

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



THE TRUTH

WITNESSES

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1856.

NO. 26.

PROTESTANT RIGHTS.

(From the Tablet.)

The most oppressed class at all to be found in this country, or perhaps in all Europe, are the "loyal Protestant population." The English Government is absolutely stripping them of their last shred, and destroying their last hope. In spite of their devotedness to the "house of Brunswick," the countless flagons they have exhausted to the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory," and their magnanimous hatred of the Pope and the Archbishop of Tuam, there is every day some privilege of theirs invaded, and some indefeasible right abrogated or withheld, so that unless the reign of justice be restored by the repeal of the Emancipation Act, and the dethronement of Louis Napoleon, there is no saying or knowing where the miseries of Irish Protestantism will cease.

To understand the condition of our fellow-subjects well it must be remembered that their circumstances are of a peculiar kind. They have "staked their lives upon a cast, and must stand the hazard of the die." The real "true-blue"-thick-and-thin-"No-Surrender" descendants of the ancient race are, like their fathers, men whose "rights" are the only things valuable, or even intelligible. Such rights are "the whole of this world to them," and ninety-nine parts out of a hundred of the next world along with it. They have inherited a fair, rational view of Christianity, which is, to go to church for what it is worth, and serve the Crown for what it will pay; and therefore, as they leave the "immortality and all that" to people who are weak enough to expect it, they and all before them have logically concluded that this wretched sphere should be exclusively their possession. This equitable hope is every day "fitting away," to use a poetical illustration, absolutely "fitting away."

It would take a long time and much space to explain at length how much this amiable people have endured. After burthening themselves with countless Catholic estates in the reign of James the First, and doing their very utmost to extirpate James the Second, they loyally fought for "William the Conqueror," and made beasts of themselves drinking his "memory." If the "Charleses" had not had them to help the inquiry into "Catholic titles," there is no knowing how much of the country might have remained in the hands of "Papists;" and if they had not known how to use a rope and a pitchcap, many a "rebel's" offspring might have been urging claims to property which could not be established unless by justice. And so it happened that Protestants received a slight instalment of right and reward. They prescribed, for example, the privilege of robbing a man who would not go to "church;" of killing a man whose property required to be "confiscated;" of burning the houses of those whom they believed "disaffected;" of holding Catholic churches, though unable to fill a corner of them; of feeding Protestant Parsons and making Catholics pay for them; of monopolising education, and whipping Catholics for ignorance, and of holding all offices in the State as the only parties whom a "Protestant constitution" should recognise as capable of pocketing money out of other people's earning. Now all these little things were hardly proportionate to the merit of the true Blues, and only sharpened the appetite of their enormous capacity; only they fed occasionally on each other it is likely they would have eaten up the empire in their voracity.

It is quite remarkable what nationalists those injured people were while they had all their rights intact and vigorous. Nothing could equal their patriotism; the additional rights which Ireland had to acquire, and the countless wrongs under which she was bending. They speechified, and threatened, and conspired too; and they laid their hands upon their hearts and swore that "their country"—which meant their pockets—should have everything which ought to enrich it; and, moreover, they were serious. But unfortunately no process could stop the Irish from increasing, and no reasoning could convince them they should merely fatten the cattle for the "Protestant population," so that the crowd of natives came fast, and peremptory, and earnest, and the only way remaining for the true Blues to keep what they had, and get arms to fight the "Papists," was to become loyal beyond all bearing. If any "people" could merit their "rights" by unerring instinct and no conscience, it is the Protestants of "Parsondom," for it is only of this genus that we wish to discourse on every occasion. Many thousands of our non-Catholic people are Irish enough to appreciate them just as we do;—videlicet, as the "garrison" of bad government, and the enemy of all social order.

But we intended to speak of the maltreatment by England of those "loyal" creatures. It was not enough that Catholics were allowed the benefit of the "Protestant constitution"—allowed their lives and their limbs, and to go to school, and to acquire pro-

perty—all of which were flagrant injustices to Parsondom, and heavy blows at the stability of the empire, but absolutely they were called to the bar, and in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, they were admitted to Parliament. The dear old Lord Eldon said "the sun of England's glory had set" that time, and it was true for him, as, of course, England's glory was Irish Parsondom. But little he knew the fate which awaited this "Irish Protestant nation." He little imagined it—or he would have "set" himself on the occasion to illustrate his prophecy—that, in this present year 1856, the "Irish Protestant nation" would present such a worn and deplorable aspect. There are "Papists" allowed to purchase by their vulgar earnings the very lands which their ancestors forfeited for "treason;" they are allowed to accumulate money and to raise churches and places of education; they have the astounding impudence to be privy councillors, judges, barristers, and we know not what, and to pretend, too, that, because they are six millions out of seven of the people, they should have a fifteenth of the offices which they pay for. Now, if there be any nation so hard-hearted as not to sympathise with Parsondom in a conjuncture so afflicting, all we have to say is, they, the Parsons, ought to conquer it, and confiscate it, on the very earliest opportunity which presents itself.

Is it not self-evident that deception has been practised by a large body of the Irish Papists? In some counties they hold the mass of the property, and everywhere they hold the ringing metal in large quantities. There in Connaught we do not know how much they have paid of the two millions laid out on the purchase of estates; and in Meath, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, &c., they are assuming airs that might become Lord Roden or Mr. Chambers. How did they get the money? Clearly by hoarding it up, and not handing it over to Parsondom, as they were bound to do—by an invasion of "Protestant rights," and a violation of the "Constitution." This is really intolerable, if honest Parsondom could help it, and might make loyal Protestants exclaim—

"O flesh! how art thou fished,"

in this generation.

Besides these domestic attacks upon the "rights" of Protestants, there are many foreign invasions of the same "rights," which are diabolical enough to be noted, only they are too numerous for our present dissertation. The "Austrian Concordat," for example, French victories in the Crimea, the institution of a festival called "Notre Dame de Malakoff" by the same nation, the persistency of Napoleon the Third in talking of Our Lady, and latterly, the Emperor's calling a council of war, to be held in Paris, as if he—Papist as he is—were to be recognised as the centre of European operations. When they, the Parsons, get Sir Colman O'Loughlin's appointment "cancelled" by Lord Carlisle, they intend immediately to pay some attention to our foreign relations, and unless the Emperor Napoleon abjure the Papacy, they intend to break with him.

We have called this article a "dissertation," but it is, more properly speaking, a "report." Some of our afflicted fellow-mortals of Parsondom have been this week pouring forth their lamentations in the Rotundo, and we have been endeavoring to do them the justice which they merit, by placing their complaints before the public. Very many venerable gentlemen at the above meeting wanted benefices, and one young gentleman, not venerable, wanted a stray fortune with an "annexed" young lady. All wanted the "Papists hanged, quartered, and beheaded," and honest members of Parliament to vote firmly in the premises, under the penalty of being thieves and burglars. We therefore give notice to all parties who are bound to the principles of 1690 to "get up" all manner of "cases" against Maynooth, and a goodly bundle of blasphemies and misrepresentations against the Pope, the Priests, and the Jesuits. Really, the poor Protestants are objects of commiseration.

The people of Parsondom have, however, a few "rights" still remaining. They have a right to believe the whole human race, themselves included—to count imaginary converts and collect real sovereigns—to go a-hiding in the chancels of our old churches and send us round the world for means to erect new ones—to profane the sanctity of the Gospel by defamations of their neighbors; to torment the souls and bodies of the poor by seduction, persecution, and misrepresentation; and every year, without giving us any thing but hatred, to pocket one million and a half of the produce of the land which they asperse without ceasing. These are "rights" which yet remain—but only for a season. The people of Ireland will pay their way, but they will not long give their money to pay Parsondom. The absurd tyranny which drags from the bowels of the island much wealth to support a principle of discord—and drags it at the

gun's muzzle and bayonet's point—is a disgrace to human nature; and non-resistance to such an impost, as long as it can be legitimately opposed, is a national infamy and degradation.

"THE BEAST."

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

If Mr. John Bull be not "the beast" of the Apocalypse, it is not the fault of the "Irish Church Missions' Society." They certainly give the old gentleman the "face of a lion" and the "feet of a bear," and fill his mouth with "blasphemies" enough to make him "the beast" ten times over, and to insure him a destruction as distinguished as that which is to befall the friend of Antichrist. It is perfectly astounding that men of common reason will tolerate the wicked course of these charlatans. The empire has multitudes of enemies, and few, if any, friends, and yet these men are paid thirty or forty thousand pounds a year for no other earthly purpose than that of teaching us that we are to expect neither peace, honesty, nor justice from England.

There is a certain respectability attached to sincerity which makes us respect a madman, if he be true. We pity him, and pacify him, and put him off, and won't get angry with him. But if we find a fellow lecturing us upon morality, whose own family are profligates, or on Christianity, while his own household is filled with infidels and atheists, we naturally conclude that his office towards us is simple malignity and insult, or that he wishes to assimilate us to his other friends. Why not spend the forty thousand a-year in England? Thirty millions annually of immoral publications require some antidote, and the murder, and arson, and countless abominations of the English shires demand some pious attention. We have no immoral publications. Even during the assize of a contested election we have not had in Meath, one of our largest counties, a trial for any kind of violation of the law. We have no infanticides, no slow poisonings, no domestic brothelism, no rowdy Evangelicisms, no pious adulterers, no sanctimonious cheats, no systematised vagabondism, which laughs at the Gospel as "grannyism," and overleaps the excesses of savages. If we are to have "English religion," the "pure Gospel," and so on, would it not be common decency to show us some of the fruits of it at home before it is sent over to disturb and pester us, and to prove that when England has no penal laws to rob us she will make collections to persecute us with Parsons?

From the days of Adam and Eve, "the beast" has had the selfsame job to do, and the selfsame way of doing it. He lies—lies without fear, or measure, or danger, or shame. He told our first parents that God kept them in ignorance, and that he was the fellow to enlighten them, and his friends, the Jews, he taught to say that Our Lord was disloyal to the throne. The old Pagans were convinced by him that the Catholics were opposed to civilisation, and should be got rid of; and the first Protestants, while they were going to ruin, like the "great people of England," preached the "pure Gospel," and "stood by the throne." Our worthies of the present day are plainly descended from his beastship, and have learned his language with becoming filial attention.—We are "benighted," and we are on the eve of being "converted," and great numbers have been looking for "the Word;" and the Parsons, and their wives and children, are about to be "very much respected," and, after all this, we are to become as good as the English!—"the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world."

One of the most hopeless signs of our condition is that the Irish Parsons have no earthly or heavenly belief in what is said or promised by them. With their eyes open they could not have, and they never can have, unless as a vindictive justice of God.—Last week we had an announcement that a man's confession was revealed at Croom, and Croom turns out to have neither the Confessor nor the penitent. An old woman is excommunicated for an act of charity, and the old woman has not yet been born; and Father Mangan, of Kerry, regales himself with curses on stone and mortar which the Reverend gentleman has never seen. Now, all those things—and every other thing they say—are not only untrue, but impossible, and yet they will go on and say them to the end. People who know them to be false and absurd will circulate them, and pay money to manufacture more of them, and serve the cause of the "pure Gospel" by propagating them through "Babylon the Great." And the lion will roar, and gold, and silver, and precious stones will come down at the rate of forty thousand a-year, and the Parsons will cry "Who is like unto the beast?"

We lately told the people of Parsondom that we would extirpate all the Protestant Bibles in Europe, if we could, and we had the great happiness of "shocking their feelings" most deeply. We shall

always welcome legitimate opportunities of horrifying them by telling the truth, which is commonly said to shame "the beast," and we think they know as much. Now, if any of the things which they ventilate, and which we deny, had had a foundation, is it likely that for their sakes we should conceal them? If they were things which could and ought to be done, would we repudiate them? If they were things which should not be done, and had been done, would they or could they they be gainsaid in the face of the public, or, if denied, would not the whole locality become testimonies against the Clergyman? How could he meet his friends? How could he confront his enemies?—How, in fact, could he live in the neighborhood? The accusation is easily made. We may believe the defamer to have been deceived, or duped or humbugged. He can get out of his position even if questioned, and questioned he will not be, because 'tis all provender for "the beast," but for the Clergyman who performs the act publicly, and publicly disclaims it, there is no resource but infamy, and nothing for his people but humiliation. A denial of a public fact by a public man is a moral impossibility, because 'twould be morally his death, and therefore such denial, by any one retaining his character, is conclusive as to such fact being no fact whatever.—But no matter. This may be as true as the "boundless resources" of Mr. Bull, and as clear to him as that he leads Europe and owns India, but it does not serve the "pure Gospel," and the Parson's garrison" in Ireland don't admit it.

Now, we have a long catalogue of Parsondom lies, and we intend to print them. They are not only lies, but lies so patent—transparent—so like "the beast," that the hoof, skin, and horn, is on every one of them plainly and perfectly; yet they are patted, and petted, and snuggled in by the holiness of Exeter Hall as tenderly as relatives so near of kin ought to be. No one, even a Saint, can help seeing and knowing them; but they'll do for the propagation of the "pure Gospel." In fact, Mr. Bull believes them, and that's sufficient.

Ireland—nay, England—has no chance during the reign of Parsondom. Parsondom has tried the rope with us, and given us a taste of the cat-o'-nine tails. It has stripped us of our land and religious edifices, and starved us and shut the schoolhouse door in our faces. It has imprisoned and transported us, and otherwise, and in many ways, shown its love for teaching us the "pure gospel" of brotherhood and peace. It has now added the new idea of forty thousand a-year from England to buy some few of us, and fatten some few of its own, so that peace and quietness are out of the question. It will get the money, and blaspheme and belie us, and alienate and excite us, for such is its mission in this land.

We wish England were as clear-sighted on the subject of Irish Parsondom as she is on cotton, cutlery, and stocks. Parsondom is wasting a million and a half a-year of our resources, and is rotting the heart of the kingdom. Its sons and daughters want fortunes, and its fathers want claret and carriages, and its wives want silks and satins. They are hundreds and thousands. They must do work of some kind, or appear to do it, and so we shall have Ireland about to be "converted" as long as Parsondom exists. They will allow us no peace—they can't afford it. They must be aggressive upon us for their very food and raiment, and they must make us foes of England in order to make themselves England's friends. A time may be very near that will require something more wise than an English collection to disturb our peace and Protestant Parsons to alienate the people from the Crown.

THE OPINIONS OF THE SECTS ABOUT ONE ANOTHER.

(From the Pittsburg Catholic.)

It is some consolation to know that if the various sects that compose hydra-headed Protestantism, hate the Catholic Church, they also cordially hate one another. It is true, when the question is to persecute the Catholic Church, they are perfectly united, and forget and forgive their mutual grudges and grievances, as did Herod and Pontius Pilate, when the object was to punish Christ; and so likewise, to descend to the head-quarters of heretical malice;—the demons, however divided they are, and ready to tear one another to pieces, in other respects, yet, when the design to persecute Christ and his Church is once agitated among them, all differences cease, and their higher ambition is to try which can lie and sin the most against the devoted victims of their rage. We accord to Protestant sects a unity of this kind—but an infernal one—a unity of hate, a brotherhood of persecution and malice, quite antagonistic to the unity of God's true people, as described by the Apostle—"One faith, One Lord, One baptism." The first Christians impressed profoundly, nay, converted, their Pagan enemies by their won-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

derful unity and charity. Julian the Apostate used to say—"See how these Galileans love one another." But of the discordant Protestant religions, we are compelled to utter a very different exclamation—"See how these sects hate one another." We cannot be surprised that they should so shamelessly calumniate and blacken "the Mother and Mistress of all other Churches," when they have not a good word for one another. We give below a few specimens:—

What the Methodists think of the Baptists:—"Nothing," says the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, "but all under will suffice them in Baptism; and yet there is no such word in all the Scriptures, as immerse. (?) And there is no passage in that holy book that says, *Baptize in water* (?) But in every instance where the action of baptism is spoken of, it says with water, instead of in it. And yet it is so plain to them that with means in; that if we cannot see it, we are poor, short-sighted, blinded dupes, that should be treated as heathens or infidels. This is what I call bigotry. Notwithstanding the plainness of Scripture on the subject, yet it does not quite meet their straight jacket views, and now they are engaged to make a new translation of God's word, in which they will change the word baptize into immerse. This is what I call a bigoted sectarian movement, serving only to gratify a party at the expense, perhaps, of damning thousands of precious souls. For what will make infidels faster than for the Scriptures to contradict themselves?"

What the Baptists think of the Methodists:—"They are poor, short-sighted, blinded dupes, that should be treated as heathens and infidels."—See the *Advocate*, Dec. 4th—Correspondent.

What the Congregationalists say of the Methodists:—"They are dying out. They are not even a Christian Church. Dr. Parsons Cook, the mouth-piece of Congregationalists, and Preacher at Lynn, Massachusetts, has written two formidable volumes to prove these two assertions."—*Vide Christian Advocate*, December 4th.

What the Baptists say of the Congregationalists:—"To say nothing of others, Congregational preachers give very slight indications of being filled with the Spirit." Their readings from the pulpit usually occupy thirty minutes; a portion of the audience sleep, another portion gaze around upon their associates, and a third portion criticise the composition.—No one, ordinarily, preacher or hearer, seems to suppose that heaven and hell are realities. And if the preacher does not seem to suppose so, why should the hearers! And under such a regime, why should not the Churches retrograde?—See *Christian Age*, Nov. 29. (Maine subscriber.)

What the Baptists think of the Presbyterians and others, on using the term "Elder":—"I frequently see the sentence, 'the Elder of the Church,' and also 'the Elders.' The elder of the Church is no more scriptural, nor true than the Pope. There is no such thing in Christianity as the elder's office, nor the office of the elder."—*Christian Age*, Nov. 29. (Correspondent.)

What the Baptists say of Presbyterian "unity":—"Relative to our organization, we have been cited to the Presbyterians as a harmonious body, while we are distracted by intestine broils of the most frivolous nature, and told that it is their polity that produces the difference. With as much propriety we might have been cited to the Roman, Mahometan, and Greek Churches, as still more harmonious. But what does this prove? Why, simply, that they have been converted to a polity—an ism; but we, to Christ. But are they so harmonious after all? We read of the Presbyterian Church North, and South; Old School and New! But who ever heard of Christ's Church, North or South, Old School and New?"—*Vide Christian Age*, Dec. 6.

What Baptists think of the Church of England:—"The relics and traditions of Popery still retained by the English Church, and the rich emoluments of her bishops and clergy, and the little they are doing for their bread, in the way of enlightening and saving the mass of the people, are weighty matters, pressing urgently in these times and making infidels of many."

These are but a few random specimens of the fraternal union among the sects. They have never said any worse of us than they here say of themselves.—A volume might be compiled of their awful denunciations, and atrocious vituperation and denigrations of each other. In the above "beautiful extracts," we find them charging one another with every thing that is bad. They call one another "poor, short-sighted, blinded dupes," "heathens and infidels." They denounce the doctrines of each other as "straight-jacket views." They accuse one another of "bigoted sectarian movements." Here it is like the pot calling the griddle black face, or one African terming another "Nigger." They charge one another "with making infidels of many;" nay, of making infidels "faster" by their course than any way we can imagine. The very distinctive doctrine of Presbyterians, the badge of their sect, the luss they made after Calvin, about the expression and office of "Elder and Elders," to assert which they threw aside "Episcopacy," is laughed to scorn. The very term is pronounced "no more Scriptural or true than the Pope (the synonyme of Antichrist.)" Nay, there is no such thing (the good Protestant Baptists say) in Christianity as the "Elder's office." In fine, they charge one another "with damning thousands of precious souls."

The *New York Churchman* (Protestant) speaks thus sensibly of the observance of Sunday:—"We are no advocates of a profanation or desecration of this most holy feast. (Sunday). The (Protestant Episcopal) Church indeed commands us to abstain from all servile work, to observe the day holly, and, if possible, to be present at the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar. But we are very much averse to anything like a Judaical or Puritanic observance of the day.—Perhaps the Puritans drove the Churchmen a little too far, and we should decidedly object to anything like a revival of King James's "Declaration of Sports," for, in these times, men would abuse such liberty, turning it into licentiousness. But we do say, innocent recreation (divine service being over) is not only lawful, but useful. Indeed, by giving the day a joyous character, it rather enhances its sanctity."

The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Clonfert, has issued a short pastoral to the laity under his spiritual jurisdiction, calling upon them for their assistance towards the foundation of a diocesan seminary for the preparatory education of the youth aspiring to the ecclesiastical state. His Lordship says:—"Ireland held at one time a prominent position among Christian countries for the number, variety, and rich endowments of her ecclesiastical institutions. Her colleges and universities were open not only to her own children, but received within their sacred precincts the stranger and foreigner, who came in crowds to obtain that knowledge in Ireland which had well nigh disappeared in the other countries of Europe. The ample revenues of these institutions, intended by their pious founders as well to maintain the dignity of religion as to support the poor of Christ and diffuse the blessings of education gratuitously among all classes, were nevertheless seized on by the enemies of the church, and what had been the patrimony of the church and the inheritance of the poor was applied to satisfy the cravings of individual cupidity, and some of our titled families may trace back the origin of their exalted positions to these sacrilegious confiscations. The ecclesiastical ruins scattered over the face of the country, meeting the eye wherever it turns, sufficiently attest the work of the despoiler, and present to our minds the sad history of our country, written in indelible character. Though open and violent persecution had yielded to the circumstances of the times and disappeared from among us, yet, my brethren, you yourselves have been witnesses of the wily and corrupt efforts made to extinguish the light of faith in our country. The gold of England, the influence of many of its nobility and gentry, the violent prejudices of its benighted people, together with the undying hatred and malevolence of the Protestant church in Ireland, are still arrayed against us. Were it not for the intervention of Providential circumstances, the storm of persecution so lately raised by one of the professing liberal statesmen of England, should, probably ere this, have burst over our heads, and swept away in its destructive course every trace of the provision made by the Government for the education of the Catholic clergy of Ireland. It becomes, then, our imperative duty to avail ourselves of the respite from persecution thus vouchsafed to us by a kind Providence, and to render ourselves independent, as far as lies in our power, of that provision which rests on the mere suffrage of our enemies."

CONVERSION.—Miss Catherine Kennelly and Mrs. Harriet Lennon, of Rossmore, were received into the Catholic church on Sunday last by the Rev. Mr. Cregan of Adare.—*Munster News*.

IRELAND AND THE HOLY SEE.—It is stated on the highest authority that his Lordship the Bishop of Ossory has been summoned to Rome, and that the venerable Prelate's departure for the Holy City cannot longer be delayed. The Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, has departed to visit the Eternal City. We are not, of course, aware of the business, doubtless of importance, which has induced the distinguished Oratorian to journey to Rome at this season of the year. But we take leave to express a confident hope that the presence in the Holy City at the present time of the illustrious Rector of the Catholic University will prove highly beneficial to the interests of religion and of this Catholic nation.—*Tablet*.

BALLOTING FOR THE MILITIA.—We are told that early this year the ballot is to be adopted in order to make up the proper strength of the militia regiments. Had the Irish Militia been treated with justice and common kindness by the military potentates set over them, there would be found no need of a ballot, nor any lack of volunteers for service at home or abroad; but, under the system which has been pursued, what other result than that which seem to have followed, could have been naturally expected.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

A NAVAL STATION IN CORK.—An influential meeting was held at the Commercial Buildings in Cork, for the purpose of inducing the government to establish a naval station in Cork Harbor, and to fit it up with the necessary requisites for such—a dockyard, factory, &c. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Fagan, M.P.; Captain Stuart, Mr. Shea, Lord Bernard, the High Sheriff, and others, who pointed out the claims of Cork to have a naval station, from its geographical position, its importance, and its capacity for all the purposes of her Majesty's naval service. A memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty on the subject was adopted.

In a recent case tried in the Queen's Bench, *in re Anne and Elizabeth Story*, minors, who were in a manner smuggled into the Protestant Orphan Society of Leitrim, and rescued therefrom by their Catholic relatives, the Chief Justice, in his anxiety to come to the merits of the case, and decide accordingly, acted thus:—"His lordship said he would examine Anne Story, the eldest of the children, in order to hear what she had to say apart from the persons present. His lordship having accordingly conversed with the girl for a short time, returned, and stated that he had never met a more intelligent child of the age than Anne Story, and that he had no doubt as to where she wished to return; and from what she had mentioned with respect to the treatment of herself and her sister, he did not wonder she had decided to remain where she was (among her Catholic friends). He added that though the younger child might not be of age to choose for herself, he did think, from what he had heard, that he would use a sound discretion in sending her back to the former custody, and added, that the Protestant Orphan Society had neglected their duty towards the children."—*Newry Examiner*.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—At the admission of paupers in the Tipperary union a man was brought before the board in the workhouse clothes. His name was Robert Hayes; he was born near Mitchelstown; for ten years he was the first tenor and director of music at Windsor Castle, and subsequently director of music to the King of Belgium; and he was uncle to the celebrated Irish cantatrice (Catherine Hayes), and her teacher; he was 87 years of age, in perfect health and possession of his faculties, and he had sent out a detailed account of his reverses to his niece, Miss Hayes, but that as she was at present in Australia, he could not have had a reply up to the present.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

Irish emigration to America has decreased 120,000 from '54 to '55, showing, we hope, the resolve of the Irish people to stay at home.

THE GREEN FLAG.—Let us speak of the brave old Irish Banner, of its struggles and its memories. Its very name is in itself a history, whose glories are equalled only by its misfortunes. It has witnessed the fall of Empires and Dynasties, it still remains, in unimpaired lustre, raising aloft its trampled folds amid the battle of nations, and pointing in prayer to the star of freedom, blooming in the firmament of the future. The bleak snows of Belvetia, and the sunscorched steppes of Crim Tartary; the fourth and the eighteenth century alike bear the impress of its chivalry and shine with the lustre of its heroic memories. Chequered has been its career, and varied its fortune; but whether triumphant or trampled—whether waving victoriously, as at Limerick, or frowning in sullen rage, as at the defence of Arras with Owen Roe O'Neill—whether proud or exulting as at far-famed Fontenoy, or torn and bloody, but still sustaining itself in defeat, and snatching laurels even from the brow of disaster, as at Ramilies, it is still the same—brave, heroic, noble. Dathi carried it to conquest beneath the shadow of the Alps; and what Lishman can forget how its frowning folds frightened the Raven of the North from the plains of Clontarf, when the tyrant Dane went down before the chivalry of Brian and his brave Dalcassians. It waved over many a bloody field from the city of the Osman to the bay of Killala.—from Clonmel to Clannebo. The O'Neills, with the Red Hand blazoned on its folds, lifted it high in the teeth of England and established its right to wave over Irish soil. Hurrah for the Green Flag, for it baffled the skill of the Dutchman, although battling in the rotten cause of a coward king. Hurrah for the Green Flag, for on the historic field of Fontenoy, waving over the Irish Brigade, it fluttered victory from its folds, and taught an English King to execrate the laws of the land over which he ruled. Hurrah for the Green Flag, for on the prairies of the West it helped to humble the arrogance of England, to pluck from her grasp the golden apple of possession, and raised up her rival to be a wonder to mankind and an asylum to all oppressed peoples. And not for human freedom alone did it struggle; the Cross has been ever dear to it; the faith for the preservation of which our country has become proverbial, ever found in it a ready support. And to many a sore trial have both the flag and the faith been subjected, yet they still survive—survive to shine brightly when the entire destiny of the world shall be changed. And, oh, the iron men who clung to that flag and did battle for its cause; do they not deserve a passing tribute of affection? They who sleep in the "dust of Irish earth" or "on far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade," whose love of liberty and Ireland it should be our aim and desire to imitate, do they hold no claim on our hearts? Oh, noble martyrs, while manhood and patriotism obtain in our island—while the mountains of Erin lift their brows above the waves of the ocean, you shall be revered and loved—your actions recited and your souls prayed for. The grandeur shall tell the youth how you forsook home, friends, and all that bound you to existence, to carry the old Green Flag through fire and death, always to honor, if not to victory. The Green Flag is not yet lost or conquered—its fame not yet departed. There are stout hearts mustering in other lands than Ireland to advance it once more, it may be on the battle field, and die or live with the old glory of their nation. Intelligence, muscle, will, are combining to aid the old land in her sorrows. Every man of these who proffer her aid, carries in his bosom rankling hate to England and her abettors in Ireland. Therefore it is that "Catholic" crown prosecutors and "Catholic" Soles," generally, and the toadies who conduct the "Catholic" organs, so unsparringly denounce these followers of the old Green Flag; but such denunciations can only strengthen us in the national faith, that so long as these harpies infest this island there cannot be national prosperity on our soil. God save the Green Flag? and God save the gallant hearts who expect soon to see it wave exultingly over the "bloody dust of an Irish Fontenoy."—*Tipperary Leader*.

ENGLISH OPINION.—The truth is, that Ireland chances to be despised because she is poor, and because she has so long bowed down before that remorseless bigotry and faction, which keep her in "the slough of despond." A poor man soon becomes an object of social avoidance, and outgrows the liking of friends, and even relatives. And what is true of an individual is true of a nation, for what is a nation but an aggregate of individuals?—*Newry Examiner*.

THE LAND REVOLUTION IN THE WEST.—One of the Galway papers, the *Western Star*, draws a glowing picture of the beneficial results effected by the labors of the Encumbered Estates Commission, and maintains that no part of Ireland has been so signally benefited by its operations as the long-neglected province of Connaught:—"In these remote parts of the kingdom, where the old proprietary had become embarrassed by the results of the famine, and other causes, a new race of landlords has been inaugurated, and in many instances the old inheritors have been relieved. It is but just to observe that on well-managed properties the operations of the court were not required, though old proprietors, in a few instances, sold and purchased again in order to obtain a better title. We could instance several important estates in this neighborhood which from superior management weathered the storm of famine and pestilence, and on which the tenantry are now among the most prosperous in the kingdom. Among these we may enumerate the estates of the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Clonbrock, Mr. Denis H. Kelly, Lord Dunsandle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Dudley Perse, &c. The former of these landlords has been steadily adding to his property, as portions of other estates were being offered for sale. It is gratifying to find that of the purchasers of property in the Encumbered Estates a majority are Irishmen, some of them merchants, and many of them former tenants on the properties sold."

A CONVICT CLERGYMAN.—The following novel announcement appears in the *Cork Constitution* of Saturday:—"It is stated that the Lord Bishop of Cork is about to institute proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts for the purpose of declaring the parish of Iniscarra vacant by reason of the conviction and sentence to transportation for life for forgery of its Rector, the Rev. W. Beresford. These proceedings it is said, will be defended by the creditors of the convict. The parish has for a number of years been sequestered, and the benefit of the creditors, whose debts amount to a very considerable sum. The defence, which it is understood will be set as a denial of vacancy, on the ground that the Incumbent is not dead in law, as the prerogative of the crown may at any time be exercised in his behalf by granting him a free pardon."

A respectable Protestant gentleman residing in a Northern county whose statements are worthy of implicit faith, has detailed to us the following extraordinary circumstances. Our informant was evicted in the January of last year from an extensive farm upon the improvement of which he had expended a large amount of capital, his tenure depending upon an old life, which dropped just as the improvements were being brought to perfection, when the landlord availed himself of them without giving a single shilling compensation for the expenditure of so much capital and industry. On the same day on which our informant was evicted there were two poor widows also ejected, one of whom had a large family of helpless children, with whom she was preparing to emigrate to America. The intensity of last winter's cold is known to all, and it was in the very midst of the chill frosts and dense snows that the merciless agent of this unjust landlord entered upon his diabolical career of extermination. This unfortunate widow with her group of screaming orphans thronging around her, implored of him to permit her to remain till March, and that she would then surrender up possession to him, as by that time she would be prepared to leave the country for America. But, vain were the appeals of this wretched mother on behalf of her houseless, friendless, shivering, orphans. He flung them out with the most savage cruelty—when the poor woman in a paroxysm of frenzy, cast herself upon her knees and prayed that the curse of the widow and her orphans might fall speedy and full upon him. A few weeks passed by and this same agent was returning from the boardroom of C—'s, for he was a guardian of the poor! Suddenly his horse fell dead under him, narrowly escaping being killed himself—on his return—the first thing that met his view was a large pig that died during his absence, on entering his own house he had the misery of hearing that his wife was on the point of death after giving birth to two unnaturally deformed still born babes. After burying his wife he was stricken down himself in a dangerous typhus but recovered to have the wretchedness of witnessing two hitherto beautiful and interesting little children deprived of the power of articulating a single sound—for they were struck dumb during his illness. Thus fell speedily and bitterly the curse of the widow and her orphans.—*Tipperary Leader*.

PEACEFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY—KING'S COUNTY.

There are "Irish" journals—or rather journals published in Ireland—as destitute of Irish feeling as they are often regardless of veracity, which labor to blacken the character of the Irish people by unfounded statements that there is no security for life or property in several districts in Ireland, in consequence of the spread of agrarian crime and disorganisation. To such an extent has this been carried, that Mr. W. N. Barron, Chairman of King's County, in addressing the grand jury at the quarter sessions of the various divisions, declared that he had been induced, from those misrepresentations, to suppose that their duties would be very heavy, but that he found, after his arrival in the county, and from an inspection of the calendars, that there is now far less crime than in former years. In addressing the grand jury at Parsons-town the learned chairman observed:—*[Tablet]*—"Representations had been made abroad that their county was in a disturbed and unsatisfactory state, but he felt bound to tell them, the third grand jury which he had the honor of addressing during the present sessions, that the whole number of cases submitted in the county did not amount to twenty! This was extremely gratifying, as many of them were familiar with the fact that very frequently they had one hundred and one hundred and fifty prisoners for trial in that district. Such things had now totally disappeared. It was fifteen years since he had first come into their county; then there was not only a large amount of crime, but the greater portion of the cases were of an aggravated nature. Offences of that description and agrarian outrages had entirely disappeared from the calendar, not only in that district but throughout the county at large. It was true that some outrages had been recently committed, three or four of which were of a very serious and aggravated nature. In one instance a desperate attempt had been made to sacrifice life. Providence interfered, and the injured individual happily had recovered. For that attempted assassination one person was amenable and awaited his trial before another tribunal. There had been some assaults, and serving threatening notices. One of the latter was served on a gentleman who had recently come to reside in their county. He had made inquiry into that case, and he was warranted in saying that there were no circumstances connected with that case which ought to reflect on the district where it occurred, and he was informed that no sympathy existed there with the persons concerned in that outrage. The districts of Lusmagh and Moneygall, once so notorious for crime and outrage, were now the most peaceable in the county. Before coming to the county he confessed that his mind and feelings were oppressed in consequence of the reports which had reached him through the press and other channels; but since he had come amongst them, from the minute and peculiar inquiries which he had made, he felt bound to say that there was nothing to justify the representations which had been made that their county was in a state of insubordination. He was convinced that there was a very great visible improvement in the county at large, but more especially in that district."

A MAIDEN SESSIONS.—A circumstance as gratifying as entirely unprecedented took place at the opening of the Cork Sessions yesterday, the assistant-barrister, Serjeant Berwick, having been presented with a pair white gloves by William Townsend, Esq., Sub-Sheriff of the county, there being no criminal case whatever for trial before his worship. This is the first time such an occurrence has taken place in this city.—*Cork Examiner*.

NEWS FROM TRIM.—The following gratifying intelligence will form a beautiful contrast to the "Bloody Assize" which we print elsewhere from an English journal. The quarter sessions for this division of the county commenced at ten o'clock yesterday, and were over in a short time. The chairman addressed the grand jury, and said that during his experience of over twenty years in the county he never knew a similar state of things, or any approach to it. That there was not a single prisoner for trial; and he was informed by the governor of the county gaol that there were in all only eight persons in custody. Mr. Ford, the sessional solicitor, said that as the grand jury could not make a presentment they ought certainly to subscribe for a pair of white gloves for the chairman.—*Tipperary Leader*.

REDUCTION OF THE COUNTY POLICE.—In obedience to a requisition presented to the Earl of Bandon, a numerous meeting of the magistracy of the county of Cork was held at twelve o'clock on Thursday week, in the County Grand Jury Room, for the purpose of considering the expediency of reducing the police force.

Crime in Cork has decreased one-third from 1854 to 1855.

RETURN OF IRISH EMIGRANTS FROM AMERICA.—The return of the emigrant Irish to the land of their birth is a circumstance even more extraordinary than the rage for emigration which, a few years ago, and, indeed, until within a few months, impelled them to cross the Atlantic, and seek in the wide field of America that market for their industry which bad laws denied them at home. We say bad laws; for though the last few years have seen a great reformation in the spirit in which Ireland has been governed and legislated for, the previous corrupt and insane government of that persecuted country had gathered head and burst in the famine of 1846-7. It was too late then to say to a population flying from the face of the gaunt enemy, "Wait a little longer." But now, after the exodus had drained the land of some of the most enterprising of her sons, and when we looked in vain for soldiers to a country which had been our army's nursery in former years, and there were found hardly men enough to reap a not over abundant harvest, we see our ships returning over the Atlantic freighted with the human muscle, and sinew, and pluck for which we have been in vain making a pilgrimage over Europe and America. How amazing are the vicissitudes of this life! Our Irish fellow subjects, panting for liberty and a fair field for their industry, turn with the surfeit of disappointed expectations from the land to which they fled, and hurry back to the old country, from which they had escaped as from a burning ship or a falling house. And, of course, this is a very proper time for the enemies of Ireland, or those, at least, who think she is to be abused whenever it can be done with safety, and conciliated only in the hour of danger, to utter a contradictory welcome to the returning emigrants, half insulting, half laudatory, and only to be explained by the supposition that the writer would have abused them and their countrymen soundly and unreservedly if he dared. We allude to an article which appeared a few days ago in the *Times*, in which the Irish were described as carrying in America the rage and the sloth which distinguished them in their own country, while at the same time they were described as returning to Ireland with capital gained by their industry in the States, and forwarding instructions which show that now they have at last a chance of making a stand against fortune and maintaining their position by prudence and industry, they are determined to use it. It was, indeed, even hinted that America would rue the day when she drove from her the men who had carried out her great public works, her canals, her public buildings, and her railroads, and that she would have to look in vain for the same surplus industry and capacity amongst her indigent population. How these two conflicting views of the Irish character can be reconciled we are at a loss to imagine. It appears to us as if the abuse were the offspring of a malignant prejudice, unreasoning as prejudices ever are; and the admission, a work of necessity, a submission to the force of facts, which the writer would willingly have ignored. We confess we do not see the wisdom of using this insulting tone towards our Irish fellow-subjects. It was supposed, and asserted, that as Ireland was said, at one time, to be the English statesman's difficulty, she would, whenever a crisis came, be found to be England's weakness. We ask our readers—those who are dispassionate, and whose minds are not enslaved to an illiberal prejudice—whether the proof has realised the fear? What part of the United Kingdom is more calm, more tranquil, more easily governed than the sister island? It may be that she has not sent us as many soldiers as we expected from her. But consider the course of depopulation she has been undergoing for some years now. Scotland is in the same condition. Neither Scotland nor Ireland have been legislated for with the same anxiety for their welfare as England has enjoyed, whose capital is the residence of the monarch, and the seat of the legislature. But the soldiers Ireland has sent us have been heroes to the last. No better blood has been shed at the Alma or before Sebastopol. But to wave this phase of the subject, we rejoice heartily that the Irish are returning to their native land. It is, perhaps, the highest reward of that affection to the soil which prompted them to carry out with them the root of the shamrock, or the pot of turf, that they are permitted to revisit the old country, and to behold Ireland no longer in the guise of mourning and suffering in which they left her, but smiling through her tears. We cannot resist the belief that a country which has suffered so much, and with such unflinching fidelity to a high principle, is destined yet to play a considerable part in the history of nations. We know that her sons have genius and determination enough to win this glory for her whenever the occasion is ripe; and with that feeling—and because we have always fought for the rights of the Irish, and maintained their claims to our respect as a brave, an intelligent, and industrious people—we welcome the return of the emigrants, and wish them, in the land of their birth, all that they hoped to gain in a foreign one.—*Tablet*.

STATE OF IRELAND.—We know of no period in our history when an Irish heart had so much cause for sadness as at the present moment. It is not merely that our hopes are crushed, nor that traitors have deceived us, nor that our best and bravest have left us, but that a deadly blight would seem to have come over our Irish manhood, and destroyed the glorious ambition of the Celt. The same grievances which drove our forefathers to the field weigh upon us at the present time—an alien and hostile government holds a disastrous sway over the country; an alien church yet puts its hands into our pockets, and robs us of the honest fruits of a hard industry, while alien laws still sanction the spoliation of tenant property.—*Wexford Guardian*.

REFORMS, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL.—Among the various phases under which the question of reform is likely to be brought forward during the next session of parliament, there is one now in contemplation in England by a society called "The Liberation of Religion Society in London," to which we (*Galaxy Mercury*) would direct the early and earnest attention of our readers. At a meeting of the society above alluded to, at which Mr. Miall, M.P., is said to have addressed the assembly, in reference to the policy

to be pursued in respect to Ireland, in the following words:—"It would not do to bring forward the question of the Irish Church Establishment as it was done by the Whig Radical party some twenty or twenty-five years ago. It would now be brought forward in a far better shape. They did not propose to attack the Established Church merely as an Established Church; they did not propose to attack the Catholic Endowment of Maynooth College merely as a Catholic endowment; they did not propose to attack the *Regium Donum* merely as an apportionment to two theological parties of the Presbyterian Church; they did not propose to attack even Ministers' money, upon the ground of its being given exclusively to Protestants; but they wished to put the matter in such a shape as to express, and give the House of Commons an opportunity of expressing its opinion that all these endowments are essentially vicious—(hear, hear)—that it is impossible so to distribute them among the different religious parties and denominations as not to commit great injustice, and that the only way in which religious equality demanded by the great majority of the Catholics in Ireland can be settled is not to attempt to give endowments to all, but to withdraw endowments from every party. (Hear, hear.)"

A PICTURE OF THE KILLARNEY DISTRICT.—The southwestern part of Kerry is now well known as the most beautiful tract in the British Isles. The mountains and glens, the capes stretching far into the Atlantic, the crags on which the eagles build, the rivulets brawling down rocky passes, the lakes overhung by groves in which the wild deer find covert, attract every summer crowds of wanderers sated with the business and the pleasures of great cities. The beauties of that country are, indeed, too often hidden in the mist and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean. But on the rare days when the sun shines out in all its glory, the landscape has a freshness and a warmth of colouring seldom found in our latitude. The myrtle loves the soil. The arbutus thrives better than even on the sunny shores of Calabria. The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere; the hills glow with a richer purple; the varnish of the holly and ivy is more glossy; and berries of a brighter red peep through foliage of a brighter green.—*Macaulay's History of England*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Hon. Mrs. Henniker, widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Henniker, late Rector of Bealings, in Suffolk, has recently been received into the Catholic Church by baptism at the hands of Dr. Manning.

Lord Huntingtower, son of the Earl of Dysart, is amongst the converts to Catholicism.

Catholicity is progressing rapidly in Scotland; several new churches and schools were opened during the past year, and twelve priests added to the ministry.

THE CURRENCY.—The rumor that ministers are discussing the propriety of an issue of one pound notes has been current in numerous circles during the last fortnight. The object is the withdrawal of an equal amount of gold coin. By this plan it is suggested that the metallic reserve of the bank might be increased; and after making due provision for the convertibility of the new one pound notes, a portion of the gold thus obtained might be rendered available for the exigencies of the war. We must repeat, however, that no authoritative information of any description has been put forward.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FORTHCOMING CAMPAIGN.—It is a pity that the Russian Emperor cannot take a few hours' ramble through the Tower of London at the present time. It would do him good to watch the constant activity of nearly a 1,000 men employed in receiving stores of every description from the contractors, and despatching them off to the Crimea immediately, either by rail or by water. There is not a nook from the ditch to the warehouses that is not filled up with bales or cases. In fact, a portion of the London dock warehouses has been rented by government to receive stores.—*United Service Gazette*.

The *Times* cautions its readers against placing too much reliance on the peace rumors; and insists upon the necessity of keeping up our warlike preparations:—We would, however, caution the public against the persuasion, that the telegraphic messages of our correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, and that posted by the French Government on the Paris Bourse, necessarily imply what their words certainly, taken in their literal sense, would fairly comprehend;—that all the propositions upon which the allies insist have been unconditionally accepted by Russia. The terms of the fifth proposition are general, and do not necessarily include the undertaking not to fortify the Island Isles any more than any other demand the allies might think fit to make. We do not believe that this requisition has yet been specifically submitted to Russia, and whatever may be the probabilities of the case, we are certainly not justified in saying that she has unconditionally accepted it. Two other terms on which we must peremptorily insist—the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the allowing Consuls of the Western Powers to reside in the Russian ports on its waters—have been only slightly and ambiguously mentioned. Why this is so we do not know. That is the concern of Austria. We are not principals in the negotiation, but have employed the mediation of a third Power whose duty it is to see that Russia be brought to an unconditional acceptance of our terms, with all their stipulations, before we even enter into negotiation. We do not believe for a moment that these things are likely to offer permanent obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but we must remember that the announcement is that of an Austrian, not of an English diplomatist, and that he speaks from a point of view not always identical with our own. Again, what does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonor it. Other despatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negotiation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the foundations on which a negotiation rests must be accepted unconditionally, or they are no foundations at all. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional; but we have some experience how Russia understands these things when we remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend directly to defeat it. We do not believe, as we have said, that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St.

Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interest, but merely wish to cool the ardor of those over-zealous spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to ring their bells, light their bonfires, and pay the bill.

The counter-propositions of Russia well support the reputation for dexterous diplomacy which she has gained for herself by the almost uniformly successful result of so many arduous negotiations. She is constant to the same leading principle which actuated her conduct at the Conferences of Vienna last year. She seeks now, as then, to sow dissension among her adversaries, but she varies the manner of doing this with reference to the position which each member of the alliance occupies towards her. Last year the principal negotiators, were the Western Powers, and Austria seconded their demands feebly and unwillingly. Therefore everything that Austria asked was granted, while the main point demanded by the Western Powers was peremptorily refused. This year Austria appears as the principal in the negotiation, and the Western Powers are only drawn in through her intervention. The tactics are the same, but their object is reversed. The Western Powers now have all the demands in which they, more immediately representing European interests, may be supposed to be more immediately concerned, conceded to them, while that particular condition in which Austria is peculiarly and personally interested is refused. The Emperor of Russia will not hear of losing his hold on the Danube, or of engaging not to rebuild his ruined fortifications on the Island Isles. With these two exceptions, he accepts in the main the terms offered to him. It is quite evident that Russia hopes that the Western Powers may feel indisposed to fight any longer for objects which are not primarily their own, and because they have met with so little support from Sweden or from Austria, are determined to mete out the same measure they have received to their timorous and fainthearted allies.—*Times*.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS AND THE BALTIC COMMAND.—Admiral Dundas, it seems, has for some time back virtually anticipated his own deprivation of command, for he said he would not actively resume it. He considered the operations proposed by the Admiralty for the next Baltic expedition to be perfectly futile; regarded Constad as quite impregnable, and that it would be the sheerest waste of time, men, and material to attack it—Helsingfors as in precisely the same category; and, moreover, it is said that he disapproves of the war in principle and policy, and deems all operations in the Baltic to be alike unwarranted, needless, and preposterous. Not only this, but it is now added that he acted against his better judgment when he assailed Sweaborg; that he knew and said the assault would prove the partial, resultless, and abortive thing it has turned out; that the fortresses, the real strength of the place, would be easily made stronger than ever, as they have been; and, lastly, he is reputed to have made as little secret of his opinions on all these points as did his predecessor, Sir Charles Napier, on certain other points the year before. We believe there is small doubt now that when the true story of the attack on Sweaborg comes to be told, it will differ as much from the gazetted narrative as the amended version current in January, 1855, of the Balaklava charge differed from that told by Lord Cardigan at the Lord Mayor's banquet the preceding winter. Of course, with Admiral Dundas's opinions, it was not to be thought that he should proceed to the Baltic again.—*Liverpool Alliance*.

PROTESTANT ENGLAND.—In the midst of this age of civilization, and in a community which boasts of what it has attained, and which is proud, and justly proud, of what the labor and the skill, and the ingenuity, and the science of man has done—we find, in the midst of that community, in London, close by the dwellings of the noblest and the highest of the land—in the cities where our great manufactures flourish, and in the towns supplied with every convenience of life—that there are persons in the lowest class of society knowing nothing with regard to the commonest of these arts; in a country which trades with all the countries of the world, knowing nothing of geography; in a country boasting of its history and its constitution, knowing nothing of that history or that constitution; but, more than all, in a country where the light of the Gospel is spread around, knowing nothing of the truths of religion, and to whom the name of God and of Christ is almost entirely unknown.—*Speech of Lord John Russell*.

THE MOUNTBANK GAVAZZI.—The *Morning Chronicle* has published a report of an address delivered by Gavazzi in St. Martin's Hall, London, last week, on "the Events of the Year, with special reference to the progress of Papacy in this country and upon the Continent." The closing part of this lecture was a denunciation of the Cross, in the following terms:—"Wherever he went in England he found crosses on the gables—crosses on the roof—crosses inside and crosses out—Norman crosses—medieval crosses.—How could any one distinguish between a Protestant and a Popish Church now-a-days? Ah! beware of the first step—beware of the Tractarians, and the easy steps which lead to destruction and mental slavery. If he were to speak to his beloved Italian brethren, he would say—Down with the cross everywhere as the symbol of slavery. To the ladies of England, he would say that the crosses which were becoming so fashionable were a very bad fashion. Speaking of them as works of fine art, nothing could be more contemptible. It was a difficult matter to model or execute an elephant, a lion, a dog, or a horse; but give any one two pieces of stick—one short, another long—and you had merely to put them together, and you had a cross." He advised the ladies not to be led by the nose by Romish and Parisian jewellers, and fashionable tradesmen, with this cheap and easy-fabricated trash; but instead of the badge of slavery to which he referred, wear in real gold, the British Lion—whose power, energy, and courage were, after all, the only guarantee of the freedom, the progress, and the intellectual elevation of mankind." Here is a broad and unmistakable denunciation, not only of the sign of redemption, but of the Redeemer himself. Many things were said by Gavazzi in his Dublin lectures even more offensive than the foregoing to Catholics, and other denominations of Christians who respect the Cross. It is no wonder that Gavazzi derived so little advantage from one so learned in the Scripture as his pious patron, Judge Crampton, as not to remember the 14th verse, 6th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians—"But God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom the world is crucified to me, and I to the world."

THE CONVENTION.
PREPARATIONS AT BUFFALO.
The following note has been received from William Carland, Esq., of Buffalo:
DEAR SIR:—I have this day hired, for the Convention, Dudley Hall, one of the largest halls in this city, for February 12th, 13th and 14th. Respectfully yours,
W. CARLAND.

GRAND MASS FOR THE CONVENTION.
We have received a very gratifying note from the Rev. Daniel Moore, Chancellor of the Diocese of Buffalo, stating that, by permission of the Right Rev. Bishop, "High Mass will be sung in the Cathedral with great pleasure," for the intention of the members of the Convention, on the morning of Wednesday 13th. The *Catholic Vindicator* (now so ably edited by Dr. Wm. Hasselt) says of the Convention:—"At four o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, 1856, will congregate in the city of Buffalo an assembly of trusty, intelligent, sincere, and earnest men, attached by many fond ties and endearing memories to that old Celtic family which Ireland has nursed upon her bosom, in whose behalf, and for whose dear sakes they will throng from the forests and the valleys of Canada, from the prairies of the Far West, from the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi from the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, to interchange fraternal greeting and in kindly and cordial spirit take counsel together, offer advice and receive it, communicate their hard earned experience, respect honest opinions, of whose value they may not concur in the estimate, and adopt generally such a course of harmonious action as must ensure the success of the great and cherished object so dear to their heart."
"And those Delegates thus convened from the States of this Union and the Provinces, which England still holds in her daily loosening grasp, will be required to deliberate, thoughtfully, gravely, anxiously, upon measures as important to the interests, temporal and spiritual, to the social happiness and physical amelioration of their race, as ever were submitted to their fathers in the olden time at Tara of Councils, of Cashel of Kings, or Lismore of Saints."

INFORMATION WANTED.
We again respectfully beg leave to submit to delegates to the Buffalo Convention the actual necessity of being able to answer, each for his own vicinity the following important questions:—
I. The number of Irish residents in your district, city, county, and States?
II. What proportion of them own real property?
III. How do the remainder live?
IV. Have they generally money in Bank. To what amount? What rate of interest do they get?
V. If you reside at a sea port—what are the annual arrivals from Ireland?
VI. If in the interior—what is the present price of public land?
VII. The soil, climate, and produce of such districts?
VIII. Their Church and School advantages or wants?—*American Celt*.

WHAT WE DO AND WHAT WE DON'T DESIRE.
(From the *American Celt*.)
We don't desire to see the man well settled at the east, selling out at a sacrifice to try his fortune at the west.
We don't desire to disturb the settled population of the middle States; on the contrary, we hold that the acquisition of independence in an old State by men of small means, is a nobler social conquest than its acquisition in any new country.
We don't desire any man to stake his fortune on our recommendation, but to examine carefully for himself the grounds of confidence before risking anything.
We don't desire to see the *American Celt* get credit for a design it has not originated—which was tried by the Rev. Prince Gallitzin, by Bishop Macdonald, by the elder Emmett and Dr. McNevin, before we were born, and which owes infinitely more at the present day to Bishop Loras of Dubuque, to Father Hoare of Iowa, Father Causse of Wisconsin, Father Chiniquy of Illinois, and Dean Kirwan of London, than to all its lay advocates.
We don't desire to favor one State or Territory to the prejudice of another, and if any such preference has apparently been shown in these pages, it was only because we had fuller information from one region than from another, and we cannot speak strongly without facts.
We don't desire (and never expect) to see even 25 per cent. of our present urban population converted into a rural proprietary; we shall be right well repaid, if but 10 per cent. of the whole, undergo that salutary change.
What we do desire, is this:—
We do desire to see those who were bred to agriculture at home, directed to their old wholesome and profitable pursuit here.
We do desire to see those whose small deposits make in the aggregate the capital of one-third our eastern Banks of deposit, taught how to invest their three, five, and seven hundred dollars, on their own account, in a bank that never breaks—the soil of the earth.
We do desire to see some of the hundreds of thousands of Irish boys and girls, prematurely worn out in the mills of the east, saved to society, to the Church, and to themselves, on the free farms, their own parents may easily own and bequeath to them.
We do desire to see in every new State, some few Catholic townships, where, as from a focus, Catholic life and influence may radiate around; where the second generation may find suitable companions for life; where Catholic public spirit may accumulate, from which may be drafted postulants for the various sacred orders and offices of the Church—a class we look for in vain among the children of great cities.
We do desire a similar addition of strength to the neighboring Province of Canada—the only semi-Catholic country in the North—a country whose future destiny must be yearly more and more intermingled with our own.
These are the main motives we have had in urging on every effort to promote the actual settlement of our people, in groups, throughout the wide interior of this continent. With these motives we go to Buffalo, on Tuesday week, and shall there await the judgment of the old, the venerable, the able and unselfish men, who at this season are coming, from east and west, from north and south, to consult together how this can best be done.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London. The Bank of Ireland, Dublin. The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacramento Street.

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

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

TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum.

To Country do. . . . \$2½ do.

Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news brought by the last steamer would seem to indicate a disposition on the part of Russia to treat on the basis proposed by the Allies. That Russia is however sincere in her pacific professions, is still doubted by many; and the ardor of military preparations for the campaign of 1856 has not relaxed. In the dockyards, and arsenals of the Empire the greatest activity still prevails. Perhaps, as nothing can be done during the winter months, either in the Crimea or in the Baltic, Russia is but seeking to throw the Allies off their guard by holding out hopes which it is not her intention to realize.

From the United States we learn that the long contest at Washington has terminated in the election of Mr. Banks as speaker of the House of Representatives. This is hailed as a great triumph, and as the presage of future victories, by the "Free-Soil" party.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The adjourned investigation into the disgraceful circumstances of the night of the 27th December, with the view of ascertaining whether they were attributable to malice, or to gross negligence, was resumed on Thursday the 31st ult., at 2 P.M.

Charles Prevost sworn—Deposed that he belonged to the "Volligeur" Company. Knew that his hose burst repeatedly, but saw no one touch them. Thought that the bursting was occasioned by the manner in which the hose were laid down. Borrowed hose from the "Hero;" they also burst. Saw no one cut them.

Captain Hayes—of the Police—sworn—Deposed that he saw hose burst, but saw none cut. Attributed the bursting, to ice or other obstructions in the hose. Thought, and still believed, that there were obstructions in the hose; which would account for their un-serviceable state. Saw no want of activity. If there was ice, or, if there were obstructions in the hose, of course there must have been neglect.

Michel Felton sworn—Deposed that he belonged to the "Volligeur" Company. The hose burst repeatedly; and whilst engaged replacing them, he was insulted and impeded by other firemen. Was addressed as "You damned Canuck—you need not work so hard; your church shall burn." From this, and the impediments that were thrown in his way when endeavoring to replace the un-serviceable lengths of hose, firmly believed at the time, and believed then, that the hose were burst maliciously. Knew that the hose he laid down were laid down properly; were not twisted nor in kinks. Knew that the man who addressed him as "chetif Canadien" was a fireman by his bell. Hose may easily be burst by persons maliciously disposed. Never at any previous fire—and he had been at many—knew hose to burst so often. Had never seen anything like it before.

Mr. Hammond, sworn—Deposed that he was captain of the "Protector" engine; but having arrived late, had no personal knowledge of the hose bursting. Had nothing to complain of, in the conduct of his men; thought they were active. As a fireman of 14 years' standing, he would not order his men to "pack up" or his engine to leave a fire, without instructions from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. McNaughton, sworn—Deposed that he was lieutenant of "Neptune" Company—that he saw the hose burst repeatedly, but did not see them cut, and saw no improper conduct. Thought the bursts were accidental. Believed that the hose were the same as those used on the morning of the 25th. Never saw hose burst so frequently at any one fire; could not account for it; though he would attribute it to accumulations of ice in the hose before they were laid down. Saw "Union" engine; it did not begin to play till the fire was nearly over. That engine reeled up, and went away, without any orders, that he knew of, from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Ruthven, sworn—Deposed that he was lieutenant of the "Union" Company. That he had a cloak on at the fire—that he felt very anxious about his cloak—that he went into Mrs. Mack's hotel and took off his cloak—that he left his cloak there to be taken care of, as he was acquainted there—that after having provided for the safety of his cloak, he put his engine in working order—that he saw no misconduct—saw no hose cut; but knew that, from some cause or other, they were constantly bursting. Backed his engine into St. Lambert street out of the way; there was much confusion. Did not "reel up" or move off the ground during the fire. No rule in his company to exclude Catholics. Reprimanded Williams for saying—"pack up—let it burn away." Thought men worked as actively as usual.

William Ray, sworn—Deposed that he was a branchman of "Protector" Company. Knew of the hose bursting, and attributed it to the way in which they were laid down. Knew of no misconduct. Was very zealous himself, as were also his comrades. Did not pump on "Hero's" men intentionally. Did not see "Union" play on the fire.

Archibald McLachlan, sworn—Deposed that he was Captain of the "Neptune" Company. Thought that

he and his men exerted themselves rather more than usual. Heard "Hero's" men complain of having been pumped upon. His engine did not play upon them intentionally. Believed that the "Union" engine did leave the ground during the fire.

Patrick Nolan, sworn—Deposed that he belonged to Hose Company; and that he was one of the men paid for taking care of the hose. Examined hose after fire of the 27th. Did not find any of them cut, though many of them were burst. In the interval betwixt the fire of the morning of the 25th, and that of the night of the 27th—three days and two nights—the hose that were used on the first named of these occasions, were never cleaned, examined, nor even hung up to dry; though there is a place on purpose for examining and drying the hose after a fire—though stoves and firewood are supplied for that purpose—and though the hose, after every fire, ought to be dried, cleaned, examined, and repaired if anywhere defective, before being allowed to go out again. Not one of these precautions was taken during the three days, and two nights, betwixt the fire of the 25th and that of the 27th. On the night of the 27th, the same hose that had been used on the 25th were sent out again, and precisely in the same condition as that in which they had been brought in on the morning of the 25th. He had been taken from his regular duty by the Chief Engineer, in order to place the engines upon runners; and thus had had no time to clean his hose. Believed that, in consequence, the hose were not in a good state of repair when taken out on the 27th. The Chief Engineer must have been well aware that the hose used on that occasion, had not been cleaned or examined since the last fire. That officer had put no one in his—Nolan's—place to clean the hose, when he took him away from the performance of that duty.

Captain Bertram, Chief Engineer, sworn—Deposed that he was at the fire—at first did not know where it was—thought it was in Holland's—at last found out it was in the Nuns' buildings. Saw no hose cut; thought that, owing to deep snow on the ground, some of them may have been improperly laid down. There was confusion; but thought it proceeded from over eagerness of men. In taking men from the hose department to place engines upon runners, he had, as he thought, chosen the least of two evils. Did not send any men to replace the hose-men, whom he had ordered away from their proper duty of attending to, and cleaning the hose. Being asked—if the hose used on the 27th, were the same as those known as "Fred's Hose," which burst on trial at Quebec, and which were spoken of by Capt. Short as a "disgrace to the Company?"—the witness replied—that, he believed they were; but that if for bursting on trial, he had condemned them, he would have to condemn all the hose in the city.

Here the examination of witnesses closed. But before adjourning, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS—who had received a summons, together with B. Devlin, Esq., to attend the investigation—requested permission to say a few words. He begged leave to assure the Committee that, in giving insertion in his journal to a complaint against the Fire Department, he had been actuated by no motives of hostility towards that Department in general, or towards the Chief Engineer in particular. That what he had done, he had done, impelled by a sense of duty, and with the view of bringing prominently before the public, a subject in which the public were all deeply interested. He added that he had good right to complain of the language, which—if the reports of the public press might be relied on—had been applied to him by a member of the Council on a previous occasion, when the subject of the fire in the Nuns' property was under discussion; and he trusted that they would now see the justice and propriety, for their own sakes as well as his, to reconsider that improper language.—It had been said that the author of the complaints against the Fire Department "deserved to be punished." On the contrary, he had done the public a service; and instead of punishment, merited the thanks of the community.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE "SUPERIOR RACE."—We recommend to the notice of our Anglo-Saxon cotemporaries, to whom the "progress" of Upper Canada affords a constant theme for glorification, the following extracts. The first is from the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Toronto; the other from the Toronto Colonist.

After noticing the state of the Toronto Jail, now all too small for the rapidly increasing number of criminals in that section of the Province, this Presentment goes on to remark:—

"The number of criminals—both for the more serious crimes, as well as those for petty misdemeanors—appears to increase yearly, in proportion as the population of those Counties increase; and, although the Jury fear it is almost useless, from the many previous presentments of Grand Juries without effect, they would again earnestly recommend that some steps should at once be taken to enlarge the present building—by at least adding the additional wing which was apparently contemplated by the original plan—in order to enable some sort of classification to be made of the inmates. The main object for imprisonment, as your Lordship observed, is to reform as well as punish criminals; and this object we fear cannot be expected to be gained in a crowded and contracted building such as the Common Jail for those Counties."

We would also recommend the above to the attention of our cotemporary the Montreal Witness—as a better test of "true religion," than wealth, trade, or success in business. Crime is increasing, it would appear, yearly in the Upper Province, and so rapidly—that, in almost the very words of the prophet Isaiah, the Grand Jury cry aloud to the government to enlarge the place of its jails, and to stretch forth the curtains of its Penitentiary. Are these the signs of "true religion"?

The second extract which we lay before our readers refers more particularly to the City of Toronto; but is equally illustrative of the progress of the Holy Protestant or Denying Faith amongst our Upper Canada brethren. We copy from the Toronto Colonist:—

"Have we any police? Where are they to be found?"

What are they doing? Who is their chief? These are questions daily asked in our streets. No response to be had save a significant shrug of the shoulders. Should these things be so. We appeal to the citizens of Toronto, the metropolis of Canada. Are our wives and daughters to be grossly insulted in the leading streets of the capital? We appeal to every father and brother amongst our citizens. It is a shame—it is a scandal—it is murder to suffer our lives and property to be at the mercy of rampant rowdies. Is there nothing to be done—can nothing be done—shall nothing be done to clean out the Augean stable? Citizens and strangers are equally interested in the subject matter of these remarks. Parliament is about to meet. People from all parts of the Province will flow in upon us. Temptations to robbery, murder and crime of every sort, will be increased a thousand fold. Will nothing be done to meet the emergency? We are not alarmists; but we feel that the time has come for a change and that change must be effected—and effected promptly.

"Policemen, we are told, obey no orders—recognize no head—do just as they please—and therefore keep out of harm's way. A constable in our streets will be soon as great a wondor as a swallow in January. The laws are openly violated—public morality is shocked—public decency is outraged—why? Because the laws are powerless. Because the executioners of the law are no where to be found. Because the instruments of the law are blunt and weak. Because, in a word, skulking policemen are not the best conservators of the peace. A drunken or unresisting man if "very drunk" is easily apprehended, and therefore at the risk of their lives, a half dozen of policemen may venture to lay hold of him. When arrested they valiantly labor him with batons, and drag the fallen captive to the dungeon dire. Small children, if very small, or "small sized applewoms" are also hunted down with noble daring. But hardy ruffians who keep sober for a purpose, nightly perambulate the streets insulting all they meet—male or female—especially the latter. Perhaps we wrong the police as individuals—but as a body our remarks cannot be too pungent."

Many of our French Canadian friends doubtless felt a little shocked, as well as surprised, at being taunted publicly with their inferiority to the bold Protestant and Anglo-Saxon rowdies of Upper Canada. But with this evidence of wherein alone, that vaunted "Superiority of the Anglo Saxon Protestant, over the Catholic Celt" consists, we trust that this feeling of soreness may die away; and may be succeeded by a charitable desire to assist their vain glorious fellow citizens of the Upper Province. As in a vision, a man of Macedon cried out to St. Paul "come and help us"—so do the Protestants of Upper Canada cry aloud for police, and enlarged "jail accommodations." Churches they don't want; for they have more than they know what to do with. But jails, whipping posts, and gibbets, are what the Upper Canadians require, and what it would be an act of charity on the part of the French Canadians to furnish their Protestant fellow citizens with. In return therefore, for the Tracts, corrupt versions of the Bible, &c., which the latter keep forcing upon us, and which we do not want, would it not be a charitable act on our part to send to them a supply of hand cuffs, cat-o-nine tails, and halters, wherewith to keep in order their rapidly increasing crops of criminals? A "Halter Distributing and Gallows Erection Society" is certainly far more needed for the Protestants of Upper Canada, than are any "Bible Auxiliary" or French Canadian Missionary Societies" in the Lower Province.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.—At a late meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society, the Rev. Mr. McLeod made some important admissions as to the comparative morality of Catholic, and Non-Catholic countries:—

"He had travelled a little lately among Heathen and Mahomedans; but the most intense Heathenism he came across in his journey he saw, not a mile from St. Paul's Church, London."—Montreal Witness, 6th inst.

The Reverend gentleman is, we believe, a member of the French Canadian Missionary Society. Why then does he not use his influence to send his Colporteurs to the Heathenised masses of England, sitting beneath the shadow of a Protestant church? The preacher had travelled amongst Catholics however, as well as amongst Heathens, Protestants and Mahomedans; and this is what he saw:—

"In reference to Italy, he might say he spent some seven or eight weeks there; but did not see a single case of drunkenness, and this, too, in a wine drinking country. While there, he met a Scotchman, who said that if you told an Italian you saw one of his countrymen drunk, he would say it was false; it was an Englishman."—ib.

We would venture to hint to the Reverend speaker, that—as in Italy, there is no "Maine Law"—no legal restrictions upon the use, sale, or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, except for revenue purposes; whilst at the same time drunkenness is a crime almost unknown amongst its Popish population—and as that crime has increased, and is steadily increasing, amongst the Protestant population of America, in spite of "Blue Laws," and stringent Police regulations—something besides legislative enactments, something which Italian Papists have, and which Anglo-Saxon Protestants have not, is wanted to effect a moral reformation amongst our people, and to root out the drinking habits which are the curse and the disgrace of the age. An Italian intoxicated is a sight that the Reverend Mr. McLeod tells us he never met with; yet so common is that vice amongst his own Protestant countrymen—that as he also tells us—even at the late half political, half religious, and altogether ridiculous, jollification in honor of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, some of the guests made beasts of themselves, in their excessive admiration of "civil and religious liberty" as established by whipping Quakers, and hanging Baptists.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—The Government it seems are about to make Mr. Thos. Hincks—brother of our late Canadian financier—into a Bishop of Kingston. This appointment does not seem to meet with the approval of the Protestants of Kingston, members of the Anglican sect.

As the Editor of this paper will be absent from town for some days, it is requested, that all communications intended for his eye only, may be marked on the outside "Private."

THE ST. SYLVESTER MURDER.—The trial of the men accused of the murder of Richard Corrigan at a cattle show held at St. Sylvester on the 16th of October last, commenced before the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, on Thursday of last week; Mr. Solicitor-General Ross appearing for the prosecution; and Messrs. Alley, O'Farrel, Stuart, and Chabot for the accused. The names of the latter are—Richard Kelly, Francis Donoghue, Patrick Donoghue, George Monaghan, F. O'Neill, James Haggart, John McCaffrey, and George Bannon.

A Jury having, after repeated challenges, been sworn in, Mr. O'Farrel represented to the Court, that an important witness for the defence—Andrew McKie, sen.—was absent, and had, perhaps, been sent purposely out of the way; and that Mrs. King, another important witness, refused to attend, unless the sum of \$20 was first paid her.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury; dwelling much on the enormity of the crime with which the prisoners were charged, and exhorting them to a faithful and fearless discharge of their duties. Several witnesses were then called and examined.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned for about 20 minutes. During the interval, one of the Jurymen "improved the occasion" by walking off to his dinner; so that when the Court reassembled, it was found that the trial would have to commence over again. On Friday the same jury was impanelled; and a fine of five pounds having been imposed upon the hungry jurymen, the same evidence as that adduced on the first occasion was again laid before the Court; and of which we lay a short abstract before our readers.

Edward McKie, farmer, sworn—Deposed that he knew the deceased Corrigan; whom he saw at a cattle show held at St. Sylvester on the 16th October last. That there was a row or "muss;" and that Corrigan was struck, knocked down, and kicked; as was also another man named Peter Stockton. That Corrigan was led out of the row, bleeding profusely from blows from a stick on the head, and taken to witness' father's house; where in about an hour he went to bed, complaining of the beating he had got. That the next morning he said he was weak, but in less pain, and that Corrigan died on the 19th. This witness identified some of the prisoners as having taken a part in the row.

Louis Demers, farmer, St. Sylvester, sworn—Deposed that he was at the cattle show; saw the fight; could not say who were fighting; that they appeared all to be fighting amongst themselves; that Corrigan was beaten and kicked; that the whole row lasted some two or three minutes; that he saw Donoghue and John McCaffrey in the crowd.

James McKie, blacksmith, sworn—Deposed that Corrigan died at his father's house on the 19th Oct.; having suffered much from injuries received during the fight on the 16th.

On Saturday the trial was continued.

Mary McKie, sworn—Deposed that she was at the cattle show; that she saw somebody—thought, but was not sure, that it was Donoghue—strike Corrigan; that Corrigan was knocked down, and kicked; that she cried out "murder" and leapt over a fence 3 or 4 feet high; that she saw the prisoner Kelly—as she thought—help Corrigan out of the crowd; that she saw a man named O'Neill knock Peter Stockton down; that she believed Stockton was at present in Wisconsin.

William Woodworth, tinsmith, of St. Sylvester, sworn—Deposed to having seen a fight at the cattle show; that O'Neill struck Stockton; and that he saw Kelly take Corrigan by the arm, and lead him away from the ground; that P. Donoghue challenged any Protestant in the parish to fight him. This witness' depositions at the Coroner's Inquest were then read; and some discrepancies betwixt them, and his present evidence pointed out.

J. B. Napper, farmer, sworn—Deposed that he saw a row; that Mr. Egan told P. Donoghue to begin the row; that Corrigan was examining a sheep; that P. Donoghue came up, when the former cried out to him to "get out of the way;" that Donoghue struck Corrigan with his fist, and a row began; in the course of which Corrigan was knocked down, beaten, and repeatedly kicked; that all the prisoners at the bar were in the row; that he heard Monaghan challenge any one to take Corrigan's part. On his cross-examination, this witness admitted that in his deposition before the Coroner, he had not told all he knew; that his oath obliged him to tell the whole truth; and that he had made oath to reveal all he knew. He also stated that, at St. Sylvester, there was a very bad state of feeling betwixt Catholics and Protestants. This witness identified Kelly as having knocked Corrigan down.

On Monday, the trial was resumed, with the cross-examination of the last witness, Napper.

He admitted that, at the Coroner's Inquest, he was unwell, and intimidated by threats said to have been uttered; that, from those causes, he did not, when upon oath, tell the whole truth; and that sooner than be burned he would not tell the whole truth, even upon oath.

Wm. Lowry, farmer, sworn—Deposed that he knew deceased, Corrigan; saw him at the cattle show knocked down by Donoghue, and kicked by Bannon; that some one cried out—"let us kill him out." After the row, Kelly assisted to carry Corrigan away. The depositions of this witness before the Coroner were read; and it appeared that, in them he had sworn that he first saw Corrigan when being carried off the ground.

The Rev. W. King, sworn—Deposed that he had attended Corrigan during his last sickness; had tried to bleed him, but failed; and had administered strong medicines to him; that he had studied medicine.—That Corrigan had, in the belief of his death being immediately at hand, made a dying deposition, naming the persons who had caused his illness. Could not say whether Corrigan was ruptured; nor was he aware that the medicines he had given deceased had caused vomiting.

The deceased's dying declaration, as taken by the last witness, was then read; and the Court adjourned till the next day, when the Counsel for the defence were to be heard.

The Christian Inquirer, one of the best conducted Protestant journals of the United States, sits in judgement upon Calvinism and condemns it in the following forcible but truthful language:—

"Calvinism is the natural ally and auxiliary of arbitrary power; and it is a significant fact, that Orthodoxy in Germany has of late derived its principal support from state patronage. It is especially acceptable to the King of Prussia and the petty despots of the Empire. The lecture-room of Hengstenberg, the Corypheus of German Orthodoxy, it was said, was almost emptied in a few days after the Revolution of 1848. Hence it is, that Independency or Congregationalism is, in this country, to Calvinism an utter abomination. Calvinism has no reliance on reason, and therefore relies on force. And it is over and over confessed, that the human mind, when left to itself, wanders off into some form of Liberal Christianity."

MR. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Now that the long winter evenings afford a favorable opportunity for enjoying the tranquil pleasure of reading, we think it not amiss to remind our readers of the excellent circulating library kept by Mr. Flynn, in St. Alexander Street, opposite St. Patrick's Church. This library now contains upwards of 1,400 volumes, comprising all the best Catholic works, both devotional and controversial; together with the choicest works of fiction, carefully selected for the purpose. Every species of literary composition can be found on Mr. Flynn's catalogue: History, Biography, Books of Travels, &c., &c.; and this endless variety of useful and interesting reading may be had for one dollar a year. What an excellent opportunity is thus offered to our working classes for providing their families the whole year round with amusing and instructive books, at a merely nominal charge. Fifteen pence for three months, or one dollar a year! This, it will be seen, is hardly sufficient to pay Mr. Flynn for his trouble; but if he had a large number of subscribers, anything approaching to what he ought to have, it would give him a moderate support. It is almost incredible to us that he has comparatively few subscribers, as we would expect to find them numbered by hundreds. We can only say that if our tradesmen and laborers, and all those who are unable to purchase many books, do not endeavor to avail themselves of this opportunity better than they have done, it will appear that they have no desire to improve their minds or those of their children. But we know that such is not the case; they were many of them unaware of the existence of this library, and will, we are sure, hasten to have a share in its manifold advantages. We hope soon to hear that Mr. Flynn's subscription list has increased considerably.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening, the 4th instant, it was moved by Mr. T. C. Collins, and seconded by Mr. John Cox, and unanimously

Resolved—That a sincere and warm vote of thanks be tendered by this Society, to Mr. Edward Murphy, for the able manner in which he delivered both his lectures on astronomy, so very creditable to himself and to this Society, of which he is a leading member.

It was also proposed, and carried, that the foregoing Resolution be inserted in the TRUE WITNESS.

(Signed)
HENRY KAVANAGH, Chairman.
T. C. COLLINS, Sec. Secretary.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—During the past year, there have been celebrated in the Parish Church of Montreal:—

Baptisms,	2,714
Burials,	1,984
Marriages,	1,509

POLICE REPORT FOR 1855.—We have received from the Chief of Police the criminal Statistics of Montreal for the last year; and are happy to see that, although the Police have made many arrests for infractions of Police regulations, and for other slight offences, there has been but little serious crime amongst our mixed population. The total number of persons arrested is given at 4,449. Of this number, 2,402 were discharged at once, and 1,543 sentenced to a confinement of 15 days and under; thus showing that poverty, and not crime, is the chief cause of the arrests by the Police in Montreal. During the summer months, large cargoes of helpless destitute immigrants are discharged daily upon our wharves, to whom the Police Station is the only place of shelter open. Upon the whole, though we must regret the extreme destitution that prevails to an alarming extent, we have many reasons to be thankful for the absence of serious crime, in our midst.

The *Quebec Colonist* asks—and with much show of reason on his side.—“How comes it that Mr. Von Exter and his associates in guilt, against whom True Bills for bribery were found two years ago, remain untried to this day?” We believe the only explanation of this singular fact is to be found in the circumstance, that Mr. Von Exter, and his associate in guilt, Sheriff Sewell of Quebec, are good staunch Protestants; and that their crimes—infamous crimes though they were—were committed against mere Papists, against whom it is lawful, according to Protestant morality, to employ any means, however infamous. Besides—who knows?—Mr. Von Exter, and his accomplice seem to understand the art of “bribery”; and may—who knows again?—perhaps have found some who are accessible to those golden arguments which they employed in vain to hush up their misdeeds in the jury-packing business at Quebec some two or three years ago. “Itching palms” are not so rare in Canada; and perhaps—“Mr. Von Exter and his associates in guilt against whom True Bills were found two years ago, remain untried to this day” because he and his partners in guilt know how to scratch the said “palms.” We throw this out as a suggestion to the *Colonist*.

THE WORKS OF ART PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—We have been requested to state that these beautiful specimens of art have safely arrived, and are now deposited at the City Hall, where, so soon as they are unpacked and properly arranged, they will be exhibited to the public. Until then—of which due notice will be given—no one can be admitted to see them.

They consist of the five following pieces:—

1. The Venus of Milo—From the Antique.
2. The Apollo Belvidere—do.
3. The groups of the Laocoon—do.
4. The Grand Candelabra of the Council Chamber, in the Palace of the Louvre—also a cast from the Antique.
5. La Nymphe de Fontainebleau—a charming Bas-relief.

They are all prominent objects in the Imperial Musée of the Louvre.—*Transcript*.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, January 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR—During the past week, the congregation of Saint Patrick's Church have been highly instructed and edified, by the delivery of a course of lectures in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, by the Rev. T. Quinn, Parish Priest of Meriden, Connecticut, U.S. His first lecture took place on Friday, the 18th ult.—Subject—“The Church, the Liberator;” his second on Tuesday, the 22nd—Subject—“Know-Nothingism;” and his third on Thursday, the 24th—Subject—“The present position of the Church in the United States: its past and future.” On each of these occasions, the Hall of the Institute was crowded to excess, not only by members of the St. Patrick's congregation, but by many of our Dissenting brethren.

I will not attempt to describe the thrilling effect that the eloquence of the Rev. gentleman produced upon his audience, more particularly as I understand you will have an opportunity of listening to him in Montreal.

On Monday evening, at the invitation of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, the Rev. gentleman kindly consented to deliver another lecture, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the relief of the poor. On this occasion, the Hall of the Institute, though capable of containing seven hundred persons, was crowded at an early hour; and hundreds, who sought admission, were unable to obtain it. Seeing this, the Rev. and much esteemed Chaplain of St. Patrick's kindly granted the use of the church for the delivery of the lecture; to which place the meeting adjourned.

About eight o'clock, the Rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit; and addressed an audience of at least twelve hundred persons, in a strain of glowing eloquence that it would be impossible for me to describe. The subject chosen for the occasion was—“St. Vincent de Paul.” During the course of the lecture, the Rev. gentleman paid a well deserved panegyric to the disinterested labors of the Sisters of Charity—one of the institutions founded by St. Vincent de Paul; and recited Gerald Griffin's beautiful poem on that subject. He afterwards contrasted the philanthropic works of individuals, with charity, as it exists in the Catholic Church; eulogised the Vincentian brotherhood; and concluded by appealing to the charity of his hearers, in behalf of the widow and the orphan.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting to the church, Mr. Lindenberg's band, who volunteered their services, played several national melodies; and whilst in the church, the audience were highly delighted with Mr. J. R. Magrath's masterly performance on the organ.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Nelligan, as Honorary President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and as Chaplain of the St. Patrick's Congregation, returned thanks to the Rev. lecturer, for the valuable services he had rendered the Irish Catholics of Quebec during his short stay amongst them.

In replying, the Rev. Mr. Quinn complimented the congregation of St. Patrick's, on the establishment of their Catholic Institute, and their united efforts in the cause of religion and charity; paid a well merited tribute to the memory of the late Rev. P. M. Mahon, founder of that church; and congratulated its present Pastor for his zeal and abilities, and the success which had crowned his labors.

The Rev. gentleman leaves here to-morrow, and will carry with him the blessings of thousands of his countrymen, for the eminent services which they have received at his hands during his visit to Quebec.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES.

We have much pleasure in reproducing this letter, so honorable to the Catholics of Paris, C.W.:

To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen.

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure to inform you that, acting on the admonitions of our beloved Bishop, the Catholics of Paris have just taken the first steps to establish a Separate School in this place. The meeting for the election of Trustees was held yesterday, when Mr. John Maxwell having been called to the chair, and Mr. Hugh O'Donnell appointed Secretary, the following gentlemen were elected trustees, without opposition, viz., Messrs. Murray, O'Connell, and Filigiano.

It is pleasant to be able to record that the above movement has been the effect of the unanimous feeling, both of the Catholic Pastor and people of Paris. The Protestant authorities, too, have not as yet shown any factious opposition to us in the way of our getting out the necessary legal forms. The Editor of the Paris Star has indeed spoken of our having insulted our Protestant friends by the steps that we have taken! Poor fellow! we hope that he will recover his senses in a week or two.

The Paris Catholics are resolved, from the highest to the lowest, to uphold their own Schools in future. They have not gone rashly into the project without calculating the cost,—as they have acted under the advice of such high Ecclesiastical authority, they hope for the blessing of God upon their labors. Could we secure the eminent services of the Christian Brothers, we feel that the crowning finish would then have been put upon our work.

THEO. LE P. FILIGIANO.

Paris, 22nd Jan., 1856.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR—The *Montreal Witness* of the 30th of January last contains the following notice of the organization of the Irish Volunteers, which I request you will have kindness to insert in your next issue. You will perceive it is a comment upon a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 18th ult.:

“We are pleased to learn that the First Company of the Irish Volunteers of Montreal, will meet for drill, at the Bonsecours Market, this—Friday—evening.”—*True Witness*, 18th ult. The above is, we suppose, the first volunteer company that has been organized upon a distinct national basis in Canada, and we look upon such an organization as exceedingly objectionable. We have no English, nor Scotch, nor American volunteer companies, and why an Irish one? If the Irish refuse to unite with Protestants, they ought at least do so with French Canadians, and so take from this organization the character of distinct nationalities, the keeping up of which must be exceedingly injurious to this or any other country.

I need scarcely observe that this statement is false. The Irish Volunteers have not refused to unite with Protestants, nor with Canadians; there is no religious test, nor has any candidate for admission been asked what religion he professes. The only test is five feet seven inches high—a good moral character—a sound constitution—and a lively hatred of “Know-Nothingism,” and of all religious, political and national proscription.

If the editor of the *Montreal Witness* professes these essential qualities, let him apply for admission; after which he can form a correct opinion.

The editor of the *Montreal Witness* makes another

false statement. He says “We have no English, nor Scotch, nor American volunteer companies.” Well, if we have none of these, we have a “Welsh” company. Yet, according to this paper, there is no “volunteer company organized upon a distinct national basis in Canada.” These statements are like all the others that are published in the (false) *Witness*.

Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The late decision by Dr. Lushington against altars, altar covers, lighted candles, credence tables, and Romanising tendencies generally in the government Church, has called forth a remonstrance from the Protestant Bishop of Exeter. This exemplary prelate contends that credence tables should be retained; and “that it is more fitting” that the elements of the Lord's Supper should be decently placed thereon, than that they should be brought in from the vestry wrapped up “in a pocket handkerchief”—as is sometimes in the case in that branch of the Reformed church of which the Bishop of Exeter is a member.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Lieut Col. Ermatinger has been appointed one of the Inspecting Field Officers of the Lower Canada Militia, and that he will be succeeded in his present office of Police Magistrate by C. J. Conroy, Esq., Advocate, and one of the Coroners for this district. We believe that, in these appointments—although political motives have, doubtless, had their influence—the “coalition” has selected, in both instances, gentlemen fully competent for the duties of the offices bestowed upon them.—*Herald*.

FIRE.—About five o'clock on Saturday morning the back part of Francisco's Empire Saloon was discovered to be on fire. The fire companies, with seven more than their usual vigilance, were early on the ground, and succeeded almost immediately in extinguishing the flames. The damage done was comparatively trifling. We understand that one of the firemen of the “Queen” Company, in the bustle, fell down a hatchway and broke his arm.—*Herald*.

ANOTHER.—On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the High School, near Beaver Hall, was discovered to be on fire. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but so quickly did it communicate with the whole of the building, that, before an engine could be brought to play, the whole block was in a blaze. The firemen worked with their usual energy, and succeeded in saving the neighboring building; but the High School itself is a complete ruin. The supply of water was, unfortunately short; and the “Union” and “Protector” being supplied by other engines forcing the water up from the city. The building, as we have before stated, is totally destroyed, and we understand the insurance only amounts to £1500.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS.—The *Commercial Advertiser* informs us of a fracas with the Caughnawaga Indians which has resulted in the arrest of two of them on warrants charging them with arson, riot and assault. The Caughnawaga Seigniorship belongs to the Indians, and the bushland thereon is their common property; which they may clear, cultivate or use in any way they think proper, but are prevented from selling or disposing of their rights. Some of the Indians had sold a quantity of the bush to the neighbouring settlers, who were cutting the timber, and had erected shanties, when they were set upon by the tribe, and ordered to remove. They refused and a general melee ensued,—the Canadians getting the worst of it, some of them being badly hurt. Our contemporary calls the attention of the Government to the position of these Indians who have learnt all the vices and none of the virtues of the whites; and are likely to give much trouble if their condition is not immediately attended to.—*Transcript*.

ANOTHER ROW IN THE SCHOOL BOARD.—On Monday evening there was another glorious row in the Model School Board, and all about an Orange Schoolmaster, who has his special pleaders amongst the brethren. Elegant epithets were exchanged between the rival combatants—and at one time fistificuffs were nigh been bro't into requisition to settle the royal quarrel. Members jumped from their seats, and Dr. Mair sprung from the chair disgusted with the squabbles of the rabble clique.—He, however, was coaxed back again, but we have not learned whether he pronounced the benediction—if he did, he had a sorry lot of sinners to pray for. Are not School affairs, as managed by that Board, come to a pretty pass? Dr. Mair should do, as the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rev. Mr. Fenwick, and our own darling, Rev. Andrew Wilson did, leave the Board, before his skirts get soiled. What a hopeful pair of officers the Board has; Orange-Secretary O'Loughlin, and Cooper, poor Cooper, whose salary is fixed at the same per annum as the City Scavenger! Blessed Board—happy, happy, Schools!—*Kingston Herald*.

THE JUDGES AT TORONTO.—It is said that Sir John Robinson has placed the Chief Justiceship at the disposal of the Government, who offered it to the Hon. J. H. Cameron. The honor has been declined.—Mr. Cameron not having yet got tired of political life.—*Transcript*.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 5.—A fire broke out in the *Colonist* office this morning about 3 o'clock. The firemen, were soon on the spot, but owing to a scarcity of water they were unable to do much towards extinguishing the flames. The cold also was so intense that the engines became frozen. The fire extended to the neighbouring store of Messrs Hein & Polta, which was almost reduced to ruins; Monaghan's store at the other side of the *Colonist* office, was also slightly damaged. The *Colonist* and Job Printing offices and the book and stationary store connected with them are in ruins. The newspaper printing room in the rear was saved, also, 2 of the presses, but all the books and stationary valued about £2,000 have been destroyed. Total loss by the proprietors of the *Colonist* is estimated from \$12,000 to \$15,000 which is nearly all covered by insurance. Loss of other parties not stated, but they also are insured. The *Colonist* is issued as usual.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—It becomes our painful task, this week, to record one of the most dreadful events that ever occurred in this part of Canada, viz: On Friday evening last, the 25th ult., the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Donald McFarlane, who resided about five miles west of this town, on the Talbot road, was destroyed by fire, and all his children, five in number, were burned to death. The children were females, the oldest being about nine years of age, and the two youngest (twins) about two years old. The bereaved parents put the children to bed a short time before the fire was discovered, and had left for a neighbor's (on business) about a fourth of a mile distant, where they were when the alarm of fire was given. The house was built of planks, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that no exertion on the part of those present could save the lives of the children, or a particle of property inside the doomed dwelling. The crisped and blackened remains of the children were dug out of the ruins on Saturday morning, when a Coroner's inquest was held on them, and

a verdict of accidental death returned. The house was owned by L. Anquish, Esq., who had only moved out of it a few weeks previous to its destruction. We believe no clue can be given as to how the fire originated.—*Coyuga Sachem*.

RAILWAYS NOW OPEN IN CANADA.—Two hundred and sixteen miles of Railway have been opened in Canada in the fortnight commencing the 19th of November, and terminating the 3d inst. From Montreal to Brockville, 127; Quebec to St. Thomas, 40; Galt to Preston, 5; Toronto to Hamilton, 45. The section from Brockville to Toronto, 208 miles long, (to be opened next summer,) is the only unfinished link that will complete a continuous length of Railway from one end of the Province to the other.

The total number of miles of Railway now open for traffic in Canada is 1013. They consist (going from East to West) of the Grand Trunk, 404, in addition to the 150 miles leased by that Company in the United States. The St. Lawrence and Champlain, 45 miles; the Montreal and New York, 28. These two lines connect Montreal with the Railways and Navigations in the United States, converging towards New York and Boston. The Prescott and Ottawa City Line branches off from the Grand Trunk at Prescott, 112 miles west of Montreal; it is 50 miles long. At Cobourg on Lake Ontario, 266 miles west of Montreal, and 68 east of Toronto, is the Cobourg and Pererborough Railway, 28 miles in length. Going further west is the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway 94 miles long.—It connects Lakes Ontario and Huron, and runs through a very rich and improving country. Eighty miles of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich line, have been opened for traffic since June, 1854. The Great Western Railway and its branches are 285 miles. The Erie and Ontario line, which connects the two Lakes of these names, and runs within a few hundred yards of the Niagara River and Falls, is 17 miles long. All these Railways, except the St. Lawrence and Champlain, the New York and Montreal, and the Prescott and Ottawa, are on the five feet six inches or “National Canadian” gauge. The lines just mentioned are on the English narrow gauge. The amount of railways to be opened in 1856 is about 380 miles.—*Herapath's Journal*.

From the *Halifax Catholic* we learn that a melancholy accident occurred on last Saturday, at Cameron's section of the Railroad, 12 miles from Windsor, by the fall of an embankment, and two poor men were in a moment hurried into eternity, a third died shortly after being dug out, and a fourth was so bruised and mangled that his recovery is doubtful. The names of two of them were Keefe, of a third Collins, and the person who survived when our correspondent wrote was Sexton.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

E. Hawkesbury, J. Ward, 12s 6d; Vankleek Hill, D. Hurley, £1 5s; Chatham, D. McDonald, 10s; Bonaventure, Rev. J. Alain, 12s 6d; Nicolet, Rev. M. Audet, 12s 6d; Gananoque, M. Melville, 13s 5d; Howick, J. Gory, 10s; do, J. McGonigle, 5s; Smith's Falls, P. McDermott, £1 10s; Lochiel, D. McPhee, 10s; Hemmingford, D. McEvilla, £1 5s; London, Rt. Rev. T. T. Kirwan, 15s; Finch, T. Kennedy, 11s 3d; Templeton, T. Kennedy, 12s 6d; Henryville, J. Dillon, 6s 3d; St. Johns, T. Sheridan, 12s 6d; do, P. McGinnis, 12s 6d; Woodstock, J. O'Brien Scully, 10s; Merrickville, J. Breislan, 5s.

Per Rev. M. Lalor, Picton—P. Sullivan, 7s 6d; Mrs. Low, 12s 6d; P. Furlong, 7s 6d; P. Kenny, 13s 9d; D. Shea, 5s; P. Henigan, 5s; T. McLaughlin, 10s; P. Kearney 5s; Mrs. Call, 6s 3d; J. Power, 5s; T. McGuire, 7s 6d; D. McAuley, 5s; J. Redmond, 7s 6d; J. O'Donnell, 10s; J. Power, 5s; J. McDonald, 5s; M. O'Leary, 5s; S. Thomson, 7s 6d; R. Cain, 5; J. O'Hara, 5s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—W. Johnson, 7s 6d; Mrs. Taschereau, 15s; J. Veldon, 12s 6d; H. G. The Archbishop, 15s; Rt. Rev. Bishop of Trois, 15s; V. G. Rev. Mr. Cazeau, 15s; Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, 15s; Rev. Mr. Langevin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Ferland, 15s; Rev. Mr. Harkin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Langevin, 12s 6d; P. Maher, 6s 3d.

Per M. Kelly, Merrickville—Self, 5s; W. Fortune, 5s; J. Roche, 5s; J. O'Neill, 5s.

Per J. Dorn, Perth—J. McKinnon, 12s 6d; T. Foley, 6s 3d; W. Mackay 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Lindsay—J. Pyne, 2s 6d; P. Powers, 12s 6d.

Per T. McCabe, Peterboro—W. O'Donogherty, 15s; T. Hoolahan, 5s; P. Hammon, 5s.

Per W. H. Reynolds, Ottawa City—M. McClean, 12s 6d.

Per J. McIvor, Dewittville—J. Darragh, 12s 6d; H. McDermott, 12s 6d; H. Mulholland, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. Z. Gingras, St. Jean Baptiste—Miss M. Newcome, 5s.

Per D. P. McDonald, St. Raphael—Self, 6s 3d; A. McDonald, 10s.

Per A. Beaton, Emily—Self, 12s 6d; W. Lehane, 12s 6d.

Per J. O'Sullivan, Prescott—W. McGannon, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. R. Keleher, Ingersoll—G. Allan, 10s.

Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—C. Laviolette, 10s.

Per J. Wright, London—Self, £1 7s 6d; P. J. Byrne, 12s 6d.

Birth.

At Quigley's Corners, Lochiel, C.W., on the 28th January, the wife of O. Quigley, Esq., of a son.

At Ste. Marie de la Beauce, on the 12th ultimo, the wife of Mr. George Louis, Organist, of a daughter.

At Industry Village, on the 1st inst., the wife of W. H. DeLisle, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, 29th January, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. John Moley, to Miss Catharine Lennon, all of this city.

At Merrickville, C.W., on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. D. Farrelly, Daniel Conway, Esq., of Prescott, to Catherine, second daughter of Michael Kelly, Esq., of Merrickville.

Died.

At Quebec, on the 22nd ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Martin, Grocer, James Barry, aged 70 years, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland.—*May he rest in peace.*

In this city, on the 5th instant, Marcus, aged 7 years, son of Marcus Doherty, Esq., Advocate.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mary McCormick, wife of Mr. James King, gardener.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, from her late residence, head of Colborne Avenue. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE undersigned acknowledges with much pleasure the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which his claim—occasioned by fire on the 4th of January—has been settled by the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, through their obliging Agent, AUGUSTUS HEWARD, Esq.

WILLIAM KELLY,
Lower Lachine Road.

Jan. 31.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MARY and MARGARET CADIGAN, aged respectively, 21 and 18 years, who left the workhouse of Skibbereen, Ireland, in May 1853 for Canada. Any information will be thankfully received at this office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—"The council of war assembled daily at Paris under the presidency of the Emperor, but the strictest secrecy is maintained respecting the deliberations. The Debats of yesterday says that one of the principal questions under discussion is the unity of the command of the allied armies. The Paris correspondent of the Independance Belge believes that the campaign will be continued in the Crimea, and that the expedition to the Baltic, to be almost exclusively English, will be without an army for disembarkation. The same writer mentions a report that the new French loan will be subscribed, if not entirely in England, at least with a solidarity of the resources of the two nations, and guaranteed by the two governments."

The same correspondent writes:—"I attach importance to the reports which reach me that the Senate is expected to propose the regency of the Empress, both in case of the Emperor's decease, and in the probable event of his leaving France to take the command of an army."

ADDITION TO THE SENATE.—An article appeared in the Moniteur of Friday, which is said to have created some sensation, on account of the inference drawn from it, viz., that a modification of the constitution is not at all improbable. This supposed change is believed to arise from the members of the Senate, who are hinted at as either not understanding their duties, or else neglecting them. The article in question then points out the high functions that distinguished body has to perform; and concludes by saying that if it discharge those obligations aright, then it will inspire in the country an opinion of the privileges entrusted to it by the author of the constitution.

The Moniteur publishes the report of the Minister of Finances to the Emperor upon the financial condition of the country.

The report concludes as follows:—"To resume, Sire, this simple sketch of the principal financial events of the past year shows us a commercial activity without a parallel: unheard-of progress in consumption; two enormous loans, paid up with the greatest regularity, and in a great measure before the payments were due; besides the loans, more than 135,000,000, a sum which had never before been known to have been employed in the purchase of rentes, for the departments; the direct contributions paid by anticipation, and almost without expense; a well-balanced budget; the floating debt reduced; and all this despite the war, despite the crisis in the high price of food, despite the very considerable outlay which accidental circumstances imposed upon us. What greater proof could be given of the vitality and richness of the country and of all that France is capable of under a popular government, with such resources wisely employed?"

GERMANY.

The New Gazette of Prussia informs us that M. de Kettenbourg has at length obtained permission from the Grand Duke of Mecklenbourg Schwerin to have a Catholic Chaplain at his Chateau of Matgendorf for the family and followers. This advantage for this distinguished convert to Catholicity has taken three years of pleading and of praying to obtain. The Grand Duke's first refusal was referred to the Germanic Confederation, and that assembly would not interfere; now the privilege is given as a favor and not as a right. Such is the Protestant liberality of Mecklenbourg Schwerin. The Baron Hammerstein Gesmold has abjured the errors of Protestantism at Lünebourg, and his conversion has created a great sensation amongst his Protestant friends, who attribute his and the many other conversions in that country to the Catholic liturgy, and accordingly they have begun an evening service, with ceremonies and liturgy. At Hanover the Protestants have even established the Mass, so far as that want felt. Their new Mass is all ceremony, and this once so decried Popish idolatry is mimicked by them in all its outward forms. At Saxe Meiningen a peasant girl, who became a Catholic, was banished as a criminal, and for the sole change of her religion. On the Neckar a most respectable citizen was most persecuted, and for the same reason.

PRUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.—The police of Berlin have forbidden newspapers to admit advertisements for wives and husbands, on the ground that they are contrary to propriety.

ITALY.

The Cattolico of Mantua has the following:—"In the conference of the Bishops of Lombardy, just held at Rho, it has been decided to give the most rigorous interpretation to the new Concordat, in conformity with the pious wishes of his Apostolic Majesty. Hence the imperial placet is declared to be no longer necessary for the institution of benefices, of whatever kind they may be; the sub-economy, or deputy-treasurers, being no longer appointed by government, are to be placed under the sole direction of the Bishops; all works contrary to the Catholic dogma are to be prohibited by the same authority, and the Bishops at Vienna are requested to use their utmost endeavors to obtain from government the restitution of such Ecclesiastical property as still remains unsold in order to employ it in the re-establishment of monasteries and religious communities of various denominations. Questions relating to matrimonial impediments revert under the sole control of the Episcopal sees. Meanwhile, hymns of thanksgiving are being sung in all the parishes for the restoration of the ancient state of things."

SWEDEN.

Baron Stiernel, the Swedish Minister of Foreign

Affairs, has addressed to all the Swedish envoys a circular, dated December 18th, respecting the recent treaty with the western powers. He says that Sweden, entertaining apprehensions (founded upon remembrances too well known to need repetition) of Russian encroachment in the north, had, at the proposal of France and England, entered into a defensive treaty of alliance; designed to assure the integrity of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. He points out, however, that this treaty will not be of any prejudice to Russia. It will not, in fact, come into application, unless through aggression on her part; and he adds that it does not imply any change in the actual position of Sweden, for her declaration of neutrality still subsists, and will continue to be adhered to as hitherto. All hope of military assistance from Sweden and Denmark in the coming spring would appear, therefore, to be at an end.

DENMARK.

THE SOUND DUES.—EMBARRASSMENT OF DENMARK.—A private letter from Altona mentions that the Danish government has now lost all hopes of bringing anything like a conference together on the subject of the Sound dues. The government is described in this letter as in the greatest embarrassment and disunion as to the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States, on its first attempting to pass Kronenborg duty free after the expiration of the present treaty. It is naturally enough feared that the attempt if successful will be imitated by other nations, and the example become widely contagious. It is even affirmed that the Danish authorities have at least deliberated upon the plan of letting the Americans through unmolested, but of keeping an account against them for presentation when the subject of the Sound dues shall have been adjusted.

RUSSIA.

The great council of war is concluded, and from what has transpired on the subject, it appears that the Russian tactics for the approaching campaign have undergone some important modifications. Various orders sent off from head-quarters would seem to indicate the resolution to abandon the Crimea altogether, for a part of the troops are to be directed to march to the Caucasus, to reinforce the corps of General Mouravieff, whilst others have orders to join the grand army of the centre, under General Panintine.

There can be no doubt that the Russians fully expect that the principal theatre of war will be transferred in the spring from the south to the Baltic, and preparations are making for a vigorous defence of their line of coast.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE BALTIC.—The Nord publishes the following letter, dated Riga, Jan. 6th:—"It is said that the Baltic army, which last spring was 80,000 strong; will before the end of the winter have received an increase of 20,000 men, which will bring it up to a total of 100,000. This increase was decided upon to oppose the army which it is so confidently announced the allies purpose landing next spring in Courland. They will find us well prepared, and we will dispute every inch of ground with the invaders. Our fortifications at Dunamunde, Riga, Revel, and all along the coast of the gulf at the most exposed points, will be greatly strengthened before the opening of the campaign. It has, moreover, been decided at St. Petersburg that batteries shall be erected in front of all the approaches to the Baltic ports, armed with guns of heavy calibre and long range, so as to be able to compete with the guns of the English and French men of war. The allies will find, if they effect a landing, that we are prepared to meet them."

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.—The Post says there can be no doubt of the distress existing in the vast empire. The terms Russia yields are a proof of this, but these terms are not ours, nor those of Austria, who rejects them.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated December 31st, states that the losses caused by the capture of Sebastopol are estimated by the Russians to amount to above 300,000,000 of silver roubles. The writer thinks the estimate too low; but, as all the archives, accounts, and vouchers relating to the matter were destroyed (perhaps less innocently than is supposed) during the retreat of the Russian army to the north side, the truth can never be accurately ascertained. The attempt made to give a religious character to the war, and the success at Kars, constitute obstacles to peace; but there is nevertheless a general disposition in that direction, although the authorities dare not make peace, for Russian pride and hope still survive disaster and defy reason. The writer has no doubt that war will recommence in the spring with new vigor, and he says that the people of St. Petersburg apprehend that Cronstadt will not be strong enough to resist our new engines of destruction, in consequence of which apprehension a project was on foot to fortify the capital. In the opinion of this writer, that hostilities will recommence as soon as the weather permits, Prince Gortschakoff and the whole of the Russian legation at Vienna appear to share.

PERSIAN CRUELTY.—A correspondent of the Times states that he has recently received, on good authority, the following extraordinary account of an act of cruelty perpetrated by an ambassador from the court of Persia now resident in Russia. It appears that during the stay of the ambassador in Moscow a fire of charcoal, lighted by his servant in a stove of the room where his son and the servant slept, caused the death of the former by suffocation, while the latter narrowly escaped with his life. The ambassador in order to avenge the death of his son commanded the servant to whose carelessness the accident was attributed, to be flayed alive. The Russian police, however, interfered, alleging that such a punishment could not be allowed in their country. Accordingly his excellency ordered a box with airholes to be made, for the purpose of transporting the unfortunate ser-

vant to Persia, there to suffer the fearful death which even Russian civilisation prohibited. "The poor man is probably now on his way to Persia."

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF DOCKS.

Camp before Sebastopol, Jan. 1st.

It was at six minutes to one that the drum was beaten by the French sapper, for the 39 French and four English engineers, to light their port-fires. At 5 minutes, the drum beat two taps for all to be ready, and at 4 1/2 minutes to one the drum beat one more tap to fire; in 5 1/2 minutes afterwards the charges in the side and bottom of the French east-dock exploded almost simultaneously. Shortly afterwards the large charges in the piers of the entrance and behind the steps leading down to the dock blew up. These three charges shook the ground all round terribly, and propelled large stones perpendicularly up in the air to the height of at least 900 feet. In 9 1/2 minutes the English charges exploded, causing a very neat demolition of half the side wall of the basin; but the powder was, I think, run a little too fine. After the smoke had cleared away, it was evident that four of the French charges and one of the English had not gone off, the four French charges being two in the entrance pier to their west dock, which was not blown in by them on the 21st, and two in the side wall of the basin, adjoining our charges. The demolition of the French east dock—or "Steamer Dock," as it is called, for it contains the remains of the paddle steamer, which was brought from Sinope and set fire to by the Russians on the 9th of Sept.—was complete. They appear to have used too much powder, and the right floodgate being blown in against the left floodgate has the effect of making the destruction of the left entrance pier look less complete than that of the rest of the dock. The quantity of powder expended in blowing up this dock alone was 10,000lbs., with 33 charges in all. The 12 side charges were each 500lbs. Behind the steps leading down to the bottom of the dock there were 1 charge of 1,000lbs. and 2 of 500lbs. of powder each. The remaining charges, I mean those under the docks and the floodgate, averaged about 110lbs. each. After the Russians had fired a few badly-aimed shells, and the French and English engineers had examined the debris, the former again fired the four charges that had not gone off. After the lapse of a few minutes these exploded, and thus the west and east docks of the French half, together with the left side of the large basin, even to the gates, were completely destroyed. Sir W. Codrington now asked Colonel Lloyd how long he thought it would be before our engineers would be ready to blow up the bottom of their east dock. The answer was "As soon as Mr. Deen, who has charge of the voltaic batteries, is ready." Mr. Deen, on being asked, stated that he could be ready for two hours; and at this time it was about two. Our three docks, on account of being about four feet lower than the two French docks and entrance, have about half a foot of water in each of them. As a result of this, great difficulties have had to be contended with; and owing to the severity of the weather, the sappers have suffered terribly, both by night and by day. At about five the wires and cables appeared to be getting fixed. The bunk where Mr. Deen had his ten voltaic batteries, and from which he fired his mines, was on the other side of the dockyard high white wall, and up a steep hill. In the bottom of the dock were ten charges, each of 162lbs. These were connected by electric wires to the two cables, making five wires for each cable, and these two cables, with an electric wire inside, ran up the hill through holes in the wall to Mr. Deen's bunk. Just before the explosion the force of the electricity was tested at the end of the cables, which were about a hundred yards long. At twenty minutes past five o'clock, just before dark, Private Scully, tinsmith by trade, of the 10th company of sappers, was ordered by Major Nicholson to connect the ten wires to the two cables. In another two minutes all had cleared away. The moment the word "all right" was passed up to Mr. Deen eight of the ten charges blew up, which were quite sufficient completely to destroy the bottom of this dock. The latter was 191 feet long on the stone kids at bottom, 40 feet wide, and 29 feet deep. At top it is 238 feet long, and 95 feet 4 inches wide. The revetment at top was 6 feet 8 inches broad. Our centre dock, which in all probability will have its bottom blown up to-morrow evening, is 236 feet long, and the west dock is 233 feet. There is every reason to expect that in another fortnight the whole of the Sebastopol docks will be totally worthless for any purpose whatever. The French appeared to be much pleased at our engineers being so successful under water. They will have nearly as great an obstacle to contend with in their centre entrance. As for the Russians, they took no notice of the first or second explosions, not even jumping on their parapets. The French and English have been each taking down one of the large flood gates complete, to send home as trophies; either half of a gate constitutes twelve hollow iron ribs, each weighing about 2 1/2 tons. The French took down their two halves bodily, and now that these are at the bottom of the dock, they have been obliged to take the ribs off and drag them across the basin at an immense cost of labor. We, on the contrary, by means of 140 artillerymen, under the charge of Major Andrews, R. A., and two lieutenants, the whole under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Bent, R. E., have been lifting the ribs up by pulleys, one by one, as the halves of the gates stand.—Daily News Correspondent.

UNITED STATES.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS AUTHORS.—It is often flippantly asserted that the great mass of crime in the United States is committed by foreigners. It is a convenient argument, but one which will be found, on examination, to be merely assertion, without facts to sustain it. We observe in the American Almanac for 1855 (a work prepared with great skill and accuracy, and consequently of high statistical authority) a statement carefully collected from the returns of the clerks of the courts, under the head of crime, from which it appears that of the 14,998 convictions had before the courts of the United States, from 1841 to 1854 inclusive—a period of fourteen years—9,538 were natives of the United States, and 5,450 foreigners. So that, so far as the crusade against foreigners, now going on in this country, to which they have, in many direct and indirect ways been invited, is based upon their objectionable character in this respect, it is thus by figures shown to be without any justification whatever.—Washington Star.

STATE SCHOOLISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—A Protestant paper, the Richmond Examiner has the following:—"The worst of all these abominations—because, when once installed, it becomes the hot bed propagator of all—is the modern system of free schools. We forgive what it is that has charged and proved that the New-England system of free schools has been the cause and prolific source of all the legions of horrible infidelities and treasons that have turned her cities into Sodoms and Gomorraths; and her fair lands into the common nesting-place of howling bedlamities. We abominate the system because, the schools are free, and because they make, that which ought to be the reward of toil and earnest, ardent, and almost superhuman individual effort, cheap, commonplace, prizeless and uninviting. As there is no royal road to learning, so there ought to be no mob-road to learning. A little learning is a dangerous thing—to the individual, to society, to learning itself, to all conservatism of thought and all stability in general affairs. The only function of the free school is to supply that little learning; and thus it is charged to the brim with incendiaryisms, heresies, and all the explosive elements which uproot and rend and desolate society. Free schools are only another name for government schools; and both natural and revealed law make it the duty of the parent to educate his children, and not the duty of government. It is as much the business of the father to instruct the mind of the child as to fill its belly; and it is no more the duty of government to furnish free education for children than free soup, free butter-milk or free bonnyclabber—no more its duty to furnish governesses and pedagogues, than grannies, wet-nurses and baby-jumpers. It is the duty of parents to support and nurture their children; and if the task is a burden to them they are apt to forego the having of children at all—which is much better than having children to be bundled off upon the cold charities of the public for nurture and instruction. It is alike their duty to educate their children in the rudiments of knowledge; and if they feel themselves unequal to the burden, in this case too they will be apt to forego the having of children. This responsibility of parents for their children is the well-spring of parental happiness, and every effort to divest them of it dries up the home affections, undermines the institution of the family, fills society with reprobate ruffians, and approximates the nature of the human species to that of the brutal and callous crocodile, which deposits its eggs upon the sand, leaves them to be hatched by the sun and the brood to be reared by the tender mercies of the elements. Care and anxiety are the sources of affection; and as you divest parents of these for their children, you cut the tie by which God bound together the home circle. It is the duty of the parent to nurture and instruct his children, and it is the duty of the Government for the parent's as the children's good. When you destroy the recollections of the child the youth or the man, for mother and for father, upon what an awful abyss of licentiousness and crime do you not launch him? Shall the State, in the name of benevolence or any other name under heaven, with iron grasp, tear the infant from home, father and mother, without incurring the vengeance of outraged Nature? Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder."

NON-CATHOLIC CHARITABLE ASYLUMS.—A case of unusual interest transpired at the Mayor's Office last week. The affidavits made denounce an institution called the "American Ladies' Association for the benefit of American Orphan Girls," located at 435 Broome-street, as a public fraud. It is charged that the above-named Institution is kept by a Mrs. Lincoln and her two daughters, and that these parties, with other females, who was paid \$1 per day for their services, have been for the past six months going about the city, soliciting and receiving moneys in aid of the aforesaid institution. Over five thousand dollars, it is estimated have been in this way collected, and of this sum, it is said, not one cent, so far as discovered, has ever been applied to the objects for which it was given. It is further asserted that only two or three orphans have been in the "Institution," and that they only remained for a few weeks, and that the house is not fitted up for the accommodation of orphans, there not being a bedstead or any other accommodation for them in the building. An orphan girl named Harriet Ackley attests that not long since she was induced to apply for aid at the above-named institution, and on being received was, during her stay, obliged to sleep on the floor. Miss Ackley further said that Mrs. Lincoln and her associates in the establishment are all members of the Free-Love Association. The accused was arrested, and bound over by Justice Osborne for examination.—N. Y. Citizen.

MORMON STATISTICS.—An official statement has been published at Salt Lake City, in the Deseret News, by George A. Smith the Church Historian, showing the latest facts of interest connected with the progress of Mormonism. According to it, the Church has about ninety-five Missionaries in Europe and an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles; besides large numbers of native elders in the various fields of labor, and also a considerable number scattered throughout the United States and British America. Of newspapers and periodicals, the Church has—of the former, one in Salt Lake City, issuing 4,000 copies weekly, one in New York; one in Liverpool, issuing 22,000 weekly copies; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Australia; and one in India.

NICK KIRWAN.—We know of nothing equal to the impudence of such lecturers as Kirwan except the gullibility of his hearers. For a man to come to Cincinnati, where our booksellers publish huge lists of the different size and quality of the Bibles they keep constantly on hand, and say that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible, seems wonderfully impudent; but for an audience of Cincinnatians to sit still, as though they believed him, is gullibility unaccountable. He is reported to have told his audience that the present Pope wrote to the priests of Ireland that they should "flee reading the Bible;" whereas the same Pope has sent a medal and a letter of encouragement to the Dominicans of New York, for their zeal in publishing their unrivalled English edition. He told them also that the priests were "hard-hearted, selfish impostors;"—in Cincinnati—where the orphan asylums and charitable societies, founded by their influence, and supported by people who, such maligners as Kirwan always declare, are blindly devoted to them, and hence, filled with their spirit, are a palpable refutation of the impudent charge! Both he and his audience seemed delighted with the fact that Joseph R. Chandler had "lost his seat in Congress" because he became a Catholic.—Catholic Telegraph.

A FORTUNATE ACTOR.—It is said that, by the late steamer from Europe, Mr. Hield, now attached to the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, received from the writers of the Signet in Edinburgh the announcement that he is entitled to about \$22,000. The Edinburgh Dramatic Fund having been dissolved, the assets have been divided among the surviving subscribers, and the above sum is the share of Mr. Hield.

A VETERAN CANADIAN PATRIOT IN TROUBLE.—On Sunday evening last, an old man, calling himself John Bateman, went to the station house in this city and asked to be permitted to remain all night, alleging that he had no means and no place of lodging. The officers feeling unwilling to turn a human being out in the snow storm to suffer from the cold, and probably perish, gave him a comfortable place to lodge, and yesterday morning he was taken before the Mayor, when he made the following statement:—"I was born in Virginia, within four miles of this city, and when quite young my parents removed to New York, where I resided until I arrived at the age of manhood, and was married. I then removed to Canada, purchased a farm, and lived happy until the rebellion of 1836 and '37; my family consisting of a wife and six children, when I joined the Patriot army, and fought under the banner of liberty, but, with many of my companions, was compelled to surrender to the Royal arms, at the Wind Mill, and became a prisoner. Our leader and ten other rebels, taken at this time, were hung, and I, with many others, was sent to Van Dieman's Land for life, my property confiscated to the Crown, and my family reduced to beggary. On reaching the land of felons, I was forced to labor on the public highways for six years, at the expiration of which time I was released at the instance of the United States Consul, but having no means with which to return home, I remained in that inhospitable country, barely making enough to subsist upon, for four years longer, when I succeeded in getting a passage on a whaling vessel, and worked my passage to Charleston. From there, after undergoing many privations and sufferings, I came here with the hope of being able to work my way to New York, and thence to Canada to see my family, and spend the remainder of my life with them. I am now sixty-one years of age, poor, destitute and among strangers; but I trust that Providence will preserve me until I can again look upon the partner of my bosom and my children, all of whom I trust I shall again see cheerful and happy. When the old man had concluded his narrative, he sat down, his cheeks suffused in tears, and with a heavy sigh, exclaimed almost inaudibly, "My wife—my children—shall I ever behold them again on earth?"—*Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 22.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Broome County (Ind.) Ledger states that three interesting young ladies, on going to bed at a Mr. Hunt's, near North Salem, Hendricks County, a few evenings since, took a vessel of live charcoal into their bedroom, and on the next morning were all found dead. It is truly surprising after so many accidents and so many suicides having been committed by burning charcoal, that persons should be so careless in its use. The basis of charcoal being carbonic acid, on burning, it generates what is usually termed fixed air, which is of the nature of damp in wells, and when breathed into the lungs cause death. Let inconsiderate persons take warning from the fate of these young ladies.

A HORSE, SLEIGH AND THREE PERSONS LOST THROUGH THE ICE.—The Detroit Free Press of Tuesday, says that on Monday last a man, woman and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh drawn by a single horse, and had nearly reached the Canadian shore, when the horse broke through the ice, or as is supposed by some, fell through an air-hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment and then all were swept away, by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.

NEW YORK.—The census of this State, just completed, shows a population of 3,470,059.—This is an increase of 868,564 during the past ten years, or about twenty-five per cent., and of 372,666 since 1850. At this rate of increase, in 1860, New York will have a population of nearly four millions.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by a vote of 70 to 32, ordered to a second reading a bill repealing the Liquor Law of that State.

IRON AND GUTTA PERCHA CARS.—Somebody in Albany is getting up a railroad car out of wrought iron and gutta percha. Such a car can be jammed but not broken. It may smash up, but it can make no splinters, or lacerate limbs. The idea is a good one. If they should make some of the employes on railroads of India rubber, they would be quite useful, and less likely to suffer from the results of their own carelessness and inefficiency. Railroad "operators," of course, could not be made of gutta percha, for it is necessary for them to break sometimes.

PROTESTANTISM IN UTAH.—The *Desert News*, the organ of the Norman sect, has the following, on the prospects of that denomination:—"The latter Day Saints are known to be in good hands; their destiny is with the Almighty. It is his power and influence that has placed Governor Young in his present honorable station, and he will keep him therein as long as it is expedient. The Lord has given him sufficient wisdom to cope with this generation; no matter in what position he may be placed, he is equal to every emergency." He is a perfect master of theology in all its branches; as a politician, he is unequalled; as a tactician, he cannot be excelled. His influence over the people is a hundred per cent. greater than that of any other Governor in the United States, and both saints and sinners endorse him as the most honorable man in all the country."

A new sect of "Wakemanites," which has announced its appearance and taken its place among the Protestant sects, by an atrocious murder and the most revolting superstition ever exhibited since the days of Simon Magus, is well calculated to waken up the attention of the Protestant world. It should not be let pass so easily, or be slurred over; as some of our sectarian contemporaries are inclined to treat this awful display of Protestant superstition.—The "Wakemanites," like all other Protestant sects, are the legitimate children of that fertile mother of all "isms"—that inexhaustible source of endless division—Bible alone-ism, or the fatal principle that every man and woman is to make his or her religion out of the Bible, as interpreted by private judgment.

REFRESHINGLY COOL.—A conductor on a New England road was sent for by the President or Superintendent of the road one day and rather summarily informed that after that week the company would not require his services. He asked who was to be his successor, and the name was given him. He then asked why he was to be removed. After pressing the question some time, and failing to obtain a satisfactory explanation a little light dawned upon him, and he addressed his superior officer nearly as follows: "You are about making a great mistake. You know, Sir, I have a nice house, a fast horse, a splendid gold watch, and elegant diamond ring. That fellow you have chosen to take my place has got to get all these things." It is said the argument was conclusive, and the conductor was allowed to retain his position.

FROZEN FLESH.—Mr. A. BROWN, of Meadville, Pa., says, from fifteen years' experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before, they will not, after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.—*N. Y. Times.*

DO YOU EAT PORK?—Physicians have just discovered that the tape worm only troubles those who eat pork. The *Gazette Medicale* asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted; in fact, it turns out that a small parasite worm, called *crysteceras*, (from two words signifying a small seet and a tail,) which much affects pork, no sooner reaches the stomach than, from the change of diet and position, it is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm; and the experiments of M. Kuchenmeister, of Zittoria, upon a condemned criminal, have established the fact beyond all contradiction. Pork eaters will please make a note.

INTERESTING TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM HEADACHE, A CERTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day or night. Hearing of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. THEY RELIEVED ME ENTIRELY. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis street.

P.S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. LYMAN, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD

Has now a Country Circulation of upwards of 6,000 COPIES,

Being the Largest Circulation of any Paper published in Eastern Canada,

IT therefore offers inducements to persons who may wish to CIRCULATE THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS, superior to any other medium offered for such purpose.

Terms for advertising in the *Weekly Herald*, 4d. per line for each insertion.

Dec. 20.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEAR MONTREAL.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, (under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal) which has been prevented from re-opening for the last few months, will receive Pupils at the Institution at Coteau St. Louis, on the 7th January next.

The public in general, as well as parents of the Deaf and Dumb, will be happy to learn that this Institution has secured the services of an experienced professor from France, to whom will be confided the course of instruction to be adopted. This professor, Mr. Joseph Young, was born at Metz, is 33 years of age, and became deaf and dumb in his infancy. This gentleman, after having completed his course of studies at the celebrated institution of Nancy, was professor during eight years at the school of the Deaf and Dumb at Soissons. Mr. Damais, of the diocese of Lyons, who accompanied Mr. Young to Canada, will assist him in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Damais will also take charge of the temporal management of the Institution, and correspond with parents of the pupils. The Rev. Mr. Lagorce will continue to have the spiritual direction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The programme of the course of study, as drawn up by Mr. Young, is as follows. The course of studies, divided into three parts, comprises—

First. Writing, the Elements of Grammar, and the first rudiments of religious instruction.

Second. Calligraphy, Exercises in Grammar, Reading, Sacred History, Arithmetic, Geography, Catechism and Religious Lessons, containing interesting accounts, taken principally from the Old and New Testament, Politeness, &c.

Third. Grammar in both languages, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Linear Drawing, Book-keeping, the truths of the Christian Doctrine, &c.

The course of study will, in general, comprise a term of five years, but it may be abridged according to the talent of the pupils, or the wishes of their parents.

N.B.—A pupil will not, in every case, be admitted under the age of Ten Years. The Deaf and Dumb now advanced in years, or possessed of little intelligence, will only receive religious instruction by the use of signs, and taught the use of words most generally required. The rate of Board and Tuition will be \$7 a month, payable in advance of each term. If the pupil belong to a poor family, he will receive board at the moderate charge of \$4 a month. If parents prefer it, they can board their children out of the institution.

The editors of English and French papers are requested to publish this advertisement (gratis) for one month, in order to benefit the Deaf and Dumb.

January 2, 1856.

M. DOHERTY,
ADVOCATE,
No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

MCNOCHY & CUNNINGHAM,
Plumbers, Brass Founders and Gas-Fitters,
REGOLLE STREET,
Near St. Peter Street, Montreal.

BATHS, WATER-CLOSETS, PUMPS, GAS-FITTINGS, and everything connected with the Branch promptly attended to, on the most Reasonable Terms.

BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
February, 1856.

NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE TO REALIZE AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE IN A FEW YEARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a PATENT for CAST-IRON MONUMENTS, SLABS, PLATES, PILLARS, and COLUMNS, to be placed at GRAVES or places of Interment, in memory of the Dead.

The Patentee will SELL a PART or the WHOLE of his RIGHT for the Lower Province, either for CASH, or in EXCHANGE for LAND in the Upper Province. Or, otherwise, he will enter into a CO-PARTNERSHIP with any Respectable Business man or Mechanic that will Furnish Money to carry on the same in Montreal. He has at present Five different Sets of Patterns, together with Letters of all sizes and Ornaments, and Images, &c.

The Subscriber will guarantee that from 50 to 75 per cent. Profit can be realized by embarking in this trade.—He will be prepared to ERECT MONUMENTS of CAST-IRON which are more durable, and much more beautiful than can be made either in Stone, Wood, or any other material hitherto used for the purpose; and he pledges himself that he will make them more than 75 per cent. cheaper than Marble.

Any person wishing Monuments, or any person (such as Pattern Makers, or Iron Founders, or Undertakers, or any one willing to act as Travelling Agent, with a Capital of from £100 to £200) can make application to "Mr. WILLIAM RODDIE, Montreal Foundry and City Works," where all the necessary information required can be obtained for one week only from the Patentee, who will be there to exhibit a Specimen of one, and a Model of another, and Drawings of several that he has Erected.

JOHN DONAGHUE, Patentee.
Montreal, January 23rd, 1856.

Just Received by the Subscribers,
THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC
FOR 1856, 300 PAGES, PRICE 1s. 3d.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW
FOR JANUARY, 15s. PER ANNUM.

WELL! WELL! a Tale founded on fact; by Rev. M. A. WALLACE; Price 3s 9d.

TRAVELS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, and IRELAND; by the Rev. G. F. HASKINS; price 2s. 6d.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts.

D. & J. SADLER'S
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

EIGHTH VOLUME POPULAR LIBRARY SERIES.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. BERNARD. Translated from the French of L'Abbe Ratisbonne, with a preface by Henry Edward Manning, D.D., and a portrait. 1 vol. 12mo., 500 pages. Price—Cloth, extra, 5s; gilt edge, 7s 6d.

"St. Bernard was so eminently the Saint of his age, that it would be impossible to write his life without surrounding it with an extensive history of the period in which he lived, and over which he may be truly said to have ruled. The Abbe Ratisbonne has, with this view, very ably and judiciously interwoven with the personal narrative and description of the Saint, the chief contemporaneous events and characters of the time.

There seems to have been in this one mind an inexhaustible abundance, variety, and versatility of gifts. Without ever ceasing to be the holy and mortified religious, St. Bernard appears to be the ruling will of his time. He stands forth as pastor, preacher, mystical writer, controversialist, reformer, pacificator, mediator, arbiter, diplomatist, and statesman."—*Extract from Preface.*

NINTH VOLUME POPULAR LIBRARY SERIES.

The Life and Victories of the Early Martyrs. By Mrs. Hope. Written for the Oratorian Schools of Our Lady's Compassion. 1 vol. 12mo., 400 pages. Price—cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt edges, 5s 7d.

"The interesting tale of 'Fabiola' has made most readers familiar with the sufferings of the Early Martyrs, and desirous to know more of their history, and of the victories which they achieved over the world. Every age, every clime, has its martyrs; for it is a distinctive mark of the Catholic Church that the race of martyrs never dies out. And since her earliest times, a single generation has not passed away without some of her children shedding their blood for the name of Jesus."—*Extract from Introduction.*

Ravellings from the Web of Life. A new work. By Grandfather Greenway, author of "Mora Carmody," "Bickerton," &c.

CONTENTS:

Guy Herbert; or, Max Kopper's Story.
The Farlor Boarder; a School Reminiscence of Kate's.
The Heir of Ketchum Purchase; a veritable history, by Frank Conway.
The Two Spirits; a legend, by Grandfather Greenway.
The Devil's Chimney; a domestic story, by Mrs. Eganton.—12mo. muslin, price, 3s 9d.
"The Irish Abroad and at Home; at the Court and in the Camp." With Souvenirs of the Brigade. By an Eminent Missionary. 5s.
Eleanor Mortimer; or, the World and the Cloister. By Agnes M. Stewart. 18mo., 2s 6d.

WILL BE READY EARLY IN JANUARY,
"WELL, WELL!"

A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wallace. 1 vol., 12mo. cloth, extra, 3s 9d.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.
Montreal, Dec. 27, 1855.

EMIGRATION.

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

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

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
Montreal.
Dec., 1854.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Subscribers.

Lives of Modern Saints. By the Fathers of the Oratory. 32 vols., 12mo., with an engraving in each. (London Edition). £10 0 0

Meditations on the Mysteries of our Holy Faith. By the Venerable Father Louis de Ponte, S.J. 6 vols. 2 5 0

Life of the Rev. Aloysius Gentili. By the Very Rev. Father Pagani. 0 10 0

Henry Suso's Little Book of Eternal Wisdom. Translated from the German, by Richard Raby, 0 6 3

The Old Village Church. By M. A. Motter. 0 7 6

The Life of Sister Carmilla, the Carmelite. By Very Rev. E. J. Sourin, V.G., 0 2 6

The Life of the Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus, called the Lily of Quito. By Father Joseph Boero, S.J., 0 2 6

The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual. Compiled by the Rev. William Kelly. 2 vols., 1 17 6

Lippincott's Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, of the world— Edited by J. Thomas, M.D., and J. Baldwin. 1 vol., large, Svo., 1 0 0

Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. 24 vols., bound in 12, 1 5 0

"Papers for the People 12 vols., bound in 6, 1 5 0

"Information for the People. 2 vols., 1 2 6

"Cyclopaedia of English Literature 2 vols., illustrated, 1 2 6

"Miscellany. 10 vols., 1 7 6

Waverley Novels. Abbotsford Ed. 12 vols., cloth, illustrated, 3 0 0

" " " half Morocco, 5 0 0

" " " Library, 27 vols., 6 0 0

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

An Elementary History of the United States. By John G. Shea. Price only 1s 3d; or, 10s per dozen.

The First Book of Universal History. By John G. Shea.—12mo., illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps. Price only 2s 6d; or, 20s per dozen.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1855.

A NEW WORK
BY MRS. SADLER.

JUST PUBLISHED—"THE BLAKES AND FLANAGANS," a Tale for the Times; by Mrs. J. Sadler, author of "Willy Burke," "Alice Riordan," "New Lights, or Life in Galway," &c. &c.; 12 mo., 400 pages, with a fine engraving; muslin, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 7d.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.
September 18.

CENTRE OF FASHION!

MONTREAL

CLOTHING STORE,
85 McGill Street, 85

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, his splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The services of RANCOUR, the celebrated CUTTER, having been secured, a grand combination of Fashion and Elegance, together with a Correct Fit, will characterize the Custom Department.

September 20.

WINTER GOODS! WINTER GOODS!!

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!!!

PATTON & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

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

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

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric.

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

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

PATTON & BROTHER.
Montreal, May 10, 1854.

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 FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, EXERCISES, STEAM-BOATS, PLANTATIONS, &c., mounted with their "ROTATING YOKES," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to CHURCHES, KEYS, WEIGHTS, &c., apply for Circular to
A. MENEELY'S SONS,
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.
BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Beans, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Butter, Honey, Eggs, Flour, Oatmeal, and Fresh Pork. Columns include item name, unit, and price.

SADLER & CO'S. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW WORK,

BY MRS. SADLER.

JUST PUBLISHED, "THE BLAKES AND FLANIGANS." A Tale illustrative of Irish Life in the United States. By Mrs. J. Sadler, Author of "Willy Burke," "New Lights; or, Life in Galway," "Alice Riordan," &c., &c. 12mo., 400 pages, with a fine Engraving; muslin, 3s 9d; gilt edge, 5s 7d.

Although this Work has only been published a few weeks, the first edition of two thousand copies have already been sold. The Catholic press have been unanimous in praise of the Work. We select the following extracts from many notices:-

"In its permanent and corrected form, we wish 'The Blakes and Flanigans' a place in every household, and we could not wish an Irish household a better guide, or a more accurate social chart, of the dangers and temptations with which they especially have to combat in this state of society." -American Celt.

"We earnestly hope it may find a place in every Catholic household, and that it may be carefully read by every Catholic father and mother in the Province." -True Witness.

"We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this Work, which, like all Mrs. Sadler's writings, can be read with interest and profit." -Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

"Mrs. Sadler has been the successful authoress of several pleasing stories published heretofore, and, we have no doubt, that the Work the Sadlers have just published will add to her reputation." -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

"Independent, however, of the principle which it inculcates, the story is interesting and well-told, and is of a nature to please persons of all creeds and countries. Like all other Works of the Sadlers, the typographical execution is splendid." -Toronto Mirror.

"We can assert that it is one of the most useful books of the day, and the most pertinent to the circumstances in which we are now placed with regard to religious education." -Toronto Catholic Citizen.

"The accomplished Authoress has put the Catholics of America under a strong obligation by this most excellent Work, the best ever written by her. We wish it to be wide spread." -Buffalo Catholic Sentinel.

"The tale is well written and graphically told, and maintains the high position Mrs. Sadler has already attained in the world of letters." -Montreal Pilot.

NEW EDITIONS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools and Families published, is the

"DOCTRINAL AND SPIRITUAL CATECHISM."

By the Rev. Pere Collet, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadler. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

This is considered by competent judges as the most complete, and at the same time, the most concise Catechism of the Christian Religion and of Scripture History that has yet been offered to the public. It is admirably adapted for adults requiring instruction as well as for children. The answers are all so condensed that they are easily committed to memory; and there is not a single point connected with religion, either of doctrine, discipline, or ceremonial, that is not fully explained.

We know that this work requires only to be known to secure for it a very wide circulation. In order to place the work within the reach of every person, we have determined to put it at the following prices. 12mo., 440 pages, half bound, 1s 10d; muslin, 2s 6d; to schools and colleges, we will put them at £6 5s per hundred.

NINTH EDITION:

AN ORIGINAL TALE,

"NEW LIGHTS; OR, LIFE IN GALWAY." A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadler. Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo. Cloth, 2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The Six Volumes of the Library published, are the most interesting as well as the most useful Catholic Books yet issued from the American Press.

THE FIFTH EDITION—1. VOL.

FABIOLA; OR, THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s.

The Press of Europe and America are unanimous in praise of this work. We give a few extracts below:-

"Eminently popular and attractive in its character, 'Fabiola' is in many respects one of the most remarkable works in the whole range of Modern Fiction. The reader will recognize at once those characteristics which have ever sufficed to identify one illustrious pen." -Dublin Review.

"Worthy to stand among the highest in this kind of literature." -Catholic Standard.

"Were we to speak of 'Fabiola' in the strong terms our feelings would prompt, we should be deemed extravagant by those who have not read it. It is a most charming book, a truly popular work, and alike pleasing to the scholar and general reader." -Bronson's Review.

"We would not deprive our readers of the pleasure that is in store for them from the perusal of 'Fabiola'; we will therefore refrain from any further extracts from this truly fascinating work. We know, in fact, no book which has, of late years, issued from the press, so worthy of the attention of the Catholic reader as 'Fabiola.' It is a most charming Catholic story, most exquisitely told." -True Witness.

II. VOLUME POPULAR LIBRARY.

The Life of St. Francis of Rome; Blessed Lucy of Narni; Dominica of Baradiso; and Anne De Montmorency. Solitary of the Pyrenees. By Lady Fullerton. With an Essay on the Miraculous Life of the Saints, by J. M. Capes, Esq. 12mo., cloth, extra, 2s 6d; gilt, 3s 9d.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sadoc and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabina; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blessed Egeidus; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blessed Bernard and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justini; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecily; The Knight of Champdeury; Quilma, the Moor-

ish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Epau; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; the Monks of Lerins; Eusebia of Marseilles; The Legend of Flacidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Typasus; The Hermit Preacher; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Demon Nicholas; The Martyr of Roux; The Legend of St. Cadmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdness of Nanterre. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of "Mount St. Lawrence," "Mary, Star of the Sea," &c., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library. 1 Vol., cloth, extra. Price, 2 6

CONTENTS:—Father Azevedo and his Companions; or, The Forty Jesuits.—Sister Honoria Magaen and her Companions.—The Blessed Andrew Bobola, S.J.—The Blessed John de Britto, S.J.—The Nuns of Minsk.—A Confessor of the Faith during the French Revolution of 1793-5.—Martyrs of the Carmes.—Gabriel de Naillac.—Margaret Clitherow, the Martyr of New York.—The Martyrdom of Geronimo at Algiers, in 1569.—Missions and Martyrdoms in China.—Father Thomas, of Jesus, &c. 1 Vol., cloth. Price, 2 6

6TH VOLUME OF POPULAR LIBRARY: Heroines of Charity; containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vincennes, Jeanne Bisco, Middle. le Gras, Madame de Miranion, Mrs. Seton, (foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States; the Little Sisters of the Poor, &c., &c. With Preface, by Aubrey de Vere, Esq. 12mo., muslin' 2 6

The Soul on Calvary, meditating on the sufferings of Jesus. 18mo., 2 6

Gate of Heaven; or way of the Child of Mary. A Manual of Prayer and Instructions, compiled from approved sources for the use of Young Persons. Illustrated with forty plates. 32 mo., at prices from 1s to 15s.

The following notice of the work, is from the Buffalo Catholic Sentinel:— "This is a 'pocket edition' brought out with clear type and very neatly bound, and its low price brings it within the reach of every person. In fact, this little volume is like all the publications of said firm—good value for its price."

NOW COMPLETE, the most elegant Work published this year—

A MONUMENT TO THE GLORY OF MARY. New and illustrated Work. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York:

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD;"

with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions 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 Blessed Virgin.—By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler.

This superb work is now complete, and is offered to the public at one-third the price of the French edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings.—740 pages, Imperial 8vo.

Cloth, extra, s. d. 22 6

English morocco, marble edges, . . . 25 0

English morocco, gilt edges, . . . 30 6

Turkey morocco, extra, . . . 35 0

Turkey do., bevelled, flexible, . . . 40 0

Turkey medallion sides, . . . 60 0

The following notice of the Work is from Bronson's Review for October, 1855:— "The style in which this volume is presented to the public does great honor to the publishers. The engravings are well executed and selected from the best models. Like all Mrs. Sadler's translations, it is carefully and correctly translated. One can read it without having the thought of its being a translation continually before the mind. The Abbe Barthe's Meditations on the Litany of Loretto, also translated by Mrs. Sadler, greatly enhance the value of this volume. We most heartily commend it to all those who wish to possess the most valuable Life of the Blessed Virgin which has appeared in this country."

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added,

A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE,

By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadler, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.—12mo., with a fine steel engraving. Muslin, 2s 6d.

IN PREPARATION:

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN. A Popular History of the Wars of Religion. Tales and Legends from History. A Popular Modern History. By Mathew Budge, Esq. The Boyhood of Great Painters. The Miner's Daughter. By Miss Cadell.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

AT SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

Bits of Curran. By Dr. Mackenzie, s. d. 5 0

Life of Burney. By his Son. With Notes, by Dr. Mackenzie. 6 3

Michaud's History of the Crusades, 3 vols. 18 9

Napier's History of the Peninsular War (new edit.) Bickerton, or, the Emigrant's Daughter, 2 6

Blake on the Bible, 1 3

The Spirit Rapper. By Dr. Brownson, 6 3

The Blessed Sacrament; or, the Works and Ways of God. By Faber. 18mo., 2s 6d; 12mo., 3s 9d.

Biblia Sacra. Vulgate Editiones, 8vo., 10

Josephine; a Tale for young Ladies. Translated from the French, by Mary Hackett, 3 9

Life of St. Teresa. Written by herself. Translated, 6 3

Captain Rock in Rome. Written by himself, 5 0

Baldeschi's Ceremonial, according to the Roman Rite. Translated from the Italian, 10 0

Legends of the Seven Capital Sins. By Colin De Plancy, 3 1 1/2

Legends of the Commandments of God. By Do. Concordantia Bibliorum Sacrorum. Vulgate Editiones. Folio, 1494 pages. Price only 30 0

Compendium Theologiae Moralis. By St. Ligouri, 2 vols., 10 0

Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. By Thos. Moore, 3 9

Willy Riely and his Coleen Bawn. By Carlton, 3 9

Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, 2 6

Bertha; or, the Pope and the Emperor. By W. B. McCabe, 3 9

Memorial of a Christian Life. By the Rev. Francis Lewis, of Grenada, 2 6

Milner's Letters to a Prebendary, 1 10 1/2

Wilberforce's Celebrated Works;—An Inquiry into the Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for withdrawing My Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. 12mo., 3 9

Hue's Travels in China, 2 vols., 10 0

History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius de Loyola. By Father Bartoli. Translated, 2 vols. Brookiana; or, the Controversy between Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, with an Introduction by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. Half bound, 1s 10d; muslin, 2 6

The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining them.—By St. Ligouri, 3 1 1/2

Miscellaneous; comprising Reviews, Essays, and Lectures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. 8vo., 11 3

(This is a most valuable addition to Catholic Literature.) Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, 3 9

Questions of the Soul. By Rev. T. T. Hecker, 3 9

Shea's History of the Catholic Missions Among the Indian Tribes of North America. Illustrated, 8 9

Fabiola; a Tale of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages, muslin, 3 9

Life of St. Rose of Lima. By Rev. F. W. Faber, 2 6

Lingard's History of England. Abridged, 10 0

The United States Catholic Almanac, for 1855, 1 3

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just Published, New Editions of PERRIN'S ELEMENTS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONVERSATION; with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary. Price, 1s 3d, or 12s the dozen.

Perrin's Fables (in French, with English Notes.) Price, 1s 3d, or 12s dozen.

Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 3s 1/2, or 27s 6d dozen.

A Stock of the School Books in General use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets; New York, 164 William Street.

Montreal, October 18, 1855.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "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.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND 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, including the investigations of its different formulae, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c.

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

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.

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE,

Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,) 35, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by 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, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

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

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,

288 Notre Dame Street,

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,

And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant; their entire

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS! Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very

SMALL PROFIT, In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.

M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be

Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Price need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of successfully superintending, Mr. ANDERSON would respectfully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character.

References: Rev. Canon LEACH, McGill College. Gols. DURBAN and FRITCHARD.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street. Sept. 6.

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 situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial 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 August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

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

For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125

Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 25

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, 15

per annum, 20

Music, per annum, 40

Use of Piano, per annum, 8

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

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?

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

SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

(Only FIVE SHILLINGS a year, in advance.) No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE,

Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

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

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

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

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

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