufchatel affair. The Conference will meet early in March, but it is feared that it will be protracted and difficult of adjust-

There is nothing learned about the settlement of the Danubian Principalities.

### GERMANY.

The Univers contains an article on the Progress of the Church in Germany. It says:-The Company of Jesus, that scarecrow of heresy, which the whole world thought crushed, covers all Germany with its laborious members. In Prussia the Jesuits have establishments at Munster, Paderborn, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Schrimm, Gorheim, &c., &c. In Austria the task of education has been confided to them, and several colleges and seminaries labor in the realisation of the aim proposed by the Concordat. The colleges of Fieldkirch, Karlsbourg, and others, are only the first steps to new foundations. The Lazarists are directors of several colleges. The fathers of the order of Mercy are numerous in Bavaria, and have ordained several establishments in Austria and Prussia, at Maria Haminkol near Munster, at Coblentz and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Franciscans bave added the convent of Dusseldorf to their former establishments and have likewise established themselves at Mayence."

Everything announces that the inauguration of the Government will be a splendid success. The Emperor gains each hour some new mark of popularity. His gravity of manner, which was considered as proud reserve, and which, perhaps, was the sole cause of the coldness shown towards him, is now attributed to the serious reflection with which he was considering the people, and the deep study he was making as to the best means to adopt to ameliorate their condition. The success which attends the adoption of his plans, enables him to lay aside reserve, and produces evidence of attachment which are mutual, and encourages him to proceed.

Rome.—At the Collegio Pio (annexed to the English College), there are several American converts following their theological courses. Among others is the Rev. Mr. Doane, son of the Protestant Bishop of New Jersey.

We extract the following from a letter of the saine date, from the Roman Correspondent of the Daily News:-

"It is rare for any long period to go by without affording some fresh example of the Pope's benevolence and generosity towards the indigent classes of his subjects. An amusing instance of His Holiness's accessibility took place at the apostolic apartments, and begged to be admitted to the presence of the Pontiff. It may be imagined with what surprise this request was received by the palace servants, and how they endeavored to make the child understand the incongruity of his demand. Whilst the affair was under discussion, a cameriere segreto of His Holiness passed through the ante-chamber, and having the curiosity to learn what was the matter, referred it, as a good joke, to the Pope himself. Pio Nono, however, gave orders for the child to be admitted to his presence, and having questioned him as to the reason of his wishing for an audience, heard that the boy had an earnest desire to study, but that his parents, unable to procure him the necessary books, always put him off with an assurance that the Pope would buy them for him. To effect the realisation of this promise, the boy had made the best of his way to the Vatican, and promptly informed His Holiness Pope directed the cameriere segreto to give him two dollars (20 pauls), but the boy said that he could not buy his books with that, so his Holiness benevolently took out two gold coins of five dollars each and presented them to the enraptured child, who forthwith made off towards the bookseller's shop, followed by an officer of the Pope's household, who had orders to observe his movements. Being informed that the boy had really appropriated the required money to the purchase of books, and that he had consigned the remainder to his mother, the Pope took interest in him and allotted a monthly sum for his education in the career of letters to which he seemed so much

attached." The Empress Mother of Russia is already on her road to Rome, and is expected to arrive on the 10th of the ensuing month, for which day preparations are being made for the accommodation of her numerous suits.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, FEB. 14 .- Within the last few days the last answers have arrived here from the various Governments to which had been addressed which were heard and decided before the courts the Prussian circular of the 17th of January, announcing the intention of the Prussian Government to abstain from any military measures against Switzerland in consequence of the liberation of mendicity, 2,807 outrages against morality, 3,912 | the Neuschatel prisoners, and its willingness to defamation, 10,698 adulteration of goods, false weights, &c., 28,650 poaching or shooting without a license, and 60,473 violation of the Forest via license, and 60,473 violation via license, and 60,473 violation via licens laws. Of the prisoners convicted by the correc- have, in these answers, signified their willingness pit, or any preacher in a white neckcloth, and evitional tribunals, 185,549 were males and 48,814 to open conferences for the settlement of the dently thought that the choir were only going through tional tribunals, 185,549 were males and 48,814 to open conferences for the settlement of the females. The cases investigated by the police question, and after much correspondence among resulted in 32,820 acquittals, while 478,053 of the different Governments interested Paris has

The state of the s

been definitively fixed on a the seat of the future whis ecclesiastical prejudices. Unlike an Englishconferences. There is nothing settled as yet as to the time when the said conferences shall be dent Ministers .- Times Correspondent.

Russia and Persia on the 5th of January last were. month. This treaty cedes to Russia a tract of new possession will give Russia a complete command of the strategic road from Trebizond on the Black Sea to the Persian frontier by Erzeroum. The Russian Government has been endeavoring, since the treaty signed with Persia the 22d February, 1828, to obtain the advantage which Persia has now granted.

It is asserted that orders were immediately sent from St. Petersburg to construct a line of fortresses on the territory lately ceded .- Times Correspondent.

#### PERSIA.

The Persian difficulty which a few days ago appeared in a fair way of settlement, has taken an unexpected and unfavorable turn; Ferouk Khan, the Persian Envoy, having suddenly ceased negotiations with the British Minister at Paris, and will not come to London.

The Russians have resumed war in Circassia, and are reported to have received a large section of country from Persia.

#### CHINA.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The Independance Belge now says that the French government will no longer abstain from showing its flag in the Chinese waters, but its intervention will be of a restrained rather than of an active kind.

The London Morning Advertiser asserts that Government was in possession of a despatch announcing the total destruction of Canton by the

CHINESE CUSTOMS THE ANTIPODES OF ENG-LISH .- The very striking contrarieties in comparison with our own, is amusingly given in the following extract from a work published at Macao:-" On inquiring of the boatman in which direction Macoa lay, I was answered in the west north, the wind, as I was informed, being eastsouth. We do not say so in Europe, thought I; but imagine my surprise when, in explaining the utility of the compass, the boatman added, that the needle pointed to the south! Wishing to change the subject, I remarked that I concluded he was about to proceed to some high festival, or merry making, as his dress was completely white. He told me, with a look of much dejection, that his only brother had died the week before, and that he was in the deepest mourning for him. On landing, the first object that attracted my notice was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered petticoat, with a string of beads round his neck, and who, besides, carried a fan; it is with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse. On my way to the house my attention was drawn to several old Chinese, standing on stilts, some of whom had grey beards, and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles; they were delightedly employed in flying paper kites, while a group of boys were gravely looking on, and regarding the innocent occupation of their seniors with the most serious and gratified attention. Desirous to see the literature of so curious a people, I looked in at a Vatican a few days ago, when a little boy pre- book store. The proprietor told me the langusented himself in the outer ante-chamber of the age had no alphabet, and I was somewhat astonished, on his opening a Chinese volume, to find him being at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication- The fifth year, tenth month, twenty-third day.' We arrange our dates differently,' I observed; and begged that he would speak of their ceremonials. He commenced by saying, 'When you receive a distinguished guest, do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honour; and be cautious not to uncover the head, as it would be an unbecoming act of familarity. Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions. I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume, and read with becoming gravity, 'The most learned men are decidedly of opinion that the seat of human understanding is the stomach!' On arriving at my quarters, I thought that a cup of ' Young Hyson' would prove refreshing, feeling certain that, that the works indispensable for the prosecution in this at least, I should meet with nothing to of his studies would cost fifty-three pauls. The surprise me, imagine my astonishment when I observed that the 'favourite leaf' the Chinaman was about to infuse, looked quite different to any I had ever seen, it being, in colour, a dull olive having none of the usual bloom on its surface. I remarked on its appearance, when my attendant quietly said that they never use painted tea in China, but as the foreigners pay a better price for it when the leaves are made of one uniform colour, they of course had no objection to cover them with powders. On drinking the infusion made from the pure leaf, I at once resolved to become a convert to this fashion, leaving the other Chinese customs for future consideration.'

> The following is the testimony of a Protestant minister upon the subject of "Romish" preaching in

"There is a prevalent impression, founded on the reports of rapid tourists and the platform speeches of Protestant orators, that there is no preaching in Italy worthy of the name of preaching. We have seen it more that once lugubriously announced, that a man may go to church every Sunday in the year in any of the Italian cities, from Milan to Syracuse, and never hear a sermon. The spiritual destitution of that sunny land is argued from the fact that it has swarms of priests, but scarcely a preacher. St. Peter's Church, to Puritan eyes, with all its magnificence, has one fatal defect. It has abundance of altars, but no pulpit. It was doubtless that defect which led a prim Yankee to ask a friend of ours, at

man, he is anxious to attend worship in the churches of the land in which he finds himself : but he expects; the worship to conform to his familiar Congregaopened. It is agreed, however, that the different tional pattern.

States shall be represented there by their resient Ministers.—Times Correspondent.

RUSSIA.

The ratifications of the treaty signed between preaching does in New-England, it holds a decided and an important position. If a smaller proportion exchanged at Teheran on the 18th of the same of the people wait upon it, enough wait upon it to show that it is a real thing, and no sham: The ar-

rangements of Italian churches are such that, except land on the frontiers of Turkey. This tract is on extraordinary occasions, large audiences cannot situate between Bayazid and Nakhshivan. This be expected to listen to the sermons. As the churches are open every day of the week, and nearly all day from dawn to dusk, the parishioner can choose his own most convenient time to pray before the altar. The mistake of supposing that nobody attends the churches in Italy is made by visitors going at the wrong hours. At ten o'clock, or at three, except on festal days, you will see very few people, and rarely hear an address. "But go to the parish churches at sunrise, or at

Ave Maria, and you will find that Catholics as zenlously as Protestants wait upon the ministrations of the word. You will hear outpourings and appeals, which deserve the name of sermons far more than those sound but soothing essays which help a Puritan flock to digest a Sunday dinner. There are churches in the old "Campus Martius" which attract more listeners from week to week than many of the more conspicuous churches in New York and Boston. And the phenomenon of a sleeping audience is rarely witnessed in them. The sin of Eutychus is more common in an American than in an Italian city.-Rev. C. H. Brigham, in "Christian Examiner.

WOODEN WALLS .- It is amongst our national fallacies, that a British ship can beat a French or Russian one as a matter of course, but it would very much puzzle the assertor of such a fact to show why it should be so. Our former supremacy on the sca consisted in superior seamanship, but steam has very much altered this. A Frenchman or a Russian is just as brave as an Englishman. He can fire just as well and as fast. Indeed at the commencement of the war in the Baltic, the Russian gunners could have fired much better, for they were well trained, whilst many of our men were not trained at all. Superiority in naval power will henceforth consist in keeping up a proper naval armament and disci-The first naval nation to fall will be the one which is first caught napping. So that in place of resting on our former naval renown, it will be much more to the purpose to watch vigilantly that this renown is not made to suffer from the neglect of governments to train fleets. Everything which tends to promote this watchfulness will tend to promote national safety. Assuredly, our naval armaments the largest ever equipped—gained little renown in the late war. Yet this was not the fault either of the seamen or their commanders. There is nothing like example to illustrate such matters. The late Admiral Pasco, Nelson's flag-lieutenant, was despatched with a corvette from Plymouth to join his illustrious chief. His crew consisted of raw hands, like those of the Baltic fleet. On emerging from the channel, the corvette fell in with a French East Indiaman, so that, to use the word of the gallant Passo, he 'considered his fortune made.' To lay the corvette alongside of the prize was but the work of a moment. But she had reckoned without her host. From the deck of the Indiaman up rose a body of troops and poured a deadly volley upon the decks of the corvette, whose 'raw hands,' bolted below like a flock of sheep! and the corvette dropped astern of the prize, which, thanks to their rawness, made the best of its way off without further molestation.—The Baltic Campaign.

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN FLAG. - The following by the profound "Squash," of California, " a man no less distinguished for the profundity of his thought than the pleasing humor of his wit," was "Studdied up whilst a setting onto the Plazy fence, watchin of the American Flag waving from the top of the liber-ty poal, and a touching off of fire crackers now and Who can read it without imagining himself standing in his revolutionary sire's regimentals signing the Declaration of Independence, or contemplating the taking and sacking of the British capital single handed? Oh, miety rag! Oh, booteous peese of Kloth! Mad up of red and blew stripes, And stars painted on both sides-All hale! Agin I'm sittin in the umbrajus Shades, and admirin of thi grandier, And suckin into my chist the gentle zeffers That ar holdin yu out well ni onto Strate. Great flag! When I shet My ise and look at ye, and think How as when you was little, and not much Bigger than a small peese of kloth, and Almost as tender as a shete of paper, yu Was karried all thru the revolushun-Ary wor, and have some few times since Held up yer hed with difficulty, and How tremenjus yu are now, I feel Just as if I should bust and spil around, and want To git down off the fence, and git shot, Or stabd, or hit on the head with a stick of Wood, or hung, fur my kuntry, Prouijus banner! Wouldn't I smile to see A Chinaman, or a smaul onnatcherilised Forriner undertalk to pul you down! If a Chinaman I would slai him, and kut Off his kew, and bare it off in triumf? Before I'd see a slit torn in thee or the sakrelegus Hands of a fo kuttin yu up into bullit-Pachin, I'd brace mi back agin a waul (or a House, or a fence, or a board as it mito be) And fite, and strike, and skuawl, and Kick, and bite, and tear me close, and Loose me hat, and git hit on mi hed and On my leg, (hard,) and akrost the smaul of Mi bak, and fall down, and git up Agin. And kontinur the struggle for half or Three qwortors of an hour, or ontil I gott Severely wounded. Terrific emblem! how proud yu look, And how almighty sassy yu waiv round A snappin, and kickin, and skurin of horses; I spose youre almost tarin to git into a Fite with somebody, and satisfy yur kar-Niverus dispersishun by eatin up a hole nashun! Grate flag? I don't no witch makes me feel The most patriotic, yu or the Fourth of July; Yu aint made of the same kind of stuff, although Sublym and terryble to kontemplat.
But I klose, and waiv my last adoo, However tryin to mi feelins it may be, And git down off the fense, for already the

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.—" That's a new article for beautifying the complexion," said Mr. Bib, holding up a small bottle of cosmetic for Mrs. Partington to look at. She looked up from toeing out a woollen sock for Ike, and took the bottle in her hand. "Is it, indeed?" said she. "Well, they may get up ever so many of these rostrums for beautifying the complexion, but, depend upon it, the less people have to do with it the better. My neighbour, Mrs. Blotch, has been using a bottle a good many years for her complexion, and her nose looks like an eruption of Mount Vociferous, with the burning lather running all over the contageous territory. You'd better not try the bottle as a beautifier, Mr. Bib." Mr. Bib, with a smile, informed her that this was simply a cosmetic, harmless in its character, and intended to go upon the face and not inside it, whereupon she

Sharp pints of the pickets begin to stick me

And make me skringe and hitch about, And thretten to tar mi klose and make me holler.

VIVE LA GAROTTE. How gay is the life of the ticket-of-leave man, Let loose with a license to prig With his delicate bunches of fives free to thieve, man, While flats with their honest ones dig.
With a crib left to crack who the blazes ud starve Or, with ever a purse to be got?
The coves as resists just get what they desarre, boys,
Then huzza, my lads Vive la Garotte!

Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte ! Let others walk out in the sunshine and skylight, Oh, the dark o' the night, boys for me,

Or a nice little fog on the edge o' the twilight, When the Blues is enjoying their tea! Then me and my pals, we are out on the prowl, boys,
The old "Stand and deliver!" 's all ret! Three to one; hit behind; with a wipe round the jowl, boys, That's the ticket—and Vive la Garotte!

Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip, huzza, my lads, Vive la Garottel Ten to one there's no Blue within hail o' the party, Or if there's acrusher in sight, Watch him first, down an area, where he'll soon be

hearty, Tuckin in, and tiled up for the night. Or if wust comes to wust, and you get yourself lagged, boys,

. For Hulk, Portland, Tench, or what not-Hanyways there's the Chaplain is easy humbugged

boys,
And when out again, Vive la Garotte!
Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte!
Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! When you're in, Jobb and Hill, bless 'em, they'll see you through it.

If you tips 'em the penitent dodge : The work's fun, if with text and long mug you goes to it.

There's worse cribs than the jug for to lodge. When you're out we're no green 'uns, but up to the trade, boys,

And goes to work smart on the spot: Your larners is timid, but we aint afraid boys, Let them cly-fake, we'll tip the Garotte!

Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip, huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte!

In New York people are said to be "doing business," who go about all day "cheating one another." The following definition of "business" was elicited the other day in a trial for forgery on the City Banks of London. We copy from the London Times :-

"THE FRAUDS ON THE CITY BANES.—James Anderson and James Townsend Saward, who have been repeatedly examined upon charges of extensive forgery upon many of the first banking houses in the city, were brought before the Lord Mayor for final examination. Atwell, one of the approvers, and who has recently been sentenced to transportation for life upon a charge of forgery, was called into the witness-box, and upon cross-examination by Mr. Giffard said-Previous to my present sentence of transportation for life, I was in business in Booth street, Spitalfields. That was about three years ago. I never forged in my life. I was in the 'public line,' in Booth street: that is, I was a licensed victualler. Mr. Giffard—In your examination in chief you use the word 'business.' To what business did you allude? Witness—To forge and get money. Saward was to forge; he was a professor of forgery. The word 'business' meant forging."

A SINGULAR CASE OF ROBBERY IN FRANCE.--A singular case of robbery in France was thus reportin the Bordeaux Indicator:—"A woman employed as a housekeeper at the chateau of Ludon, near this city recently inherited a sum of 800 francs. A peasant employed to take care of the grounds of the chateau, hearing of her good fortune, determined to possess himself of the money. Accordingly a few nights ago—the owner of the chateau and all his servants being absent-he got the woman on some pretext to visit him at a room which he occupied in one of the de-pendecies of the chateau. After a while he locked the door, and with the most dreadful threat declared that he would murder her unless she at once gave him the 800 francs. The woman being seriousy alarmed, took him to her chamber, and gave him the money. The man then declared that he must murder her to prevent her from accusing him; and he commanded her to say what kind of death she would prefer. The poor woman prayed for mercy. hut he peremptorilly told her that she must either die by the knife, and she at last selected hanging. The man then tied her hands behind her back, and fastened her to the bedstead. He afterwards mounted on a chair to fix a rope to a beam, and made a running noose at the end. Having duly fastened the rope hi put his arm in the noose to see that the latter would slip well; at that moment the woman, with great presence of mind gave a violent kick to the chair, which fell, and the man remained suspended by the arm. He roared for help, and the woman cried out "murder;" but there was no one except themselves in the chateau or its dependencies, and they were not heard. They accordingly remained in their respective positions, the man suffering dreadful agony, until the morning, when their cries attracted the attention of some laborers. These men, on hearing the woman's story, released her, but left the man suspended until they could summon a magistrate. This functionary had the man cut down, and after receiving the wo-man's deposition. caused him to be sent to prison to await his trial for the robbery.

An Incontgiane .- "The Russian Ambassador, M. de Kourakin, visiting the prison of St. Lazare, had his snuff-box in his hand at the moment that he entered that portion of the prison in which women are confined for theft. One of the women seeing it, fell into fits. After she had been brought round she was questioned as to what had had such an effect upon her. 'It is so frightful,' she replied, 'to see a snuffbox of gold, and not to be able to take it.' The Prince said, smiling, 'It is impossible to alter the vocation of some people. This one has the further fault of an exceeding sincerity." — Bentley.

The following may be the case in more Mechanics' Institutes than one :- Lord Warncliffe sensibly said, at the recent meeting of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute, "It must be a difficult thing, after a hard day's work in the factory, to come here and read those stiff books that make one's brain ache and eyes water to pore over. (A laugh.) I confess I find it to be so, though I have a comfortable library—and almost always go to sleep over them. (Renewed laughter). I like the periodicals best." His lordship is much more frank and judicious than men who call for the introduction of "useful books" into popular libraries, while they themselves read Little Dorril and the New Monthly.

No HELL! No HANGING!-These are the religious watchwords of a large majority of the public, and their effect is seen in the open violations of law by the destruction of the ballot-box, the acquittal, by juries on oath, of the most abominable criminals, the plunder of the people by dishonest banks, the desolation of friendly nations and piracy by fillibusters, the multiplicity of divorces, the elopement of married men with their neighbors' wives, Mormon iniquity, New England free love and ridicule of Christianity, garrotting, infanticide, abortions, and wholesale mur der, public and private, over all the land!—Catholic Telegraph.

Midas was so great a man, that everything be touched turned to gold—altered case now, touch a man with gold and he will change into anything. Lady (in a fashionable, hooped dress)-"Little boy, can I go through the gate to the river?" Boy-" Perhaps. A load of hay went through this morn-

ing." I stop was builded from the state of t

### LIVER COMPLAINT.

This dangerous and often fatal diseaso had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the Great Spe-eific, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described

by the Doctor himself:—
"Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder-often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but some-times alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; foot cold or hurning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact,

patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh.

Purchasors will be careful to ask for DR. M'-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS. LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

#### FOR SALE,

PARK LOT No. 2, adjoining the flourishing TOWN of PERTH, the Capital of the County of Lanark, Upper Canada.

This Property, the residence of Anthony Leslie, Esquire, consists of TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of rich LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and planted with Ornamental Trees. The COTTAGE and OUT-BUILDINGS are in good order, and it is in every respect such a situation as would please a gentleman in want of a genteel and handsome property.

The owner has spared no expense, during the last twenty-six years, to bring it to its present high state of comfort and beauty, and will be ready to treat with persons in want of such a place, on the most liberal terms. For further particulars enquire by

letter, post paid, of the proprietor at Perth.

The above mentioned property is bounded on the
East by the continuation of Wilson Street, the principal entrance to the Town; on the South by Leslie Street; on the West by the River Tay, (a very handsome piece of water); and on the North by the property of the Hon. R. Mathrson.

The Buildings and Fences cost £1,000. There are above 5,000 Trees, and of these 150 are great beauties, and may be well rated at Ten Dollars each. It has taken twenty-six years' care to bring them to their present perfection—many of them no person with the smallest taste would remove if offered Sixty Dollars each. Great pains have been taken in laying out the grounds.

Had I complied, as frequently urged, to dispose of Building Lots, I might have sold them at the rate of £500 per acre

Judge Malloch, on the opposite side of the Street, has sold five Building Lots, one-fifth of an acre each at £100 the Lot.

What I expect to obtain for the Property is at the rate of £100 per Acre. I invite persons disposed to purchase to make their offers. ANTHONY LESLIE.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN and MICHARL HOGAN, from the Co. Tipperary, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1847. John is now about 40 years of age, and Michael 24. When last heard of, they were residing in the United States. Any information of them will be gratefully received by their Sister, Ellen, at the Convent of the Holy Cross, Varennes, Co. of Vercheres,

Other papers will confer a kindness by copying the

PATRICK DOYLE,

AUENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW."

> "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO,

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

### TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, THREE TEACHERS immediately, for the PARISH of ST. BRIGIDE, in the COUNTY of IBERVILLE, duly qualified to TEACH the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, for Elementary

For Salary, address to the undersigned, W. PEARSON, President. St. Brigide, C.B., August 29, 1856.

FALL 1856.

MORIBON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEW GOODS

BY BYRRY CAMADIAN STRAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STRAMERS,

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE

OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW, AND OUR PRICES

REASONABLE. BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.

As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF

NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY:

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

288 Noire Dame Sireet.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the ACADEMY in the MUNICIPALITY of ST COLUMBA of SILLERY, a competent ENGLISH TEACHER Application, if by letter, post-paid, to be made to

the undersigned, JOS. CANTILLON, Secretary Treasurer. Quebec, Sillery, Feb. 19th, 1857.

#### TEACHER WANTED

For the school at Gaughnawaga, a Catholic teacher with good testimonlals, is required. The salary offered is £50, per annum, with house, garden and perhaps some other little advantages. Address to the Rev. P. Astonia, Missionary, Caugh-

nawaga. Jan. 22nd, 1857

#### CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of Prescott, being about to open their School on the First of January, are desirous to engage the services of a first Class, male Teacher, to whom a Salary of One Hundred Pounds per annum will be given. Apply either personally, or by letter—post paid—to Philip Gallagher, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trustees for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Prescott.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currents, Spices Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Ras-berry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Qua-lity, and at the Lowest Prices.

JOHN PHELAN. Dalhousie Square.

Montreal, January 21, 1857.

MONTREAL HOSPITAL,

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD,



### OCULIST AND AURIST

TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYR AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been separed to make it in every way suited to accommodate them.

Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropriate furniture and hos-pital comforts have been procured, and all the modern mprovements requisite for a sanitary establishment

have been introduced. The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Office, and the Montreal Eye and Ear institution, secures the patients the advantages of constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospi-

For terms apply to.

DR. HOWARD, No 68, St. Frangois Xavier Street. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

#### PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 MGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

### NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Cornelius a'Lapide's Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to, 20 vols., half

bound in Morocco, The Catholic Church in the United States. s. d. By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John G. Shea. Ailey Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9 The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel, " 6 3

Hughes and Breckenredge's Oral Discussion, 7 6 Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother

Mary, of the Order of La Trappe,
Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the
French of Madame Woelliez, Author of the
Orphan of Moscow, 2 vols, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Madden's Life of Robert Emmet, with notes. . 5 0 

Nicholson's Builder and Workman's New Director, with 150 copper plates, and numer-

ous diagrams; 4to, .... 50 0 Nicholson's Operative Mechanic and Machinist's Guide; 150 engravings, .... 25 0 Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages; 115 plates, ... 12 6
Bancroft's History of the United States; 5 vols. 18 9

Collot's large Dictionary-in French and Eng-lish and English and French; 8vo, of 1324 pages; price only .... .... 15 0 Spier and Surenne's French and English Dictionary, .... 15 0
Webster's Dictionary; 8vo (containing all the

words in the quarto); price only .... 17 6
Adler's German and English Dictionary; 8vo, 25 0 Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 0 Lippencott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World; containing the pronunciation and a notice of one hundred thousand places;

8vo.; 2200 pages, .... 30 0
Wilson's Tales of the Borders; 4 vols; 8vo, 50 0
Brown's History of the Highland Clans; 4 vols 35 0
Chamber's Information for the People; 2 vols 21 3 Cyclopedia of English Literature;

2 vols
Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin, 30 0
Papers for the People; 6 vols;
muslin, 25 0
Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; mus'n 25 0

Scotland Illustrated in a series of 80 views,.. 25 0 Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scot-land, (English edition) illustrated; 5 vols, 60 0 American Edit. of same, without plates, 5 vols. 25 0 Lives of the Queens of England, by Miss Strickland, with portraits of every Queen,

Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland, illustrated with several hundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0 Albums at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and

We keep constantly on hand the largest stock of miscellaneous books to be found in Canada-comprising Works of Fiction, Poetry, History, Biography, Travels, &c., &c.

Also, a very large selection of MEDICAL WORKS. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

CHURCH ARTICLES.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SACRED VASES, CHALICES, VESTMENTS. MONTREAL No. 78, NOTRE DAME STREET, (BRANCH DEPOT FROM NEW YORK.)

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his respectful thanks to the Rev. Clergy of the United States and Oanada for the liberal patronage extended to his Establishment of New York and Montreal. Having two assortments to offer to his Patrons, the Subscriber can, at any time, supply their orders either from Montreal, or

from New York, at the most reduced prices. THE ASSORTMENT AT MONTREAL

is composed of many splendid articles not to be found in any other Establishment—viz.: VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS,

(ALL GILT !! OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.) Splendid Parochial "Chapelles" in Morocco boxes containing each a Chalice, a Sett of Cruets, and a Ciborium, all fire-gilt, with lock and key.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT of Holy Water Vases, Sanctuary Lamps, Chalices, Ciboriums, &c., &c.

READY-MADE VESTMENTS, . of various colors, always on hand. MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS, Crosses, Gold Cloth, Damasks, Laces, Fringes, &c.

MASS WINES; WAX CANDLES, PATENT SPERM CANDLES, &c., &c. J. C. ROBILLARD, Montreal: No. 78, Notre Dame Street; New York: No. 79, Fulton Street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

"ST. JOHN'S MANUAL;"

A GOIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE PAITHFUL.

Illustrated with Fifteen Fine Steel Engravings. BY MULLER OF DUSSELDORF. A new Catholic Prayer-Book, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the Faithful in this coun-

try, the Office-Books and Rituals Authorized for use in the United States being strictly followed.

It has been Carefully Examined by a Competent Theologian, and is Specially Approved by THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D.

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGHLIS, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYN; THE RIGHT REV. D. W. BACON, D.D.,

MISHOP OF PORTLAND; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TIMON, D.D.,

BISHOP OF BUFFALO: THE RIGHT REV. JOSUE M. YOUNG, D.D. BISHOP OF EBIE.

OONTENTS

Calendar, Movable Feasts, &c. Summary of Christian Doctrine Of Prayer. Morning Exercise and Prayer.

Meditation or Mental Prayer. On Sanctifying Study. Manner of Spending the Day.

Evening Exercise and Prayers. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for Every Day in the

Instruction on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Prayers before Mass. The Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Prayers at Mass.

Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead.

Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually.
Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Wock, with Explanations of the Festivals and Sea-

sons. Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with In-

tructions. The Office of Tenebræ. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Preparation and Prayers before Confession. Examination of Conscience. Prayers after Confession.

Devotions after Confession Instructions and Devotions for Holy Communion-Prayers before Communion-Prayers after Communion-Prayers for Mass before Communion-Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion. Instruction and Prayers for First Communion.

Instruction and Prayers for Confirmation Order of Confirmation. General Devotions. Devotions to the Holy Trinity.

Devotions to the Holy Ghost. Devotions to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord— The Holy Name—The Infant Jesus—The Passion—The Holy Eucharist—The Sacred Heart.

Devotions to the Blessed Virgin—Little Office— Office of the Immaculate Conception—Rosary— St. Liguori's Prayers for every day in the week. Devotions to the Holy Angels.
Devotions to the Saints—general and particular.

Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances —For the Pope—The Church—The Authorities— For the Conversion of those in error-The Itinerary -Prayers for time of Pestilence-Universal

Prayer, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life—For Children— The Married-The Single, &c .- Instructions on Matrimony and the Marriage Service—Churching of Women—Instruction and Order of Baptism, &c, &c .- Devotions for a happy death-Devotions for the use of the sick-Morning and Evening Prayers—Instructions — Ejaculations — Order of the Visitation of the Sick—Prayers before and after Confession and Communion-Order of administering the Holy Viaticum—Instruction on Ex-treme Unction—Order of administering it—Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence—Order of commending the departing Soul.

The Office of the Dead—The Burial Service for Adults and Infants—Prayers for the Faithful De-

Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert.

Litanies of the Saints—of Faith, Hope, Charity,
Penance, and Thanksgiving by Pope Pius VI—
of the Most Holy Trinity—Infant Jesus—Life of Christ — Passion—Cross — Blessed Sacrament—Sacred Heart of Jesus—Sacred Heart of Mary— Immaculate Conception-Holy Name of Mary-Our Lady of Prompt Succor—Holy Angels—Angel Guardian—St. Joseph—St. Mary Magdalen—St. Patrick—St. Bridget—St. Francis—St. Ignatius—St. Francis Xavier—St. Aloysius—St. Sta-nislaus—St. Teresa—St. Francis de Sales—St. Jano de Chantal—St. Vincent de Paul—St. Alphonsus Liguori-Litany of Providence-of the Faithful Departed—of a good intention—of the Will of God—Golden Litany, &c., &c.

No Prayer Book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints, and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church. For Sale in all variety of Binding, and at all Prices,

from \$1.25 to \$10, by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER,)
151 Fulton Street, New York.

AYER'S

-MARCH 13, 1857

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. Ds. J. C. Area. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headsche any body can have by a dose or two of your fills. It seems to arise from a foul stounch, which they cleanso it care. If they will care others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, Cherk of Szamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.
Burgarentor fur larguage, Washington, D.C., 7 Feb., 1880.
Six: I have used your Fills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best eathertic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have adden found a case of bilious discrete o obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Navine Hospital.

Dysentery, Helay, and Warms.

ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Navine Hospitol.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Poer Office, Hantany, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dis. Ayer: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tall you. She shad been sick and pining away for mentls. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then continuoused taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by argelling large quantities of norms (doud) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors and it had, and my wife cured him with two does of your Pills, which ear acound us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors little, and lest much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and beneat, will be prized here. CEO. J. GRIFFIS, Postmaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Filood.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. Prom Rev. J. V. Hinzz, Pustor of Advent Church, Basion.
DR. AFFE: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purity the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Wansaw, Wyosina Co. N. Y. Oct. 24, 1855.

Dean Sm: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the functions of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Frysipelas, Scrobila, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Elican.

Prom a Forwarding Merched of S. Louie, Ph. 4, 1856.
In. Ayra: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years, they mother has been long gricyously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. More our child care cured, she also tried your Fills, and they have cured hor.

So Molkotthou.

Rhenmatism, Neuralgin, and Gont.

Mon the Rev. Dr. Hawke, of the Metholik Epis, Church.
Pelast Horse, Saveran, Gu, Jan, G, 1856.
Hosord Sin: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exercisating neuralgic poins, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best physicians, the disease grow worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baktimore, Ir. Mackanzle, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

Sexame Chennes, Baron Roun, La., & Dec., 1866.

SENATE CRAMBER, BATON ROUGE, La., 5 Dec., 1866.

Dz. ATER: I have been entirely cured by your fills of lineumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for yours.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethorn, or kindred Com-For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and over Doniness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills. Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the drawlful consequences that frequently follow its invantious use. These contain no mercury or miners) substance

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, colds, hoarseness, influen-ZA, BRONCHITIS, WILOOPING COUGH. CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIERT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages

of the disease.
We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its worderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any etvilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its offects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous discusses of the threat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous discuses of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infinits and young persons. Perents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steads upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Carsur Pictorat caves more lives by the consumptions it parents than these is cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are cure ble, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the incovering capter that, fastened on the vitals, cuts your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we used not do more than assure than it is still made the best it can be. We spate no cost, no care, no foll to preduce it the more perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best age of which ever skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AVER.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AVER. Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

AND ROLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

RETAIL STOCK

READY-MADE CLOTHING

SELLING OFF AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER GOST

PRICE, AT THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the

Lately Occupied by MR. D. CAREY,

85 M'GILL STREET, MONTRRAL.

[NEAR NOTEE DAME STREET.]

THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire

Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of Mr. Carey's retiring from business, consisting of Gentlemen's and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING

Of every description, at a very low price, he is now desirous of informing Mr. Carey's customers as well as his own friends and the Public in general, that be will dispose of the whole of the above Stock at Twenty-five per cent under cost price. Country Merchants and others are most respect-

fully requested to call at the above store and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. August 7.



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

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on tran-

United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigram Agent, Toronto: or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

Montreal.

DRS. W. DION & CO.,

minimu<mark>nt</mark> denstati il teritore

SURGEONS AND DENTISTS, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentle-

men of Montreal, that they have made a New and Wonderful Discovery for RESTORING OLD AND DECAYED TRETH, and filling them, so as to render them perfect for life.

Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to order.

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner. even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain. DRS. D. & Co. perform Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

TEETH EXTRACTED FOR 1s. 3d. EACH

Office at 201 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite to S. J. Lyman & Co's Drug Store. January 2.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

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.

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 ach 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.

DENNIS & BOILTON

Surveyors & Agencs.

Toronte, August 6, 1856.

Adoress.

EDUCATION.

No. 50, ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET. BEGS to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his NIGHT SCHOOL is now open for the reception of Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Students, from Half-past SEVEN to Half-past NINE 6'clock,

MR. ANDERSON,

FIVE SIGHTS 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. Sept. 18,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET) MONTREAL. BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Mon-

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE.

No. 44, M.Gill Street,

treal and vicinity, that she has just received a large FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heroto-

fore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also propared to

CLEAN AND TURN,

To the Intest 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 Patrous, for the very liberal patronage she has received

for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,

(,JIATH DEA HARBHORW) No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO.,

Ready-Made Clothing Line, in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 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, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROW. SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of

FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS.

at he Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City. An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

All Orders punctually attended to.

Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856. MONTREAL STEAM DYR-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY,

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-

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 Shawis, 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.

13-N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no loager.

Montrenl, June 21, 1853.

### P. J. FOGARTY, ACCOUNTANT,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENT, 28 St. Nicholas, Corner of St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL.

- A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Retail Grocers supplied on Reasonable Terms.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

MR. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, in-cluding the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

tion, Guaging, &c.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical braches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.

Montreal, March 15, 1855.

SADLIER & CO.'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

BALMES' GREAT WORK.

Fundamental Philosophy. By Rev. J. Balmes. Translated from the Spanish by H. F. Brownson, M.A.; with an Introduction and Notes by O. A. Brownson. 2 vols., Svo. Cloth extra, 15s; half Morocco, -THE ALTAR MANUAL:

DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION & COMMUNION: With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other Devotions. From the "Delices des Ames Pieuses." Edited by Edw. Caswell, M.A. 32mo., of 432 pages, price only, in roan, 3s 9d; roan, gilt, 5s; mo-

rocco, extra, 10s to 12s6d. JUST BRADY, A NEW EDITION OF THE

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED V. MARY," MOTHER OF GOD !"

WITH THE DISTORY OF THE DEVOTION TO HER; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings completed by the Trantions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the Elessed Virgin. By the Abbe Edonard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hugbes, Archbishop of New York. Royal Svo., illustrated with SIXTEEN fine STEEL ENGRAV. INGS. Price, in roan, marble edge, 25s; roan, gilt, 30s; morocco, extra, 35s; morocco, extra bevelled, 40s 1t may be had in Sixteen parts at 1s 3d each.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of A Series of attractive and unexceptionable books of Instruction and Amusement for young and old.— Chiefly designed as Premiums for Colleges, Convents, Schools, and general circulation, with two illustrations in each, printed on the finest paper.— 16mo. volumes, each complete in itself. SIX VOLUMES NOW READY.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT PAINTERS. Containing Tales of Seventeen of the Great

Masters. 2 volumes,
The Miser's Daughter. By Miss Caddell,
Lost Genoveffa; or, The Spouse of Madonna.
By Miss Caddell,
One Hundred and Porty Tales. By Canon Schmidt, . The Young Savoyard: A Story of Three Generations,
The Knowt: A Tale of Poland. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18rno.: with an Engraving,

THE POPULAR LIBRARY. VOLUMES READY.

(We have now ready lifteen Volumes of the Popular Library; and we can safely say that better, or Cheeper Books, for Catholic reading, have never been printed in America. In every Catholic Library, whether public or private, a complete set of it should be found.)

1.—FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs.

By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 7½d.

2.—The Life of St. Francis of Rome, &c. By Lady Fullerton. Cloth, 2s 6d; gilt, 3s 9d.

3.—Catholic Legends; a very interesting Book.—Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

4.—Heroines of Charity. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 2s 9d.

4.—Heroines of Charity. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

5.—The Witch of Melton Hill. A Tale. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

6.—Pictures of Christian Heroism. Edited by Dr. Manning. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

7.—The Blakes and Flanagans. A Tale. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7id.

8.—Life and Times of St. Bernard. By Abbe Ratisbonne. Cloth, 5s; cloth, gilt, 7s 6d.

9.—Lives and Victories of the Early Martyrs. By Mrs. Hope. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7id.

10.—History of the War in Lavendee, and The Little Chouannerie. By G. J Hill, M.A. With Two Maps and Seven Engravings, 3 9

11. Tales and Legends from History, 3 1½

11. Tales and Legends from History,
12.—The Missions in Japan and Paraguay.
By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," &c.,
13.—Callista. A Tale of the Third Century. By Dr. Newman,

Britges, Modera History, 15 of the Moderation of the Mass. 24mo, 594, pages, price, in clothin.

The Guardian of the Scotl; to which is refreed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600

The Guardian of the Scotl; to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600

The Guardian of the Scotl; to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600

The Guardian of the Scotl; to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600

The Guardian of the Scotl; to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600 THE GRACES OF MARY, or instructions of the Month of Mary Man and Mary of the Month of of the Month

A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wal-lace 11 vol., 12mo., cloth, extrh, 3 9 Hayes Book of Irish Ballads, in 1 vol., 5s; 2 vols. 6s Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., with Thirty Illustrations; half calf, antique binding. Price, £5. (This is the last London Edition Corrected by the Au-(hor.)

Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated by Henry Langdon, 22 6
The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual,
containing the whole of the Offices of the
Church. 2 vols., 8 ro. of. 800 pages each, 35 0
White's Sermons. Edited by Dr. Lingard. . . 12 6

Massillon's Sermon's. Translated by Rev. E. 

Life of Line Princess Borgnese. By Kev. Mr.

Hewitt, 101

Life of St. Francis Assisium. 101

Life of Albulcher Bisciarah. By the Author of the Jew of Verona. 2 vols. 39

Life of St. Rose of Lima. By Rev. Mr. Faber 26

— of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus. By Father Buses St. 

Montalembert, 5 0
Eleanor Mortimer; or, The World and the 

bound,..... 2 6 bound, ... 2 6
The Poor Scholar and other Tales. By Do., ... 2 6
Tubber Derg; or, The Red Well. By Do. ... 2 6
Art Maguire; or, The Broken Pledge. By Do 2 6
Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, ... 2 6
Nouet's Meditations for every day in the year, 7 6
Missale Romanum; with Supplements. Roan
marble edge, 15s; gilt, ... 20 0

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Price, 2s. 6d. The BEST and CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools and Families published, is the

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Half bound, is 10id; Cloth, 2s 6d.

SISTE EDITION. AN ORIGINAL TALE,

"NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY." A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo. Cloth, 2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s. Castle of Roussillon. Translated by Mrs. Sad-

Lives of the Fathers of the Desert. By Rishop Challoner; with additional Lives. Trans-lated from the French by Mrs. Sadlier, .... 3 9 Brownson's Essays on Theology, Politics, and Socialism 6 3
Art Magnire, or the Broken Pledge. By Carl-Priest, 2 6
The Mission of Death. A Tale of the New
York Penal Laws, 2 6
Life of Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, 1 102

St. Augustine's Confessions. 2 6
Tales of the Five Senses. By Gerald Griffin, 2 6
Ward's Cantos, or England's Reformation, 2 6
Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, half b., 2 6 Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., illustrated with 29 plates, at prices from 37s 6d to 70s Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition, £1 3 6

fadlier's illustrated Catholic Fancy Bible, 4to, large print, with 25 fine steel engravings, and Ward's Errats, at prices from 25s to £5 Sadlier's extraordinary cheny edition of the Bible, small 4to, large print, at from 10s to 30s Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with

Cobbett's History of the Reformation, ... 3 9

Do. Legacies to Parsons and Laborers, 1 104
Milner's End of Controversy, 2 6
Religion in Society, by Abbe Martinet, with an
Introduction by Archbishop Hughes, 2 volumes in one, 5
Wistory of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, 2 volumes, ..... 7 tanual of the Sacred Heart, ..... Tales of the Festivals, Containing Twelve price only 2 6
Blanche Leslie and other Tales, 1 101

 
 Growth in Holiness. By Faber,
 2 6

 The Blessed Sacraments. Do.,
 2 6

 All for Jesus,
 Do.,
 2 6
 The Blessed Sacraments. Do., 2 6
All for Jesus, Do., 2 6
Wilberforce's Inquiry into Church Authority, 3 9
Spalding's Essays and Reviews, 11 3
The Grounds of Faith. By Dr. Manning, 1 3
Bertha; or, The Pope and the Emperor, 3 9
Memorial of a Christian Life, 2 6
Challoner's Catholic Christian Instructed,
flexible 1s 3d; bound, 1 10
Challoner's Think Well On't 1

Challoner's Think Well On't..... 1 0 The Following of Christ, (new translation), with Reflections and Prayers, 1s 101 to... 2 6
The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapanni.
Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec, 15s per 100.
Catechism for the Diocese of Toronto, 24s per gross.

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, ob-PRAYER BOOKS.

3 11 Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Beautifully illustrated.

England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600

pages, at from 2s 6d to 35s.

The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, at from 1s 10d to 30s. The Path to Paradise; 32mo., at prices varying from 1s 3d to 30s. The Palh to Paradise; 38mo., at prices varying from

1s to 12s. The Gute of Heaven, with Prayers at Mase, illustrated with 40 plates, at from 1s 3d to 20s.

The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, at from 10s to 30s.

Journee du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book) 8d to An assortment of all the Catholic Books pub-

lished in America, kept always on hands.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis
Xavier Streets: Montreal, October 15, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &C.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Brof

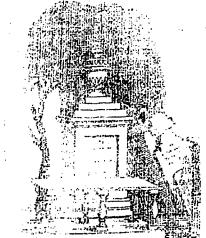
SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S.

60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and wm. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of an accounting that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any

person prefers them.
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. First Number on the 17th of March.

NEW EDITION of the LIFE AND WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN, Revised and Corrected by his Brother. Illustrated with splendid Steel Engravings, and printed on the finest paper. To be complete in twenty-five to thirty weekly parts, at 1s 3d each—comprising the following Tales:—

Vol. 1.—THE COLLEGIANS, A Tale of Garryowen,

2.—CARD DRAWING,

THE HALF SIR.

Munster. SUIL DHUV. "Tipperary.
3.—THE RIVALS. A Tale of Wicklow; and
TRACY'S AMBITION.
4.—HOLLAND TIDE, THE AYLMERS OF

BALYLAYLMER, THE HAND AND WORD, and BARBER of BANTRY.

5.—TALES OF THE JURY ROOM. Containing: SIGISMUND the STORY-TELLER

AT FAULT, the KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH, &c., &c.
6.—THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH. A Tale of

the English Insurrection.
7.—THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRAGE-DY OF GYSSIPUS.

8.—INVASION. A Tale of the Conquest.

9.—LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. By his

Brother. 10.—TALES OF FIVE SENSES, and NIGHT AT SEA.

The Works will also be bound in cloth extra, and issued in Ten Monthly Volumes, at One Dollar per Volume. Sent free by post to any part of the United

In presenting to the American public, a first edition of the Works of Gerald Griffin, the Publishers may remark that it will be found to be the ONLY complete one. Neither in the Loudon nor Dublin editions, could the Publishers include the historical novel of "The Invasion," and the celebrated tragedy of "Gyasipus." As we are not subject to any restriction arising from the British copyright, we have included the former with the prose, and the latter with the poetical works of the Author.

We are also indebted to near relatives of Mr. Grif-

fin, residing in this country, for an original contribu-tion to this edition; which will be found gratefully

acknowledged in the proper place.

As the life of the Author forms the subject of one entire volume, we need say little here, of the uncommon interest his name continues to excite. Unlike the majority of writers of fiction, his reputation has widely expanded since his death. In 1840, when he was laid in his grave, at the early age of seven and thirty, not one person knew the loss a pure Literature had sustained, for fifty who now join veneration for his virtues, to admiration for his various and delightful talents. The goodness of his heart, the purity of his life the sembled human and authors for his life, the combined humor and pathos of his writings, all promise longevity of reputation to Gerald

"He had kept The whiteness of his soul, and so men o'er him wept."
He united all the simplicity and cordiality of Oliver
Goldsmith to much of the fiery energy and manly
zeal of Robert Burns. His life does not disappoint the reader, who turns from the works to their author: it is indeed, the most delightful and harmonious of all his works. From his childish sports and stories by the Shannon, until his solemn and enviable death beside "the pleasant waters" of the Lee, a golden thread of rectitude runs through all his actions. A literary adventurer in London at nineteen, with a Spanish transfer his control of the contr gedy for his sole capital, famous at thirty, a religious five years later, a tenant of the Christian Brothers Gemetery at thirty-seven—the main story of his life is soon told. Over its details, we are confident, many a reader will fondly linger, and often return to contemplate so strange and so beautiful a picture. Out
of his secret heart they will find sentiments issuing
not unworthily of St. Francis de Sales, while from
his brain have sprung creations of character which
might have been proudly fathered by Walter Scott.
Canvassers wanted in every part of the United
States and Canada to Sell this Work.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

Will be ready on the 20th of March. (NEW AND REVISED EDITION,)

THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, hopes, by since attended tinuance of the same. by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, transhated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s cd.

The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and

earefully corrected.

Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press equals it—it's as interesting as a romance.

The Press have been unanimous in praise of the

first edition. We give extracts from a few of them:
"The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times, and every Catholic will rend it with devout thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, a layman who can write so edifying a work. It is marked by rare learning, fine attistic skill, and correct taste; and breathes the irmest faith and the most tender picty. His work is as refreshing as springs of water in a sandy descrt... Let every one who can read purchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the most levely and most favored Saints that have ever been vouchsafed to hallow our earthly pilgrimage."

-Brownson's Review. "The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it looses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the Life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of the dear St. Elizabeth,' (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clearness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart. We do not think there is any look of the kind in English, at all to be compared to this Life of Saint Elizabeth."—American Cell.

"We might say much in praise of the harrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail "The whole introduction shows the hand of a

beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary .... We cheerfully recommend the work to our readers."-Pittsburg Co-

tholic.

"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient guarantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age—a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book."-Cahholic Telegrapgh.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVE. BY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pin

ples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst

case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in

the eyes.

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

case of ringworm.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scre-

fula.

Directions for Use.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrotnla.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will sapply it on a linen rag when

For Inflammation and Hamor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Omment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Scale Neum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it is to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scales: these commence by a thin, serid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ciatment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered withscales, itches intolerably, sometimes torning running sories; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets us natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and given in

must keep on with the Omement until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street. Hoxbury, Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and

British Provinces. Mr. Kenuedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

Lady Superior the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—
St. Vincent's Asylum,
Boston. May 26, 1856.
Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you
my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your
most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent
among children of that class o neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing
you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I
certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all per-

you, it has been attended by the most nappy enects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.



BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-

35 R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

## BELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for Fine Alarms, Churches, Academies, Factoriss, Steam-boats, Plantations, &c., mounted with their "Rotating Yoke," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in riaging. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to Chures, Keys, Weights, &c., apply for Circular to

&c., apply for Circular to A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is at tusted in the north-western suburbs of this city, so provenbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of

play as in time of class.

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

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of hedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra,

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, Music, per annum, Use of Piano, per annum, Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

## THE TRUE WITNESS

OATHOLIO OHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN GILLIES FOR GRORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. . . . . . \$21 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armet.