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

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

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

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

VOL. VII.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

CHRONICLE.

No. 24.

LETTERS FROM ROME, BY JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P. FOR DUN-GARVAN.

[An interesting series of letters from the Eternal City has appeared in the Cork Examiner from the pen of the hon, member for Dungarvan. We give the following ]:-

Catholic Church is, that she hates, because she dreads, the light—that her safety is in the ignorance of those over whom she rules; and, therefore, that it has been, and will ever be, her poliey to discourage the progress of education, and thus retain the human mind in a convenient state of intellectual twilight. This venerable calumny is hale, fresh, and in excellent requisition at this very hour, just as if the history of the past and dren of the poorer class. the teeming evidence of the present had not refuted it, and is not refuting it, a thousand times. Now if this accusation be as just as we are assured it is, to no better place could one look for the exemplification of this benighting policy than to Rome; for not only has the Pope to maintain his spiritual supremacy by the force and power of ignorance, but his temporal authority has also to be upheld by the same potent agency. Therefore, schools ought to be a rarity in Rome; or, if they exist at all, they should be such only as are useful for training ecclesiastics, whose mission will be to perpetuate the same state of popular debasement, which, as the calumny goes, is the strength and foundation of their Church's influence and authority. We shall see how far the real state of things in Rome—the seat and centre of "Priest craft," &c.—justifies the perennial ravings of the platforms and "religious" press of England-England be it remembered, whose monstrous and admitted ignorance is the theme of of evils with which her most stringent laws appear at this very moment almost unequal to cope. It may be said of Rome that she possesses, even at this day, and notwithstanding the ruin of many of the magnificent aqueducts of the olden time; a greater number of public fountains, from which her population may draw an abundant and unceasing supply of the purest water, than any other city in the world. And yet her schools are more numerous, and quite as accessible to all classes, from the youth of her nobility to the ouspring of the porter and the woodcutter, as not its first nourishment in the seminaries of the "modern Babylon," than are those streams which bring health and daily comfort even to the poorest. Pass through the streets of Rome, and at every turn you hear the plash, splash, of water falling gratefully on the ear; and so may be heard the unmistakeable hum and buzz of the regional and the parish schools. But these, immense in number as I shall show they are, form but a portion of the educational institutions of calumiated

There are night schools, specially intended for and persons engaged in various laborious pursuits, and who, from their constant employment during the day are deprived of the ordinary means of intellectual and other instruction. In fact, no other class of pupils can obtain admission to them than those so circumstanced as I describe. They are 13 in number, 11 being under one institution, and 2 under separate institutions. Each school consists of 4 classes, the number of pupils attending each school being, at the lowest estimate, about 120; which would give a total attendance of pupils at not less than 1,600. These schools are sustained by various means and resourcesby private contributions, by grants through the Commission of Supplies, and by certain ecclesiastical funds temporarily conceded to them by the present Pope. Amongst the benefactors of those valuable institutions, His Holiness is the principal; he gives 120 scudi annually out of his private purse. The example of the Pope is imitated by the Cardinals, the nobility, and other classes of the community. The ordinary teaching comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, a knowledge of the principles of design, and practical geometry, both applied to the ornamental, useful, and mechanical arts. Eight years is the earliest age at which a boy can enter a school, but he can attend it till he may be established in life .--In their more educational character and results these schools will stand a fair comparison with schools of a somewhat similar but more ambitious character in France and Belgium; but in one respect—the moral and religious training of the Joung workman, the Roman night school stands by itself. In most of the schools elsewhere rea primary consideration; and the most efficacious bina; nor is it necessary to repeat that even in Italian soldiers.

Rome. Besides the day schools, which I shall make some attempt at enumerating, there exist

a number of schools of a most interesting character, such as might be copied from with great

advantage in many cities of the United King-

means are adopted especially through societies, or congregations, under the guidance of clergy-men, not only to ensure to the night scholar a thorough knowledge of the principles of his religion, but to induce him to the fulfilment of its practices and observances. The cost of each school is about 20 scudi per month, or 240 scudi a year. This sum serves to procure oil for the The old and long standing calumny against the given gratuitously to the scholars—and the material of the school. The principal items of expense are the rent, and the salary of the " guardian."

> Of the parish schools, it may be enough to say that one exists in every parish in Rome, and is under the immediate control and direction of the Rector or Parish Priest. These of themselves

> This Society degli asili d'infantzia have two asylums, or educational establishments for boys, one in Trastevere, and the other in Regola. The Society of Private Benefactors, among whom the principal is Prince Doria, have another educational establishment maintained at

their own charge.

The Roman Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have lately opened a flourishing school for the education of boys, and as in all places where this noble society takes up its ground, will use every exertion to extend the sphere of its beneficent operations.

The Christian Brothers are in Rome, as in the cities and towns of Ireland, amongst the ablest and most successful, as most zealous, of all the teachers of youth. Those enlighteners of the ignorant have four houses in Rome, each containing 500 pupils, or 2,000 in all. They have besides a school for the sons of the French soldiers, and also a boarding house for youths who the constant and just lamentation of the best and are destined for commerce, in other words, inwisest of her citizens, and the recognised source tended for situations in shops and other places of business. The education of the latter class is well adapted to their intended calling.

Then there are the schools of the Order of Somaschi, at St. Lorenzolo in Borgo, and the Order of Scolpi, at S. Pantaleo, in which, besides other branches, a knowledge of the Latin tongue is taught. About 100 pupils attend each of those schools, the greater number of them being intended for the arts.

There are three colleges or seminaries for artisans; these are San Michele, Tata Giovani, and lows :-ne Termin, the former, now a Conservatorio di to different branches of the purely mechanical arts, it frequently contributes to the great world of art some of its most distinguished ornaments. For instance, it was a former pupil of San Michele who lately completed the beautiful monu-Peter's, and which no one can regard without a feeling of genuine admiration, for the exquisite vast and comprehensive seminary you may observe its pupils engaged in the most varied and opposite pursuits. Here they are learning some simple handicraft -- there the highest branches of had a house built for them in connection with it what to do with the helpless little creature, conort. In one hall a number of boys are weaving carpets of the most costly texture and elaborate design; in another department other classes are and devoted to the education of young artisans cutting cameoes, engraving on steel and copper, mous size, and afford ample space to two rows of women whose lives are devoted to its duties .or engaged in modelling a bust or a group, or beds on each side, leaving from 15 to 18 feet in These are some of the causes which induce the principles of his immortal art, and, passing to another part of the building, you hear the quick odor, such as is a matter of very common ocstroke of the carpenter's hammer, or see drying currence even in hospitals of very great pretenin the open air a piece of cloth that had lately received its color in the dye-vat. The wise the other Roman hospitals which I visited; and sinone, Velletri, and the Marca. at some mere mechanical pursuit, nor training both medical and surgical, had been received in another to the profession of an artist instead of a bad state, the deaths for the last three days tality in this institution, and was quite prepared rific spectacle of a whole people having strayed may be added that the splendid apartments of the second, and three on the day of my visit.— all circumstances into consideration, especially Cardinal Fosti, the colightened and generous Protector of the College, which, besides their ters of various nations, are enriched by many had at a moment's notice, during every hour of had the best proof that it did not of late years | Christianity, stood higher in the scale of virtue most beautiful specimens of the pupils of San | the four-and-twenty. It would be quite unne- exceed 10 per cent. One nurse is allowed to before God and man than she does in this year of Michele, afford a treat of the highest order to those who are fortunate enough to have an opportunity of visiting them.

desire to promote the education of the children cure of the patient. I must not omit to mention such a class to such a class—from the mercenary merce and her wealth if these have the effect of of the humbler classes of his subjects. Here, its really fine museum, abounding with the most bireling to the miscrable foundling, the offspring removing her farther from salvation? And wherefor instance, is the institution della Vigna Pia beautiful preparations, natural as well as in wax, of shame, or at best the child of poverty. I -which simply means a school founded by Pius of all parts of the human frame, and exemplifythe Ninth, who devoted to its maintenance a ing the effects of various kinds of disease on its the nurseries were in good order, the beds clean, of Parliament in faith, substitutes the opinions of vineyard in his own property.

tion pursued in the prisons, whether old or new, corridor of which seemed of enormous magni- pass unmoved through the rows of cots in which the only true, infallible guide, the voice of God. ligion is not even thought of; but in Rome it is having alluded to that carried on at Santa Ba- tude. It was much occupied, but entirely by many a little pale face gave but too certain token This state of things in religion being the pub-

the Hospitals-witness that of San Galicanoeducation is not only not neglected, but, where it can be done so, made a matter of very high importance.

The colleges or seminaries for the higher studies are the Orfani, the Panfili-for ecclesiastics from the estates of the house of Doria-the Capranica, for Romans and the natives of some dioceses of the Marche; the Seminary of St. Peter, the Roman Seminary, the Seminario Pio, the secular Colleges of Ghislieri, Clementino, Nazereno, and Boromea, formerly for the sons of the nobility.

Besides these there are the following colleges for foreigners—the Propaganda, and the Colleges of the English, Irish, Scotch, Greek, Belgian, French, German, and Hungarian nations.

The public schools are the Roman College, the Appollinare, and, so far as the rhetoric, the College of S. Maria in Montecelli.

The great university, the Sapienza, can scarcey be said to close the list of institutions for public instruction—instruction freely granted by the state; for, while there are forty-nine "regionary schools," at which payment is given, there is a long list of schools for children of tender years, in which education is gratuitously afforded.

For female children there is also the most liberal provision made; in fact, there is no parish without one school conducted by a Religious Order called Maestre Pic, or some other Nuns; and in some there are several. The Macstre Pic entirely depend for the support of their schools on the Almoner of His Holiness, and are liberally assisted in a work so congenial to the benevolent heart of the Holy Father. Rome, as is well known, abounds in conventual establishments; and as each Order and each House have their independent schools, it may be fairly asserted that if a single child grow up without the benefit of a sound and useful education, the fault lies with the parents, and not with the Government of Pius the Ninth, or of those noble educational institutions, which are the pride of child, thus got rid of, has the best chance of re-Rome and the ornament of the Catholic Church.

THE HOSPITALS AT ROME.

The hospitals are under the care of Religious, and in every respect appear to be perfect in their arrangements. The most important of these magnificent institutions is the Hospital of Santo Spirito, of which Mr. Maguire speaks as fol- this fair objection I can only offer a preponderat- ranks, is the ordinary attendance, or audience

Capuchins have been specially appointed to its birth to a child, or from some other cause, and members of the body might be in attendance on pure marble of Carrara. You leave the hall have seen, the beds were clean and comfortable; of providing for them. where some incipient Canova is learning the first | and such was the effect of good ventilation, that I failed to perceive the least unpleasantness of sion. The same remark I can safely make of principle of this noble institution is to allow the in a quick perception of offence to the sense of The medical and surgical staff of this noble inprincipal organs. In another part of the build-

for the purpose of seeing for myself as to its condition, and also of making some enquiries as to its working. I must confess it was about the to endure in silence. most unpleasant portion of my visit; not from any fault of the management, but from the very nature of this peculiar institution. It is right to explain that of the 900 children lodged annually in the "rota" of the asylum, not more than 600, or two-thirds, are illegitimate. The remaining 200 are the offspring of poor and needy parents, who have taken this mode of providing for, or getting rid of, them for various reasons. If it happen, as it often does with people in the humblest condition of life, that their family exceeds their means of supporting them, one of the juvenile superabundant population is committed to the wheel of the Foundling Hospital of Santo Spirito, it might be with some mark on its dress by which it could be registered in the hospital, and its identity afterwards proved, in case, for instance, of its being claimed by the parents, which is by no means of uncommon occurrence. Another frequent cause of having recourse to this institution for the maintenance of legitimate offspring is either the delicacy of the mother, or the delicacy of the child. The mother has no nourishment to give the infant, and she is too poor to provide a nurse for it; therefore she sends it, or bears it, to an asylum where that aliment which nature has refused to her will be provided for it. Or if it is a ricketty, miserable little thing from its birth, stunted or malformed, or so delicate as that in the rude but of its parents it has no chance of ever doing well; then, too, in its case, the wheel of the hospital is a safe resource, and with parents of hard hearts takes the place of many an evil suggestion, such as are too often present in the homes and the breasts of the destitute. Frequently the parent is known to argue that the infirm or malformed covery, and certainly of being provided for, where eminent medical attendance is always to be had, and where the greatest care is taken of the training and future interests of the foundling. It may be said that this facility of getting rid of pulation frequent church on the Sabbath. From legitimate offspring leads to a disregard for the an accurate public statement made on this submanifest obligations of a parent's duty; but to ject, in reference to London, fifty persons of all ing advantage—that it does away with the awful seen at each service on Sundays, at the parish The magnitude of this vast establishment may proneness to infanticide which distinguishes other fountains; and not more pure and unpolluted is Belle Arte, is one of the most interesting institu- he judged of when I state that the number on countries, but pre-eminently England. In Eng- total absence of the Londoners from prayer; and the spring from which the young intellect draws | tions in Rome, and will amply repay the trouble | the register on the occasion when I went through | land, a mother - by lawful wedlock, too - is stary - indeed so alarming has been the abandonment of of a visit. Besides training a number of boys it, was about 780 patients; while it also con- ing, or her poverty has assumed a form that ren- all worship in this Western Babylon, that the tained an hospital for foundlings, and a conserva- ders her desperate; and she makes away with her torio for orphans and foundlings, of which latter children secretly, or slays them more openly, and ed by the nobility of England in order to build class many had grown up to womanhood in the consummates her franctic guilt by destroying her five hundred churches (at the cost of one thouinstitution. The register, which I myself in own life. No cases of this nature occur in the spected, is kept, and admirably kept, by the Sis- Papal States, not because there is not intense and thus as it were, to entrap into worship the ment to Gregory XVI., now in its place in St. ters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent, poverty experienced there by classes as well as citizens who on Sundays go for health or pleawho also keep an account of every article given individuals; but that the State has afforded a sure to the various places of public amusement in out, and, in fact, of every detail connected with means of provision which leaves no room for the outlets of the metropolis. The Queen has grace of the figures which adorn it. In this the business of the vast establishment. Besides fierce suggestion and terrible temptation. It these Sisters, I think twenty in number, twenty may also happen that a man's wife dies in giving pounds towards this Chistian undertaking. spiritual management by the present Pope, who that the poor bewildered father, not knowing -so that at all hours, night as well as day, some signs it to the shelter of the Foundling Hospital, which he well knows is under the protection of the sick. The halls in this hospital are of enor- the State, and managed by a body of religious chiselling it into its enduring form out of the the centre. Here, as in the other hospitals I parents of legitimate offspring to adopt this mode

The number of 900 may seem very great, as representing the annual average sent in; but it should be stated that the hospital of Santo Spirito affords an asylum not only to the foundlings of Rome, but to the Provinces of Sabina, Fro-

boy to adopt the pursuit most congenial to his smell, I am but too painfully acute, at least for sent in were in the house when I went through it, daily journals, in the hourly police reports: and tastes, or suited to his capacity; not compelling my own comfort. I did not think the mortality the remainder having been sent off to the coun read in the higher classes the constant new creeds the youth who feels within him an instinctive by any means in excess, but rather the contrary; try, for the benefit of a better nursing and a longing for the beautiful in art to toil and drudge for in an hospital of 800 patients, many of whom, more healthful atmosphere than the city could ment which are to be met with throughout the conferring on him a more mechanical trade. It were but 11-that is, 4 on the first day, 4 on to have such statements confirmed; but taking away from the true faith: the fold left without a the condition in which the children were sent in, the wolf. And when one makes a calculation of stitution is in proportion to its requirements, care | the actual per centage of deaths in the year is | English infidelity and crime, it is hard not to feet valuable collection of works by the great mas- being specially taken that professional aid may be less than I anticipated, and was told it was. I that I'agan England, before her conversion to cessary to represent in detail the several features every two children; and the women appeared to grace 1856. What advantage is her civilization of this hospital, and it will therefore suffice to be strong and healthful, as the ordinary average in arts and sciences if she has retrograded in the say that they are all adapted to the great ends of nurses. The presence of a Nun is a guaran-Gospel, and returned to her former Paganism in In various ways does His Holiness exhibit his proposed—the comfort, the consolation, and the tee for as much care as can be expected from faith and morals?—What service are her comand the other requisites ample and comfortable. man for the law of Christ, and adopts in religion I need not here refer to the system of educa- ing was a great Military Hospital, the hall or Still I defy any one who had not a heart of iron to every variety of human passion, while rejecting

Having heard some particulars with respect to out its last faint sigh; and, for my part, I passed the Foundling Hospital, which also forms a branch more rapidly through these infant dormitories of the same institution, I was resolved to visit it than I did through wards in which strong men writhed in agony, or a sharp shrick gave fearful evidence of torture too great for human nature

The department for grown female foundlings was most admirably arranged, the greatest care and attention being lavished upon its inmates by the Sisters between whom and the young girls. the strongest affection exists. The ultimate fate of these poor girls is by no means so pitiable as one might at first be led to imagine; for after having been carefully watched over from infancy by the best of all guardians, and instructed soundly, usefullly, and of course religiously, they are provided with a sufficient dowry, married humbly but virtuously, and thus established with a fair chance of getting through life with honor and credit.

I might fill a letter, aye ten letters, with even brief descriptions of the Orphan Asylums of Rome, many of which have been founded, enlarged, or enriched by Pius IX.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON STREET-PREACHING IN ENGLAND.

Dec. 22, 1856.

Several well-meaning religious persons having witnessed what is called street-preaching in England, cannot be made to understand why this harmless English practice has produced such contention and ill-will in Ireland. Men occupying the very highest official position in the gift and confidence of the Crown have, on a recent occasion, expressed (I will own) honest indignation at the failure of the late Scripture readers in Ireland. This case furnishes one of the many instances where a custom harmless, or perhaps even meritorious in one country, may, from the change in circumstances, be very injurious and wicked in a different nation. Any one acquainted with London, and with the manufacturing towns and cities in England, must have learned from the most casual observation that the working classes soldom, or perhaps never, attend any place of worship on Sundays: the statistical report on this point is, that only one-third of the Protestant pochurches of the city sum of half a million of money has been subscribsand pounds each) in the environs of the city: given, in last May twelve months, fifty thousand

When one adds to this lamentable fact, the

public statement taken from Government reports -namely, that the entire population of the English collieries are reared, and grow up, and live without even the knowledge of the Trinity, or the creed, or in some recorded instances (before the Commissioners), of the very name of God or Christ, it becomes abundantly clear that either the neglect of the clergy or the wickedness of the people has placed England in a position of most deplorable ignorance of Christian faith. Of course, it is a clear result, requiring no argument, that the children of such parents must be sunk in a state of vice and infidelity, nowhere else to be found in any Christian country on the entire earth. Hence, see the shuddering accounts of Not more than fifty of the children recently English crime in the assizes calendars, in the -the wild incongruous mental religious derangepopulation. The nation, in fact, presents the tershepherd: the flock exposed to the ravages of fore all her learning, her philosophy, her national

that in a short time the seeble breath would sigh lished public official record in reserence to Eng-

clergy have no means whatever of reaching the ear of the people from their pulpits; the churches are empty and the dram shops are full: the place of prayer is abandoned and the gay suburbs are for a season by the wiles of Messrs. Naugle, Barker, crowded and therefore the only remedy left is and Co.—Kilkenny Journal. to follow the crowd wherever they can be found, and preach at them in public ways. Hence you meet on all public occasions in England a divine ou every barrel, a saint on every stump, an apostle on every stool Rival religious, in order not to be outdone by the State Church, send also their respective preachers to make a noise in the Lord, as well as their reformed neighbors: and if any one wish to behold the Reformation in its glory let him visit what is called the "Festival" at Leeds, or any similar place of public fun at stated times, and he will behold rows of tables, with preachers on them, as thick as blackberries, all talking in the name of the Lord the most contradictory and contrary doctrines that ever escaped the lips of the inspired reformers them-heard them even once, he would, as a matter of course, despise the God of the Christians, as inspicing men to utter such public lies both of Him, of sall mankind, and of themselves: and he would brand the Government and the laws that permitted this shameful farce on religion as guilty of

perjury to man and blasphemy to God. At public races, at yacht assemblies, at cricket matches, at public executions, under the very gallows, you will see those Preachers carrying on their work of the Reformation! and when one looks round and marks the various trades and callings amongst the congregated multitude, you will without doubt see "Punch and Judy," and "Preaching," "Lotteries," and "Hazard," and "the Bible," and "Tom Payne's Age of Reason," and Pickpockets and Jugglers, all-all scattered through the ignorant, or the vicious, or the infidel crowd; and all fervently performing the duties of their beterogeneous avocations. If there be any one act calculated more than another to degrade the Christian Religion it is this public profanation of the word of God. To the ignorant creatures who mix in this strange scene it is impossible they can separate the Juggler from the Preacher; they form something about the same idea of both. When they listen to one man with a black coat on his back, unceasingly and loudly crying out in vulgar accent and in ungrammatical phrase, "This is the book will save your soul from Hell;" and when they hear another Agent offering for sale Tom Payne's works, with a branch of Lavender (in order to escape the penalty of the law), the Bible, in the rude mind of the gross bystanders, is reduced to the level of a street ballad; and the State Clergy who preach it are degraded to the rank of the Juggler and the mountebank.—The undisguised public expression is, that Religion is a mere trade; the Bible a cheat, a forgery; and that the Preachers are Agents hired by the day, without any faith of their own, but employed to support an old system, and, as they say, " to turn a ready penny."

Let any one calculate the wide difference which exists between street preaching in England and Ireland. All, the entire Catholic population are present at the Catholic altar every Sunday: the grandfather, the grandmother, the fathers, the mothers, all the children, the suckling baby on the breast of the poor laboring man's wife, is present at Mass, the rich, the poor, the master, the servant, all kneel before the triumphant Cross every Sunday. And the Gospel is opened by God's anointed Priest clothed in his silk and golden vestments, before the pure tabernacle: and it is read in solemn slowness to the breathless congregation. Oh, what a difference in reading the Bible-between this silent adoration, and the curses, the profanation, the drunkenness of English thimble-rigs at a race course or a public excontion with a hangman's rope. The Irish are so well trained to respect religion, to venerate the Gospel, and to hear the name of God pronounced with awe in their sacred temples, that when an English juggler opens the Testament in the street, and talks of the holy name of the Saviour from a whiskey barrel or a tobacco hogshead; and when they hear him utter calumny against their faith and their clergy, they abhor the Church that could encourage this vile system, they hate the Gove nment that could patronise such a scheme of blasphemy, and, if not prevented by the priests, they would pelt with mud the wretch who could consent to be the paid tool of such palpable fraud. In fact, street preaching is so different in its object, circumstances, audiences, &c., &c., between England and Ireland that nothing short of military force could restrain the universal anger of the country if the public authorities had persevered in patronising a system which engendered social discord, and spread abroad the seeds of English infidelity. Wherever one of the English Soupers appeared in Ireland his pockets should be searched lest he had treatises on strychnine and arsenic concealed amongst his tracts: and the public should be warned against holding any intercourse with him, fearing lest his acquaintance with the history of English crime might corrupt the minds and change the hearts of the generous, virtuous Irish D. W. C. people.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

PROGRESS OF CATHOLIGITY IN IRELAND .- The fullowing extract from the notoriously libellous Achill Missimary Herald, and the fact that the Rev. James Henry, C. C., Achill, is now soliciting the aid of the faithful towards erecting a new church and school at Achill, clearly prove that the exertions of the swadlers is fast diminishing, and in all human probability the day may not be far distant when Messrs. Nangle, and Co, will have to vacate Achill and seek their livelihood in a more honorable manner :- "We regret to say that two persons who professed to be converts from Popery in the island of Inishbegil, abandoned their professed trust in Christ for the delusions of Atichrist, when they supposed themselves to be dying. Such manifestations of weakness or hypocreay are very trying. Truly we may say of the enemy of souls, This is your hour and the power of darkness?" A few weeks since, and we published the recentition of one well known to all visitors at Achill us the chief among the (so called) converts, and who, on his death we trust, abandoned the 'delusions of Anti-Christ, and died rejoicing in his re-conciliation to that Church of which St. Patrick was

land, it is abundantly clear that the Protestant the missioner of that one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church who, ejecting from her bosom such miscrable wretches as Felice Orsini, Gavazzi, Achilli, and Butler, rejoices to open her maternal arms to welcome the return of her prodigal childrn, betrayed

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH IN DUBLIN.-The large section of our readers who are interested in the progress of piety and religion in this country are, doubtless, aware of the recent establishment of a religious community of the Order of Passionists, in a secluded location in the neighbourhood of Kimmage, near this city. A spacious, though somewhat ancient mansion, formerly occupied by the "Byrne" family, in that vicinity, has been converted into a retreat for this religious brotherhood. A chapel has been erected in connection with the institution, which was crowded yesterday (Thursday) with a congregation comprising a large number of the influential Catholic gentry of both seves, resident in various parts of Dublin, and, on entering it previous to the opening of the ceremonies, it presented an aspect of grandour and solumnity which one would scarce think could possibly be produced in so comparatively small a building. The sanctuary, which is more than ordinarily spacious, as compared with the size of the chapel, was richly carpeted, and the al-tar, of beautiful design, wrought in imitation of white marble, blazed with a multitude of waxlights, sustained in richly gilt candelabra. Above the altar appeared the figure (half life size) of the crucified Redeemer, exquisitely coloured, and suggestive of feelings at once painful and consoling. The ta-bernaclo, reredos, and appendages of the altar, dis-played the most correct taste in all their details. The chapel ceiling is anguarly arched with tasteful cornices, running along each angle. An elevated gallery at the extremity opposite the altar is approprinted for the organ choir. The ceremonial commenced at eleven o'clock, at which hour a procession issued from the sacristy into the chapel, comprising a large body of parochial, and regular clergy including several dignitaries. At the rear of the procession came the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Hombay, who officiated as prelate celebrant; also the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Lord Bishop of Saldes. The procession headed by the cross and acceptes, is-sued from the chapel and made the circuit of the edifice exteriorly, the prelate celebrant asperging the walls with holy water, whilst the choir of priests, led by the Very Rev. Dr. Laphen, P.P., and the Rev. Dr.M'Loughlin, O.S.C., chanted the appropriate canticles. The procession then entered the chapel and proceeded round the walls interiorly, repeating the ceremonial according to the ritual, and finally returned to the sanctuary, when the Bishop celebrant, the other prelate, the canons, and entire body of priests knelt in front of the high altar. The Litany of Saints was solemnly intoned, and, with the impressive form of supplication ordained by the Church the blessing of the Most High was solemnly invoked on the temple now devoted to His service. The Reverend Fathers and Brethren of the Passionist Order -fourteen in number-were present, wearing the religious habit. At the conclusion of the first part of the ceremonial a Pontifical High Mass commenced, the Prelate celebrant being the Lord Bishop of Bombay. At the conclusion of the High Mass, and after the Pontifical blessing, the Very Rev. Dr. White Provincial of the Order of St. Dominick in Leinster preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, after which Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given and the solemn and interesting ceremonies of

the day concluded .- Abridged from the Freeman. THE REV. THOMAS DOTLE .- A SISTEMENT copied from the Linerick Chronick into the Evening Post, to the effect that the Roy, Mr. Doyle, of Ramsgrange, had gone to Australia, is, we need scarcely say, quite unfounded .- Wexford People.

The people of Templendigan and Rathoure presented the Rev. Michael Warren with a purse of twenty guineas, upon his removal to Ballygarret, as a memorial of the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all. - Wexford Guardian.

A refuge for Female Convicts has been opened in the neighbourhood of Dublin, at Golden Bridge, in which, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, and aided by his Grace the Archbishop of Duhlin, about forty women, the most exemplary of the Irish Female Convicts, are now in course of training for sufficient guarantee .of reformation, and accordingly these women are paid for at the rate of five shillings per head, per week, and are tested in all reasonable and necessary ways. Each woman has sufficient free will and liberty of action to develope her real disposition, and to prove her fitness for liberty. It is wonderful to mark how all the modes of thought and conduct of the gaol drop off, whilst the genuine character, he it good or ill, is clearly displayed. The women know that the Sisters have no pecuniary interest in them, that their work is a labour of love; that all done for them, that every effort made for their reformation proceeds from that divine charity towards our neighbors which springs from that chiefest charity, the love of God. Many of the women have been willingly received by their families; many have been restored to their husbands; and those happy results have been produced by the efforts of the Sisters, whon all appeals, on the part of the or-dinary prison authorities, had failed to move the fa-milies or the husbands to pity and forgiveness. The women who have quitted the institution have not forgotten their benefactors, or the place in which they first learned the holy truth of the Redeemer's teaching, when the fallen woman was dragged before Him; and they know that repentance is the price of forgiveness.

PRESBYTERIAN DAY OF HUMILIATION.-Pursuant to the order of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Wednesday was observed as a day of special prayer and humiliation by most of the Presbyterian congregations in Belfast. circular had been addressed to each minister by the Moderator of the General Assembly and by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Dublin, the convener of the Committee on the State of Religion, carefully selecting for the ministrations of the pulpit a number of topics of special urgency in the present crisis of Presbyterian history. The discourses of the ministers were accordingly modelled to a considerable extent upon the plan of the circular. The Banner of Ulder publishes abstracts of the several discourses, and from what fell from one of the preachers it appeared that :- "The causes of humiliation were viewed in connexion, first with the civil and colitical aspect of the nations of the earth; secondly, the social aspects of our own country; thirdly, the state of the church itself, encouraging, but in many respects very depressing; fourthly, the reviving power of the Papacy, as in the case of Spain, France, and England, whose church, notwitistanding the perpetual cry of 'our admirable liturgy,' is annually sending so many converts to Rome-the Non-conforming party in England itself erring from the faith. The causes of thanksgiving were then treated of under the following heads:—First, a growing sense on the part of Christian men of what they owe to the world around them; secondly, the growing power of the Gospel among the heathen; thirdly, in our own Church, an increased interest in the maintenance of Christian ordinances; fourthly, no cause of thankegiving so precious and invaluable as that arising from some sensible token of the divine favor to our own souls."

The Dublin Freeman announces the death of Blaney Balfour, Esq., J.P., Townly Hall, county Meath. He was a gentleman of the past generation, upwards of IV., when Prince of Wales.

STATE OF LAND IN KERRY .- In the minds of strangers the Kingdom, is associated with glorious mountains, placid lakes, grand ravines, rearing torrents, and all the other attractions which bring them in crowds to make their annual pilgrimage to Kil- still felt by the public in Tipperary and Limerick, inrney. But few of them, we suspect, would be and that, through sheer infatuation and short-sightinclined to think at the same moment of the county of Kerry and improved farming, and of steady, peaceful and successful industry. Yet that such an peaceful and successful industry. Yet that such an al Bank in Tipperary, and upon the branch of the association exists a very few facts will be sufficient Bank of Ireland in Limerick. The deluded people, to shew. The Locko Estates, in the county of Kerry, being encumbered to the extent of £39,000, the English agents set apart for sale so much as they conceive would at fair prices produce, £40,000; the net rental consisting of nearly £2,200. To the astonishment, however, of all concerned, the property realised, not merely the sum required, but brought within a few hundreds of £70,000, every pount of the purchase money being paid by residents of the county of Kerry. This fact is a pretty fair indication of the positive wealth which exists within that county; but there was yet one other feature which proves in a more peculiar and distant manner the general advance of the country in prosperity; that extreme folly of the present partial excitement in was, the large purchases made by working farmers, one of whom paid for his holding a sum so high as £6,010. Hitherto the possession of a sum, so large as this by working agriculturists was almost unprecedented, and; where occurring in individual cases get up a most foolish and objectless run upon the was generally the result of mere pinching. In all good sound banks, and thereby reduce the market the purchases, however, of this class of which we price of their own corn and butter." As a further speak, no less than thirty years' rental was given illustration of the baneful influence exercised by for the land, so that its eventual improvement alone, and that to a very considerable degree, can ade-quately remunerate the purchaser for his outlay. This disposition to invest the accumulations made by fortunate enterprise—though we have thought it necessary to give only these few instances-is becoming far more general throughout the country, and affords a healthy contrast with the timerous state of mind of the peasant of former days, who thought the only way to secure his little hoard was by hiding his guineas in the thatch, carefully wrapped up in the traditionary stocking heel. Now we begin to see more and more, these idle coins made productive-applied to the higher cultivation of the land or the better breeding of cattle, with a proportionately high renumeration following the industry of the farmer. Let us hope that this condition of things may continue, and at no distant day we may, with the blessing of Providence, look forward to see many of our exhausted turf bogs converted into smiling pastures, and our now arid hill sides the feeding grounds of sleek cattle; and we may hope, too, that it shall be many a day before our lusty millions will be again compelled to cross the channel or the ocean to find employment for their strong arms .- Cork Examiner.

The Killocalla estate, near Glyn, in the county of Limerick, has been lately purchased in the Incumhered Estates Court, by private contract, at £9,000, by Charles Humphrey Minchin, Esq., of Rutland, in the King's County.

BIGOTRY IN THE BELVAST WORKHOUSE .- Our readers may have seen of late that much discord and misunderstanding have been created at the meetings of the poor law guardians. A subject has been brought forward possessing great interest, and involving a most important principle of religious freedom. Lest our readers may not have given attention to the matter, we will recapitulate in brief the history of the Brabazon religious dispute-a dispute which has been carried on with the most determined pugnacity and resolution on the side of one section of the guardians, and as ably conducted on the part of the Catholic children by Mr. Watson. Not long ago, three childred named Brabazon were admitted into the workliouse, and entered on the books as Protestants. one concerned himself more about the matter till Mr. Watson came to know that the children were Catholics, wrongly registered, and that it was not consentingly on their part that they were enrolled as members of that religion. Mr. Watson, with commendable alacrity and attention, brought the matter before the attention of the board; and, of course, was assailed by a hurricane of abuse; but, disregarding all he steadily persisted. At last public notice was awakened-an inquiry took place-the poor law commissioners dispatched an officer to investigate the matter—and the result was that the opponents of Mr. Watson were silenced, and that gentleman had the satisfaction of beholding the children enrolled as Cafreedom upon Tickets-of-Leave. This Institution is tholics, and confided to the care of the Catholic chapn place of refuge between the prison and the world. lains of the Union. In the meantime Mr. Watson's The women are, so far as Prison character goes, fit opponents were not dilatory, and their determination for freedom; but the Directors of Convict Prisons in to coerce the guardians into an acknowledgement of Ireland do not consider that a Prison character is a the error into which they were supposed to have fallen, was only equalled by the obstinacy of their endeavors to crush all inquiry and fact, and force the board to have the children re-entered on the roll of the Union as Protestants. Accordingly, on Wednesday last the uncle of the children appeared in the hoard room, and requested the guardians to deliver up the children to him, stating that he was prepared to take them under his care, and promised them support and protection. This proposal was met by Mr. Watson with a direct refusal on his part, and he counseled the guardians to negative the application. A stormy discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Watson was forced to confront the whole guardians; and after a determined opposition on his part, he was outvotd, and a resolution passed, authorising the workhouse authorities to give up the children in their charge to the care of their relative. The father of the children was a Catholic before be married, and was ever afterwards a Catholic and their children were educated and reared as Catholics. But, further still. when the children were brought before the board and interrogated, one of them, who is thirteen years of age, and consequently arrived at the age of discretion, stated that he was a Catholic, had been reared one, and that his brother and sister were of the same religion. The opponents of Mr. Watson, not content with procuring witnesses, who failed in every case to substantiate their assertions, succeeded in discovering that an uncle of the children, or a person allegto be such a relative, resided in Tuam; and thither they sent with all alacrity, and prevailed on him to come and claim the children from the guardians; and which application originated the discussion. If his story be confirmed, the board must surrender the children in a fortnight, and all exertions are profitless. The question naturally arises, who has supported this person in Belfast, where he has been tarrying here for the last fortnight, and will, perhaps, remain for another; and at whose instigation did he leave Tuam, and why did be not claim the care of the children when a short time ago he notified to the guardians that they were Protestants, and that he was a relation? These queries, we fear, must be elicited at another tribunal and before other men than the poor law representatives of this Union .- Ulst. rman.

We can scarcely credit the following strange statement which appears in the Bin er of Ulster:—" Gas in Newry.—It appears that the Conservatives of Newry are a noble class of political opponents. Mr. Halliwell, the proprietor of the gas works in that town, refuses to give gas to the occupants of houses who voted in support of Mr. Kirk at the last election. Mr. John Mulvenna, a Preshyterian, complains of such conduct in his own case, and he concludes his letter to a Newry paper by saying, 'never shall he appear at the hustings to vote against a Presbyterian

Longevity .- There died at Omeath, on Sunday last, a man named Patrick Morgan, at the extraordinary age of 120 years. Morgan's occupation was that of a fisherman, and besides that he rented a small form. His frame was hale, and his faculties were vigorous nearly to the last.—Newry Telegraph.

There has been a run upon the National Bank in 81 years old, and was a familiar companion of Geo. mania has subsided. 200,000 sovereigs were sent over from London to meet the demand.

The Dublin Evening Post, a generally correct authority upon banking affairs, has the following remarks upon the recent panic:—"It is lamentable to reflect that the evil effects of the Sadlier frauds are educes, many persons have been induced to make a 'run,' as it is termed, upon branches of the Nationwho have withdrawn their deposits from those banks, after suffering some inconvenince and loss, will soon again find it their interest to reinvest their money. Any one who looks at the monthly official returns of the Irish banks, will perceive that those establishments retain gold far beyond the amount required by law, and that, even after the large additions necessarily made to the note circulation subsequently to the last harvest, the Irish banks, as appears by the monthly official return of the 22d of November, 1856, had a surplus of gold and bullion beyond the amount required by their fixed issues of £1,481,868. We have gone into these particulars to show the the districts referred to. Those people never dreamt of a run upon that rottenest of banks, the Tipperary Bank, until after the crash in London; and now after that fradulent concern has been got rid of, they Sadlier in all the monetary schemes with which he had been more or less connected, the Post adds :-It is our belief that the unparalleled villany of Sadlier, which has brought rain upon so many families in England as well as in Ireland, had some remote connexion with the sinister reports respecting the Commercial Bank. In his letter to his brother James, advising the concoction of a fradulent report of the state of the Tipperary Bank, John Sadlier backed up his scheme by the false allegation that certain banks in London had adopted the samo mode of cheating the public. In this way the poison had been disseminated, and persons refused accommodation by any London bank, in order to gratify their malice, had only to hint that the random inventions of Sadleir applied to the establishment which rejected their bills because it would not be prudent to deal with them at all."

REVERSE OF FORTUNE .- Among not the least meancholy instances of the reverses which have overtuken members of all grades of society in Ireland during a few brief years, one has just come to light which has caused considerable regret here. Every one connected with the Dublin press at the time of the repeal agitation must remember the attention and undeviating courtesy of Mr. Francis Dwyer, the assistant-secretary of the Association, and for some treatment of an Irish-born White man by an English assistant-secretary of the Association, and for some years private secretary to the late Mr. O'Connell. After fruitless endeavors to obtain employment of any kind, Mr. Dwyer, less fortunate than many of day, the 20th instant, by Mr. Harty, county coroner, the patriots who figured prominently upon the stage at Willbrook Mills, Rathfarnham, on the inutilated of the Corn-Exchange, is now, it seems an applicant for admission within the cheerless walls of a Dublin employment of Mr. Gibney. It appears the poor felworkhouse. This is not creditable to the chiefs of low was feeding the mill at an early hour on Saturthe party—or clique, rather—who, in the hurry to day morning, when a sack, which he had thrown provide for themselves, have altogether ignored the over his shoulders, and which was unfortunately almost hereditary pretensions of a hard-worked fastened across his breast, was caught by an upright servant. Dwyer's father filled the post of Secretary to the Catholic Association up to the passing of the Relief Act of 1829, and had been previously one of the leading merchants in the city of Cork.

A Pauren Baroner .- At the last meeting of the imerick Town Council, the Mayor brought up a memorial from Sir Hawtrey Cox, of the county Tipperary, which stated that the memorialist had lately inherited an old Baronetcy; that amongst his ancestors were men who had filled high stations in this country: that he was entirely without means of supporting that station that had been conferred on him. and hoping the Council would back a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying that some appointment might be provided for him, or that he might be enabled, at least, to hold the position of a gentleman.— Mr. Cullen said, that gratitude would induce him to support the memorial; for, when he was a slave in this country by the operation of the penal laws, Sir II. Cox's father was most anxious to obtain Catholic emancipation. It was agreed to forward the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, sealed with the Corporation seal, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of renders imagine?—of Sixpence per diem for Six the Council. possessor of the oldest Baronetcy in Ireland, was a rnkey at Spike

ATTEMPTED SCICIDE-A SCENE IN THE WATERFORD Police Office.-On Tuesday atabout twelve o'clock a respectably dressed person, an American, was observed to enter a boat at the Ferry, near the Adelphi, Waterford, and to remain standing, intently gazing on the sky, and muttering some words in an inaudible voice. At length after a few minutes, he suddenly precipitated himself into the river, and ap-peared to make no effort to save himself. He was seen by some boatmen passing the quay, and rescued from his perilous position. The unhappy man attacked in an outrageous manner his rescuers, and became greatly excited as a crowd of people assembled around bim, attempting to strike those within his reach. Three of the city constabulary were quickly on the spot, and having taken the man into custody prevented him from using further violence towards those around him. He was immediately conveyed to the Mayer's office, at the Town Hall, where Sir Benjamin Morris, D. L., presided. The man refused to give his name, or to give any information respecting himself; he stood for a few moments gazing at his dripping garments; and glancing around the court, he burst into tears.

Sir Benjamin Morris-Tell me who you are, my good man. Prisoner-No, sir, I'll never give my name.

Well, you will die of cold if you continue standing in those wet clothes. I will get you food and warm

clothing if you tell me who you are.
' Die!' 'die,' did you say? I'll never die, sir. Turning around to the crowd which stood watching him outside the bar), What are you all looking at -away! away with you all! don't you know who I am? (Striking his forchead, he continued). Why am I here? may God look to the reverse of fortune. Ah sirs, you don't know the moment you may become

The presiding magistrate here questioned the police and officers of the court, as to whether they could state anything in reference to the prisoner; but the only information which they were able to afford was that he styled himself an American doctor.

While Sir Benjamin was thus engaged, the unfortunate man became wildly excited, and leaping over the benches which separated him from the body of people in court, rushed at them, violently, surking his arms about wildly. The crowd immediately made for the door in great terror; however, the police secured him before anything more serious occurred. Sir Benjamin-I must send you where you will be

taken care of, and Mr. Wright shall be told to give you something to eat, and to change your clothes; he shall also have Dr. Burkett to see you. It is not as a punishment I am sending you where you are now going, but in order that you may be taken care

Prisoner (again becoming excited)-I wish I had vou in Bow street.

Magistrate -You must be deprived of your liberty for a short time.

like me.

A warrant for his committal was drawn up and handed to the police, who proceeded to handcuff the prisoner, who cried out in a piteous manner-don't hurt me—don't lay hands on me, and l'll go as quietly, as a lamb! (Turning to the bench). Ah. Sir, say

- Clonmel Chronicle.

OPPOSITIONS TO THE INCOME TAX- SEIZURES AND SALES. Drogheda, Wednesday, Dec. 17th.—A sale took place to-day at the auction mart of Mr. Thomas Kelly, in this town, of two chests of Pekoe ten, which were seized under a warrant of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax, at the shop of Mr. Patrick Lynagh, grocer and spirit merchant. The sum claimed was £6 13s, and the tea was knocked down at £6 17s 6d, being bought in for the original owner. A number of inhabitants attended the sale, who sympathised with Mr. Lynagh. Other seizures have been made for the same tax by the collector, and the goods distrained placed at the mart, to await the completion of the usual notice of sale. A strong feeling exists against the tax in Drogheda, and the collector has met with some difficulty in many quarters in raising it. A public meeting to petition against the tax is spoken of .- Newry Examiner. A lead and silver mine is stated to have been dis-

covered by the workmen in the excavations of the Limerick and Foynes Railway .- Munster News. The Limerick and Castleconnell Railway will be

Operations have commenced this week on the Ennis

ine of railway at Corhally.

A French vessel of war, the Nievre, six gun, arrived in Kingstown, at eleven o'clock, a.m., on Thursday week. The stay of the frigate is limited to a few days, as she proceeds at the end of that time to one of the ports of Scotland. It is said that the object of the visit is to obtain a supply of iron.

The Tarbert pier is progressing fast towards completion. This great structure, when finished, will cost over £13,000. There will be twenty feet of water at the pier in the lowest state of the spring tide. so that ships of any burden may take in loadings and discharge cargons at its side .- Munster News. On Monday at the Cork police court, a case of

great hardship was exposed. A man named Forde

had been brought over from Cardiff, under the charge of a person named Fisher, who is employed by the authorities in England to take charge of transhipped paupers on their passage over. He was handcuffed. and a chain placed over his head during his journey. The Cork Examiner remarks upon it as follows ;-" A more atrocious case of brutality we never yet heard of. A respectable man, whose double crime was that of poverty and sickness, was literally chained like a wild beast at his own fire-side, and thus dragged to the Cork steamer for transportation, in order that a Weish parish should not be burdened with his support. God knows we can scarcely credit that such a deed of ruffiauly violence could be attempted in these days. But there is the statement of its victim, and the admission of its perpetrator, to establish the atrocious fact. Talk of Negro slavery; but what is the treat-

or a Welsh Parish?" SHOCKING DEATH .- An inquest was held on Saturremains of Paul Keys, aged 32 years, a miller, in the shaft; he was whirled about with such force and velocity as in a few moments rendered him a mangled and mutilated corpse. He was much respected for his sobriety and good conduct, and left a wife and four small children to deplore his loss. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the circumstances.

REWARD OF VALOR.-Patrick Sheeban, a fine athletic healthy looking man of 24 years of age, who was born and bred in Ennistymon, in the county Clare, who served in her Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot-who also served and suffered in the trenches before Scoastopol-who fought at Inkermann-who received a wound in the arm on that memorable occasion, and who lost his eyesight in what has been called by "toadies" the service of his country, has returned home stone blind, as it is graphically called by those who designate things by their proper names, and has received the reward of his valor-as consideration for his wounds, and as a recompense for his sufferings and his loss of sight, the munificent pension of—of how much and for how long do our [Some time ago Sir Richard Moore, the months!] in one sense, would it not be better that poor Sheehan left his hones in the trenches?

Here is a fact To noint a moral or adorn a fale.

-Limerick Reporter.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Observer, the Government Journal says: -" arrangements are so nearly completed for a full resumption of diclomatic intercourse with the United States that the minister selected will probably arrive at Washington before the 4th of March. No name is given; but the Observer says when made known it will be well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. John Frost, the Chartist, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of Merthyr at the next eletion.

The Nottingham Review states that steps are being taken to erect a monument in that town to the memory of the late Feargus O'Connor in the form of a statue, which will be perfect representation of Mr. O'Connor as he appeared in the place of O'Connor-

There is reason to believe that the Government intend to despatch a final expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades. This expodition is to be divided into three parties, who will proceed in as many different directions.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.-From a return moved for last session by Mr. W. Williams, and issued on Friday, it appears that the national income for the years ending the 31st March, 1855 and 1856, was £64,091,571 and £70,552,145 The expenditure for £64,091,571 and £70,552,145 the respective periods was £70,236,817 and £93,149, 310-showing an excess of expenditure over income in 1855, of £6,145,346, and in 1856 of £22,597,165.

The recent Eviscoval appointments, says the Guardian, has made the Record rampant in its triumph .-It concluded an article on Monday with the following t' reat :- "The Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury, with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert, will take warning if they are wise. In fomenting protests against the judgment of the Archbishop, both of these Tracturian Rishons, with their worthy coadjutor of Exeter, are actually guilty of rebellion against the law. Should they proceed much further, instead of being allowed to shut out from the Church those who do not hold their notions, they too may be compelled to appear as defendants instead of persecutors."

A noble carl was heard, the other day, to observe, somewhat profunely, of the four new Bishops, and the influence which is supposed to have elevated them to the bench: "We call them Lord Shaftesbury's lot—ull rourers."— Liverpool Albion.

The Livernool Times of the 24th ult., observes:-In spite of capital punishment, the crime of murder increases in almost every quarter of the United Kingdom. Judges may sentence to death, chaplains may exhort, and Calcraft may pinion upon improved princioles, draw the fatal bolt, and usher murderers into another world, betall this will not stop the bloody deeds of burbarous assassins.

Mr. William Hewitt, in a letter, describes the general state of Landon as very starming. He says: -"I am posted betwixt Highgate and Kentish-town, S'nce the dark nights set in there have been round the South of Iroland, amounting to a panic; but the you won't deprive me of my liberty.

bank having paid gold to all who asked for it, the After a few moments the unknown prisoner was lone of which I have seen mentioned in the newspahere at least two dozen burglaries and robberies, not conveyed away to prison without being handcuffed. pers, and not one of the perpetrators of which has been detected."

THE CHOSS AND THE CANDLESTICK QUESTION .-The great cross and condlestick question, which has convulsed Pimlico and enriched Doctor's-Commons for the last two years, is drawing towards a conclusion, causing thereby, no doubt, great anxiety to the fashionable devotees of that aristocratic locality and sincere regrets to the learned denizens of the other no less exclusive domain. The judgment delivered by Dr. Lushington in July, 1855, at great length, after three days argument pro and contra by the most profound, tedious, and impracticable of lawyers, has been duly appealed against to a court one step higher in the scale of tedium and impracticability; has been there attacked, defended, and the whole question catered into over again at still greater length; after which it is gravely confirmed by another decision still longer and more minute, which is, in its turn, handed on to be appealed against to the Judicial Committee of the Pricy Council, to be re-heard, re-argued, and re-decided all over again, when the learned doctors and proctors engaged will write the final endorsement upon their voluminous briefs, pocket their last fees, and turn their valuable attention to other questions as vain, as useless, as repugnant to common sense—if, indeed, such can arise—as that upon which so much time, money, enry, hatred, and malice have just been expended. Some questions, when they are tried, are said to be "ventilated." If we are called upon to invent a word to signify the proceedings in this dispute, we should say that it has been "dusted"-meaning thereby, not the process by which dust is removed, but that under which it is deposited. Not a feather from the wing of Time has been employed to clean away the deposit of years of uncertainty, persecution, and funaticism not a gleam of light from present times has been allowed to sweeten it; not a breath of living sentiment has been pressed into the service to dissipate a doubt or a difficulty, as to what is best for the day that is and the morrow that may be; but, on the contrary, the records of past ages, the flickering rays of forgotten controversy, the sayings and writings of dead men, all inapplicable to the time in which we live and the circumstances under which they are exhumed from their quiet graves, are alone produced to teach and to guide us. The proceedings, how-ever, are, as we have said, in Doctors'-Commons; and therefore we must not expect to find any reasonable issue under trial, or any practical utility in the decision upon it. They are very long, and, we are bound to suppose, very learned; and that is all that we can say about them. It would be useless for us to enter into the circumstances of this case: the principle is all that we care to deal with. One fact, however, appears, which in justice we should mention. It was stated that when the late Bishop of London consecrated St. Paul's (Knightsbridge) the cross upon the altar, now objected to and ordered to be removed, was hidden by a large offertory dish .-Mr. Bennet, the incumbent, has sworn that the bishop knew of its existence, and gave his consent to its retention. "The bishop," he says, "objected to the cross if it was to be moveable, and considered it illegal, but stated that he had no objection to it if it was fixed." This is upon a par with the famous candle decision. A fixed cross and an unlighted candle are, it seems, right and proper; but move the one and light the other, and then heresy and schism stalk triumphant. Upon such absurdities as these is the church of England divided and convulsed in the latter half of the 19th century .- Munchester Guar-Many Protestants imagine that, though there are

numerous instances of conversion to the Catholic Church at the present time, such a phenomenon is recent. Now, it would startle such individuals to find how entirely inconsistent with the fact is such an idea; and that, on the other hand, from the very commencement of the Reformation, numbers of eminent persons, drawn for a time into its influence by the accident of birth or the pressure of tyrannical enactments, made the most painful sacrifices to return to the Communion of the Catholic Church, and often did literally take this step at the cost of martyrdom. It is sufficient to enumerate, in England, the names of Campion, the ornament of his University; R. Sherwine, described by Ant. Wood, "an excellent scholar and philosopher;" Cathbert Maine, Brian Forde, Fenn, Walpole, Ingram, Cornelius, Rousham, Cottam, Lowe, Rawlings, and Hanse, who, with others too numerous to be mentioned, did actually suffer martyrdom in the reign of Elizabeth, for leaving the religion recently established to return to the Catholic Church, and for receiving Orders in her communion. If any period could be supposed peculiarly hostile to the spread of Catholicism, it would be that of the Protectorate, removed by little more than a century from the time of the Reformation, and when the principles of Puritanism were in the ascendant; yet the following is the list of converts from Protestantism in or about that period, whose names are known to us, imperfect as such a list must necessarily be. Indeed, a writer of the Church of England has candidly confessed that "perhaps no family among the better and more religious sort but could number one defection to the Roman communion" at Sir Toby Mathews (son of the Archbishop of York).

Sir Kenelm Digby.

- Casin (son of Dr. Casin, Bishop of Peterborough,

the famous controversial writer in defence of the Church of England).

Dr. Thomas Bailey (son of the Bishop of Banger, author of the celebrated manual called "Practice of

Piety"). Dr. Goff (of Oxford, and King's Chaplain, employed

abroad in several diplomatic errands).

Dr. Vanc (also King's Chaplain).

Sir Francis Dodington, Mr. Walter Montague.

- Potter (son of the Dean of Worcester). Richard Crashaw (Fellow of Peterhouse, Cam-

Wm. Simonet (formerly a minister of the Kirk of

Scotland). Lady Marchioness of Worcester.

Lady Murchioness of Clanrikard. Countess of Denhigh.

Dr. Hugh Cressy. Sir William Davenant.

Richard Nichols (Peterhouse, Cambridge). Edward Barker (Caius College, Cambridge).

Colonel Marsh.

Lord Cottington. Sir Marmaduke Longdale,

Sir Theophilus Gelby. Lord Andover.

The Lord Goring. Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir Richard Lee, of Shropshire. Major Carter. Capt. Thomas Cook.

M. Glue, Balliol College, Oxford. Capt. John Gileard.

Lady Kilhamechie.

Mrs. Bridget Fielding. Mr. Endymoin Porter.

Mrs. Cross. Mrs. Marsh. Dr. Hart.

Dr. Johnson. And. Yongaton. Th. Johnstone. Winter Gaunt.

Mr. Temple. Mr. Blaikstone. Mr. Jackson.

T. Normington. John Crighton. Hugh Ross. Wm. Simple. Mr. Joyner. Mr. Osburn. Mr. Eaton. Mr. Cooper. Wm. Nowlands. Wm. Orofts.

R. Millesent.

N. Read.

Perhaps some of your readers will carry on the subject in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Your correspondent at Preston has already furnished a similar list with regard to Germany. . It is certainly not a little singular that the lineal descendants of Luther, Knox, and Cranmer, the principal actors in should have become Catholics .- Corr. of Weekly Re-

How Things ARE MANAGED .- Most of our readers will recollect that during the Russian war, in 1855, a great quantity of articles was contributed by the gentlemen and ladies of this town and neighborhood for the use of the British soldiers in the Crimea; and until Wednesday it was fully understood 'that the whole of the contributions had been duly forwarded by the then mayor of the borough, Mr. Ragsdale, whose duty it was to see that the wishes of the subscribers were carried out with promptitude. The strange discovery was made by one of the borough officials to the newly elected mayor, that the whole of the articles, consisting of hams, bacon, wines, spirits, porter, ale, cheese, tobacco, &c., with a large quantity of warm clothing, of almost every description, had never been sent, but were still lying in one of the rooms of the Town-hall, packed up, where they had been ever since 1855. We hear that our excellent mayor, Mr. G. H. Riddell, has written to all the known subscribers to inform them of the circumstance of the gross neglect, and that he will attend at the Town-hall, at I o'clock this day (Saturday), for the purpose of delivering up all articles that may be claimed (except such as are spoiled), or disposing of them in any way that may be otherwise deemed expedient,- Newark Paper.

WASTERUL DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT STORES .-LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—At the weekly meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association on Thursday the following beautiful specimen of official thrift and ingenuity was laid before the council as authentic :- There is a ship now in Liverpool which carried a cargo of rum to Balaklava, with orders to return in ballast. The war having ceased, and the rum not being required for the troops, it was sold at Constantinople at the rate of 5d. per gallon, or therenbouts, and the vessel returned to England in ballast, as originally intended. The quantity thus disposed of is said to have been 800 puncheous, or about 85,000 gallons, the worth of which, in England, at the present moment, would probably be about 5s. per gallon. Of course it never occurred to the official mind that all the labor and expense of discharging cargo and taking in ballast might have been avoided, and some £17,000 saved in the purchase of a similar quantity of spirits, simply by bringing the rum back to England; or, if it did, the official instructions must have been the insuperable obstacle in the way, when common sense dictated the possibility of such a course of proceeding.

Sundry feeble-minded people are always thrown into a state of mental tetanus when an evildoer is to be punished. Has he broken into a house with violence and half-murdered an old man or woman ?-he is a man and a brother. Has he robbed an honest mechanic of his hard-carned savings?-he is a man and a brother. Has he garotted a wayfarer, and only by accident not murdered him?—he is a man and a brother. He must be put on moral diet and moral suasion. He must be reasoned with, talked and preached to; taught some texts and a trade; kept quiet and at work. There is no pity for the victims, either actual or possible; no protection for that society which pays taxes to be protected; and, worst of all, there is positive discouragement to that numerous and obscure class of persons whose homely and honest industry can neither attrack admiration nor stimulate sympathy. Talk of reformation by such a process! Why, there is not a man, woman, or child who knows the world through the medium of aught but books who does not know that every ruffian comes out of this course seven times more dangerous than he went in, with cunning, adroitness, and coolness added to resolution, ferocity, and bloodthirstiness and there is no one who is ignorant that a very few years will suffice to combine a powerful confederacy of men linked together by the ties, not only of common crime, but also of a common prison life .- Times.

Which "Mr. Shith?" .- A domestic bomb-shell has recently scattered discord, if not desolation, about the quiet firesides of the many families rejoicing in the name of Smith in Birmingham. An advertisement appeared two days successively in the Birmingham Journal, addressed to "Mr. Smith, Birmingham," and calling upon that individual to "pay the amount left due by him at the Opera Hotel, Bowstreet, Covent-garden, accompanied by the significant hint that if this were not done speedy retribution would follow. "This advertisement will be repeated, and 'further particulars' given of the transaction." The "further particulars" evidently implied "a lady in the case," and, as every individual of the hundred "Mr. Smiths of Birmingham" is a business man, and in the habit of frequently travelling up to London on "urgent business my dear!" at least one hundred Mrs. Smiths of Birmingham were made first suspicious and then miserable. No less than 12 Mr. Smiths wrote to settle the account rather than be worried, and four called in person two days after the advertisement; but the "right Mr. Smith" had remitted by return of post, and the "initial" of Mr. Smith of Birmingham still remains a painful but inscrutable

PROTESTANT AUTHORITIES .- To the Editor of the Tablet. Dear Sir-" Dr. Bailey," the secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society," in an address delivered at the Music Hall, Canterbury, on the 4th instant, said, "he did not hesitate to express his belief that, on the subject of the Sabbath, Luther and Calvin were not safe guides." The "Incumbent of the parish," the Rev. E. H. Woodall, expressed "his joy and thankfulness to be present on the occasion." If these Protestants now repudiate their "great authorities," where will they stop?—I am, Sir, yours obediently, J. BAXTER LANGLEY.

The following testimonial to "Protestant Progress" amongst the evangelical sects, we clip from the Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist) :-

" The English Correspondent of Zion's Herald gives the following account of the spread of error among the Congregationalist body in England :-"The Rivulet Controversy' is almost every week bringing to light some new proof of the alarming spread of error among the Independents and Baptists of this country, especially the former. Three of the Independent Colleges for the training of the rising ministry are believed to be infected. In the Lancashire Independent College, Professor S. David-son is the errorist; in the New College, London, Professor F. Newth is one of the fifteen professors in favor of the 'Rivulet' and Mr. Lynch; and in the Rotherham Independent College, Professor Tyte is a sympathizer with the new negative theology. Time was, when error flourished in the colleges of the Church of England, and was thought to be confined to them; but that Nonconformist Colleges should be infected is one of the darkest signs of the times. An eminent authority has just declared that no one is thoroughly aware of the preparedness and aptitude which the young men of the present day, both in the Universities of the Establishment and and the Independent Colleges exhibit for the reception of skeptical opinions. This mischief consists in the rejection of most of the essential features of the Christian faith, without any avowal of infidelity."

### UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS. - The Catholic Vindicator shows the rapid progress that Catholicity has made in the United States during the last fifty years. In 1808, there were in the United States but 2 Bishops; in 1857 there are 39. In the former period there were but 68 Priests and 80 churches; to-day there are 1,872 Priests and 2,053 churches; and against 1 College, and 2 Female Academies for 1808, we find set down 29 Colleges, and 134 Female Academies for 1857.-We doubt if any other denomination can adduce signs of a progress so great as is indicated by the above figures.

It is stated that the Seventh Day Baptist Church the Reformation in Germany, Scotland, and England, at Walworth, Wisconsin, has excommunicated all its members that refused to vote for Freemont at the late election.

Mr. Summer has been re-elected U. S. Senator from lassachussetts.

The population of Utah is said to be about 77.000. On the evening of the 8th inst., three men named Wm. Saunders, John Sullivan and John Undine were placed in the lock-up under the City Hall, at Nashna, for drunkenness. After being confined for awhile, they set fire to the place, and the whole three were smothered to death.

PROTESTANT EMIGRANTS .- Some 220 Mormons arrived at New York on Thursday last, from Liverpool. under charge of Elder John Williams, who said they were mostly his own converts, and came chiefly from Bristol, England. They were all in good health and spirits, and looked remarkably tidy. Not a death occurred on the passage.

HUNTINGTON AT SING SING .- This gentleman is now permanently located in his new quarters at the public institution up the river; and unless the elemency of the late Governor is perpetuated in his successors, will doubtless do the State good service during the next four years and ten months. He continues to exhibit the same stolid indifferences to his fate, as was apparent during his incarceration in the Tombs and on his trial, and has shown an unwillingness to converse. When he fully gets into prison harness this will probably wear off. Huntington reached the Prison last Friday evening after the convicts were locked up, and was shown to a cell for the night without any change in his toilet. On the following morning an officer rapped at his door and signified that his presence was desired in the physician's apartment, where he was provided with the usual striped wardrobe. He was then conducted to the barber's shop, and he submitted to the loss of his beard. This occupied till 11 o'clock A. M., and when the usual dinner hour arrived he was ready to join his confreres in the dining-room. It will be remembered that the Clerk of the Court asked Huntington, after Judge Capron had pronounced his sentence, the usual question if he had any mechanical trade, and was answered in the negative. It seems that he was formerly engaged, for three years, in the furniture business, somewhere in Hudson street, and on the strength of this he has been assigned to the cabinet shop of the prison, under the contract of Mr. C. II. Woodruff. He is engaged in the simple operation of sawing and plaining boards, which is a less intellectual employment than dealing in notes in Wall street. But there is this about it—he will now have the benefit of the shavings. When Huntington first arrived at the prison he remarked in the presence of the Deputy-Sheriff and some of the officers, that he knew what the prison regulations were, and intended to obey them. One luxury he will be deprived of, and that is tobacco; he has been in the habit of smoking a fabulous number of cigars per diem, but the change will be likely to prove beneficial to his His constitution is said to be much run down, and his countenance looks careworn and hag-

SLAVE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTHWEST .- The Memohis Appeal says considerable excitement exists in St. Francis county, caused by rumors that the slaves would rise about Christmas. Several negroes were whipped until they confessed the plot. A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville, Lou. A com-mittee had been appointed by the Mayor of Nashville and the Judge of Davidson county to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, and they report that there is no evidence to recommend their discharge. The Mississippi papers ridicule the telegraphic report of a negro disturbance in Jack-son, and say that it had not the shadow of a foun-

Late advices from Texas report that an attempt on the part of the negroes, in Houston County, to revolt, had been frustrated.

A WHOLE FAMILY TO BE HUNG .- The five negroesa grandmother, mother, and three sons (the eldest 19 and the youngest 12)-who killed their master, the late George Green, in Prince William county, Va, on Christmas night last, were fully convicted on Tuesday night last, after a trial lasting two days .-They are sentenced to be hung in thirty days after the date of their conviction.

WHITE SLAVERY .- The Newark (N. J. ) Mercury relates a case of a boy, about 12 or 14 years of age, who is kept at work at one of the factories of that city from 7 A.M till 10 P.M., for which he receives \$1.50 per week!-The Mercury adds that this is "but one case of several in the same establishment."

Aining a Clergyman.-A Rev. Mr. Dodge, a Baptist clergyman, was lately taken by the citizens of Grant county, Wisconsin, plunged maked into a snow bank and afterwards taken out of town on a rail. He was otherwise maltreated, though not injured bodily. The cause of this was an arrangement having been made by the aforesaid Mr. Dodge to clope with another man's wife, a respectable woman of the county, whereat the indignant people took the law into their own hands. So says the Laneaster Herald.

EDUCATION NORTH AND SOUTH .- The Richmond Disputch gives some interesting statistics in relation to the comparative number of students in the various sections of the country. According to this, there is in New England one student to 916 of the white population; in the middle states one to 826; in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia one to 545; in the north-western States one to 697; and in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, one to 680—thus showing an advantage to the slave States

CATHOLIC CHARITIES .- According to the Catholic Almanac for the present year, there are nineteen different religious congregations of Ladies in the United States, engaged in the care of the sick, and the maintenance of the orphans. These congregations maintain 64 Orphan Asylums, with 4,833 orphans, besides which, in the United States, there are ten asylums under secular control, having 837 The total number of orphans provided for by Catholic charity in the United States may be set down as over 6,000. There are twenty-six Hospitals. (two of which are for lying-in women,) with a total number of patients amounting to nearly 3000 annually cared for. There are four exclusive foundling Asylums with eighty-two foundlings, four Magdelen Asylums with fifteen penitents reported, and nine Houses of Protection. The Daughters of Charity, of which our Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and St. Mary's Hospital are attached maintain in the United States, twenty-three Orphan Asylums, 1925 orphans, thirteen Hospitals, with 2160 patients and four Foundling Asylums with eighty-two foundlings. The Sisters of Charity of New York (under a distinct control) maintain five orphan asylums, with 830 orphans and one Hospital, patients not reported. The Sisters of Charity, Cincinnatti, maintain two Asylums, with 325 orphans, and one Hospital with 20 patients. The Sisters of Mercy maintain seven Orphan Asylums, with 318 orphans and four Hospitals, with 571 patients. The Sisters of St. Joseph maintain seven Orphan Asylums, with 630 orphans and three Hospitals, with fifty patients. The above figures are understated, and do not present, the true extent of Catholic charity of this kind. Besides the above commercated institutions there are maintained by Catholic charity, three widows Asylums, with 100 inmates, and one house of protection for boys, with 110 inmates. The Brothers of the Christian schools, maintain one Asylum and lifty orphans, and the Brothers of the Christian Institution, one Asylum and eighty orphans.—Catholic Vindicator.

THE CENTENARIANS .- During the past year twenty eight men and fiteen women have died in the United States, who were one hundred years of age and upwards. The oldest white man was 110; and the oldest white woman was 118.

A little girl in Waterville, Ct., more than a year ago swallowed a needle, and on New Year's Day it came out through her knec.

(From the N. Y. Church Journal, Protestant.)

DECAY OF ENLIGION IN NEW ENGLAND .- Puritanism is running out at its first and strongest and exclusive home. A non-episcopal contemporary gives us the following extracts and comments:-

Union Chungues .- A correspondent of the Congregalumal Journal, giving an account of the religious destitution of New-Hampshire, thus speaks from a wide experience, of the practice common in some regious, of having a place of worship creeted and con-trolled by several denominations. We believe this opinion is shared by all who have had any opportunity to observe the working of the plan:

"Here, as invariably elsewhere, 'union meeting houses' have operated unfavorably to the interests of religion. None of the several denominations owning and worshipping in them, have gained strength. Indeed all are weaker to-day than in former years .-Having common places of worship, jealousy and rivalship is the result, rather than united effort to promote the common cause. Discord, envyings, evil-speaking, and weakness ensue. Better, in the long run, for all denominations to have their own places of worship, even if they must be barns or shades of trees. In most instances they will be able in time to erect separate houses for public worship, to be under their own control. It churches of different denominations, no matter how feeble they may be, are wise, they will not increase their weakness by a nominal union, which generally ends in great detri-ment to the cause of religion. A great unhappiness, indeed, that this should be so; but so it is, so it has been, so it will be the different branches of Christ's family have more of his spirit and image.

MORAL WASTES .- The same writer had been accused of exaggeration or misstatement in the gloomy account he had given of places in New-Hampshire, where the gospel had died out, churches had been gradually weakened by emigration, alterations in the course of business and travel and other similar causes, until there was a moral wilderness. He demura to the charge, insists that the statements are correct. being founded on personal knowledge, and goes on to say that even greater destitution prevails in Vermont and Maine, in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and

The truth is, the census and statistics of the churches and of waste places, neither of our own or any of the other States of New England, or of the Union, have ever yet been fully and accurately ascertained and published. Great ignorance prevails on these points, even among pastors, religious editors, and men well informed on other things. The facts not having been extensively or accurately ascertained or published, there have been no reliable data for knowledge in the premises. In the almost utter absence of the facts, the attention of ministers and Christians has not been particularly directed to the subject: hence the surprise and incredulity of many. If any still are incredulous, it is respectfully suggested that they personally visit our religious wastesmake careful, minute investigation-collect the statistics, and give them through the press, to the public.'

We fear that there is too much ground for this gloomy statement. The moral wants of the community are great, and over growing .- Christian Intel-

DISCOVERY OF THE TOWER OF BABEL!-A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that M. Place, the French Consul at Mosul, has discovered what he believes to be the veritable remains of the tower of Babel! Their locality is the field of Arbela, a few days' journey from Mosul. M. Place was engaged in exploring the field, or plain, which is famous as having been the scene of a decisive battle fought between Darius and Alexander. The ruin is thus described:—

"This proud tower, which was built in defiance of Heaven, and simed to pierce the very skies, has last in the course of ages its cloud reaching elevation .-Six of its eight stories have fullen and coumbled into dust; but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen for forty or sixty miles around .-The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay and of a white color, which is a little shaded with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors which set the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with Benediction, Vesper, the day was all full of the Prairu characters traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing master. Near the top of the letter the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the head of nails. All was nest, regular and severe: and, indeed, those who saw these specimens of ancient calligraphy affirm that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than their children. Auother curious fact arrested the attention of the exploring party. The sacred record runs thus: 'And it came to pass as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the valley of Shinar, and they dwelt there And they said one to another-Go to. let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly; and they had brick for stone, (or instead of stone) and slime had they for mortar.' Modern sceptics may ask-Where could these builders obtain all this bitumen? for a vast quantity inust have been demanded to meet the wants of so many trowels. It is a singular coincidence that M. Place discovered a fountuin at a small distance from the tower, whose waters flow in such abundance as almost to form a river .-The stream would force its way into a river in the vicinity, did not the people hasten to stop it by setting the bituminous flood on fire, when they tranquilly wait till the fire is extinguished for want of aliment. Thus the old fountain still pours out inexhaustible quantities of bitumen or slime, which supplied these old builders in their vast enterprise. Bitumen also adds to the durability of bricks, as well as firmly consolidates them in masonry. Could anything be added to the marvel of the coincidence?-Thus travels and expeditions in Assyria become biblical corrollaries, and new proofs are never wanting of old truths."

### A SKETCH OF FATHER FABER'S ORATORY. (From the Nation.)

The Oratory is situate on a new gravelled road, called after Olivier Cromwell, and leading from the prim green lanes of Kensington into suburban Brompon, roaring with all its 'busses. It stands a little in from the road—as simple, and modest a structure as might be found in the remotest country parish of Ireland, without any architectural protensions whatsoever, and with nothing to distinguish it from the schoolhouse or institute of the place, but the gilt cross reared on the gable. You may chance to cross the threshold of St. Philip with a curiously contrasted group of worshppers, that in itself wonderfully typifies the old man's winning ways :- A lady whose grave and stately carriage and mortified aquiline fentures indicate the old English Catholic nobility, with one younger; and brighter, and more demonstratively fervent, and of an air almost as thoroughbred-evidently longing to toss her rings and bracelets into the offertories in the first flush of a convert's ecstacy: -A middle-aged man, studious, gentle, and contemplative; through whose sad blue eye, and pale, thin check, and farrowed forehead it is easy to see breaking a happy rest, after very much weariness; actually breaking and beaming out in a perfect physical effluence of grace through his whole nature and this, we suppose, is the last Protestant Minister for whom Doctor Pusey has been the finger post from Oxford to Rome:—Next, a young Catholic artist, who, for a moment, studies the Minister with sunny, supernatural eyes, and who you can see, as he kneel with a beautiful, timid, tender, grace near the shrine of the Blossed Virgin, longs for the fervent faith far more brutalises the negroes in the plantations. Tublet.

than the grand genius of the Old Masters :- By his side, a Connaught reaper in brogues and frieze and cordinoys, and woollen stockings all the way from Cong, who bends almost to the earth and rocks to and Iro in that prayer of passionate unction which is the gift of the Irish peasant :- A trim, prim servant girl casts her tidy eyes on the poor fellow as she trips by, and thinks of the cabin and the blue lake and the lun hills far away, and the family famine-scattered all over God's wide globe; one brother soldiering in Africa, and another digging gold in Australia, another a navvy on the railway in Canada, and another on the seas between Calcutta and Hong Kong-and lastly, blessing herself with a charming grace, a young girl comes in, whose blue eyes and black wavy hair bespeak Celtic blood in whose manner there is the exquisite gentle gravity of a young novice, withal, a slight tinge of English reserve; so that as she glides between the Norman duchess and the Milenian maid, one cannot help faneying she has got the best of both bloods in her pure young heart. Two Protestants have been surveying the place, and are passing out. There is a curious, almost comical awe and admiration on the face of one of them-as of an Indian who afar off feels the first faint fascinating influence of the rapids on his little canve. The other is highly disgusted with the whole thing, can hardly prevent himself from cursing the congregation aloud for their abominable ignorance, slavery, and superstition. The very first Catholic he happens to meet in society, he will be sure to tell him (being otherwise a rather well mannered man) that "he must know the Host to be merely baked flour, and the absurdity of worshipping"—(worship he will call it, so let him and welcome)—" the blessed Virgin. The lower order of Catholics" (he will add apologetically) " may be gulled to any extent by their Priests; but, of course, a sensible man—a man of the world, Sir, is above such humbing." Poor, invincibly ignorant, highly-civilized heathen, so much a man of the world, he has not time to think of being a man of the next world! When he arrives there in the next railway accident, it is to be hoped that he may merely have occasion to think himself the grentest jackass that ever lived upon two legs. As he stands there, gazing at these inscriptions about the Souls in Purgatory and the Immaculate Conception, with money boxes beside them, too ("more of the infernal villainy and humbug, Sir!") he is more like a wild savage contemplating a steam engine than like anything clea in creation-but then a savage would have the grace to admit, at least to himself, his Bootian, his Cimmerian ignorance, whereas this man reads the Times every morning, and being a member of the Peace Society, also a Spurgeonite in his secret soul (partly possessed by the Devil), believes himself to be the foremost man of the foremost country, in the foremost century of human civilization. O good Great Briton, what a confounded and consummate fool you are beside the poor bogtrotter, who is beating his breast there, and oraying as though he held on by the very hem of Christ's garment! But one can netually read the Great Briton's reflection on the bogtrotter in his palpable countenance. He thinks God Almighty must necessarily be offended by the obtrusive vulgarity of such a fellow as that—and that it is no wonder freland is the country it is. And so the ridiculous mortal goes on his way.

The same rigid simplicity reigns inside as outside of the Oratory. Here are no glorious chancels, or groinings, or sculptures, or friezes, or frescoes, or cartoons-pone of the exquisite embroideries or bijouteries of ecclesiology, with all their rich poetry of design. If one might be pardoned a very stupid pun in such a place, one might say it has the look of a Chapel of Work, not a Chapel of Ease. To me, it looked rather like an advanced fort, the Malakoffor, let us rather say, for we are in England, and the Church appears just yet to be Parliament proof-the Redan of the Church Militant. The long line of confessionals labelled with names that are famous Urbis et Orbis, or, to use yet larger words, on Earth and in Heaven, seem like so many sentry-boxes .-There is a steady, precise, cheerful regularity about the service, like that of soldiers, who wage war with a sense that they are pushing the van of victory into the country of an indefitigable enemy. All the Orders carry their Founder's mark-and in all the Oratorians, you can trace the genial facination, the honhomme, the kindly common sense of St. Philip Neri; there is also, it seemed to me, the high and anbile spirit, and the chivalrous militant arder of Saint Ignatius Loyola given to them for their present work. I never could look upon these men, Olim Oxonian, without seeing, in gait, in glance, in gesture, the sense of such a mission. From early morning until late night their service never crased. Mass. Sermon and Worship of God. I know the Church shelters many more such communities of Priests, but I never saw such another-young men, with such a stann of classic cultivation, thorough civilization, and perfect, high-born, high bred gentleness of demeanor, and withat the very breathing spirit of the Hely Ghost fresh and racy upon them.

They are the men who, when Oxford was raging through all its halls, twelve good years ago, about the opinions of one poor Doctor Pascy staked their souls on that side of it of which Rector Newman became the leader, and which he led with all his genius, so stern, so soft; until he led it, not very well know-ing how, for he was once as wicked as Saint Paul, even into the abomination of desolution, and the slough of despond of Popery. For such an unfortunate fate, they were so absurd as to fling down stalls, and tithes, and vicarages, friendship, relationship, social repute, fellowships, and deacouries, prospective bishopries, provostships, deanships. After all, it seems to me they do not regret the exchangequite the contrary.

COTTON AND CHEISTIANITY.—That grand operation—the manufacture of themp calico—is the most prominent feature in the social economy of Western Rurope. The manufacture of cheap calico is to the modern Britons what military glory was to the ancient Romans, or what maritime discovery was to the contemporaries of Vasco de Gama. The transfer of this manufacture from India, where it was indigenous, to Europe, where it is exotic, deprived the Hindoo weavers of bread and, accordingly, millious of them died of hunger. It ruined the continent of Asia, but then it enriched the Europeans, who made it their own. To grow cotton in America, and sup-ply the mills of England, the slave trade has been established or extended. The cotton plant may be said to be irrigated with negro blood. It has precipitated Africa on the Southern and Central America, and caused the destruction of millions of men, but it has likewise produced millions of money. It is of no consequence if Asiatics be starved to death, and if Africans be whipped to death, provide money results from the process. "Civilisation" is a synonym for money worship. All the intellect of a man is applied in our times to the sordid pursuit of hiere. Now, the worship of Mammon is entirely at variance with the worship of Christ, and accordingly, Christianity is not popular in the present times. Monied men who "swent" the working classes to death, and literary men who pander to the sandid propensities of moniod men, have serious and insuperable doubts as to the truth of Christianity. They cannot believe in the Divine origin of a religion which says—'The love of money is the root of all evil ," or which says- The bread of the needy is their life; he that defrandeth them is a man of blood.' Adam Smith asserts two things-1st, Money can only be obtained by grinding the poor; 2nd, Christianity, which would prohibit this process, is an imposition. In fact, modern literature, written as it is by beggars to please millionnaires, is in overy country, more or less hostile to Christianity. Christianity, if not decried, would arrest the progress of the cotton manufacturer, which degrades and brutalises the drudges who crowd the mills of England. Obristianity would arrest the cul-tivation of cotton in America, which degrades and

Line and the me to be said with the transfer

#### JANUARY 23, 1857. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

#### REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

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

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.

St. Spergmant Street St. Sperament Street.

Montreul, December 14, 1854.

# The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1857.

The second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section of the second second second second second section is a second secon NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE last dates from Liverpool fully confirm the previous reports of the outbreak in China. It would seem that Brother Jonathan has also a "crow to pick" with the Celestials; and that a French squadron is fitting out for the China Sea. The Son of the Moon, and first cousin to all the heavenly hodies generally, will soon have enough on his hands.

From Europe, the news is pacific. The Neufchatel question is in a fair way of being adjusted, and the Paris Conferences are a mere matter of form.

FROM our "frank confession"-as the Aylmer Times calls it—that the Roman Catholic Church is not, and that the one true Church-that which has been in existence ever since the day of Pentecost-cannot be, "founded on Scripture," or the writings of the New Testament, seeing that that Church is older than the most ancient portion of the said scriptures, and that it is impossible for a superstructure to be older than its foundation—our cotemporary boasts that he "can readily prove that Romanism is not Christianity." This proud vaunt he attempts to make good, by the following strange logical process:-

He argues-1. That "Christ acknowledged the authority of the Scriptures of the Old Testament." This we admit; but as Christ left no "Canon," or list, of the said Old Testament Scriptures, this avails but little. There were apparently amongst the Jewish inspired Scriptures, books which we have lost: as for instance, that wherein was recorded the prophecy of " Enoch the seventh from Adam," quoted by St. Jude in his General Epistle, 14th verse; and of which the knowledge must have been preserved by means of a book: unless indeed, even under the old dispensation, oral tradition, as well as Scripture, was a recognised medium for transmitting divine truth from one generation to anotherfrom the days of Enoch before the Deluge, down to those of the first century of the Christian era.

Secondly-argues our cotemporary-" Christ taught Itis will to His disciples, in order to prepare them for preaching it to men, and committing it to writing, which they did at His direction, and under His authority."

That Christ taught His will to His disciples-"or"-[to quote our cotemporary]-" apostles as they were afterwards called"-is undoubted; for it is implied in the name "disciples," or learners, which of course implies a teacher; but it no where appears upon the record that He ever directed His disciples, " or apostles as they were afterwards called," to commit His teachings to writing. If our cotemporary holds to the opinion that He did direct them so to do, he should be prepared to prove it; not by vague assumptions, but by well established historical facts; and remembering always that, according to a Protestant maxim, " whatsoever is not read therein" -Holy Scripture-" nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith."-39 Articles -Art. vi.

Not only is there not in the said Scriptures one word to make us suspect that Christ ever directed His disciples, " or apostles as they were afterwards called," to commit His teachings to writing-but, from the subsequent conduct of the said Apostles themselves, we have the strongest reasons for believing that He did not. We have for instance, every reason for believing that they were sincerely attached to, and faithfully obedient to the directions of, their Divine Master; and would therefore, had they been so directed by Him, have been all, not only prompt in fulfilling His directions, but would have taken good care to secure the fruits of their literary labors to ages. These things doubtless they would have solution. done, if obedient disciples, if directed by their Master to write, and if possessed of a grain of ordinary prudence.

Now, the undoubted historical fact is, that, not only the disciples, "or apostles as they were afterwards called," left behind them no list, or "Canon" of Scripture-no means whatsoever by as the authoritative works of the Apostles-but which, without calling in the assistance of an infallible authority in religious matters, can be proved to be the work of an apostle, or of an

eye witness of Christ's miracles, and an ear witness of His teachings upon earth.

To begin with the Gospels. Those of St. Mark and of St. Luke do not even profess to have been written by Apostles, or under Our Lord's direction. On the contrary, the latter good" to him to write; a form of words hardly reconcileable with a positive direction from Christ to write. Of the Gospel called of St. Matthew, all that the Protestant can state positively is, that, in its present form, it is not the work of him whose name it bears; whilst the Gospel of St. John, the last in point of age of all the New Testament writings, has been, both by early heretics, and modern Protestants, denied to be the writing of an Apostle at all. Whether any of the other Apostles wrote biographical notices of their Master, with a summary of His teachings, (in compliance with His directions), we need not inquire; it is enough for us that, if they did, not a vestige of their literary labors remains at the

Thus Neander, the Protestant theologian of the evangelical school in Germany, in his "Life of Christ," tells us that :-

"The settled results of my investigations on this subject may be stated as follows. The historical remains, as well as the nature of the case, show that the writing of the Gospel history did not originate in any design to give a connected account of the life and public ministry of Christ as a whole, but rather grew out of a series of traditional accounts of separate scenes in His history. These accounts were partly transmitted by word of mouth, and partly laid Our first three down in written memoirs . . . Our first three Gospels resulted from the compilation of such separate materials, as Luke bimself states in his introduction. Matthew's Gospel, in its present form, was not the production of the Apostle, whose name it

Passing next to the Acts, and Epistles of St. Paul, our Protestant cotemporary will hardly pretend that either were written by a " disciple," to whom Christ had taught His Will upon earth, or one to whom He gave the commission to "teach all nations," and the assumed directions to write. Of the Epistle called of St. James, all that our Protestant friend can assert positively is, that, on the highest Protestant authority-that of St. Luther himself-it has been pronounced an "enistle of straw;" whilst of the other writings of the New Testament, there is scarce one whose genuineness has not been called in question, not one which has any other claims upon our veneration as inspired Scripture, than the authoritative decisions of the Catholic Church. This may appear very shocking to our Aylmer cotemporary; but if he will attempt to establish the authority of any one book of the New Testament, without appealing to those decisions as final, he will soon find the truth of our assertion. And this should suffice also to convince him that Scripture, or Writings, cannot be the foundation of the true Church. For, until by a competent living authority-(and only an infallible authority was competent for such a work)—the Canon of Scripture had been settled-which was not till late in the IV. century-no one, without pretending to a special revelation, could possibly know what Scriptures, or Writings, he was to receive as the inspired Word of God, or as authoritative in the supernatural order.

Let us ask of our cotemporary to transport lumself in imagination to the middle of the second century of our era, before the "Canon of Scripture" had been authoritatively defined; and whilst by many Christian communities, or churches, many writings which are now included in the New Testament Canon, were rejected, or looked upon as apocryphal; and others, now excluded, were accepted as Holy Scripture; how, under such circumstances, would be, as a Christian, have acted ?---by what process would be have endeavored to arrive at certainty upon the numerous and important controversies which then raged in the Christian world? By appeal to the Scriptures? But how would he have known to what Scriptures to appeal; when, as yet, no universally recognised "Canon of Scripture" was in existence?-or has he the presumption to suppose-either that God would have given to him a special revelation upon this head—or that by his individual judgment he would have been capable of solving so momentous a question; one upon which there is, even at the present day, so much variety of opinion amongst the most learned Protestants? And yet, until he had with infallible certainty settled his "Canon of Scripture," it would have been impossible for him to appeal to Scripture as the "touchstone that must settle future generations, by bequeathing to them a list all controverted doctrines;" for till then, Scripof the books by them written, and therefore to be ture itself would have been to him an "unknown received as authoritative by all men in subsequent quantity" in the problem presented to him for

The Church therefore could not have held in the second century, or before the " Canon of Scripture" was settled, "that the Scriptures" were the foundation of the Church; but would authorized us to use his name as a guarantee of have asserted of herself then, as St. Paul asserted of her in the first century, that she was "built upon the foundation of the apostles and which the humble, but carnest inquirer of distant prophets"-Epp. ii., 20. Now, though tradiages might learn what writings he was to receive tion tells us that the said Apostles bequeathed to the Church the valuable legacy of the "Aposthat there is scarce a single writing now extant, tles' Creed," yet it is certain that they did not

> \* It is worthy of notice that this Creed contains a profession of belief "in the Holy Catholic Church," but not a word about believing "in the Holy Scriptures."

leave her, what would have been of infinitely ing the actual number of "juvenile offenders" more value-nay indispensable, upon the hypothesis of the Aylmer Times-viz., a "Canon of Scripture," or accurate list of the writings which were to be received by all as of divine authority, and as the foundation of the Christian begins his history by informing us, that " it seemed | Church. Of two things therefore, one. Either we must admit that the Apostles were the most stupid blunderers and nincompoons to whom was ever committed an important charge—in that they did not settle the foundations of the Church; or, from the fact that-though careful to ordain Bishops in every country which they visited, and to whom they gave the charge to "keep that which was committed to their trust"-1 TIM. vi., 20-and to commit the things heard from the Apostles to other faithful men, who should "be able to teach others also"-2 Tim. ii., 2they took no precaution whatever to settle a "Canon of Scripture," we must conclude that in the opinion of the Apostles themselves, the Scriptures were not the "foundation of the Church," or " the touchstone that must settle all controverted doctrines." The Church, and the Church alone, is that "touchstone;" and therefore is it that, with St. Augustin, the Romanist of the XIX century still exclaims "I would not believe the Scriptures did not the authority of the Church move me thereunto."

Our cotemporary is perfectly correct in his surmise, that—"if religion is from heaven it must be true, and there must be some mode or method of communicating it to man"; but it does not thence follow that that "mode or method" must either be Scripture or writing, or else oral teachers, all alike inspired." For there is another mode conceivable; as for instance, that of a living body or Church; no individual member of which is indeed inspired; but which, as an organic whole, is possessed of a vital principle, even the indwelling Spirit of Christ; by Whom it is effectually preserved from all error, from all possibility of corruption, and is constantly led into all truth. Such a "mode or method of communicating it"-religion-" to man" is conceivable; and therefore we are not compelled to accept either alternative propounded to us by the Aylmer Times. It is also evident, that, if there be such a body, Church, or spiritual organism, there would be no fear of her changing, or of "some new thing turning up which would overthrow ber whole past teaching and experience." The possibility of change and error can not be predicated of a body, animated by the Spirit of Him Who is truth-the same yesterday, to day, and forever; and thus the objection urged by the Aylmer Times against a Church, as the "mode or method of communicating religion to man," is valid only upon the hypothesis that she is a mere human institution. But if of Divine origin, the body of Christ Himself, in vital union with Him as her Head-a divine organism in fact, not a mere congeries of individuals-his objection of course is worthless; and such a " mode or method of communicating religion to man" may still be, for all he has shown to the contrary, the one "mode or method" appointed by Christ Himself.

To the pressing, but reasonable invitation in our last number to the Montreal Witness, to name his authority for, or to withdraw, his positive assertion that "88 per cent." of the juvenile criminals committed to the Montreal jail during the past year " were pupils of the nuns and friars." our cotemporary returns no answer. He refuses either to give his authority for his calumny, or to

Amongst non-evangelical persons, there can be but one opinion of such conduct; and though it may find favor in the eyes of that numerous class amongst whom our cotemporary lives, moves, and has his being-amongst the saints of the conventicle, who having, during six days of the week, duly adulterated their goods, cheated their customers, watered the rum, and sanded the sugar, on the seventh go up to our Zion to give thanks to the Lord that they are not as other men areamongst the worldly minded, amongst those who make no peculiar profession of sanctity, it will be treated no doubt as it deserves.

Having thus effectually disposed of Lie No. 1. -that, of the juvenile criminals, committed during the last year "88 per cent were pupils of the nuns and friars" -- we will proceed to demolish Lie No. 2.

In his issue of the 14th the Montreal Witness asserts-referring to the "books of the Montreal jail" as his authority-"that, out of 300 commitments of juvenile offenders during the year-264-or precisely 88 per cent-were Catholics." To this we reply by the following statistics kindly furnished to us by one who has their truth, if they are contradicted. We may the "books of the prison."

During the year 1856 there were committed, of persons under 18 years of age-(and persons above 18 can hardly be ranked amongst "juvenile offenders")-214, and not 300 as the Monttreal Witness asserts.

But of these 214 commitments, 45 have been

committed during the past year, 169. Of these 169 juvenile criminals, the religious denominations are given as under :--Catholics...... 142

169 Thus showing that 19, and not 12 per cent of

the whole juveniles committed were Protestants.

Again, of the 142 Catholic juveniles committed, only 31 were of French Canadian origin; the remainder being for the most part unfortunate Irish immigrants, committed to jail generally, as an act of charity, and not because of any offence against the laws of God or man. We will explain the process.

Of the Irish emigrants of whom numbers are shipped out to Canada, often from the poor houses of the mother country, a great many are of course landed upon our shores in a state of extreme destitution. A widowed mother, for instance, with perhaps a couple of little children from 4 to 5 years old hanging to the skirts of her petticoats, another in her arms, and another at the breast-is arrested by the Police as a vagrant. As a vagrant she is, as an act of charity, committed to jail; and-not to separate her from her children—the latter are committed to jail along with her. This is an event of constant occurrence amongst the poor Irish Catholic immigrants; and thus it is, that, of our "juvenile offenders,"many are babies at their mothers' breasts sucking criminals as it were, certainly not very dangerous to society, nor offensive in the eyes of Him Who once took litte children in His arms

and blessed them. But-and this is the best and most convincing test of the moral results of the training given by our Catholic educational institution-of our French Canadian population which as fixed and permanent is of course most subject to the influences of our "nuns and friars," only 31 have been inmates of our jail; and this though our population is composed by an overwhelming majority of French Canadian Catholics. Indeed, when we take into consideration what an inconsiderable fraction (numerically) of the population of the district is composed of Protestants, it is clear that in furnishing 19 per cent. of the "juvenile offenders," they furnish fully their quota of crime."

Our object is not however to impute criminality to our separated brethren; but to convict the Montreal Witness of wilful and deliberate falsehood in his jail statistics. This we have fully accomplished. We have contradicted, and defied him to prove, or to give his authority for his statement, that "SS per cent." of the juvenile offenders for the past year were " pupils of the nuns and friars;" and he dare not answer us, he dare not meet our challenge, thus avowing himself a convicted liar. We have shown by statistics, which are unimpeachable, that there have been only 169 juveniles committed during the past year, instead of 300, as asserted by the Flynn's during the interval; promising to call for Montreal Witness; and that of these 169 juveniles, 19 per cent., and not 12 only, were Protestants. We have shown, lastly, that of that girl O'Connor did as she was advised : leaving portion of our population which is most subject to the influences of the "nuns and friars," only 31 have been committed to jail; and having done this, we can well afford to treat the future calumnies of our evangelical cotemporary with the contempt that they deserve.

THE "BOSTON PILOT" AND THE CATHO-LIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The delusion under which we, in company with many others, have for some years labored, that the Boston Pilot was a Catholic paper, has been effectually dissipated by the perusal of a scurrilous and bigoted communication from a soi disant Irish correspondent, writing over the signature of O'-Keefe, with which the Pilot of the 3rd inst., pollutes its columns. This infamous article is directed against-not only such men as Dr. Newman and other distinguished converts to the Catholic faith-men not more distinguished by their learning and rare abilities, than by the heroic sacrifices which, in obedience to the dictates of Divine Grace, they have made for the cause of truthbut against the Sovereign Pontiff and the Catholie University of Ireland. Of the former, the "converts" who with the approbation of the latter have been named Professors in the Catholic University, this Mr. O'Keese has the amusing impertinence to speak as "illiterate, stupid, illbred Englishmen;" and according to the same authority, the author of Callista, and one of the ripest scholars of his age, is set down as one of a batch of "imported dunces" and "scoundrels."

Indeed for a Protestant to join the Church, and to abandon home, station, position in society, and all that on earth men most dearly cherish, for the sake of Christ and His Gospel, is, in the eyes add that they have been carefully compiled from | of the Pilot's correspondent, an unpardonable sin. "It is they," he says, speaking of the pretended failure of the Catholic University-" it is they who are guilty. They come in the garb of converts, and pour their pestiferous breath into the ears of our venerable bishops"-(silly dupes these Bishops must be to let themselves be deceived by such a set of "illiterate, stupid, ill-bred Englishmen")

amiable prelates with their crafty whisperspolluted as the aristocracy are with every vicefoul with every variety of corruption. It is these scoundrels, who are to blame and these alone." And then a little further on he speaks of these "scoundrel converts" as "wretches" who "will adopt any creed" in order to warp a simple Irish Catholic Bishop to their purpose ; for it would seem that the said Prelates, and the Sovereign Pontiff to boot, are but a set of easily gulled simpletons, whose intelligence can be of no higher order than are the morals of the " scoundrels"—the illiterate, stupid, ill-bred converts" who make tools of them. For, one naturally asks, if the said "converts" of Eurlish origin-the Newmans, the Wilberforces, the Mannings-are the "illiterate stupid ill-bred scoundrels" that the Boston Pilot represents them, how is it that they have been able to "win their way into the confidence" of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland?

To reply seriously to such charges would be beneath the dignity of the gentleman, or the Catholic journalist. We notice them solely for the purpose of warning our Catholic readers against the Boston Pilot, as a publication more dangerous to the true interests of the Church, and our holy religion, than the most rabid Ultra Protestant sheet issued on this Continent; because, under pretence of advocating the cause of Irishmen, it wantonly and malignantly assails the characters of some of the best and noblest of the Church's children; and because, whilst hypocritically professing itself a friend of Catholics, it gives insertion to ribald abuse of Catholic clergymen, in which even an Achilli or a Gavazzi would hardly dare to indulge; and plainly insinuates that the Irish Hierarchy, with the Pope at their head, are but a set of simpletons, the dupes of "illiterate, stupul and ill-bred scoundrels;" and therefore of course, more illiterate, more stupid, and more ignorant of good manners, than the scoupdrels who impose upon them.

We have been requested to publish the following details, in the hope that some clue may be obtained to the "whereabouts" of the chief ac-

A young Irish girl, Mary Anne O'Connor. about 2 years and 6 months in the colony, was engaged a few weeks ago as house servant by a Mr. William Henry Jones of Sault an Recollet, who used formerly to practice in the United States as a Baptist preacher; but who, whilst in Canada, devoted his energies to the business of block making. The girl O'Connor, who had been living with Mrs. Flynn, who keeps a servants' Registry Office in Alexander street, entered her service with her late master upon Christmas Eve. On the 5th inst., he told her that he and his family were about to make a round of visits to their friends, and would in consequence be absent from home for several days. He recommended her therefore to return to Mrs. her, about noon on Saturday the 10th inst. at Mr. Mountain's, St. Lawrence Main Street. The however behind her, her chest containing all she had in the world, in the expectation that her absence would be but short.

On the Saturday following she waited as appointed, at Mr. Mountain's, but in vain. Ne Mr. William Henry Jones made his appearance. Anxious for her box, the poor girl started for the Sault; and on her arrival there, found to her dismay that her master had decampedhaving, in the hurry of his departure, not only forgotten to discharge certain debts by him contracted, but taking with him the entire worldly possessions of Mary O'Connor. It is supposed that this worthy has "made tracks" for the States, to resume, very probably, his old trade of evangelizing as a Baptist minister of the Gospel. Should this meet the eye of any one acquainted with the present residence of the aforesaid William Henry Jones, he will confer a great kindness an a poor friendless girl, by putting himself in communication with her at Mr. Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street, Mon-

Information wanted by his daughter, now in Montreal, of Michael O'Connor from the county of Limerick Ireland; who came to America about four years ago, and is supposed to be still in Detroit, where he resided-Leonard Streetwhen last heard of. Address to Mary O'Connor, care of Mr. Flynn, Bleury Street, Montreal. American papers will confer an act of kindness on a poor girl by giving insertion to the

A subscriber wishes to know why we have not noticed a scandalous affair, in which a clergyman of the Church of England is seriously implicated. We reply that we have not done so -because the details are unfit for a Catholic periodical, which finds its way into the hands of young persons of both sexes; and because to attempt to base an argument, or to create prejudice, against a particular denomination on account of the misconduct of one of its members-unless such misconduct is the direct and necessary result of fidelity to its teachings—is conduct as repugnant to all the rules of logic, as it is unbecoming a recommitments of the same individuals; thus leav- - and poison the holy hearts of those pure and gentleman and a Catholic; and should therefore

be left to the Globe the Montreal Witness, and similar exponents of the Holy Protestant faith. There are no doubt, impure ministers in the Anglican Church; but we must remember that the Catholic Church also has had to mourn over the Achillis, the Gavazzis, the Leahys, and other licentious scoundrels, whose infamous lives have given occasion to our adversaries to blaspheme; yet it does not thence follow that all or most Catholic priests are Achillis, or that all clergymen in the Church of England are addicted to vice. On the contrary, all who know them will admit, that, as a general rule, the said denomination may count amongst its ministers, gentlemen, of unblemished integrity and of the highest abilities. Shall we therefore join in the cry of a filthy rabble of fellows of the George Brown stamp, because of an individual case of misconduct? or shall we tear a leaf from the Montreal Witness! God forbid.

THE VERY REVEREND DEAN KIRWAN. The London Atlas, an influential and independent Protestant journal of the Upper Province, gives the following particulars of the issue of the infamous conspiracy trumped up against the Reverend Dean Kirwan. The prime agents of this nefarious plot are still unknown; but we should not be surprised to learn that it originated in the Globe office, the conductors of which are some of the Catholic Newspapers. fully capable of any villainy:-

"The public, generally, are aware that an infamous slander has been extensively circulated against this reverend gentleman. We happened to be present among a small circle of friends, when the Port Sarnia correspondence of the Globe, containing the accusation, was read; and we discovered so much prima facie evidence, in the statements of witnesses, damaging to their truth, that we, there and theu, pronounced it an atrocious slander. We are happy to say that our first impression is verified by the The Dean has resided in this city for a number of years. His character has not only been unimpeached, but unimpeachable, and more than that, he gained for himself the good opinion of his fellowcitizens for his prudence, wisdom, benevolence, and most exemplary life. That such a man should err in such a gross and bungling style as that imputed to him, would augur that be had suddenly become non compos mentis. That a conspiracy was entered into by a few degraded characters to extort money from the Dean, or blast, as far as their foul breath could blast, his reputation, no man informed of the facts can doubt. That this was the opinion of the Bench of Magistrates, and subsequently of the Grand Jury, before whom the case was brought, their united decision abundantly testifies. In the first place, no single magistrate, we understand, would entertain the case; and the full Bench consisting of eight members, were summoned. They, after hearing the evidence of the infamous woman, dismissed the charge as untenable. The case has since been brought before the Quarter Sessions, and the Grand Jury refused to credit the testimony, or entertain the accusation; and the culprits have been obliged to pay the costs. We have learned that nothing saved them from a prosecution but the atter worthlessness of their characters. No one at Sarnia believes that there was the slightest foundation in truth, for the slander; and the Counsel of the Dean recommended that it should be dropped, since they had paid the costs, and were so degraded. We rejoice that a man, whom we have ever believed to be a good and virtuous man-and one of the brightest ornaments of the denomination to which he belongs-has escaped 'the snares of the wicked,' and stands before the world still unstained. No differences in religion, no political antagonism, nor party tactics, will ever prevent us from rendering that tribute of personal justice to our fellow-man, whether Catholic or Protestant, which we honestly believe to be due; and, thank God, we maintain a position in which we can afford to be just. We cannot help regretting that such extensive circulation should have

His Lordship the Bishop of London, C.W., has issued a Circular Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese upon the important subject of Ecclesiastical Education, and the necessity of establishing a permanent fund to furnish means for supplying the Diocese with a body of educated pastors. "The scarcity of Pastors in this Diocese"-says His Lordship-"is truly desolating."

been given to the vile slander, before the facts were

fully elicited."-London Allas, Jan. 15,

Thousands of our dear brethren in the faith from Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and the Lower Province, are yearly spreading themselves on the face of this vast Diocese, and from every quarter, calling on us for spiritual aid. Would to God that we had the means of supplying even their most urgent wants! The destitute condition of several missions is noto-

rious; and it is a lamentable fact, that, owing to the dearth of Pastors, there are hundreds of our poor Brethren in the faith, who have been drawn away into neglect, error, and unbelief, whilst their unfortunate children are totally estranged from that fold to which their parents belonged.

As their Bishop, my heart bleeds when I reflect upon the awful situation of so many Catholics, who, -by circumstances upon which many have no control-are driven far away from the Alters of their God, deprived of all the benefits of Redemption, their children untaught, their Sundays without the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, their festivals without the bread of life, their marriages without the rites of the church, their afflictions without the relief of religious consolations, and, alas | but too often, even their death-beds without the Sacraments of the Church. Says the Prophet-" The little ones have asked for bread, and there was none to break it unto them."-

Too long has this desolation existed: it is high time to devise some measures in order to put an end to it effectually. No, we shall not leave our brother -who still holds to his faith, and would gladly par-take of the Sacraments if he had the opportunitywithout the gratification of knowing that he is not forgotten by his Church, not abandoned by his clergy, not left unsustained by his more favored brethren in the midst of his trials, and of the prejudices that encompass him.

But how are we to relieve that suffering portion of pious, learned, and zealous body of clergymen.

Therefore His Lordship recommends, as the only effectual way of procuring gradually a perma-

nent and meritorious ministry, the following plan: To educate, at the expense of the Diocese, a limited number of students chosen in the Catholic Colleges of this Province and of Europe, who are already Candidates for the Sanctuary. These young Candidates once chosen, would be placed in some of the Seminaries of Europe, or of this Province, according Candidates, and could eventually procure several sive administration, will disappear.

others, if sufficient means were placed at our dispo-

We would, therefore, urge it upon you, Rov. Sir, to impress upon the minds of the members of your flock, the necessity and obligation of contributing to this fund towards Ecclesiastical Education. Indeed, every member of the Church should be deeply concerned in the education of these Candidates for the ministry: and under our present circumstances, it is undoubtedly the duty of the faithful to embrace cheerfully this great (work of religion, the Education of those who are one day to minister at their Altars in their behalf, and to administer to them the Sacraments which the Saviour has instituted for their salvation. What a consolation one day for them in beholding worthy and efficient clergymen placed in their midst, not for their own private interests, not to amass a fortune for themselves or their kindred, but exclusively for the high purposes of religion, the glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls. Will not then each contributor have his reward in witnessing such great and lasting benefit conferred by him on the Diocese.

Having thus shown the necessities of his Diocese, and pointed out a plan for relieving them, His Lordship concludes as follows:-

Wherefore, in the Holy Name of God, We have decided upon the following regulations, which will stand good until a new order to the contrary :-

1st-A fund is hereby established, in the Diocese, for the purpose of supporting students for the Sanctuary, under the name of the Ecclesustical Education

2nd-The contributions towards this fund, will be collected yearly, throughout each Mission and Station, during the months of January, February and March, and forwarded to the Episcopal residence on or before the first of May, along with a list of the names of the Contributors.

3rd-The Bishop's Secretary will take care to have the receipt of these contributions acknowledged in

4th-This circular shall be read in each Mission and Station, every year in the course of January; and the Pastor, in reading it, will remind the faithful of the nature and the necessity of this Diocesan institution, which, if properly upheld, will bring down multiplied blessings upon this new Diocese.

5th-In each Mission and Station, zealous and trusty men will be appointed collectors of the Contributions to the Ecclesiastical Education Fund. The Collectors will keep an exact account of their reccipts, and of the names of the contributors, and hand over the same to their respective Pastors.

6th-We forbid, by the present, the taking up of any other collection, in any Church or Station, without our previous permission.

And now let each Pastor, each Collector, and each member of the Church, feel and act as if the success or failure of this holy work depended upon himself alone; and may He for whose honor and glory it is undertaken bless you, Reverend Sir, and the flock committed to your care.

Given at our Episcopal Residence, under our Hand and Seal, on the Festival of St. Sylvester, Pope.

† ADOLPHE, Bishop of London.

We are glad to learn that the ball to be given by Captain Devlin's Company (No. 4) on the 3d of February next, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The tickets, we understand, were no sooner issued than 800 of them were taken possession of by ladies, who, it appears, are determined to avail themselves of this opportunity of showing how highly they appreciate No. 4. We are also happy to state that the other Rifle Companies will be well represented; and we have no doubt will meet with a cordial reception from the gallant 4th, who are now busily engaged in preparing a suitable reception for their numerous friends, who intend meeting them in the ball room.

PRESENTATION .- On Wednesday evening 14th inst., the members of the Volunteer Rifle Companies presented a sword to Lieut-Colonel Dyde, the Commandant of the Active Militia Force, in Montreal, on the occasion of his promotion from the Licutenant Colonelcy of the Rifle Corps. There was a dinner at the Armory; but everything was conducted entirely en famille.

EVANGELICAL IDEA OF A GOOD MAN .-Speaking of the late lamented Father Matthew. the Christian Advocate and Journal compliments him, in that he was, in the opinion of the writer, an arrant hypocritic. "I believe him"says our evangelical critic-" to have been much too good a man to have been, at all events, during the latter half of his life, in heart and soul a Romish priest. I have long had reason to believe that he entertained little or no regard for the peculiar dogmas of Romanism." Thus, according to Protestant ethics, a person who professes a religion, in the dogmas of which he does which he does which however, we wish more immediately not believe, may be a good man." Of course, to draw to in this business, is this.—Here was no one who knew Father Matthew can doubt for a moment that this Protestant culogy is but an infamous calumny upon one, who in every action of his life, and at the hour of death, approved himself, heart and soul, a devoted Catholic; or in perfectly well understood by every member of the the slang of the conventicle, a "thorough Ro-

GROSS ISLE .- In addressing the Annual Meeting of the Anglican Church Society at Quebec. Dr. G. Douglas hore important testimony to the services of the missionaries at the Quarantine Station. The Doctor also remarked that, during the lengthened period of his connection with that Station -- (we quote from the Quebec Chronicle of the 19th)-" the arduous and dangerous duty of attending the hospitals had been shared only by ministers of the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Churches. Whatever religious jealousies, the speaker shrewdly remarked, had existed in different part of the Province about Clergy Reserves, and Separate Schools, perfect unanimity had existed in leaving the spiritual care of the poor sick emigrants to the English minister, and Roman Catholic priest."

The cause of "Freedom of Education" seems the flock ?-By the creating and the continuing of a to be steadily gaining ground in Upper Canada. The Kent Advertiser may now be reckoned amongst its supporters. Our cotemporay says: "We ask for nothing for any Protestant community that we are not willing to grant equally to the Roman Catholic. Or, in other words, we have not, nor will we advocate, any measure or policy that has for its object the exclusive benefit of any sect. Let our Legislation be in fact and in practice for the whole people, and let education, whether Protestant or Catholic, be supported entirely on the voluntary principle. When we as a Province come to this, and come to circumstances, and gradually ordained for the mis-sions of the diocese. We have already three such and in our past history experienced by each succesto it we must, one of the great difficulties, both now

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, QUEDEC .-- AN-RUAL GENERAL MEETING .- Pursuant to notice, the Ananal General Meeting of this body took place in the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening, 13th in-

M. Mernagh, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the proceeding General Meeting having been read and confirmed, the President submitted the Annual Reports of the Council and Treasurer. (These reports will appear in our next.) Whereupon it was moved by J. O'Farrell, Esq.

M.P.P., seconded by Thomas McGreevy, Esq., and Resolved,—That the reports of the Council and Treasurer just read, be received, adopted and published. Messrs. James M. O'Leary and John F. McDonnell having been appointed Scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the Council for the ensuing year.

which resulted as follows :-Messrs. William Quinn, Chas. T. Colfer, Thos. Jos. Murphy, William Power, John Lilly, John Lane, William McKay, Maurice O'Leary, Michael Mernagh, Thos. McGreevy, Matthew F. Walsh, John O'Leary, John Nolan, Archb. McDonnell, Owen McNally, John O'Farrell, M.P.P., James Foley, Thomas Quigley. The meeting then adjourned

M. F. Walsu,

Rec. Secretary The Council met on Friday evening, 16th inst., and, Michael Mernagh, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and the undersigned requested to act as Recording Secretary, the following Executive officers

wero elected :Mr. William Quinn, President,

Mr. John O'Leary, 1st Vice President, Mr. John Lilly, 2nd Vice President,

Mr. Mattw. Frs. Walsh, Recording Secy. Mr. Chas. T. Colfer, Corresponding Secy.

Mr. John Lane, Junr., Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Quigley, Vice Recording Secy. Mr. James Foley, Vice Corresponding Secy.

Act. Rec. Secretary.

The duties of "Responsible Government," or Government by Corruption," are well illustrated in the following report :--

"GUGY AND LARKIN .- Judgment reversed .- The Chief Justice pronounced the opinion of the Court .-This was an action which ought never to have been brought. It was to recover the amount of a promissory note of the defendant (Colonel Gugy,) to the plaintiff (Larkin). The defendant pleaded that it was in the handwriting of Mr. Drummond, the late Attorney General for Canada East, and made at his request and that of the plaintiff, in order to enable them to raise funds to corrupt the electors of the East Riding of Missisquoi, at the last general election when the appellant was a candidate in opposition to Mr. Ferres. In the position in which he was then placed, it was not surprising that the late Attorney General should have been desirous of securing the services in Parliament of the appellant; and whether he alone, or the respondent, Larkin, as his agent, or both of them together, made overtures to the appellant and promised and undertook that he would succeed, there could be no doubt that the appellant went to the County when indisposed, and that both Mr. Drummond and Larkin intended to bring about the election of the appellant, by expending money among the electors. The question for the Court to decide was, whether the expenditure contemplated was for legitimate or corrupt purposes. The evidence in the cause was unreasonably voluminous, and three fourths of it perfectly useless, so much so that the Court below ought to have rejected it. However, the Superior Court being of opinion that the transaction upon which the note was founded was legitimate, pronounced judgment against the appellant. The Court here was unanimously of opinion that that judgment was wrong, and should be reversed. This Court saw in the inception of the transaction a corrupt purpose, and it was carried out in a corrupt manner. In his answers to interrogatories, the defendant says :- 'I gave this note to Mr. Drummond to enable him to raise money for corrupt purposes. Mr. Drummond himself, in his testimony, so far from disapproving that assertion, served to confirm it. Money was paid to tavern-keepers, for keeping their houses open, among other breaches of the law, and, in his evidence, Mr. Drummond declares that the note was taken by him that it might be discounted by Larkin, to raise money to be expended to carry the election of appellant. The note was in the handwriting of Mr. Drummond, taken by him from appellant, and given to Larkin, who subsequently spent large sums in a manner unequivocally corrupt. The acts of the plaintiff being thus in contravention of the Election Laws, as well as his original intention, the judgment must be reversed, -each party paying his own costs."

Upon this infamous tranction, in which it is hard to say whether Gugy, or Drummond, cuts the more contemptible figure, the Toronto Colonist has some very appropriate remarks :--

"Both parties were ignominiously turned out of Court amid the scorn and contempt of all honest people, as persons with whom it could have nothing to do; and Mr. Drummond was pronounced 'guilty of a conspiracy to procure an election by the wholesale bribery of a constituency.' A pretty part certainly for an Attorney General to have played, and a fine specimen of the manner in which Governments secure majorities in Parliament!

a case perfectly well known to Mr. Ferres, against whom the bribery was used; yet Mr. Ferres, being a member of Parliament, and not a Judge or Juror, supported by the Coalition Government of which Mr. Drummond was a member. Here was a case, too, Coalition Government, and especially by those Conservatives who were to have been weakened and undermined by the bribery; yet they fraternised with Mr. Drummond as a Minister; and, of course, had entire confidence in the high honor and love of freedom of that gentleman. Here, too, was a case quite as well known in all its particulars by Parliamentfor it had been repeatedly alluded to—yet a majority of that House, of which Mr. Ferres was one, supported Mr. Drummond, and expressed entire confidence in both his purity and his ability; nay, more, had a Committee been appointed to investigate the matter, there is not one man in Canada, who knows anything about the present Parliament, but will say at once, that the enquiry would have been either strangled, or the truth, which exposed all the parties to disgrace and infamy in the Court at Quebec, would have been covered over with technical rubbish, or bribed out of the Committee Room. Such is the High Court of Parliament, and such are the high Courts of Law. Heaven be thanked we have the latter to look to, to tear the veil occasionally off of villany; and to show us that there is at least one way of asserting public morality in this country, and vindicating our common liberty.
"The Press discharges its duty by placing these

things fully and truthfully before the public. It is for the people to purify Parliament of such abominations; and if members will support a Ministry which not only winked at, but justified such proceedings, these members should be looked upon as simply converting Parliament into a Court to shield and to countenance demoralization."

The Messrs. Mencely, of West Troy, N. Y., have recently furnished a chime of nine bells for the Union Congregational Church, in Portland, Me., the tenor played on Saturday evening for about two hours. A great variety of sacred music was performed most they made off. Three suspicious characters were

The Director and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum feel great pleasure is acknowledging a donation of One Hundred Pounds from the President and Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

The American Celt makes a very handsome appearance in its new dress. We wish our cotemporary every success.

Brownson's Review, for January, received. We will notice in our next.

F Mr. John Roberts, of Amherstburgh, has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE Wrrness in his neighborhood.

WANTED, for this Office, a CLERK and BOOK-KEEPER. Testimonials as to character will be required.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, D. M'Donald, 12s 6d; St. Therese, College, £1 17s 6d; St. Cesaire, Rev. Mr. Lebianc, 12s 6d; Summerstown, A. Grant, 15s; Toronto, T O'Conner, £1 5s; J. Stork, £1 5s; Kumouraska, W. Wilsen, 5s; Phillipsville, P. Downey, 6s 3d; Augusta, U. S., Rev. C. Egan, 6s 3d; Westport, J. Nicholson, 6s 3d; Halifax, Rev. Dr. Hannan, 12s 6d; St. Rosalie, Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, 68 3d; Vankleek Hill, D. Flood, 10s, pays to 18th Sept. 1857 Errol, D. F. Hegarty, 5s; North Eldon, J. Merry, £1 5s; Barrie, S. Baxter, 10s-we receive no copies of the Irish papors you ask for. Ottawa City, P. Maguire,

Per C. A. Mantyre, Arichat-R. L. Madden, 68 361 Per A. M'Phail, St. Andrews-J. M'Phail, 6s 3d. Per J. Hagan, Templeton-Self, 2s 6d; J. Quinn tas ed.

Per Rev. E. Bayard, London-Rev. Mr. Musard 12s 6d; H. Vogt, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. Wardy, Ningarn--Miss J. Walker,

Per J. Roberts, Amberstburgh-Self, 12s dd; T. Maguire, 12s dd; J. Muntosh, 12s dd; Z. Moria,

Per J. Meagher, Kingston-N. Cartwell, 12s 64

M. Dolan, 12s 6d; J. Bajus, 12s 6d; P. Olint, 12s 6d; W. Brophy, 15s; J. Kelly, 10s; P. Henry, 16s 3d; H. Maisson, 10s; Ann Clarke, 5s; F. M'Garvey, 5s; . Macauley, 5s; Fredericksburgh, E. Hicky, £1; . Graham, 6s 3a; S. Sullivan, 12s cd; J. Campbell, 123 Cd.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Estate of J. Colvin, £1 2s ed; T. M'Intyre, 7s ed; J. O'Dowd, 15s; J. O'Neill, 7s ed; Corporal Councilly, 6s 3d. [In acknowledging the remittances on the 3th instant, the name of F. Conway was omitted; he should have been emilital with the 3d. We desired. been credited with 03 3d. We also inserted the name of the Rev. L. A. Bois, instead of the Rev. L. A Prouis, who paid 12s 6d.1

Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville-S. Tanney, 5s: J. M'Clusky, 5s.

We (Montreal Herald) and by the Quebec papers that, as Mr. Larkin's sait has disclosed the electioneering factics of the Late Attorney General in Brome, the Hon. Mr. Joseph Cauchon's recently published letter to his constituents has elicited a similar disclosure in reference to his election. The Hen. Joseph's "say" does no appear, however, to have been a money, but "Railroads"-his pie crust promise was that were he elected, he, as a member of the ministry would "make the North Shore Railway a Provincial undertaking." He was elected accordingly; and now he coolly informs his constituents that what he meant was that, if they, the citizens of Quebec, pleased to low themselves for the purpose of building the North Shore Railway, they might do so and welcome-that it will be a great Provincial unlertuking, he is still firmly convinced, but that, as to the Government doing anything in the matter, it is quite out of the question; may, that it was more than his office of Crown Lands Commissioner was worth even to propose such a measure to his colleagues. Mr. Cauchon's trick reminds us of the unfeeling and selfish dodge, by which, it used to be alleged, a certain clerical schemer in Scotland succeeded in obtaining the presentation of a valuable living from the patron. This patron happened to have a poor female relation, not in her premiere jewiese and whom he wished to see provided for. The Reverend Probato marry her, so soon as he was, what is called in Scotland a "placed minister"-that is, the incambent of a purish. He was appointed to the vacant parish and duly took possession. Some months after the patron called at the Manse, and, after some general conversation, enquired when he, the incumbent, intended fulfilling his promise to marry Miss Leezythe interesting candidate for the honors of the Manse The minister's reply was that he was perfectly ready, and that it would give him great pleasure to do so, adding, however, "but wha, baird, is the happy man?" In short, he vowed that it was "all a mistake," he had no intention of "changing his condition" and that all he had promised or meant was that as he could not do so as a probationer, as soon as he could as a placed-minister, he would be happy to officiate at Miss Leezy's marriage to-whoever might be the fortunate object of her choice! Thus Mr. Cauchon promised the Quebec electors that if they would choose him as their representative, he would make the North Shore Railway a Provincial undertaking, and now coolly tells them he will be happy to redeem his pledge, if they will only supply him with the money!

We understand that Alderman Valois has consented to come forward again for the St. Antoine Ward at the approaching Municipal Elections, and prove the satisfaction so generally evinced with the manner in which he has discharged the important duties confided to him during the past. We imagine there will not be any attempt to oppose his return .- Montreal Herold.

Robberges.-This morning, about 4 o'clock, when the man who lights the furnaces in the Parish Church of Notre Dame entered the under portion of it, he heard the noise of a person walking above. He gave the alarm, and the gas of the Church was immediately lit, when it was found that all the poor boxes of the Church had been broken open, and their contents taken. The Church was searched, when a man giving his name as Ferrari Supernandio, and who says he belonged to the Italian Legion, was found hid under the seat of a pew. On his person being searched, the sum of 15s. 111d. in cash was found. He was brought up before the Superintendent of Police this morning and committed to good to stand his trial. He admits his guilt, and says he was starving, and entered the Church for the purpose of robbing it. -Pilot, 16th inst.

The store of David Smillie, working jeweller, St. Francois Xavier Street, was broken into last night. I noise was heard in the place by some persons passing, who gave the alarm to the Police. They tried the door, but found it locked, but the door leading to the offices up stairs was open. They went up and found all right. On coming down, they noticed the door leading into the gateway open, and on passing through it they found a door leading from the gateway into Mr. Smillic's store open, and also the gate open, which a minute before was found locked. In reighing 2,500 pounds. The Chime of hells was the gateway were found some articles. Doubtless the noise of going up stairs alarmed the robbers and satisfactorily. The tone of the bells is very fine. | shortly after arrested, and have been committed to

CONVENTION AT AVLMER.-On Friday last a numercus and highly respectable meeting of delegates from the St. Patrick's Societies of Canada, was held at Aylmer. The Convention was unanimous in re-commending an extension of St. Patrick's Societies. The plan of organization to be the division of the Province into three sections-East, West, and Central; heads of local societies in each, forming division Society, and Presidents of divisions to be a Directory. This guards against sectional jealousy, as each section has an appropriate field for its own labors .--Affording aid and information to our emigrating brethren, is to be the leading iden-united action in political matters, the next. These ideas, we trust. may be faithfully carried out; and if so, we shall realize all the benefits which we have long hoped for from the formation of Colonization Societies .- Oftawa Tribune.

Contribution.- A paragraph has recently appeared in some of our contemporaries to the effect, that the Government had sold, or given a large quantity of land for the use of the Catholic Church at Mount St. Patrick. We know that this was not the fact; and we are now glad to be authorized by his Lordship, the Bishop of Bytown, to say that such statement is totally devoid of truth. The Church property at Mount St. Patrick consists merely of one hundred acres, for which the usual Government price of £20 has been paid, and upon which the church now stands, and the clergyman's house is being erected. Such of our contemporaries as have given publicity to the falsehood will, we trust, also publish this unequivocal refutation.—Hid.

Drowxen .- A man named Joseph Bourdon, of Lupractic, drave into a hole caused by the cutting of ice near the city, soon after dusk on Thursday evening 15th inst., and was drowned. The horse, with cutter attached, was rescued by Mr. Bernard Scery of Point St. Charles; who hastened to the spot on hearing the noise .-- Commercial Advertiser.

Accidest on the Grand Trunk Railroad,-We (Montreal Herald) learn that a serious accident occarred on Tuesday afternoon, at the railway crossing near Hartwood's hotel, Guelph, under the following circumstances. It appears that a young man named M'Connell, with his mother and sister were crossing the railroad track in a sleigh drawn by two horses as the passenger train was coming down. They were unable to get out of the way in time and were run over by the train. The sleigh was broken to pieces. Que of the horses was killed, and the other got his hind feet broken. M'Connell was killed, and his mother was much injured about the head, but it is thought not fatally. Strange to say, deceased's sister escaped uninjured.

THE ALLEGED ARSON IN FARRIQUE STREET,-The examination into the alleged arson in Mr. Lewine's store, l'abrique Street, resulted at last in the committat for trial of Abraham Solomons, ou a charge of capital felony-setting fire to a dwelling house some persons being therein-and of Isaac Lewine Jacob Mentz and Michael Leeson, as accessories before the fact. This investigation was commenced on the 16th tilt, and has since that date occupied the attention of the Police Inspector aided by the Solicitor General .- Quebec paper.

A Swindler, who styled himself Dr. Robnek, "the

world renowned Astrologer," "the seventh son of a seventh son," and capable of seeing into futurity, has managed to gull a number of simpletons in this city. He professed to tell fortunes and to cure all kinds of diseases, combining necromancy with medical skill. Of course he was nothing but a barefaced insposter, and it is only singular to contemplate how easily be found persons to victimize. We are in the habit of housting of the intelligence of the age, and would imagine that the interposition of the law would not be required to protect the public from the designs of a fellow who advertises himself to be a swindler, or an astrologer. He is said to have netted a hundred or two hundred dollars a day for the week he sejourned here out of the credulity of an intelligent community!! A young man paid him \$50 to care stammering, another \$100 to care his brother who had been blind for cleven years, another \$25 to cure deafness—and in every case the Doctor or Astrologer engaged to refund the money if the cure was not effected. This appeared to be a very fair proposition, indeed almost amounting to generasity: but unfortunately, before the claim could be made the bird flew. He crossed to Point Levi on Monday night, and went off by the ears on Tuesday morning. A poor man who left his watch in pledge for the payment of \$10, for a "wonderful core," was informed of the intended decampment by the carter who took the swindler over the ice, and managed by being on tioner was, accordingly, extremely pressing in his attentions to the cellerant young lady; and, when asked by her anche, said he would be ready and happy would return, but that dudge would not do, for it was discovered that his laggage was checked to Portland. The other sufferers will have time enough to repeat that they were not equally on the qui vive. - Quebre Colonist.

> Mr. Alderman Moore has been elected Mayor of Hamiltoni, by a majority of two votes.

### Married.

On the 19th inst., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, F. F. Mullins, Esq., merchant, of this city, to Julia Maria, youngest daughter of Col. Maxwell, late of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment. At. St. Columban, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. John Falvey, Joseph Phelan, merchant, son of John Phelan, J. P., to Miss Catherine Grace, third daugh-

#### ter of Councillor P. Grace, of same place. Died.

In this city, on Saturday, the 17th inst., of Con-sumption, Margaret, daughter of John Hester, and relict of the late Alexander Urgubart, Jr., uged 24 years and 4 months.

At Point aux Trembles, on Saturday, the 17th inst.,

at his daughter's residence, Madame St. Julian, of the Donegana Hotel, Montreal, Jean Bapliste Archambault, Esq., aged 82 years, one of the most ancient and respectable citizens of the place, -after a short illness. He was the eldest brother of the Venerable Gure and Vicar General, P. L. Archambault, of Vandreuil.

THE

### GRAND SOIREE AND BALL

NO. 4 VOLUNTEER MILITIA RIFLE CO., · WILL TAKE PLACE

THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

## TUESDAY EVENING, THE THIRD OF FEBRUARY.

Upon this occasion, the Company will do all in their power to contribute to the enjoyment of the friends who will do them the honor of being present. The Hall will accommodate 2,000 persons comfortably, for all of whom, the most umple arrangements will be made.

Gentlemen's Tickets, 6s 3d ; Ladies', 3s 9d ; can bo had at the Book Store of Messrs. Sadlier; at the Franklin House, Donegana Hotel, St. Lawrence Hall, Mr. John Phelan's, Dalhousic Square; and at the Music Stores.

Refreshments of the choicest description will be supplied by COMPAIN. By permission of Lieut.-Colonel WILY, the RIFLE

BAND will be in attendance.
LISTON'S QUADRILLE BAND will also be in attondance.
Jon. 22, 1857.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCES .- The Paris correspondent of Le Nord states that the second pleninotentiaries of Great Britain, Russin, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia have apprised Count Walewski that they have received their instructions, and

dently emanating from an official source, on the tive to an adjournment of the conferences, the have arisen from the pretentions of some of the powers who are to send plenipotentiaries-prewhich might lead to the abandonment of conferences altogether. The Constitutionnel states that there is no foundation for these rumors; that there is no reason to doubt that the plenipotentiaries will assemble at the period already indicated-namely, towards the end of the present month; that nothing of a serious nature has occurred to the present date to impede the preparations for the meeting; and that the delay had been foreseen and was inevitable. No time has been lost, as the conference could not be held before the arrival of instructions from the ambas-sador of the Sublime Porte. The convocation dates from the 1st of December, and the instructions of the Porte left Constantinople on the 12th. The bearer of them is one of the sons of the Grand Vizier, and he is expected in Paris in a few days.

Several French Ships of War are fitting out for China.

Marseilles, under Napoleon I., numbered but 80,000 souls, and now, under Napoleon III., the population is 250,000 -not reckoning the floating population; and there is no doubt but that in twenty years Marseilles will be the first city in France after Paris.

NAPLES .-- A great number of congratulatory addresses have been presented to the King by various corporations, and one was presented on Friday signed by 12 or 13 of the British merchants established in Naples. The French Consal received orders from his government on Friday morning to congratulate the King on the part of the Emperor, and the British Consul had similar orders yesterday morning to present the congratulations of the Queen and the government on his preservation of the hands of the assassin. In either case it was done through the Commandatore Carafa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have spoken at great length, says the correspondent of the Times, of the prisoner who expiated his crime on the scaffold last Saturday morning, but this letter must not leave without my speaking of his Majesty, who has conducted himself on this trying occasion in a manner worthy of all praise. Cool, courageous, free from all vindictive feeling, he maintained order at a most critical moment, checked all cruelty towards the man who had sought his life, and concluded by throwing himself on the sympathies of his people. He ordered the soldiers on the ground not to touch the man nor to maltreat him, but to go on defilling. 'To his brothers who came up and asked him if he was wounded, he simply replied, "Il n'est rien. To Lieutenant-Colonel Latour, who saved his life, he said, 'Mon General je suis touche. Since then his Majesty has made him . Aiutante-Reale, an honor conferred only for the highest services, and moreover, decorated him with the Cross of the Knight of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.

" Bentivegna, who headed the revolution which has just failed in Sicily, was at Turin three or four months ago. Several people depose that they saw him there. He may have had good reasons for being there; but suspicious people will think that he went there to make his arrangements and receive orders .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

### PRUSSIA.

The demands of Prussia are diminishing, and it is reported that Napoleon has made a conciliatory offer of arrangements to the Federal authorities. The Wurtemburg Chambers protest against the passage of Prussian troops across their territories.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS .- Prussia is to all intents and purposes a Protestant Power, although a very large minority of her population are Romanists; out of the something less than 17,000,000 Prussians no less than 6,250,000 are in communion with the church of Rome, and in addition to these latter, there are 250,000 Jews. This large amount of Romanist population affects the Protestant character of the Prussian State but very little, from the circumstance that it is allocated in the recent and outlying acquisitions of the kingdom, while Protestantism had, previous to those acquisitions being made, become the pervading and universal religious conviction of all classes of Prussian subjects; and it is to Protestantism that the separate existence of Prussia and other States of Northern Germany is indebted as distinguished from Romanist Austria, the heiress of the old traditions of the Empire. The Romanist population of Prussia is to be found in Rosen, the ill-starred portion of the Polish spoil that Frederic the Great appropriated, in Southern Silesia, which the same Frederic conquered from Austria, and in the Rhenish provinces, the greater part of which were made over to Prossia by the Congress of Vienna. These large acquisitions of Romanist population, dating from the time of Frederic the Great, although they tended to paralyze her action in times of war, since the religious sympathies of these conquered provinces always lean away towards a Catholic head elsewhere, while their geographical position and their historical traditions direct their sympa-France respectively.—Times.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly met at Berne. The President made a warlike speech. The Council asked for leave to exert all necessary measures for defence for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of £200,000.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND .-We read in the Monitour de l'Armee :- "The that they are ready to take part in the confer- strong interest which seems to have been awakenences. The instructions for the second Turkish | cd in the affair of Neufchatel renders it very de-The Constitutionnel publishes an article, evi-ntly emanating from an official source, on the view should be correctly understood. The canpurpose of contradicting them, the rumors which | canton of the Helvetic Confederation. It is sihave found their way into foreign journals rela- tuated between France, the canton of Vaud, and that of Berne. Its population amounts to about doubts entertained in high quarters as to the uti- | 60,000 souls, and its area to 725 square kilolity of opening them, and the new difficulties that metres. It consists of the so-called principality of Neufchatel proper and of the county of Valangin. The public are now acquainted with its

tensions which were not admitted by others, and political organization, and with the causes that has lately formed near Erzeroum a corps d'obwhich it would be needless for us to enlarge. By the terms of the Federal compact each canton of Switzerland is bound to furnish to the army a contingent proportioned to its population. In case of war, the aggregate numerical strength of these contingents is 33,758 men, who form part of the first levy; in this particular instance the quota due from the canton of Neufchatel is 960 men, of whom 734 are for the infantry. Independently of the troops composing the first levy, the Federal army has a reserve of the same numerical strength, which, in the event of a serious emergency, would raise the forces of the Confederation to 67,515 combatants, not including the landwehr, or militia, which consists of all the men capable of bearing arms, who belong neither to the contingent nor the reserve. The Swiss are brave and intelligent, but, notwithstanding their merits, we must not shut our eyes to what is the real strength of an army constituted like theirs, comprising as it does men with families, men taken from their business or work, and who do not possess, like the soldiers of permanent and regular armies, the instruction or the habits acquired in military life. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take into account the patriotic sentiment, the profound devotion to the independence of his native land, to which the Swiss in every age has been indebted for successes otherwise hopeless. In fact, looking at its actual condition, the Helvetic army is fully adequate to maintain order within the sphere of the Confederation, and to cause the Federal pact and the laws of the country to be everywhere respected; but abandoned to itself it would evidently not be able to sustain a serious contest against one of the great military Powers of Europe. When Switzerland is engaged in any military contest the Diet forms the supreme military authority. It is that body which publishes military orders, determines the general organization of the army, calls the citizens to arms, and appoints the general commanding-inchief, the quartermaster-general, and the commissary-general. It presides over the instruction of both officers and men, as well as the purchase and custody of the munitions of war. The general commanding-in-chief receives from the Diet his instructions and powers, and he alone is responsible for his acts. His office may in no case continue longer than the duration of the term for which the forces are embodied. The canton of Neufchatel, protected by the lake of the same name, which extends from Yverdun towards the north-east as far as St. Blaise over an extent of nearly 32 kilometres, with an average breadth of seven kilometres, is accessible through the canton of Vaud and that of Berne, and the mountains of the Jura chain, which traverse these districts, instances of some gross individual infamy, that facontain many defiles of a nature greatly to assist the defence. The city of Neufchatel, the chief town of the principality and the seat of its Government, lies close to the Seyon, where it debouches into the lake; its inhabitants number about 6,000 souls; it is incapable of defence, and could not stand a siege. The other towns in the principality are Boudry, Travers, Motiers, Valangin, Le Locle, and Le Chaux-de-Fonds. The soil of Neufchatel is generally rich and well cultivated, and the inhabitants who dwell in it are laborious and peaceable."

The Bank and Handels Zeitung of Berlin of the 24th Dec., says:-" It is rumored here in well-informed circles that the question of Neufchatel will be arranged by a conference, independent of that of Paris, and meeting at Vienna or London, and that Switzerland will be admitted to it. We may add that this rumor is widely disseminated at Vienna. It is alleged that Gen. Dufour has written another letter to the Emperor Napoleon, proposing the decision of Europe on the question. The General, it is said, asserts that it is not yet too late for negotiations, and that the Federal Council could not cede before, because it was not treated with what it considered proper respect as to Neufchatel, even if the delicacy, I presume, alters the spelling of her surprisoners were set at liberty. Lastly, he says that Switzerland is quite ready to abide by a European decision." On the same subject, the Bourse Guzette of Berlin quotes a letter from Vienna of the 22nd, which states that the Federal Council of Switzerland has confidentially informed the Austrian Envoy at Berne that it would willingly yield to the demands of Prussia, if recommended to do so by a collective note of the great Powers, provided the latter would, in return, support the interests of Switzerland in the negotiations to be opened on the subject of the future relations of Switzerland with Neufchatel. This overture, the latter says, has been favorably received by Austria.

### RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Times has received information that the Russian army has not yet stirred from its position on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It amounts to 40,000 men. The have not affected the Protestant character of Russian general had, however, sent three superior Prussia in religious matters, have nevertheless officers into the nearest provinces of Persia to examine the situation of the towns and ports, and to take plans of the route by which a passage might be made for an army.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post states that letters from St. Petersburg say thies or their fears towards Russia, Austria, or it is now generally believed that Russia will take an active part in the Persian war. There is,

passing in Persia. Its correspondent says:-'The influence of Russia on the Asiatic populations is greater than that of any other power; his bad example, a whole branch of the family tree her prestige has been increased by the taking of of the McLoughlin is lopped off. Kars; and Persia, after that event, completely plenipotentiary are all that are now waited for. sirable that, at the present time, the situation of turned to the side of Russia. In the war which has just broken out between England and the Shah, the latter has followed the strategic counsubject of the conferences. It notices, for the ton of Neufchatel has formed since 1815 the 22d | sels of his powerful neighbor. Russia will not long content herself with a semi-passive part, or remain an idle spectator of the present struggle. At the beginning of November orders were given at St. Petersburg to assemble a corps d'arme of 40,000 men on the Persian frontier. That fact G. Jothan P. and Abel S., their sons, also change is nositive, whatever may be said to the contrary. is positive, whatever may be said to the contrary. It is on account of these measures that the Porte have given rise to the present difficulties, upon servation of nearly 30,000 men, commanded by Ismail Pasha, in order to protect the basin of the Euphrates, and watch over the frontier of Persia. It is also for that reason that the troops stationed in Poland have not been again brought to their former strength."

It is stated that Count Kisseleff, Russia's Ambassador at Paris, has formally agreed to the Bessarrabian frontiers, proposed by the allies.

#### CHINA.

Intelligence had quite unexpectedly been received from China that, on the 24th of October, the British Fleet, under Admiral Seymour, commenced bombarding the city of Canton. The bombardment had continued two days, and it was reported that the city walls had been breached, and the Bogue forts taken. Commerce was completely paralized, and in the British Markets a considerable advance on Teas, equal to 1s 11d per lb. had taken place. The cause of the hostilities was the seizure of several British sailors. The British Consul remonstrated, and was insulted and threatened with violence. The matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour, who commenced hostilities October 24th. The forts of Canton were taken and several destroyed. The Government still rejecting Seymour's demand for satisfaction, a fire was opened on the 27th on the city walls and Government palace .-The walls were breached and stormed on the 29th, and troops penetrated to the palace, but at negotiation continuing fruitless, the city was bombarded on the 4th of November. On the 6th, 23 war Junks were destroyed by a British steamer. Further time was given, but the Chinese remained obstinate. The Bogue forts were captured. The foreign factories were evacuated. Property to a large amount burned, and commerce paralized.

#### AMERICAN CHANGES OF NAMES. (From the Household Words.)

In Europe, attachment to a family name is a sacred sentiment. If it has been rendered eminent by an individual, or even reputable by a succession of honest bearers, few would change it, even if they could. It may not be emphonious; yet we are endeared to it for the sake of those by whom it was borne before us .-It may not be celebrated; but we hope to preserve it unsullied. It may have been disgraced; and, in that case, we resolve to redeem it from the stain. Even when its change for some other brings an increase of worldly wealth, we feel, that the donor who has our own patronymic by his, has "filched from us our good name," and we think that we pay a high price for our good fortune. In fact it is only in very rare milies aboudon their cognomen, except in compliance with the condition of some valuable bequest that forces the change upon an heir or a legate.

But who in the (old) world would ever under any circumstances, think of changing his Christian name

for any other whatever?

Here are a few examples from the yearly list published by the Legislature of Massachusetts. I should like to have each individual's head subjected to a phrenological examination, to ascertain if it would bear out my notion of the respective characters of those name-changers. The following eight would show, perhaps, a vain-glorious pride, dashed with

James Colbert takes the name of Colbert Mortimer; Caleb C. Woodman that of Emerson Mortimer; Hazan R. Fitz that of Hazan Wellington; Lyman Cook becomes Lyman Van Buren; Diodate Pickard that of Daniel Webster; Noyes Coker that of Edward Byron; and John Lawrence that of

George Washington. Every one will understand the motive of such a choice—if choice was to be made—of names so gilded with historic and literary fame as those of Mortimer, Wellington, Washington, and Byron. But. many, many finglishmen are not aware that there are, or have recently been, in existence American political celebrities called Van Buren, Webster, and Calhoun.

Polly Woodcock drops a syllable, and becomes Polly Wood; and Alice Bottomly, from motives of name to Bothomice.

But no particular taste for melody can have infinenced the spinsters following:

Anna Maria Bean, who becomes Eliza Patch. Valeria Pew, Mary Pew. Screnetha Godrich, 12 Mary French. Tryphen Van Buskirk, Frances Coffin

Miss Clark Frinck cannot be blamed for changing to Charissa Wilson, or Abby Craw for becoming Abigail Sawtell. Triphena Moore, Derdamia Finney, Othealda Busk, and the Widow Naomi Luddington are unexceptionably elegant and need no change; yet changed they are to other as funciful appelations. What could have induced Mrs. Betty Henderson (no second marriage giving cause), to change to Betty Grimes?' Or where was the occult motive that influenced Philander Jacobs to change to Philander Forrest; Ossian Doolittle to Ossian Ashley; Jeduthan Calden to Albert Nelson; or Allan Smith to go to the very end of the alphabet and become Allan

Under sundry unfathomable influences, Horace Fish and his wife Rhuhemmah take the surname of Tremont; Curtis Squires that of Pomeroy Montague; William H. Carlton that of Augustus Carlton; Ingebor Jansen that of Ingebor Anderson; George Hoskiss that of George Puffer. John Jumper shows good taste in becoming simple John Mason.

Daniel Ames merely changes a letter, and is Daniel Emes. Dr. Jacob Quackenbush, finding his name unwieldy, sinks a couple of syllables and the quack at the same time, and is transformed to Jacob Bush. M.D. Nathaniel Hopkins, betaking himself to rural life, I suppose, becomes Sylvanus Hopkins. But I cannot perceive what John Cogswell gains (except additional trouble) by inserting two more very un-

tions. For instance, Patrick Hughes changes to William Hughes; Timothy Leary changes to Theodore Lyman; Muson McLoughlin becomes Henry

As a pendant to this anti-national picture, a group of five Bulls abandon the honest English patronymic of their common father, John, and degenerately

change it to Webster. A good excuse may exist for the family of Straw, the man of it, as well as his wife and seven children

(Cynthia, Sophilia, Elvina, Diana, Sophronia, Phelista, and Orestus), for becoming so many Nileses while another, called Death, petition (through a member called Graves), and are metamorphosed into Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Dickenson. Masters Ashael their villainous prenomens and unmeaning initials.

One Mr. Wormwood, with some fun in him, asks to he allowed to change his name for some other; "certain," as he says "that no member of taste will oppose his request.

Another individual, Alexander Hamilton, also petitions for leave to change, on the double ground of the inconvenient length of seven syllables in writing or speaking (a true go-a-head Yankee), and on his inability to "support the dignity of a name so famous in history!" It must be observed that this smart mechanic did not refer to the Conqueror of Darius, but to the greatest Alexander he had ever heard of, Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury to Washington; and I only hope (for the sake of American amour propre) that a portion of my readers may know who is meant.

To these instances of ever-shifting alterations, I may add one of a Miss Hogg who became Miss Howard; of another, a highly estimable family, the Crowninshields, of Marblehead, whose original name was Grunsel; and still another, the former Tinkers, who are the present Buckinghams. So much for them!

In looking at this scanty number of examples, and reflecting that such arbitrary changes are every year taking place over the whole extent of the Union to a very large amount, we may imagine, apart from the absurdity of the custom, the confusion and mischief it occasions. Yet however strange it appears to us, it is, perhaps, more wonderful that, considering the facility of the operation, it is still not oftener practised. A recent American paper tells us of a family in the town of Detroit, whose sons were named, One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stick-ney; and whose daughters were named, First Stickney, Second Stickney, &c. The three elder children of a family near home were named Joseph, And, Another; and it is supposed that, should any more children have been born, they would have been named, Also, Morcover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. The parents of another family actually named their child Finis, supposing it was their last; were withdrawn in the evening. The British but they happoned afterwards to have a daughter lost, three killed and twelve wounded. Attempts and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement.

Whatever, exaggeration there may possibly be in these last quoted instances, there is certainly, in New England as well as in the less established parts of the Union, a curious taste for grotesque, though less startling, combination in names. In what degree fathers or godfathers are responsible for this, or whether existing individuals have capriciously altered their children's christian and surnames in the present generation, I cannot determine. It is equally puzzling to account, on either hypothesis, for such names as strike the eye on the shop-signs or door plates, or in the newspapers of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. For instance: Apollo Munn, Quincy Tufts, Orlando Tomkins, Ben Tiffuny, Polycretus Flag, Sylvester Almy, Peleg Sprague Rufus Choate, Abiza Bigelow, Jabez Tarr, Asaph Bass, Azor Tabor, Hiram Shumway, Ransom Sperry Nahum Capon, Elihu Amadon, Gigeon Links, Zichr

Nash. Gideon, Hephzibah, Hasiph, Gibeod, Uriah, Seth, Elnathan, Jeduthan, Virgil, Pliny, Horace, Homer, with Faith, Hope, Charity, and all the other virtues, are common prenomens all over the country. Many of these, while making us smile, recall association Scriptural and classical, or of our own historic and coupled his gift with the hard condition of displacing | puritanical absurdities; while some of the fancy names of America remind us of nothing. Mr. Preserved Fish was a well-known merchant of New York. Perhaps the most whimsical of all is that of a young lady of a country town in the state of Mas-sachusetts, Miss Wealthy Titus. Attractive and auspicious compound! Pray Heaven she will change it, and that without loosing a day, like her imperial namesake! And who knows but that every one of those eccentric appellations here recorded are, by this time (like Uncle Toby's oath), blotted out for

In the immense catalogue of the names of counties, towns, and cities, there is hardly one American can claim as their own invention. They are all of foreign or Indian derivation. The inconceivable repetition of certain names of towns is, without joke, "confu-sion worse confounded." There are one hundred and eighteen towns and counties in the United States, called Washington. There are five Londons, one New London, and I don't know how many Londonderrys. Six towns called Paris: three Dresdens. four Viennus, fourteen Berlins, twenty-four Hanovers. Coon takes the name of Diodate Calhoun; John There are twenty odd Richmonds, sixteen Bedfords, ekard that of Daniel Webster; Noyes Coker that about a score of Brightons, nine Chathams, eleven Burlingtons, sixteen Delawares, fourteen Oxfords, as many Somersets, a dozen Cambridges, twenty-five Yorks and New Yorks, and other Roglish names in proportion. There are twelve towns with the prefix of Big, four Great, and sixteen Little. There are nine Harmonys, double as many Concords (but no Melody); thirteen Freedoms, forty-four Libertys. Twenty-one Columbias, seven Columbuses, and seventy-eight Unions. There are one hundred and four towns and counties of the color Green, twentyfour Browns, twenty-six Oranges, and five Vermilions -all the hues of an autumnal forest; but they shrink from calling any of them Black, though they sometimes would make white appear so, especially in the Repudiating States. Fifteen Goshens, eleven Canames, thirty Salems, eleven Bethlehems, testify to the respect in which Beriptural names are held; while homage has been done to classic lands in sundry log-hot villages, some of them fast swelling in population and prosperity. "Illium fuit" is belied by the existence of sixteen Troys. There are twelve Romes, and eight Athenses; but only one Romalus -and I have not had the good fortune to meet with any of the Athenians.

Many great writers have been honored in these national baptisms. There are several Homers, Virgils, Drydens, and Addisons, a couple of Byrons, but not yet, nor likely to be in any sense, a Shakspare. There are, however, live Avons, three Stradfords, a Romeo, a Juliet; besides, defying classification, four Scipios six Sheffields, twelve Manchesters. There are one hundred and fifty towns and counties called New somethings, and only six Old anythings. The most desperate effort at invention is to be found in repetitions of Springfields, Bloomfields, and Greenfields. All the cities of the East are multiplied many times with the execution of Constantinople, which does not figure in the list at all; but, in revenge, there is one Constantine. There are very few attempts at given to Yankee humor a local habitation and a name. But I have discovered the funny title of Jim Henry attached to a soi-disant town in Miller County, State of Missouri; and I am sorry to perceive the stupid name of Smallpox fastened (not firmly, I hope) on one in Joe Davis County, Illinois.

The comparative popularity of public men may or may not be inferred from the number of times their names may be found on the maps. It is remarkable that there are ninety-one Jacksons, eighty-three

however, a strong party at court opposed to plunging the country again into war, and especially as the enemy would be England.

The Austrian Gazette contains a letter from their country, try to get rid of their national distinctions; the plunging the country again into war, and especially as the enemy would be England.

The Austrian Gazette contains a letter from their country, try to get rid of their national distinctions; but there are only three Websters.

The indigenous fruits shrubeland trees give titles

The indigenous fruits, shrubs and trees give titles to many of the streets in cities and towns, but to few of the towns themselves. The is one Willow, a few Oaks, (out of forty odd varieties of the forest king), and not one Persimmon, nor, as far as I can learn, a Pepperidge, one of the most beautiful of American

A New York newspaper, writing on this subject, suggests the propriety of passing a law prohibiting the use of a name for a town or county that has ever been used before for the same purpose. But immediately recoils, like Fear in the Odc,
"Even at the sound itself had made."

And well it might. For if the notion were followed up, new towns might be numbered, as streets often are at present, and some arithmetical combination might occur as a letter addressed to

Mister Jonathan Snookinson. Sixty-Fourth Street, Forty-First City, Nineteenth County, State of Confusion

SUNDAY RAILROADS-BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA. -The Mayor of Brooklyn, speaking of the great advantages the city passenger railroads are at that place, suggest that they ought to be used upon Sunlays as well as upon the other days of the week. He says their utility and convenience are beyond question, yet on Sunday, when people desire to visit distant parts of the city, they are unable to do so except at the expense of a private conveyance or a long and tiresome journey on foot; the effect of this is to prevent many persons in moderate circumstances from becoming residents of the outer wards, and, as a consequence, exercises a depressing influence on the value of property. He says the apprehensions of evil, of the day being descerated, are imaginary, as the persons who use the cars are the most orderly and moral part of the population.

An Arrificial Thaw .- A gentleman named Hall proposes to lay a steampipe, 6 inches in diameter, from Troy to New York, and throughout the line of the Eric Canal. Thus he expects to keep navigation open through the winter, and is petitioning the Legislature for permission to levy tolls.

BROADERIN ON PHRENOLOGY.—A Quaker being asked his opinion of Phrenology, replied indignantly, Friend, there can be no good in a Science that com pels a man to take off his bat!"

Protestantism began by setting an extravagent value on faith. As its fervor and fanaticism cooled down-as it became more philosophical, it transferred its admiration to mortals; but it has ended - as in Germany—in sweeping away all reverence for both, in bringing back to the original unbelief from which the Church reclaimed their naked unccators.

#### WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

MA great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady-one of our owa citizens:

Naw York, October 15th, 1852. This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lanc's Celebouted Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardi, No. 3 Manhatten place, or to E. L. Theal, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

LIP Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'-LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufacturby FLEMING BROS. of PLTTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

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

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Caudied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottles Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Ras-berry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Quahty, and at the Lowest Prices.

JOHN PHELAN. Dalbungie Square

Montreal, January 21, 1857.

### WANTED

A SITUATION as TEACHER by one who is versed in both the French and English language; and who can produce the highest testimonials as to character during the twenty years that he has been engaged as a Teacher. For particulars apply to this office, Post-paid, or to William Wilson, Kamonraska.

#### INFORMATION WANTED, of the whereabouts of THOMAS, LUKE, and JOHN,

sons of JOHN and CATHARINE CONELIA, who came to Montreal, Lower Canada, from Ireland, about twelve years since. Mr. CONKLIA and wife died within a week after their arrival in Canada, leaving four children—the boys above named, and a daughter named MARY. MARY, the oldest, went West, leaving the boys at Montreal is an Orphan Asylum (Catholic) in that city. She has heard nothing from them since that time. They were, respectively, aged eight, six, and four years.—Any information regarding the whereabouts of said boys, will be thankfully received. Address Editor of the Fark Press, Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y., or Mrs. MARY CONRLIA BURDION, at the same place.

137 Newspapers in Ganada, and in the Northern

Counties of New York, will be doing a great kindness to an orphaned one, by publishing the above paragraph.

### DRS. W. DION & CO.,

SURGEONS AND DENTISTS,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ludies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they have made a New and Wonderful Discovery for RESTORING OLD AND DECAYED TEETH, and filling them, so as to render

them perfect for life.
Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single tenth of every variety of color, properly manufactured

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain.

DRS. D. & Co. perform Denial Operations on the

lowest possible terms. TERTH EXTRACTED FOR Is. 3d. EAOH Office at 201 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite to S. J. Lyman & Co's Drug Store.

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

P. J. FOGARTY, ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENT,

28 St. Nicholas, Corner, of St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Retail Grocers supplied on Reasonable Terms.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

"ST. JOHN'S MANUAL;"

A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE UBR OF THE PAITHFUL. lilustrated with Pifteen Fine Steel Engravings. BY MULLER OF DUSSELDORF.

A new Catholic Prayer-Book, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the Faithful in this country, the Office-Books and Rituals
Authorized for use in the United States being strictly followed.

It has been Carefully Examined by a Competent Theologian, and is Specially Approved by

THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D. ARCHRISHOP OF NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYN;

THE RIGHT REV. D. W. BACON, D.D., BISHOP OF PORTLAND; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TIMON, D.D.

BISHOP OF EUFFALO; THE RIGHT REV. JOSUE M. YOUNG, D.D., BISHOP OF ERIE.

CONTENTS:

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

Meditation or Mental Prayer. On Sanctifying Study.

Manner of Spending the Day.

Evening Exercise and Prayers.

Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayors for Every Day in the Instruction on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Prayers before Mass.

The Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Prayers at blass. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.

Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who

cannot attend actually.

Collects, Epistics and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with Explanations of the Festivals and Sca-

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

structions. The Office of Tenebræ.

An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Preparation and Prayers before Confession. Examination of Conscience. Prayers after Confession. Devotions after Confession.

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

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

Devotions to the Holy Ghost.

Devotions to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord-The Joly Name-The Infant Jesus-The Passion-The Holy Eucharist-The Sacred Heart. Devotions to the Blessed Virgin-Little Office-Office of the Immaculate Conception-Rosary-St. Liguori's Prayers for every day in the week.

Devotions to the Holy Angels.
Devotions to the Saints—general and particular. Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances

For the Pope—The Church—The Authorities— For the Conversion of those in error-The Itine-

rary -Prayers for time of Pestilence-Universal Prayer, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life-For Children-

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

The Office of the Dead-The Burial Service for Adults and Infants-Prayers for the Faithful Departed.
Mauner of receiving Profession from a Convert.

Litanies of the Saints- of Faith, Hope, Charity, Penanco, and Thanksgiving by Pope Pius VI—
of the Most Holy Trinity—Lefant Jesus—Life of Christ — Passion—Cross — Blessed Sacrament—Sacred Heart of Jesus—Sacred Heart of Mary— Immaculate Conception-Holy Name of Mary-Our Lady of Prompt Succor-Holy Angels-Angel Gaardian—St. Joseph—St. Mary Magdalen—St. Patrick—St. Bridget—St. Francis—St. Ignatius—St. Francis Xavier—St. Aloysius—St. Stanislaus—St. Toresa—St. Francis de Sales—St. Janed Ch. Jones Ch. Francis de Sales—St. Jane de Chantal-St. Vincent de Paul-St Alphoneus Lignori-Litany of Providence-of the Faithful Departed-of a good intention-of the Will of Ond-Golden Linny, &c., &c.

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

from \$1.25 to \$10, by ROWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

(JAMES B. KIRKER,) 151 Fulton Street, New York.

### CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED.

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

### WANTED,

A SITUATION, as TEACHER of a CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, by a person who holds a TION.

TION.

Any letter, addressed to this Office. (post-paid) re-lative thereto, shall most with due attention. Dec. 3, 1856.

CHURCH ARTICLES.

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

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his respectful thanks to the Rev. Clergy of the United States and Canada for the liberal patronage extended to his Estab-lishment of New York and Montreal. Having two as-sortments to offer to his Patrons, the Subscriber can, at any time, supply their orders either from Montreal, or from New York, at the most reduced prices.

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

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

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

READY-MADE VESTMENTS, of various colors, always on hand. MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS, Crosses, Gold Cloth, Damasks, Luces, Fringes, &c. MASS WINES; WAX CANDLES, PATENT SPERM CANDLES, &c., &c.

J. C. ROBILLARD, Montreal: No. 78, Notre Dame Street; New York: No. 79, Fulton Street.

### ENGLISH EDUCATION.

A. KEEGAN, ASSISTANT TEACHER in the MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, has opened an EVENING SCHOOL at No. 27 CHENEVILLE STREET, where a LIMITED and SELECT number of Pupils will receive Instructions in Commercial, and the several branches of English Education.

Apply to WILLIAM DORAN, Esq., Montreal Model School, (From 4 to 5 P.M.; or, in the Class Room, 27 Chencville Street, from 7 to 9 P.M.)

N.B .- A. Keegan is a Professional Teacher. Montreal, Oct. 29, 1856.

#### NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Cornelius a'Lapide's Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to, 20 vols., half bound in Morocco, .... £15
The Catholic Church in the United States. s. d.

By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John G. Suea, Ailey Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9 The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel, " " 6 3 Hughes and Breckenredge's Oral Discussion, Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother Mary, of the Order of La Trappe, .... Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the French of Madame Woelliez, Author of the

Orphan of Moscow, 2 vols, .... 3 9 MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Madden's Life of Robert Emmer, with notes. . 15 0 Madden's Life of Robert Emmer, with notes. 5 0
Napier's History of the Peninsular War; 5
vols, with maps and plates, ... 35 0
Do do do do l vol. 12 6
Las Cases' Life of Napoleon; 4 vols, ... 20 0
Euffon's Natural History; with 150 plates, 12 6
Adventures of Don Quixotte, with 1000 plates 12 6 Nicholson's Builder and Workman's New Director, with 150 copper plates, and numer-

ous diagrams; 4to, .... 50 0 Nicholson's Operative Mechanic and Machinist's Guide; 150 engravings, .... Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages; 115 plates, ... 12 6
Bancroft's History of the United States; 5 vols. 18 9 Collor's large Dictionary-in French and English and Knglish and French; 8vo, of 1324

pages: price only .... .... 15 0 Spier and Surenne's French and English Dic-Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 0 Lippencott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the

World; containing the pronunciation and a notice of one hundred thousand places; 8vo.; 2200 pages, .... 30 0 Wilson's Tales of the Borders; 4 vols; 8vo, 50 0 Brown's History of the Highland Clans; 4 vols 35 0 Chamber's Information for the People; 2 vols 21 3 Cyclopedia of English Literature;

2 vols .... 21 Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin, 30 30 0 Papers for the People; 6 vols; muslin. Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; mus'n 25 Do Scotland Illustrated in a series of 80 views,.. 25

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

several hundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0 - Albams at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and

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

Also, a very large selection of MEDICAL WORKS. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

### TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

### JUST PUBLISHED, IN BOTH LANGUAGES,

DAR FOR 1857.

AND TABLES OF FEES payable in Law Proceedings in the different Courts in the same, by JOHN HONEY, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court in this District, may be had at Mr PICKUP'S. St. François'

sional, Commercial and Literary Directory of Canada, for the year 1857, to be published in January next, in stantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at both languages, will be received at the same places. reasonable rates.
Montreal, March 6, 1856. Montreal, Dec. 18, 1856.

### CAREY, BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS.

24 St. John Street, Quebec, BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS:

All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine
Love. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D.,
Growth in Holiness; or, The Progress of the Sparitual Life. By the same Author,
The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and
Ways of God. By the same Author,
Lingurd's History of England, in S vols.; Paris
edition edition
M'Geoghegan's History of Ireland, in strong
and handsome binding, 12 6
Mooney's History of the Antiquities, Men. Music, Mooney's History of the Antiquines, area, organ, Literature, and Architecture of Ireland, . . . 17 6 The Complete Works of the Right Rev. Dr. Eng-

Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for Recalling my Subscription to the Royal Su-premacy. By the Rev. R. J. Wilbertone, M. Trials of a Mind. By Dr. Ives,
The Christian Virtues, and the Means for obtaining them. By St. Alphonsus Liguori,
Catholic History of America,
Lectures and Letters of Rev. Dr. Cahill,
Letters on the Spanish Invalidities

Letters on the Spanish Inquisition,
Life of St. Ignatius Loyola. By Father Daniel
Bartoli. 2 vols.,
The Jesuits—their studies and teachings. By
the Abbe Maynard,
The Pope, and the Cause of Civilization. By
DeMaistre. . 10 0

DeMaistre,
Questions of the Soul. By Hecker,
Eucharistica. By the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh.
Life of St. Rose of Lima
Life of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus,
Tales of the Sucraments. By Miss Agnew.
Bertha; or, The Pope and the Emperor,
Florine; A Tale of the Crusades.
Prophet of the Ruined Albert.

Prophet of the Ruined Abbey, The Cross and the Shainrock, The Lion of Flunders, Veva; or, The Peasant War in Flanders, Yeva; or, The Peasant War in Franders, Ricketicketick. By Hendrik Conscience. Tales of Old Flanders,
The Blakes and Flanagans,
Lite and Times of St. Bernard,
Lives of the Early Martyrs,
Fabiola. By Cardinal Wiseman,
Well! Well!! By Rev. M. A. Wallace,
Witch of Matter Hill.

Witch of Melton Hill,

Travels in England, France, Italy, and Ireland.

By the Rev. G. H. Haskins,

2 6

Besides a general and well assorted Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Doctrinal and Controversial Works. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just published, with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Tion. Admihistrator of the Diocese of Quebec,

A PRACTICAL CATECHISM

OF THE SUNDAYS, FEASTS, AND FASTS.

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. 200 pages. Price 9d. Sent, free of Post, on receipt of the price in Postage stamps.

CAREY, BROTHERS,

Catholic Bookstore, F 24 St. John Street, Quebec May 7th, 1856.

FALL 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEW GOODS BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS,

VIA ROSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

COMPLETE, OUR GOODS ENTIRELY

NEW, AND OUR PRICES 2 REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY. As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS

Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

288 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, September 26, 1856.

MONTREAL HOSPITAL.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD,

### OCULIST AND AURIST

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

Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropriate furniture and hospital comforts have been procured, and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment bave been introduced.

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

For terms apply to.

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

### PATTON & BROTHER. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 12 M:Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street. MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-

Chief Emigram Agent. Toronto, or to

Dec., 1854.

# AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

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

FOR THE CURE OF

Hendache, Sick Hendache, Foul Stomach.

Physical Pa., May 1, 1865.

Dr. J. G. After. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headsche any body can have by a dose or two of your Fills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleans of the first of the world howling. Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Carion.

BIL W. PHEBLE, Clerk of Steamer Carion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Department of the Interior. Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

Stat: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever time you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they ore the lesst culturate we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for demangements of that organ. Indeed, I have a Hon found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours.

ALONZO BALL, M. B., Phytician of the Marine Hospital.

ALONZO BALL, M. B., Physician of the Marine Homital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Post Office, Hariland, Liv. Co., Mica, Nov. 16, 1855.

DE. Aven: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife mere good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which som cared her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it had, and my wife cured him with two does of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors bills, and lost much time, without being cared outrely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prize here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Patimaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

henest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Polimaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Hines, Paster of Advent Church, Boston.

Der. ANER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress.

To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

DEVALUATE: I am using your Carbartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent pursuits to cleamse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Exystinglass. Secreting.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

Prom a Directing Mechant of S. Louis, Fib. 4, 1816.

De. Aren: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of alescous scross upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mather has been long gricoously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGEIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Cout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawker, of the Methodist Phis. Charel.

Prox. St. Ann. M. G. M. Ann. G. 1856.

Henomed Sm. I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exeruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstending I had the best physicians, the disease grew werse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baktimore, Dr. Markenzle, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

Senars Charmen, Baroy Roger, La. 5 Dec. 2866.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, Lt., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AVER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Cout—a painful disease that had affilited me for roars.

VINCENT SLITELL. For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Com-

For Costiveness or Constitution, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflummation, and oven Denfuess, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills. Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no intrinty or mineral substance whatever.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUEN-ZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every handet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without zone personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the threat and lungs. While it is the most powerful autidots yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them impropared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherrar Perconn. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHEERY PROTORLE Baves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than these it curve. Keep it by you, and care your colds while they are carable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexamble canker that, fastened on the vitals, east your life away.

All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know ten the virtues of this remely, we need not do more than sesure them it is rill made the best it can be. We gave un cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their curve. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherky Proport

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER.

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Eass All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

RETAIL STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

SELLING OFF AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER COST

PRICE, AT THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE,

Lately Occupied by MR. D. CAREY.

85 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, 85

[NEAR NOTRE DAME STREET.] THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of

Mr. Carey's retiring from business, consisting of Gen-

tlemen's and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING

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

Country Merchants and others are most respectfully requested to call at the above store and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.



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

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

These Certificates may be obtained on application in the Chief Agent at Quebec : A B Hawke, Esq., HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

Montreal.

## To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

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

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

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

Address,

DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agencs.

EDUCATION.

Toronto, August 6, 1856.

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

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

### REFERENCES:

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

Dr. Hingston, and Rector Hows, High School. Mr. A.'s Literary attainments, as above attested, combined with upwards of twenty years' experience in the most efficient mode of imparting instruction, may, without egotism, be urged as some claim upon the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public. Sept. 18.

## MRS. D. M'ENTYRE,

No. 44, M Gill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET)

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ludies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK: which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice.

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to

CLEAN AND TURN.

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

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

Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call

before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received

### DONNELLY & CO..

for the last three years.

June 13, 1856.

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO.,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS Ready-Made Clothing Line,

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

der, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS OUTTERS, at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

BOUDREAU FRERE

other Establishment in this City.

HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Bondreau, Herard & Co. They beg leave to call the attention of the numerous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as

respectable a footing as any house in the city in the They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small

No. 200 Notre Dame Street.

Crapes, Merinos, Cobourgs, Paramata, and all sorts of Goods for Black Mourning. Which they will sell cheap for cash only. Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price.

BOUDREAU FRERE,

June 26.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvement in his Establishment to meet the wants of his respective in the results of his resulting to meet the wants of his resulting the wants of his resulting to meet the wants of his resulting to the wants of his resulting to the wants of his resu ments in his Establishmen to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as he place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able

Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawis. Moreen Window Curiains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Waitered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar. Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

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

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

### MRS. UNSWORTH

HAS the honor to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she still continues to receive a limited number of Pupils, on MODERATE TERMS, for

### Singing and Piano-forte, or for PIANO-FORTE alone, at her RESIDENCE,

128 St. Antoine Street. Mrs. Unsworth, while returning her sincere thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, begs to assure them, and others who may favor her with a trial, that she will erdenvor to secure their continued approbation by her unremitting attention to the duties of her

Montreal, September 25, 1856.

### SADLIER & CO.'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

### BALMES' GREAT WORK.

Fundamental Philosophy. By Rev. J. Balmes. Translated from the Spanish by H. F. Brownson, M.A.; with an Introduction and Notes by O. A. Brownson. 2 vols., 8vo. Cloth extra, 15s; half Morocco, . THE ALTAR MANUAL;

8. D.

DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION & COMMUNION: With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other Devotions. From the "Delices des Ames Pieuses." Edited by Edw. Caswell, M.A. 32mo., of 432 pages, price only, in roan, 3s 9d; roan, gilt, 5s; mo-rocco, extra, 10s to 12s6d.

JUST READY, A NEW EDITION OF THE

#### "LIFE OF THE BLESSED V. 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. Sadlier. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Royal Svo., illustrated with SIXTEEN fine STEEL ENGRAV-INGS. Price, in roan, marble edge, 25s; roan, gilt, 30s; marocco, extra, 35s; morocco, extra bevelled, 40s It may be had in Sixteen parts at 1s 3d each.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of

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

#### THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT PAINTERS. of the Great

Containing Tales of Seventeen of the Great	_	
Masters. 2 volumes,	3	•
who Miser's Danghter. By Miss Caddell.	I	10
Lost Genovellit; or, The Spouse of Madouna.		
By Miss Candell, One Hundred and Forty Tales. By Canon	į	10
One Hundred and Forty Tales. By Canon		
Schmidt	1	10
The Young Savoyard: A Story of Three		
Congretions	1	10
The Knout : A Tale of Poland. Translated		
from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo.;		
with an Engraving,	2	6
THE POPULAR LIBRARY.		

### VOLUMES READY.

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

1 .- FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 2s 0d; gilt, 5s 74d.

The Life of St. Francis of Rome, &c. By Lady

Fullerton. Cloth, 2s 6d; gllt, 3s 9d.

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

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

5. The Witch of Melton Hill. A Tale, Cloth, 2s

6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.
6.—Pictures of Christian Heroism. Edited by Dr.
Manning. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.
7.—The Blakes and Flanagaus. A Tale. By Mrs.
1. Sadlier. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7½d.
8.—Life and Times of St. Bernard. By Abbe Ratisbonne. Cloth, 5s; cloth, gilt, 7s 6d.

2. Line and Victorius of the Early Martyrs. By

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

10.—History of the War in LaVendee, and The
Little Chountnerie. By G. J. Hill, M.A. With
Two Maps and Seven Engravings, 3. 9 11. Tales and Legends from History, 12.—The Missions in Japan and Paraguay.

By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," &c.,
13.—Callista. A Tale of the Third Century. By Dr. Newman, 14 -- Bridges' Modern History. 12mo., 567

pages, . 15.—Bridges' Ancient History, . (Other Volumes in preparation.) THE GRACES OF MARY; or, Instructions and Devotions for the Month of May. With examples. To which is added Prayers at

Mass. 24mo., 504 pages, price, in cloth, Is 101d; roan, Ravelling from the Web of Life. By Grandfather Greenway. Cloth . . .

"WELL, WELL!" 

Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., with Thirty Hiustrations; balf calf, antique binding. Price, £5. (This is the last London Edition Corrected by the Author.

Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated by Henry Langdon,
The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual, containing the whole of the Offices of the Church. 2 vols., 8vo. of 800 pages each,.. 35

White's Sermons. Edited by Dr. Lingard. . . . 12 6

Massillon's Sermon's.: Translated by Rev. E. 10 0
Peach's Sermons, 12 6
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent. Apology for Christian Architecture. By Do., 15 0
Reclesiastical Architecture in England. By Do 12 6
Life of Napoleon III. By Edward Roth,..... 5 0
Geraldine. A Tale of Conscience. By Miss

of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus. By Father of Elizabeth of Hungary. By the Count

The Little Testaments of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, 0 9
The Love of Mary. Translated from the Italian 1 101
The Conversion of Ratisbone. 1 3
Valentine M'Clutchy. By Wm. Carleton; half

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINIS CELEBRATED WORK ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Perc Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools-Maif bound, 1s 104d; Cloth, 2s 6d.

#### NINTH EDITION AN ORIGINAL TALE,

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

thers. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier, ...... 1 3 Duty of a Christian towards God. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier, half bound, 1 101d; full b., 2 6 Lives of the Fathers of the Desert. By Bishop Challoner; with additional Lives. Translated from the French by Mrs. Sadlier..... 3 9
Brownson's Essays on Theology, Politics, and ton,.... Sick Calls, from the Diary of a Missionary York Penal Laws, 2 6 Life of Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, 1 104 St. Augustine's Confessions. 2
Tales of the Five Senses. By Gerald Griffin, 2
Ward's Cantos, or England's Reformation, 2
Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, half b., 2 Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., illustrated with 20 plates, at prices from 37s 6d to 70s Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition, £1 2 v Sadlier's illustrated Catholic Fancy Bible, 4to,

large print, with 25 fine steel engravings, and Ward's Errata, at prices from 25s to £5 Sadlier's extraordinary cheap edition of the Bible, small 4to, large print, at from 10s to 30s

Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with Pastorini's History of the Church, ...... 3 9 Introduction by Archbishop Hughes, 2 vo-

Churches, 2 volumes, 7 6
Manual of the Sacred Heart, 1 3
Takes of the Festivals, Containing Twelve Growth in Holiness. By Faber, ..... 2 

Wilberforce's Inquiry into Church Authority, 3 9
Spalding's Fesays and Reviews, 11 3
The Grounds of Faith. Py Dr. Manning, 1 3
Bertha; or, The Pope and the Emperor, 3 9
Memorial of a Christian Life, 2 6
Challoner's Catbolic Christian Instructed, 1 10½
Challoner's Think Well On't 1 0 The Fellowing of Christ, (new translation), with Reflections and Prayers, 1s 101 to.... The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapanni. Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec, 15s per 100.

Catechism for the Diocese of Toronto, 24s per gross. CATHOLIC MUSIC. 

Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound,...... 1 19 PRAYER BOOKS. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden Manual; being a Guide to Catholic Devo-tion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 3s 9d to £6. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published.

The Way to Heaven; (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo., 750 pages, at prices from 2s Gd to £5. The Guardian of the Soul; to which is prefixed Bishop

Eugland's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600 pages, at from 2s 6d to 35s.
The Key of Heaven, greatly cularged and improved, at from 1s 10d to 30s.
The Path to Paradise: 32mo., at prices varying from ls 3d to 30s.

The Path to Paradise; 38mo., at prices varying from 1s to 12s.
The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers at Mass, illustrated with 40 plates, at from 1s 3d to 20s.
Pocket Manual, at from 7d to 2s 6d.

The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, at from 10s to 30s. Journes du Chrelien (a fine French Prayer Book) 8d to

\*.\* An assortment of all the Catholic Books published in America, kept always on hands.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis

Xavier Streets. Montreai, October 15, 1856.

STATUES AND PAINTINGS FOR CHURCHES.

JUST RECEIVED. BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, (DIRECT FROM MUNICH,)

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF STATUES, AMONGST WHICH ARE:

The Dead Christ in the Tomb, (6 ft. 6 in.)£26 5 0 St. Joseph, beautifully colored, (5ft. 8 in.) 26 5 0 St. Patrick, " (5 feet)... 35 0 0 Ecce Homo—Our Saviour Seated with a Crown of Thorns on His Head, His

hands bound, and a Sceptre placed in Angel presenting a Chalice to Him, ... A beautiful Statue of the Blessed Virgin, 

The Immaculate Conception (5 feet).... 25 0 0 This is the finest collection of Statues ever imported into Canada. At the above prices, no charge will be made for boxes and packing.

#### A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF

### THE CRUCIFIXION, SIZE OF LIFE, ON A CANVASS, 5 FEET BY 8

PRICE, £30 (\$120.)

A fine Oil Painting of the Crucifixion, framed; 39 by 29 inches. Price, £10. Stations of the Cross, various sizes and prices. We have also just received, from France, a large assortment of Silver Prayer Beads; Gold and Silver Medals; fine Lace Pictures; Holy Water Fonts, Silver

> D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1856.

### NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Catholic Houses of Education is called to—BRIDGES' POPULAR ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY, JUST PUBLISHED, A POPULAR ANCIENT HISTORY. By Mathew Bridges, Esq., Professor of History in the Irish University. 12 mo., 3s 9d.

A POPULAR MODERN HISTORY. By Mathew Beilges Fee. 12 mo., 5s.

Bridges, Esq., 12 mo., 5s.

Bridges, Esq., 12 mo., 5s.

These volumes containing, as they do, a large quantity of matter, with complete Indexes, Tables of Chronology. &c. &c., will be tound equally useful for Popular Reading, usu standing Text Book, or as a Manual for Schools, The First Book of History, combined with Geography and Chronology for younger classes. By John G. Shea, author of a History of Catholic Missions. 12mo, illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps. Price 2s 6d.

Shea's Primary History of the United States. By way of Question and Answer. Just published, price 1s 3d. of Question and Answer. Just published, price is 3d Stepping Stone to Grammar. (Just Published,) 6d.

Stepping Stone to Geography. Do., 6d.
The First Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin back and stiff

tae Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin tack and stiff cover, 4d each.

Second Bock of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 74d.

Third Book of Reading Lessons By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. New and enlarged edition, having Spelling, Accentuation, and Definition at the head of each chapter. 12mo, of 400 pages, half bound, is 10d each.

The Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is added Frayers at Mass, the Rules of Christian Polite-ness. Translated from the French of the Venerable J. B. De La Salle, tounder of the Christian Schools, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo, 400 pages, half bound, 1s 10d. Recyc's History of the Bible, 2s 6d.

Reeve's History of the Bible, 2s 6d.
Carpenter's Spelling Assistant, 7d.
Murray's Grammar, abridged, with notes by Putnam, 7d.
Walkingame's Arithmetic, 1s.
Bridge's Albebra, revised by Atkinson, 1s 6d.
Pinnock's Catochism of Geography, revised and greatly enlarged. For the use of the Christian Brothers, 12mo, 124 pages, price only 7d; bound 10d. This is the cheapest and best primary Geography in use.
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.
Manson's Primer, 1d or 7s 6d per gross.
Davis' Table Book, 1d or 7s 6d per gross.
Colton's Large Map of the World, 50s.
The National School Books, and a large assertment of

The National School Books, and a large assertment of all the School Books in general use in the Province, kept

always on hand.
500 Reams Leiter, Foolscap, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Copy and Cyphering Books; Blank Books, in

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

ust Published, New Editions of Pennin's Elements of FRENCH, AND ENGLISH CONVERSATION; with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary. Price, Is 3d, or 12s the dozen.
Perrin's Fablus (in French, with English Notes.) Price,

Is 3d, or, 12s the dozen. Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 4s 1d, or 27s 6d the dozen. A Stock of School Books in General use kept constantly

on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

A Libera! Discount made to all who buy a quantity.

### SONG BOOKS.

Hacp of Erm, containing a choice collection of Irish Songs, 32mo., muslin, Is 3d. Forget-me-not Songster 32mo, muslin, Is 3d. Gems of Song, containing a choice collection of Irish, Scotch, Sentimental, Negro and Comic Songs. 24mo,

464 pages, 1s 10d. Practical Letter Writer, 18mo, 1s 3d.

Practical Letter Writer, 18mo, 18 3d.
David's First Quality of Black, Blue, and Red INKS, 2 ounce Glass Bottles, Black or Blue, 4d; 4oz., 7d; 6oz, 9d; 8oz, 1s; pints, 1s 3d; quaris 1s 10d.
David's Adhesive Mucilage, at from 1s 10d to 3s 14d.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
This Ink is from the oldest Manufactory in the United States, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to one ink imported into this market.

any lok imported into this market.

### GLOBES.

Fine Chobes, 6 inch price only 52s 6d.

do 10 inch wood frame £6.

do '' '' Bronze '' £7. For SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by
D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets;
New York, 164 William Street. Montreal, May 29, 1856.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Su., Montreal, October 13, 1856.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,

AND

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

NO. 84, ST. DONAVENTURE STREET.

### MR. DANIEL DAVIS

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

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

Mathematical braches.

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

Montreal, March 15, 1855.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED

## VERMIFUGE LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Proparations of the Age.

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

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

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of Liver Com-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &cc.

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

# Fleming Brog

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

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

### FLEMING BRO'S. 60 Wood St., PITTSBURGE, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

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

W. F. SMYTH.

A DVOCA TEA Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

PATRICK DOYLE.

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

AGENT FOR

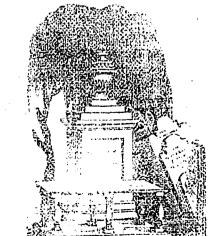
"THE METROPOLITAN," WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Pe riodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.

P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.

Toronto, March 26, 1854.

# WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-



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

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

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVE. RY OF THE AGE.

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

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple,

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never fulled except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pin

ples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst

case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most

desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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

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

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

going to bed.

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.
For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered withscales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
Price, 28 6d per Box.

Monufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street. Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in preventing the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston: ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the lumors so prevalent among children of that class o neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have he pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all peryou, it has been attended by the most happy eneds. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by serofula and other humors.

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



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

innance of the same.

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

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, FACTORIES, STEAM-BOATS, PLANTATIONS, &c., mounted with their "ROTATING YORE," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Wairanted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to Chines, Keys, Weights, &c., apply for Circular to

A MENEELYS SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTUR & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

# 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,

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 saids on the last Thursday of June.

### TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of hedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, . French, Spanish, German, and Brawing, each, per annum, Musec, per annum, Use of Piano, per annum,

Books, Stationery, Clothes, it ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra

them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, we REV. P. REILLY, President.

AND

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY JOHN GILLIES

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

FOR GEORGE E. CLERE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBERT PATTON,

### BELLS! BELLS!!

and the same of th

ST. MARY'S COLUERS.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with

### THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

TERMS:

To Country do. . . . . . \$21 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.