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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1855.

NO. 18.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you, that ye should turn from these things unto the living God, which made heaven, and carth, and the sea, and all things that

are therein : "Who in times past suffered all nations to walk in their 3wn ways."---Busts.

Drummin House, Co. Kildare, Nov. 3, '55.

Fellow-Countrymen-The madness of religious hate had nearly disappeared from amongst us, and Protestant and Catholic were accustoming themselves to regard each other with mutual forbearance and respect, when Lord John Russell, availing himself of the bigotry of the English flung into the midst of us the nearly expiring torch of Protestant Ascen-dancy. He breathed on it with pestilential breath, fætid and noisome, and as destructive of health as the offensive exhalation that rises from the putrid waters of the Thames. He fanned it into a flame, and supplied it with fit materials by denouncing Popery as a superstition and a mummery, and by calling on every Protestant to resist the " Papal aggression." Then England—cowardly England—instead ef sending a fleet to blockade the Tiber, and make reprisals on the Pope himself; England-cowardly England-afraid of France, and of Napoleon, the "Protector of the Catholic Church," declares war against the defenceless and unoffending Catholic bishops of Ireland. The Times lashes the besotted English into a fury approaching to insanity. A cor-rupt majority joined a corrupt Minister. The Eng-lish Parliament passes the "Ecclesiastica! Titles Bill," a bill that, by declaring the existence of a Catholic bishop in Ireland to be a violation of the law, denies the validity of the ordination of the Catholic priest, and consequently infers the invalidity of the marriages solemnised by any person styling himself a priest of the Church of Rome; thus by implication

bastardising the children of all such marriages ! The English Minister, it is true, does not, at this moment, find it convenient to act on this bill, having eaough to occupy him in revolutionising Italy, and in preparing to seize on Sicily, as a counterpoise to the French power in the Bosphorus. But should the tikelihood of a war with France be averted for a time, by creating another revolution in that country also, then assuredly the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill that now lies, like the coiled up snake, slumbering and torpid, will suddenly, when least expected by Irish Catholic or Protestant, start into activity, and sounding its rattle of "Papal aggression," spring at the throats of the Catholics. How can we expect it to be otherwise? When did England ever ne-gleet her opportunity to divide us, and then oppress and plunder us?

To me it seems extraordinary that Catholics can bring themselves to submit to this; and most unac- of the grey borse that killed him !-- all these should countable that a single Session of Parliament should understand that, though separately they can do much mischief, yet separately they are all alike powerless peal of this most atrocious bill-atrocious, because of the meanness and the baseness of the motives that originated it ;--- atrocious because of its destructive effects on Irish society; and most atrocious of all, Because altogether unnecessary, and uncalled for by the Irish Protestants, it was enacted to gratify the worst passions of a cowardly despotism. It is manifest that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is of no value as a safeguard of Protestanlism, because, lish Minister; and next, because, if the Pope were to make a separate bishopric of every county in Ireland, as he might do, and will, should it so please bim, this proceeding which has reference to the discipline of the Catholic Church alone can in no way directly or indirectly affect Protestants. Every Ca-Caolic well knows that this is the case, and every Protestant must be convinced of it. And yet, England, to carry into effect her policy of weakening Ireland, embroils the entire country in religious hostility, seriously injuring the Protestant as well as the Catholic. The Protestant acquiesces in this, because he is not individually aggrieved, or insulted. But the Catholic, who endures both injury and insultwhat effort does he make to obtain redress, and what chance has he of succeeding? In my opinion, so matter what effort he may make, be has no chance of succeeding, so long as he shall fail to obtain the co-operation of Protestants. On this subject it is of great importance, and most essential to the accomplishment of my plan, that I should clearly explain myself, and that you should be convinced of the correctness of the system of political agitation which I intend to propose for your adoption: Sectional opposition to English legislation, no mat-Principle. I dely any man to disprove it. Catholic **PPOL** Northeast of the state o is note with which you to state database

testants and Catholics. The united efforts of all the Bishops and Catholic clergy and laity in Ireland, never could have accomplished either had it not been for Protestant co-operation. The Repeal agitation, at one time so formidable, failed, because it was exolusively Catholic, the Protestants, with a few exceptions, refusing to recognise O'Connell as their leader. Nor would any Protestant have been more successful, because, however influential with the Protestant, he could not reckon on the support of the Catholic party. So it has been, and always will be, with every partial agitation. A portion of the Irish people agitating, even for a national benefit, will not succeed, and if so, what chance of success can any minor portion have, when they shall endeavor to obtain the removal of merely an individual or partial grievance?

To prove that such partial efforts are altogether unavailing, I need only refer to the "Solicitors" and to the "General Medical Practitioners" of Ireland. The solicitors as a body, are degraded from their natural position, though they constitute a most important branch of the legal profession. The apothecaries, or "general medical practitioners" are com-pelled, by law, to occupy an inferior place to the physiciau or surgeon, although their professional acquirements embrace, in addition to their own, a competent knowledge of medicine and surgery also .--Now both these bodies have so repeatedly endeavored to obtain from the English legislature just and satisfactory enactments, and have so often failed, that they have given up as hopeless any future appeal to Parliament. And wherefore have they been reduced thus to bear with passive submission those wrongs of which they complain, and against which they have recorded their protest? Because they are only fractional parts of the entire people-because they petitioned for the advancement of their own interests exclusively, and not for general measures, calculated to improve the condition of the people at large. Hence the other sections gave them no assistance, and indeed regarded their morements rather with suspicion and disfavor, believing their object to be selfish, and intended to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the community.

So it is with all other classes. Separately they are powerless. It is essential to the success of any political movement, intended to benefit our country, that Irishmen of every class shall be thoroughly persuaded of this truth. Catholics and Protestants, Repealers and anti-Repealers, Conservatives and Radicals, Old and Young Irelanders, Moral Force and Physical Force agitators, Tenant Righters, the Fools who drink the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of William-and those who, equally foolish, drink the glorious, pious, and immortal memory -the miserable condition of our oppressed and degraded country confirms it.

is more difficult, not a little to unlearn-for hitherto is easy to see that it may be accomplished by placing they have been badly taught, they have run wild after idle delusions, believing themselves to be sufficiently powerful to dictate to others, when in point of fact their strength consisted only of bluster, long winded speeches, mere empty sound and fury signifying no-thing. There must be an end to this, or Ireland will never cease to be trampled on by her enemies, merly persecuted the Catholics. Never was there and despised even by her friends. The country wants deeds, not words. It wants plain, substantial, prac-tical dealing, the value of which every man can understand and estimate for himself. It is instruction of this kind that the country requires, and this instruction can neither be imparted nor permanently acquired by a few irregular efforts. I want to teach the people by teaching them to think, and by furnishing them with materials for thought. But this I shall do after my own fashion, sometimes referring to and sometimes repeating what I may have already said.

I have spoken of the more prominent of the grierances connected with the English Church. I shall now explain in what way they ought, in my opinion, to be removed, so as to relieve the country from the perpetual disquiet of religious animosity. The English Church, originating from accidental circumstances and the brutal passions of a tyrant king, is altogether a creation of the legislature. It exists by the mere will of the people. It was established ostensibly for their benefit, and therefore can by them be at any time either altered or abrogated.--This is sufficiently proved by the many acts that have been passed to regulate its discipline and secure to it its privileges. As a Protestant I have a right dren of a larger growth," easily terrified by nur-to inquire into its discipline, to call in question its sery tales, and, like children, afraid to walk alone privileges, and to discuss, if it shall so please me, the orthodoxy of its theological doctrines. Its doctrines I pass over as matters in which the public have no immediate concern, requesting the public, however, to keep in mind the important distinction between "Religion" and "Money." Religion is not Money.---Money is not Religion. Indeed the phrases, "God's money," "God's property," rightly interpreted, mean nothing more than property or money possessed by churchmen, and employed by them in providing, not for God's wants, but for their own. As applied to God, such expressions seem to be rather protane, while in their worldly sense they are too often used to turn to a profitable account the credulity of the uneducated multitude.

The State, therefore, has a right in the exercise of its collective wisdom to interfere with and apportion Church property in whatever manner its application shall seem most beneficial-not to a particular sect-but to the entire community. Now, it is manifest, that the property enjoyed by the English happy, more Christian, than one-half of the working Church in Ireland exceeds beyond all reasonable proportion the wants of the English Church, while the England. mischief, yet separately they are all alike powerless Catholic Church, the Church of the vast majority However, be this as it may-and on these subjects for good. The experience of the past proves this of the people, and to which all this property origi- there will always be much diversity of opinion-one Catholic Church, the Church of the vast majority nally belonged, is left totally upprovided for. This is a flagrant injustice, and one that acts injuriously on Protestants as well as Catholics, by fostering a one, of recent origia, proud of its wealth, and of other insulted, reviled, and denounced. Both churches its dominant position as the "State Church;" the other, though poor, proud of its antiquity, its apostolic succession, its discipline, its compactness and solidity, its universality, its claim to infallibility-all affirmed and recognised by at least one-half of the Christian world. With such claims the Catholic | jealousies must cease, sacrifices must be made; the Church cannot possibly acquiesce, patiently and contentedly, in the legalised domination of the Church of the few; while in the struggle between the rival Churches the followers of each, Protestants and Catholics, plunge into the contest to their own injury, and to the ruin of "their country. Is this to continue? Is Ireland never to have peace? I put the question to every intelligent and right-minded Irishman. I ask every Catholic and Protestant layman, of common intellect and common honesty, is it not his interest and his duty to exert himself to put an end to this most destructive state of things? If there be no Irishman so shameless and so upprincipled as openly to arow his wish that such dissensions should continue, and of a certainty no one wishes them to continue except the "English enemy," why is it that some measure has not been dcvised to put an end to them? The time, perhaps, had not arrived for making any attempt of this kind with a prospect of success. It may have been so; now in the actual possession of any Church benefice but the time, I think, now has arrived, when, looking | should have cause to complain of injustice. Every to our self-preservation, we must meet this difficulty, and grapple with it, and surmount it, or, failing in "but to render them less antagonistic and more dis- attendant, one half of the expense shall fall on the and the second secon

both Churches on a footing of perfect equality.-The Catholics have a right to demand this equality, and Protestants should, in justice, agree to it.

But, certain Protestants fear that the Catholics might thus possess themselves of political ascendancy, and then turn round and persecute them, as they fora more groundless apprehension. The whole world is in arms against any attempt, on the part of the Catholic Church, to exercise political power; and in every country, without any exception, in which the Catholic Church possessed property, this property has been appropriated, from time to time, to public uses. In every country, in times of general commotion, and in every revolution, the Church, as the weaker body, is the first to fall-its own laity, as well as other classes, in their efforts to save or exalt themselves, directing the fury of the public against the Church and against Churchmen. The Church well knows this, and, therefore, both from a sense of duty and from a regard to its own interests, it upholds authority, and opposes itself to revolution and to every form of social disorder. I affirm it as my conscientious belief, that, to the tolerant and liberal spirit of the Catholic Church in Ireland we, Protestants, are indebted for the peace of the country, and are enabled to live, surrounded by Catholics, as securely as if the entire population were Protestant. The folly of Irish Protestants in fearing persecution or extermination at the hands of their countrymen, the Irish Catholics, is, indeed, so manifest, as to lead to the opinion, that we are " but chilin the dark.

Protestants have much to unlearn. The statements of some of their pulpit-orators, who most violeatly abuse Popery and Jesuitism, are not always true. Popery they intentionally misrepresent, and of the Jesuits they know nothing. Instead of me-riting vituperation, the Jesuits deserve much praise. They are decidedly the most learned and best educated men to be found in any Church. In all the departments of abstract science, and of polite literature, the members of the Society of Jesus hold the first rank. Society owes much to the Jesuits. Their system of teaching is unequalled by any thing that Protestantism has ever invented. They have contributed more to the conversion of the heathen, than any other men in existence. Had they not been interfered with, and themselves persecuted and expelled from South America, the natives of that country would, most probably, be at this moment, more highly civilized, more pious, more moral, more population of rich, proud, imperious, Popery-batiog

thing is certain, that Ireland can never prosper, or bope to enjoy even a transient gleam of tranquillity, so long as the rival churches shall be at war with should be treated alike, by applying the public property of the Church to pay both, but in such manner, and with such safeguards as shall secure to each Church its perfect freedom of action, untrammelled by the influence of the English Minister. Petty public weal demands this, and the people of Ireland will, I hope, insist on it. There need be no "ifs" in this matter, except this one " if" of mine-If the Irish people are resolved to settle this question finally, I will by and by explain to them in what way they are to proceed, and how, should they follow my recommendation, they must, to a certainly, succeed. I propose, them, that all Church property in Ireland, of every description, both tithe rent charge, and church lands, be declared public property; the tithe reat charge in every parish in Ireland to be paid to the collector of the county cess, and by him lodged in the bank to the credit of the county treasurer, so as to relieve the clergy altogether from the trouble, and sometimes the litigation consequent on the collection of the reat charge by themselves. To this I think no Protestant clergyman can object; but if any shall object, his objection is of no value, and should not be listened to. No Protestant clergyman. one of these persons I would secure in the enjoyment of a life interest, making provision during such time Comancipation was carried, and the anti-title move-The Irisls people, if it be their pleasure to accept posed to co-operate in matters useful to the public, landlord. This tax would not be permanent. In mean succeeded because both were supported by Pro- of my teaching, will have much to leave, and, what I am persuaded, is by no means impracticable. It some parishes it would not last for more than a year; . He bet whit as a structure to consist wheat in the ref.

I protest it appears to me that though, as men advanced in years, we pride ourselves on our intelli- spirit of jealousy between the two Churches-the each other, the one pampered and protected, and the gence, we are nevertheless inferior to children in knowledge, and require to be again taught like chil-

drea. Every child is familiar with the fable of the "Bundle of Sticks;" and finds no difficulty in underis the first place, it is deliberately and notoriously standing how, though each stick by itself is weak violated, with the privity and connivance of the Eng- | and flexible, yet when several are tied together they resist any attempt to bend or break them. This is precisely the case with regard to Ireland. He who would render good service to our country must labor to obtain the co-operation of the several sections into which Irish society is divided, and binding them all together by the powerful influence of self interest. convince every man, that while he assists in the regeneration of Ireland, he, at the same time, materially promotes his own individual advancement. The state of society is so artificial, and competition is so excessive that no man can work for nothing. He must look to his own interests, and adopt every legitimate means to secure them, or he will be shoved aside and be distanced by his more energetic competitors. So long as such efforts are not opposed to the general interests of the community they should be respected and encouraged. It is therefore on this basis, the basis of self interest, that I intend to recommend the formation of a new movement for the redrees of all the grievances that affect Ireland-inviting the members of every aggrieved class to put forward its individual grievance, in order that by co-operating with others equally aggrieved they may in return co-operate with them. My object will be to elevate and not depress the different classes, and this, fail in all our other efforts to save our country. for the Catholic clergyman, by a rate made for that ter how unjust and oppressive such legislation may to advise nothing that every impartial man will not I am aware that it is impossible to cause the two purpose, and collected with the poor rate, so that, as the never will succeed. I lay this down as a first at once say, "This measure, if adopted, would be Churches to approximate in matters of doctrine— in the case of the salary of the Dispensary medical most useful to the country."

in others, perhaps, not much longer; but in every different in kind-the one directly affecting morals, case it would be more for the interest of the country and of the parish that this compromise should be made. There will be some recusants, no doubt ;-- some men will object to every possible arrangement but what matter Every man is not to be humoured in everything stathe ino contending, parties must each make some concession to the other, or they will go on fighting through eternity in a manner not creditable to themselves, at variance with the first principles of Christianity, and most injurious to us, the people. Let us, then, both Protestants and Catholics, see to this matter-see to our own interests-and settle is nothing your genuine," missionary-meeting, "Exthis dispute honestly, fairly, justly, and finally. I eter-Fall" going Protestant disfike sofmuchas dis-advise the Protestant elergy to consider this question proof of a cherished anti-Popish lie. It is to him dispassionately___If_they_refuse, I warn_them, as I substituting a stone for bread.__But there it is The before warned the landlords of Ireland, that the time | above is the plain truth of the matter; and we can is fast approaching when they will wish, and wish in only treat any further outery upon the Kingstown vain, that they had acceded to this arrangement. I tell them, that ere loug the wrath of an insulted and lical Protestantism against that which, if they look in oppressed people, rejecting all control-the increasing a certain chapter of Acts, they will find those primidistress aggravated by the intolerable pressure of war taxes and the exigencies of the State, will compel the State itself to throw the Irish Church overboard altogether, and apply its property to public uses. Protestant Churchmen, ought to know this. If they know it not, I now tell it to them; so that the responsibility of the future shall rest with them, and not with the country.

2

In my next I will explain in what manner, and to what extent, I would recommend the People of Ireland to apportion the Church property, or a sufficient part of it, between the two Churches.

RICHARD GRATTAN, M.D. THE "BIBLE" CONFLAGRATION.

(From the Northern Times.)

Excter Hall was hard up for fuel, and the flame of that celebrated Protestant forge waxed faint. The spiritual Vulcans who there labour vigorously in forging chains of prejudice, and rivetting anew the old links of bigotted and blind ignorance, were standing listlessly by their anvils sighing for a job, lamenting the absence of those peaceful times when the multitude, craving for excitement, would readily flock to that most stirring of polkas, the "dance in fetters" of stupid intolerance, blind fanaticism, and insane religionism. But they were not to languish long. Their watchful scouts, their Scripture-readers, their soup Evangelist, their blanket apostles, found upon that forcing bed of Protestant abortions-that bot-house of spiritual exotics-Ireland (Alas! poor Erin !) a real Popish bonfire, blazing fearfully and fitfully, and fed by what? Bibles! Yes; Bibles. We knew a very good sort of gentleman, who used an old Bible to wipe his razor upon, keeping it on his dressingtable, and tearing therefrom a leaf when necessary. Our own butter we well recollect seeing placed on our dresser (Protestant butter, from a Protestant dairy) wrapped in a half-sheet Svo. of the "authorised version" of sapient King James, some time of Scotland, and whilom I. of Great Britain; but that it should be burned by the hands of a Popish priest -the fire stirred by a Popish sacristan-the " hell fire" business, (to borrow a bint from the comments of our mild and Evangelical contemporary, the North British Daily Mail), witnessed by a Popish multitude, dancing, of course, a la Macbethian witches "round about : the blazing pile"-"was a sight so outrageous, so blasphemous, so fraught with borror, that the Evangelical Alliance rattled its chains in pious fury !--- the Irish Mission clenched its fists wildly and called for subscriptions 1-- the faithful of an audience, which it is to be hoped, may not be ex-all denominations were appealed to with shricks for clusively clerical. We have always hoped that the vengeance !- and London collapsed and expanded, expanded and collapsed, like the Nassau Balloon in a gale-Exeter Hall shook clouds of dust from its walls, and sacks of soot from its flues; and good old maiden ladies, and serious gentlemen, smelt sal-volatile., and drank brandy and water with an intensity seldom before witnessed. Glasgow, not to be behind, is getting herself up also for a good fit of hysterics. "But, my good friends, no Bibles were burned at all ?? ... HOh; nonsense !? that won't do ... Didn't the Irish mapers prove it-the Mail and the Warderhasn't the Tenes clearly demonstrated it? Don't tell me.28 Well, then, we will tell the public grand you? the stupid, senseless, blind, insignificant, yet noisy and belliferous portion of that august body may read or by Professor Crolly, of Blaynooth College, before the notias; you will; a centre auterities o auteritie aboat The Redemptorist Fathers, that is a portion of them, were giving a mission - not to convert Protestants, but to rouse the torpid and lax Catholics who had suffered a sort of spiritual lethargy, as even the best of us will fall into, surrounded as we are, and etatement, and add that not one, but no less than fruir connected as we are, with a God-forgetting, and soul- of the rev. professors of Maynooth, have fallen under careless people. This mission was given at King the displeasure of the Holy See, and that they, too, will be called upon for a satisfactory explanation of stowa ; and, during; its progress, the clergy discovered the frightful, effects of the vast mass of serial literature: of angimmoral, infidel, and irreligious character which flows into. Kingstown, in commonwith so many other, towns of these kingdoms from the low press of Holywell Street, London, and the districts for which that name is a generic and distinguishing term. 1. They exhorted every ! ones to chrings all such books, together with obscene prints) (which. are sure to be found in their company), and every publication having these miserable trudencies, to be publicly-burned as a striking memorial of their thorough sorrow and repentance for having placed themselves under the pernicious influence of these bella" Frazer,"the mother of the plaintiff; no other productions ... The people readily brought these books with esses having been present, except that a woman, and papers, and with them Protestant Bibles tor, named Oatherine Coffey; saw what was going on from of course, it is well known that a Catholic looks upon astranslation of the Scriptures not: authorised. by his Church; and one, moreover, that an assembly of From move judgment that the marriage so performed was testant divines of diversiforms of belief, in the years valid, and the plaintiff entitled to the property. Church, and one, moreover, that an assembly of Pro-1837, proved to contain at least 2:000: errors as:all Cork, Tipperary, and Roscommon were awarded book to be equally avoided by a good Christian with medals for their flax specimens at the Paris Exhibithe other books, though the evil effect of them be tion.

and the other faith; and we cannot conceive any honest Protestant who would not as unhesitatingly discard a Douay version of the Scriptures, as a Catholic the Anglican. But the Reverend Fathers. would not insult the feelings of the Protestants, and carefully separated the Bibles from the great pile of books thus brought for meritorious destruction; and, though it is quite possible that a copy might, have been accidentally burned, being unfolced, there is not a shadow of real evidence to prove even thus much. We know this will not be believed. There burning as a solemn protest on the part of Erangetive Christians doing to whom they delight to appeal. And we shall then give up any bopes we might have entertained of a similar purging and of these same infamous publications, which will be found in frightful abundance in every town of the religious kingdom of Great Britain ; and we fear no pains will be taken to search the drawers, oupboards, and desks of multitudes of young persons of both sexes, whose minds and morals are being utterly ruined and prostrated by the possession of such things ; and who, though outwardly blooming in all the health and vigor of virtue and purity, are really filled with imaginations and ideas too revolting even to think of.

Since writing the above, we are informed by the Globe that a summons has been served upon Father Petcherine for being present at the alleged "Bible burning," and unless the old system of knavery has been practised, we are certain of the result. We know the rascality of these soupers so well, and we have had so many hundreds of instances of their tricks, that it is not impossible, even in this case, that the Fathers may be the victims of some knave who hurnt the Bible himself to profit by the trick. It is scarcely a fortnight since this was done in the West of Ireland, and not long since it was done in the city of Glasgow, and the artful trickster exposed.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic University begins its second Academic Year with signs of vigeur, and the outlines of large and firm Foundation. In addition to the schools of Arts, all in active operation, the Medical School has been organised, and the Engineering School has just declared its first Session. The present Staff of Professors consists of Mr. Flanagau, Professor of Civil Engineering; Mr. Butler, Mathematics; and Mr. Hennessy, Natural Philosophy. Mr. Flanagan brings to his chair a practical reputation in his profession, of a very high order; Mr. Butler has devoted to his department not merely great educational experience and superior skill in science, but a large personal sacrifice in the honourable and lucrative office which he resigned in its favour ; and of Mr. Hennessy's promising talents, and remarkable acquirements, we have heard very gratifying accounts. Another and nonncement of interest is, that the Rev. Doctor O'-Reilly proposes to commence a course of Lectures on Dogmatic Theology, so soon as a sufficient class have entered their names. From the Maynooth fame of Doctor O'Reilly, we conclude that these lectures will be equally notable for eloquence and erudition; but we hope that the gifted Professor may be able and willing to abandon the use of the Latin tongue of which he enjoys such an exquisite mastery, in order to reach Catholic University would ground its students well in, at least, the general rudiments of Theology-a study that young Irish Catholics very seldom think of making .- Nation.

MEATH ELECTION NAVAN, Nov. 22nd. - 1 am hap-y to be able to assure you that the canvass of Mr. Evoy goes on most successfully. In Oldcastle, Kells, and the surrounding localities, Duleek, Ardcath; Nobber, &c., which he visited this week, the electors pledged themselves en masse. On Wednes-day, the market, day of Navan, a segene of consider-able excitement took, place in the town of A mobiwho. had been engaged to make a demonstration for Mr. Meredyth insulted Father Power and Mr. McEvoy Thein misconduct instantly aroused the indignation of their wors and Mr. Meredyth was received on his arrival with yells and hooting. He took refuge in the Courthouse, which at once became a scene of disor-der. After fremaining in a durance vile" for three hours, he started amilist the not very flattering ex-clamations of the crowd. Even some of his hirepondent of Tablet: A SP SP A CONT. The extensive es.

tates of Mr, Lesley Alexanders a bankrupt, including the manor of Goldsmith's Hall, situate in the county of Londonderry, were sold on 17th ult., before Mr. Comthirty lots, for each of which there was a lively competition, thegross sum realised for the whole amount-. ng to £109,070.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT PRELATES .-- We noderstand from private sources, the Lord Primate has convoked the prelates of Ireland to meet in Dublin on the 29th ult, to consider the gross injustice meditated by the English Prelates, as regards the proposed Churchidiscipline Bill, ready for the opening of parliament. It appears that our English hierarchy are about to disclaim the church of Ireland, and to deny to that church the benefits of the proposed bill. It is state ! that the Bishop of Exeter and Oxford are foremos, in this pngracious and mischievous attempt, which is quite 'at variance with the Act of Union. We rejoice in tra spirit manifested by the Irish Bench, and assure them of the sympathy of Irish Protestants in their determination to uphold the rights of the Church of Ireland.-Downshire Protestand.-[The Bisbop of Oxford publishes a letter repudiating all this.].

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND .- The half-year y meeting of this confederacy takes place this year in Dablin, Lords Enniskillen and Dougannon acting as chairman and vice-chairman. Contrary to the usual practice, reporters of the public press, being members of the institution, may attend and give public reports of the proceedings.

SLANDERS ON IBISIIMEN IN ESGLAND-A STIPENDI-ARY MAGISTRATE. - We request the attention of Irish members of parliament, no matter what may be their politics, nor on what side of the House they sit, to a memorial from the Irish inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne, addressed to the Mayor of that town with respect to an infamous slander cast upon them by a person named Ellison, acting as a stipendiary magistrate. A general charge of perjury was made by this Mr. Ellison against Irishmen appearing before him as a police magistrate. Amongst the many insults cast upon Irishmen, whether Protestants or Catholics, by low, malignant, vulgar, and malicious Englishmen, there is none so common as this-viz : " that the Irish are regardless of truth in conversation, and indifferent to the sacred nature of an oath in a court of justice." Such is the infamous falsehood put forth against all Irishmen in England ; and now that falsehood is promulgated from the bench by a man whose sworn duty it is to administer justice equally and impartially to all creeds and classes of her Majesty's subjects. The man who has so defamed Irishmen is unfit to be a magistrate. It is in the power of the Crown at once to dismiss him. If the Secretary of the Home Department, Sir G. Grey, will not dismiss the slanderer it is because he approves of the slander .- Dublin Paper.

TIPPERARY TRANQUIL. - Tipperary was never so ranquil, and, although its immediate neighborhood. (the King's County) is just now rather notorions for the prevalence of crime, not a single prisoner has been committed to Clenmel Gaol since last assizes for trial at the ensuing-a period of four months.

There were 2,661 paupers in the North Dublin Union on the 17th inst.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS .- The Registrar-General has addressed fresh circulars to the boards of With much pain we have to announce the sudden guardians of the several unions in Ireland, soliciting death of the Rev. Mr. Roche, P.P. of Killeen, in this their assistance in compiling returns of the rates of produce for the year 1855 of the various electoralidivisions. Government being desirous of ascertaining the quantity of food produced in Ireland during the present year, have directed returns to be collected showing the extent of land under each description of These returns have now been received, but, in. crop. addition to the information which they afford, it is most important to ascertain as nearly as possible the average rates of produce of each crop. To accomplish this object forms have been prepared; dividing each crop into classes, and an assumed rate of produce is given to each class. Thus, in the wheat crop, the first class is set down at a bove nine barrels,?? the second at "from six to nine," the third at of from four to six,? the fourth at "from two to four,? and the fifth under two barrels (of 20 stones) to each sta-tute acre. In the first class, of each crop a space is left, in which the person making the report will enter the highest rate of produce known in the electoral division. Another column in the form is to contain the probable produce of each description of crop per acre. These returns, if gompleted; will be of wast public. importance, and the assistance of country gentlemen is requested by the Registrar-General in making up the returns. The war and the high prices that it has induced have had a most beneficial influence on the larmers who very wisely apply themselves to making the most of their advantages for the time during which they may continue.-Freeman. 303

PRESERVING THE PEACE .- For some days past the Leitrim Rifle Regiment in Naas has been engaged in frays with the townspeople and with the police, which have ended seriously. A boatman was stabbed on Sunday, hight about eight of clock with several bayonet thrusts, and a boy received a wound in the side from a soldier of the picket on the same evening. The lorigin of the matter seems to be this. In the middle of last week the Leitrims gave volunteers. sixty or more-to the S8th Regiment of the line. The volunteers, having received their bounty of £3, in most cases got drunk, and quarrelled with the civillans. The rioting ended without much disturbance. the police having received orders not to interfere with soldiery. The spirit of mischief, however, continued up till Sunday, when some of the riotous Leitrim picket stabbed the man and boy above referred to. lings joined in the cheers that were raised for the magistrates met on Monday, and sent to Newbridge tenant right candidate, Mr. M. M'Evoy. - Correspondent of Tablett is for the county were also collected. Had this step not been taken, serious results might have ensued, the townspeople The having become exasperated, and being determined to defend themselves. The magistrates have for the second time applied for the removal of the Leitrims, and missioner Hargreave. The property was divided into the Dragoons will, remain in Naas until the order arives for the departure of the militia Regiments The inhabitants of the town have demanded an investigation into the conduct of the officer commanding the picket of the Leitrims .- Packet.

> The result of the Court Martial at Nenagh respect-pecting the recent Militia riot, is that two of the Kilkenny Fusiliers are found guilty, and sentenced to siz months imprisonment in Limerick provost prison.

> A Limerick paper of the 20th ult., says :- " A great augmentation will be made in a few days to the military strength of this garrison. Yesterday Major M.Intosh, barrackmaster, received orders to prepare every available accomodation for troops here, in the regular barrecks, temporary barracks, and hutting, We can only account for this by the immediate break up of the camp at the Curragh, and distribution of the regiments in winter quarters in the provinces."

> IRISHMEN IN THE PRENCH' SERVICE. - Sergeant O. Connor of the Imperial Gnard, lias been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, " for gallanth commanding the company after its three officers had been killed, he himself being severely wounded?" is the attack on the Malakoff on the Sth September .-Newry Examiner.

> THE KING'S COUSTS OUTRAGE .- MI. Beacham con tinues to improve, and is progressing fast towards re-covery. Arrests of suspected persons are made almost daily, but in the majority of instances they are discharged after examination before the magistrates. Three persons, however, are still in custody. It is said that two men who are strongly suspected of being the leading actors in the outrage have fiel the country ; and it is added that the local authorities not only know the persons who fired the shots but these who concocted the plot and carried it into partial expcution.

TRACT-DISTRIBUTING AT THE CAMP.-England believes herself the special missionary of Protestantism. Her court, her cabinet, her legislature entertain the same view, and contribute, by money and influence, towards its realization. Prussians may be very good Protestants; and so may the Dane and the Dutchman; the Swede and the Swiss; the German and the Jew; but an England Protestant is not simply a religionist, but a missionary. In Spain Portugal, Italy, you will find him at his work—cursing the Pope and spreading the Bible. Ambassatiors, secretaries, consuls, agents-all ate engaged in this unholy crusade. And from the vineyards of Florence to the bogs of Connaught, the story is still the same-Scripture and soup. If England fell to-morrow, Protestantism would be nowhere. Her enormous wealth is the prop of its existence. And in truth, if we had no other reason than this for wishing the downfall of England, it would be quiet sufficient, to inspire us with the sentiment, that such an effective blow might be struck at the rost of Protestant proselytism all over the world. It is the same bribe of the Bible-society that feeds the pauper pervert of Connaught, and lifts the hand of the assassin against his brother on American soil. It is this bribe that, circulates the Bible on, one hand and arms the infidel revolutionist of the Continent on the other. is this bribe that, like a demon, haunts the footstep of the Catholic soldier in the jungles of India, and of the Irish emigrant in the crowded cities of Australia and America. And never will this infernal warfare cease till England is prostrate in the dust; her influence annihilated, and her coffers exhausted. But one would think that the soldier in the battle-field shand be beyond the reach of this system that there, at least, he would be removed from the foul templation that government would not, permit such tampening with the faith of the soldiers fighting their battles, even thought it were not the faith of the ally on whom they depend for existence in But such is not the case. The same influences are at work in the Crimean camp as in the cabins of Connaught. The letter of Father Cuffe, which, appeared in the papers about a most ago, made this manifest. He spoke of the circulation of Protestant tracts among his Catholic soldiers by the emissaries of the English Bible-societies - tracts teeming with the grossest abuse of the Catholic Faith. Is it not too bad that the poor Irish soldiers, who leave their cabin-homes to shed their blood in the service of England, are not merely, left, without priests, but an exposed to the attacks of the proselytiser? Is it not too bad that they must not merely be left without the consolations of their faith, but they must be content to hear their religion reviled? Is it not too bad that they are not merely left to die like dogs, but they must be laught to hate the only creed they can ever love, or for which they can ever have any reverence? Will not this, be an incentive, to the Irish peasant, to enlist in the ranks of the Militia? , Will troot be, an incen-tive to the Catholic Militia to enlist as soldiers of ibe ine? 'Will it not add to our love of that hated British Banner which is crimson with the blood of the martyred dead, and which floats like a curse, and an insult in the atmosphere of this Island, but which must be yet dragged from its high places and trampled into the bloody dust of an Irish Fontency | But the efforts of the proselytisers are now taking a wider field. They are not content with annoying the Irish, but are now insinuating themselves into the Sardinian camp. The correspondent of the Morning Herold devotes he, last letter entirely to this subject. He speaks of the pietylof the Sardinians, that is according to him their of its? he says, "have been distributed to them by a most worthy Scotch missionary here, Mr. Duncan Matheson."

county. - Galway Moderator.

The Catholics of Louisburgh; Mayo, met on Sun-day, and agreed to build a parish chapel at the base of Kilgeevir hill, on the summit of which St. Patrick preached and prayed.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION, -It is stated by a Limerick paper that the Catholic Archbishops of the four provinces have been directed by a rescript from Rome to demand explanation of certain evidence given late commission of inquiry, in the course of which it is alleged that he had spoken too boldly, if not disrespectfully, of the Holy See and of the statutes of the church. The rev. offender is nephew of the late popular and enlightened Archbishop Crolly. Private letters received in Dublin allude to the foregoing their evidence .- Times Cor.

It has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, hat a Clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself. The case, Beamish v. Beamish was decided on Saturday. The plaintiff was Albert S. Beamish, son of the eldest son, and the defendant, Henry A. Beamish) second son of Dr. John Swane Reamish; and the two parties each laid claim to the property of the latter who died intestate. The point for decision of the court was, whether the plaintiff was legitimate, his father; the Rev. S. S. Beamish, a Priest of the Church of England (Dr. Beamish's eldest son), having himself performed in a private house in Cork the ceremony of marriage between himself and Isaan adjoining yard, but did not hear the words. The facts. however, were not disputed. The court (Messrs. Justices Crampton, Perrin, and Moore), gave a unani-

BAISING THE RENTS. - A circular, of which the following is a copy, thas been served upon the tenants on the Eatl of Roden's estates in the neighborhood of Dundalk : ----

"Dundalk, Estate-office, Nov. 10. "It having been considered necessary to revise the value of the lands of this estate, from the two reductions made severally in the years 1849 and 1851, the arrangement of which is now completed, I will feel obliged by your attending at this office on Friday, the 20th inst: , between 11 and 3;o'clock, when the alter ad rent of your holding will be shown, and an arrangement similar to the enclosed required to be signed by you, ff am your obedient servant,

"To----, Dundalk." " A. G. F. JOCELYN."

The Daily Express, reviewing the materials of the. Trigh Liberal party in Parliament makes this gratifying distinction between "those who preserved their ing distriction between interestion who bartered their for the benefit of those who wish to consult both sides couls for Treasury gold :-- We have to consider the claims to the respect of the nation of the Tenant-right men-the extreme popular party from Ireland, as they have been described, in the House of Commons. We believe many of their avowed opinions to be erroneous, and their professed objects to be impracticable; we, therefore, are opposed to their policy so far as we are able to comprehend it. But we must acquit them of appocrisy, treachery, or duplicity ; what they promissdion the hustings they have endeavoured to perform in the House. They appeared in the Tenant-right delusion to be sincere, and they are entitled to the raoderate praise due to honest, though mistaken opponents. They did not sell their votes or their consciences, although they might have disposed of both to considerable advantage. Upon one great question -namely, the misconduct of the late Ministry in the ranagement of the war-they never hesitated or equivocated. While Messrs. Keogh, Ball, Monsell, and Co. voted against all inquiry and all censure of the great wrongdoers, Messis. Maguire, GavanDuffy, Kennedy, M'Mahon, with their friends, voted steadily, and the first named spoke eloquently, in condemnation of the abominable official misconduct which destroved the bravest army that ever quitted the shores of England.

Children and the second

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY .- A respectable farmer named Nolan, a tenant on the estate of the Earl of of Bessborough, in this county, has entered on the 114th year of his age. A party of gentlemen from the neighborhood visited him a few days since, and were much astonished to find the venerable patriarch both smart and intelligent, and free from the infirmities of old age. He was born in 1741, when, according to a singering tradition among the Irish peasantry, the Freiender was expected to unfurl his standard in Ireland. -- Carlow Sentinel.

AN ANCIENT TOMB .- On Saturday se'nnight, as some persons were engaged digging potatoes in a field belonging to Mr. David Bodel, of Ballynahatty, sdjoining the "Giant's Ring," they came upon a troad, flat stone, which, upon being removed, proved to be the entrance to a tomb of, most probably, the period of the ancient Druids. Two boys who were in the field at the time immediately descended into the place and examined it. It is about six feet in diamesor, and four in depth, and is nearly round at the base. Et is composed of flat stones of from two to three feet long, and of proportionate broadth ; the one projects a Little over the other until it reaches the top, which is covered with broad slabs. Five slabs are placed as supports at equal distances round it, and in one of the compartments formed by them were discovered an um filled with bones and three skulls, two of which are perfect; the third was by accident broken. From the appearance of the bones it is evident they had teen burned previous to being deposited in the urn, but the skulls had been placed in their natural condition. To whom these remnants of human beings belonged, and by whom they were placed in the rude repulchre in which they were found, are questions for the antiquarian to decide. The sides of the urn are cutiously carved, but it cannot be removed in its present state. It is curious that stone similar to that of which the tomb is built, is not to be found elsewhere in the neighbourhoad, so that they must have been brought a considerable distance .- Banner of Ulster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VACANT SEATS IN THE CABINET.-The Right Monorable Henry Labouchers is the new Colonial Secretary. Mr. Labouchere, it is well known, is "a Whig, and nothing more." We have, however, reacon to believe that he has been decidedly opposed to pushing matters to extremities with America. On the question of the war, he has supported Lord Palmerston throughout. He was one of the majority that saved the Turkish loan. Mr. Labouchere is also friendly to the abolition of Church rates.

The Post Office is still vacant. An offer of this post was made to the Duke of Somerset, but nothing, a is believed, is likely to come of that move. It appears that the monoply of office by lords is to be as little encroached upon as possible. - Daily N

Mr. M'Cabe has advertised his third volume of the "Catholic History of England." It should be ready for delivery with Macaulay's third and fourth volumes, of English history.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Salisbury, following the example of the Bishop of Exeter, has refused to license a Clergyman to a curacy in his diocese, because he will not admit the truth of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.-Protestant Paper.

THE JULY DISTURBANCES IN HYDE PARK .- The Recorders of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, who were appointed commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the police during the Hyde Park disturbance in July, have made there report. They blame Superintendent Hughes for giving his sanction to his men to use their staves, and come to the conclusion that various members of the police were guilty of misconduct; but others displayed moderation, and when the events of the day are properly appreciated the commissioners think they will not afford any just ground for lessening the confidence of the public in the general good conduct and efficiency of the metropolitan police. It was through their exertions that accidents were prevented in the park and property in the vicinity protected.

The strike of factory operatives in Manchester and the dearness of food are apparently about to revive those public demonstrations of the working classes and the advocacy of those extreme political views which were rife some seven years ago. On Thursday night a meeting of operatives was held in Manchester, at which it was declared that the high prices I food are attributable, not to the war, but to the obbing of speculators and monopolists; and they called upon "the government at once to pass a law forbidding the exportation of articles of food, whenever the prices range above a fair average rate; to induce parliament to pass an act enabling the government to import, at the national expenditure, a large amount of corn and flour from foreign countries; and to establish public granaries, in opposition to private speculation, in order to save our nation from famine, destitution, and woe."

We (Times) have not had long to wait for the verification of the opinion which we expressed a little while ago as to the true origin of that warlike spirit which seems so soddenly and so inopportunely to have taken possession of the Government of the United States. In some most reasonable and judicious remarks which we extracted yesterday from the New York Herald it is clearly shown that the threatening and insulting tone adopted by the Government of the United States in their recent communications with England is neither the result of a sudden frenzy nor of a real and disenterested desire for war, but is in very truth as much an electioneering device as the issuing of a placard entreating the independent voters not to be deceived, but to stand fast by their indestructable principles, or the throwing open the portals of the publichouses for the refreshment of the said independent gentlemen. The great constituency of the whole United States being far too large and intelligent to be influenced by the grosser arts of corruption, and several of the present Government having their eyes on the reversionary occupation of the White-house, the power that is placed in their hands for the public good is abused and perverted for the purpose of influencing the coming appointment of President; and, although the end sought be not war itself, but only so much warlike enthusiasm as may be required to give votes and popularity in the coming contest, yet we verily believe that war itselfyes, war between the United States and England, with its ruinous losses, its fearful conflicts, and its absolute certainty of an indecisive and profitless result-would be cheerfully accepted by General Pierce, Mr. Marcy, or Mr. Cushing, as an infinitely smaller evil than their own ejection from place and power, and the transfer of the management of public affairs to other and safer hands.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN STIRLING CASTLE .- On Sunday night, at about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the rooms of what is called "the Governor's" house-a very ancient building in Stirling Castle, in which also is situated the Douglas's room, the scene of a well known historical tragedy. The fire continued to gain ascendency until 3 o'clock, when a ie mont fell i andat 5 o'clo the r mainder of the roof also fell. Besides the total destruction of the building, not less than $\pm 1,000$ of private property has been lost, belonging to the officers of the 90th Stirlingshire Militia, who occupied the apartments. A large portion, also, of the silver plate belonging to the officers mess is also said to have been destroyed and lost. The apartments-now a heap of ruins-are among the most ancient in Scotland. A portion of the edifice is said to have been erected by the Picts in the 9th century. The fire was not completely subdued until 7 o'clock on Monday morning: The building burnt down was in the immediate vicinity of the regimental and general powder magazines, in which are stored about 900 barrels of gunpowder. The cause of the conflagration, which was witnessed at its height for many miles around, has not yet been ascertained. FORBER MACKENZIE'S ACT IN GLASGOW .- The profits of illicit trade are now so great that "shebeens' are known to exist in every low quarter of the city and our pulice, zealors though they may be, are quiet incompetent to the task of effectually hunting them down. . Shebeens," wo lare assured, have risen up in immense and destructive force since the bill come into operation; and the liquor got here is so pestiferous that the effects of drunkenness are viler than before. But, apart from this, we have heard on good authority that measures are in course of organisation by which Forbes Mackenzie's Act is likely to be legally evaded by wholesale. Clubs are in course of formation in which the members may drink at all hours Sunday and Saturday : and, so long as they do not blacken each other's eyes or disturb the general peace, they can snap their fingers at the police. The Western Club, with its ballot box and entry money of 30 guineas, possesses all the priveleges of a private dwelling. According to a public intimation we have seeen, a Workman's or Tradesman's Club is to be established at the Cross on the same priveleges, the difference bining driv or position and entry money, which in the latter case is to be sixpence -- Glasgow Herald.

A FAIR WIND TO HIM .- John S. Orr, alias, Wicked | does not deserve some share of our sympathy, and Knavish the Angel Gabriel, who has played not a few tricks in Greenock, and elsewhere, sailed in the ship Adam Carr, on Wednesday, for Demerara, his native place. An effort made a week ago to raise the funds necessary to pay his passage out, by a theatrical benefit, proved "a benefit" only in the ironical parlance adventure, which one or two friends in town were obliged to make up. In fact, poor John's denunciations of the scarlet lady and the police authorities had lately lost all their wonted attraction, and the sound of his trumpet its fascination; and we believe he owed the means of reaching his home to the kindness of a friend in Glasgow. John had ceased to be useful to his employers, and he is kindly sent home after his last riot at Dumbarton. The authorities had determined to try his Sanity he became well known and John is sont off least perhaps strange recollections should come to ight .- Northern Times.

SABBATH HARVESTING .- We remember to have heard, some lew years ago, of Archdeacov Fronde having harvested on the Sabbath-day. Being at Totnes in the beginning of the week, we inquired the particulars, and learnt thut it was in 1848, when the whole parish turned out on the Sunday to harvest, led by the parson, the Ven. Archdeacon Froude. The only man who went to church that day was the clerk, and the parson "blew him up, telling him that be ought to have been better employed." The season had beeu wet, our informant says, and no doubt it was a work of necessity .- Western Times.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN PREACHER AND A SESSITIVE CON-GREGATION: THE MILELLAN GALLERY .-- On Sunday the minister of one of our Free Church congregations plainly intimated, in the course of his discourse, that there were many then before him " who would never see God." Whether or not the congregation is more than usually wicked, or whether the preacher sees further into futurity than his neighbors, we cannot say; but the intimation came upon the people like a thunderbolt, and not a few of the females set up most lamentable screams and yells as their fears pointed to the fiery gult which was opening before them. A number left the church aligether; but whether overcome by their sense of guilt, or moved by disgust and resentment at the horrible intimation, which the preacher had no warrant for making, we have no means of knowing. Truly, there is queer preaching now-a-days. Two or three Sundays ago, a minister in the same communion delivered an elaborate discourse against the M+Lelian Gallery, stating that the various pictures of the Virgin and Child therein displayed were nothing more nor less than an insiduous attempt to pervert the citizens of Glasgow from the ight of Protestantism to the darkness of Papistry ! What do Mr. MfLellan's trustees say to this?

PROTESTANT LITERATURE .-- The course of the readng Protestant poor of England has been lately elucidated. It appear that the number of absolutely vicious newspapers sold yearly in England is 11,702,000. Infidel and polluting publications have a yearly cir-culation of 10,400,000. Periodicals of the worst class, 520,000. The circulation of innoxious publications is less extensive by several millions. The Protestant poor are diligently taught to read, in order that they may peruse the Bible; but, having mastered the artthey read in preference those vicious newspapers and polluting periodicals we allude to. One of these publications is written to prove that electricity is the true deity-another that Christ nover existed-a third facilitates infanticide, showing how children may be killed without loss of reputation or hindrance of business to the perpetrator. Locke's doctrine as to the material nature of the coul is fully developed in these infamous publications: they say what he hints at-they are superior to Locke. They give us the opinions of Gibbon, without a trace of Gibbon's ambiguity. In buying these you get for a penny what, in eading Gibbon, you get for a pound. Parson Malhus's work is very costly, but in the publication on painless extinction" you get the pith of the Parson at the small charge of a penny. In one the difficult philosophy of Hobbes is simplified, stripped of its abstractions, and rendered intelligible to humble capacities. In another we have the marrow of David Hume. A third publication fervidly recommends to the poor what Munizer and Martin Luther permitted -a community lo lue nca oas. Sucn pamphlets are more Protestant than the Protestants themselves. This truly popular literature proclaims war against the bank and the shop as Luther did against the monastery and friary. It does not decry liberty, but it thunders against what is still more valuable—private property. It says, in the words of Martin Luther, "Search the Scriptures. Bigamy is nowhere prohibited in the Scriptures." These Protestant publications-which could only exist among Protestants-which would sweep away properly, morality, religion, and even God, must not themselves be swept away? It is for burning these infamous publications that the Redemptorist Fathers are to be dragged like culprits into a court of justice. But it is very natural that Protestants should defend that which is the natural spawn of Protestantism. Protestantism was always the same. The worthlessness of Protestant literature is an old complaint. Would to God it were only worthless. Protestant literature is ruinously mischievous. Wherever it flourishes we have, as in New York, "Free Love Societies," or what is, if possible, worse, "burial clubs." It is for attempting to nip these institutions in the germ (for they have their birth in Protestant literature) that the Redemptorists are to be prosecuted. Such institutions, and while laboring under the belief that it was purely. what is, if possible, worse, "burial clubs." It is for ago since John of Leyden established in the heart of Germany a society like that Free Love Society in New York. Lord Palmerston seems anxious to snatch from the flames publications which prove that what is vulgarly called God is really electricity. He seems desirous of preserving from destruction a per-iodical which maintains that Our Divine Redeemer is a myth, that property is plunder, and marriage an immorality. Lord Palmerston is not alone in this crusade against virtue; the whole Protestant press joins in the view halloo, they denounce with fury the well-merited combustion of these books of the brothel. This is very excusable. If it were not for the Socialism of the sixteenth century-were it not for, bigamy, polygamy, and the violation and denunciation of property, there, would be no such thing as Protestantism. - Zoblet.

we have to invite attention to the report which appeared in our impression of Saturday respecting the Kingswood Reformatory School, and that to day of the Suffolk Reformatory Institution. From 1846 to 1851 the annual average of children under 17 years of age tried at assize or sessions amounted to 17,000; of the greenroom, there being £5 Is to the dabit of the the annual average of convictions was 12,000. These children were convicted, imprisoned, but not reformed. It is a recognised fact that a child comes out of the prison worse than when he entered. From the figures quoted by Mr. Miles, the Chairman of the meeting held at Bristol to support the Kingswood School, we learn that the children tecommitted during the year 1848 amounted to 4,314, and some of these were recommitted twice, thrice, four times, and even oftener. What is to be done ?- Times.

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DRUMMINGAOUT THREE OFFICERS .- Three officers of the 3rd Regiment of Light Infantry of the German Legion deserted, and were subsequently apprehended while endeavoring to make their escape from this country--two of them intending to start for America and the other for Rotterdam. A charge of embezzlement was also laid against one of the delinquents; the sum of £60, which had been introsted to him for the purpose of paying the men, was applied to his own use. The names of the officers were Lieutenant Rotzol, Easign von Woyna, and Ensign von Prondzinski, and shortly after their apprehension they were reconvoyed to Shorncliffe, where a court-martial was held yesterday week, and they were sentenced to be degraded, and dismissed the service. The troops were immediately paraded, and after being formed into a hollow square, the "officers" were brought out under guard, and placed in the centre. They were then addressed by General Stutterheim, who pointed out to them in strong terms the disgrace they had brought upon themselves and their comrades. The usual forms of degredation, the tearing up of the commissions, &c., were then gone through, and the prisoners were marched off the ground. Only one of them had retained his sword, which was broken in dae (orm .- South-Eastern Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.- It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of eavil that a dispatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government, in a conrteous but positive manner, decline giving such explanations as have been demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our Neutrality laws by British agents, -This aspect of aflairs impose on our Government delicate obligations, and it will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

SUPREME COURT .-- A DUELLING CASE DECIDED .-- Some time since a duel was fought on the opposite side of the river by two colored men, named Mexent and Gulpucs, in which the latter was mortally wounded and died in a few days afterwards. Mexent and a confederate named Guesnon were arrested, charged with morder, and tried. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against both Mexent and Guesnon, the former as principal and the latter as accessory. Judge Robertson sentenced Mexent to the Penitentiary for five years, and Guesnon for three. From the verdict and sentence the parties appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal yesterday sustained the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the court below .-- New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 27th.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following story :- ".A Resolute and Injured Wife .- An incident transpired here last week that has made some talk among parties who have some knowledge of the matter.-A lady from the State of Maine came to this city Inst week on her way to California. She had as arms two revolvers and a bowie knife. The conductor purchased her a ticket in the California steamer, and she left in the vessel at noon. Her story is this :-- Λ short time since her husband obtained possession of all her wealth, converted all he could into gold, and then deserted the family, took a ship and started for the land of gold, round Cape Horn. But this is not the worst; he took with him a female not his wife. Injured and maddened, the wife has started after her recreant lord; not from love, but from bate; not to recover possession of her absconding husband, but to administer to him a deserved chastisement, not to take him back, but to shoot him and his companion. Wind, weather, and steam permitting, the lady will reach California. some time in advance of her absconding mate. He will no doubt be rather surprised to meet her ladyship on the California landing; and unless sca-sickness shakes the

UNKIND COT .- We believe that it would be better for the Church and better for the State if the number of Bishops in the Upper House were diminished .-Morning Herald.

Admiral Napier has been returned for Southwark, escant by the death of Sir Wm. Molesworth, by acviamation.

The War Minister, it appears, intends to accept the services of a certain number of militia regiments who may feel disposed to volunteer for duty at the Cape of Good Hope.

Two divisions of the British Swiss Legion. under Colonel Dixon, to the number of 1,400 of all ranks, conbarked at Portsmonth on Friday for Balaklava.

It is rumoured that a new corps is to be formed at Chatham, termed the Cossack Corps, open to the Poles in England and elsewhere.

THE ALIEN BILL IN THE COMING SESSION .- We cave received the following piece of information from a reliable source :- About a fortnight since a gentlesean well known in the literary world-the principal correspondent at Paris of the Independence Belge-is eaid to have met M. Walewski, lately French Am-tagsador at this court, and now Minister of Foreign Attairs in France, and asked him, what he thought of the time of the second asked him. the rumors' respecting the introduction of an Alien Bill sitto the Billish Parliament during the coming session ; whether it was likely such a measure would be Srought in ;) and ; fif so, whether there was any probability of its being passed ? M: Walewski is raid to have replied that such a measure would be Indoubtedly introduced by the Cabinet, and that there was every likelihood of its being passed into a aw. We have every reason to believe in the porfect accuracy of this statement; and it behoves all those, therefore, who are jealous of the national honor, and anxions to preserve our ancient reputation as offering a free, and unconditional asylum to pullinal, refugres efail nations, and of every grads-regal, and repub-lican-to be: on the alert. At is time that unconstitutional and despotio tendencies, in high places, receivod a firm and salutary check, son our liberties will be Studually encroached upon, under the pretence of the socessities of war, and the alliances in reduces in the committed to jail, to take his trials for making false. We are all length, reduced to, a level with the petry entries in his register, of hurialar. The object seems: despoises of Germany. Moring Maver the gainer of have been to obtain double fees.

A CLERGYMAN COMMITTED TO JAIL .- The Rev. Dr. Vanghani of St Olaves Churchi: Lonilon, has been

JEVENILE, CRIMINALS. - The necessity of doing

wrath out of her, the meeting will not be one of the most conjugal that can be imagined. It is a hard time for runaway husbands and wives. If they trust in sails, steam outsails them. If they rely on steam, the lighting tells to all the world the story of their misdeeds, and rereals their hiding places before their trunks are fairly unpacked.'

A DELUSION AND A SNAME .-- Our American exchanges begin to agitate the annexation of Mexico, and hold out as an inducement to that nation "the full exercise of its religious predilections" and "complete security from per-secution." We recommend them to secure these blessinger secution." We recommend them to secure these blessings to the Catholics within their borders first, then Mexico will be more apt to listen to their entroaties, and sweet offers of Protestant toleration and social freedom .-... American Celt.

PROSELYTIZING HOT-HOUSES IN NEW YORK .-- Wo (American Celt) called the attention of the different Consulates of European Catholic powers in New York, last week, to the proselytizing character of the Foreign Emigrant Protective Society. Our remarks showed that this body is a Sectarian Soul-stealer, under another name, and that no Catholic, much less the representative of a Catholic Slate, can consistently sanction it. The following letters, for

New York, Dec. 1st, 1855, The Consul General of the Pontifical States encloses a copy of the letter which he has this day addressed to the Emigrant Protoctive Society, which the American Celt is at liberty to publish :---

New York, Dec. 1st, 1855, Sir,-Some time last year, I was induced by a person acting for your Society, to add my name to those of others, recommending it to public favor and support. As since recommending it to puolis invor and support. As since them I have had reason to change my opinion of its utility and purposes, you will please erise my name from the paper to which it, was subscribed, and not use, it. in any way as approving of your Society. I remain, your meet obcdient, Consul General Pontifical States.

Mortimer de Motte, Esq., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Kmigrant Protective and Employment Society, 13 and 74 Bible House. We have not received any reply, up to the time of going to press, from Montholon, Gonsul General of France; from Verta, of the two Sicilies, Mali, of Belgium; or, Simeon, Of Bayara seems something with our youthful, criminals, is so urgent "They will however, without doubt, take the same action that there is no scheme for their reformation which as at Binse, within a few days of the second set in the same action. 45

REMITTANCES 10 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. Sacrament Sucet. By Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMSI To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$21 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

TRUE WITNESS and doi THE AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1855. the set of the set of

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamer Ariel brings dates from England to the 25th ult. We learn that Omar Pacha was expecting an attack from the Russians. In the Crimea nothing new; the Russians kept up a warm fire. A large body of Irish had arrived at Liverpool, assigning as the reason for fleeing from the land of " civil and religious liberty," the cruel persecutions to which Catholics were exposed in the United States. The pounding the saving truths of the Gospel to the garresult of Gen. Canrobert's mission to Sweden is still doubtful.

that Russia has professed a willingness to treat for peace, on terms that the Allies can honorably ac-Bread stuffs have declined. Consols advanced cept. 892

"MISSIONARY RECORD" of the French Canadian Missionary Society-December 1855.

This is the last bulletin from the Allied Protestant Camp; containing a full and particular account of the campaign of 1855 against the Romish Sebastopol; and setting forth in vivid colors, how the hosts of Popery have been put to flight, and the forces of the Man of Sin utterly routed, by the desperate on-slaught of the Light Brigade of Tract Pedlars, under the orders of the late Directors of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank of swindling notoriety. As, from time to time, it may be interesting to notice what progress these gentry are making in de-Catholicising our simple French Canadian population, we purpose to lay before our readers a few extracts from their bulletin; in which, we may be sure, that the enemies of Catholicity represent that progress wayfaring man, &c., could not err therein ; and in the most favorable light, and do not fail to make the most of every petty skirmish in which they have been engaged with the troops of the "Scarlet Wo- confessed that she did not understand it-thus turnman, who sits upon seven bills, and whose hinder end," &c., &c.

Meagre as was General Simpson's despatch announcing the failure of the British assault on the Redan, we cannot but think that even our Protestant friends will admit that this last bulletin from the F. C. M. Society, is still more meagre and unsatisfactory ; and that the victories which it celebrates are, after all, hardly worth the paper on which they are ostentatiously recorded. Indeed, if the Allies in admiration of the world. Their sweetness-and they have much sweetness-is utterly lost. The first mighty deed of valor of which the F. C. M. Society gives us an account is, the sudden and wonderful conversion of a Mr. D---; who seems to have been "took pious" all of a heap, and to have set to work praying in public, most vigorously, and with a more than " forty parson power" of utterance. This great event is announced under the heading---

will. "He prayed for another convert":---

"Yet weak in the faith, and much tempted by powerful inducements to attend Mass, worship idols, and thus con-form to the rest who follow the broad way which leads to perdition."

This "encouraged us," says the bold pedlar boy who recounts this daring feat of " praying in public ;" and assured them that the exhibitor on the platform was, in very deed, a brand snatched from the burning. Our friend D---- turns up again "in the woods," with the New Testament under his arm, and " tears in his eyes." He " seemed happy," says our informant, and exhaled no doubt a strong odor of sanctity.

Another victory is reported over a Mr. Cwho, with his wife, was persuaded into-" Renouncing Idols" :---

"One evening I visited the house of Mr. C-, who with his wife had been for some time inquiring after the truth, and doubtful whether to abandon their unsatisfactory re-

After a short parley, Mrs. C .---- capitulated, and surrendered two rosaries at discretion—saying: "Henceforward we have no need of these things."

" May the Lord take the place formerly occupied by idols in their hearts"-is the commentary of the triumphant pedlar. It may perhaps interest our readers to learn that a few days after this memorable event, Mrs. C----- said "she was happy." The next Good Hands," in which Mr. C---- cuts a prominent figure.

The pedlar baving effected a lodgment in Mr. C--'s house, takes to eating his dinner, and exthat he swallowed, and resolving doubts in the minds

The Baltic arrived on Thursday, bringing news of his hearers, as efficaciously and as promptly as be cleared the viands of his plate. His "gift" and his appetite seem to have been on a par; for at supper time we find him again pegging away at the victuals, and doing wonders with the Word of God. Attracted by his eloquence, another young womanschool teacher in another parish-made her appearance at the supper table; and having confessed to a New Testament in her possession, the pedlar at once summoned her to surrender. The following conversation then took place :--

> Pedlar-"Have you got it" - the New Testamentstill ?"

Unconverted Young Woman-"Yes. I have it at home." Pedlar-"Do you read it?" Unconverted Young Woman-"Yes, Sir, I do."

Pedlar-" Do you understand it?" Unconverted Young Woman-" Some parts; but not

At this reply the Pedlar was evidently disconcerted, the case not being provided for in the " Printed Instructions." She should of course have made answer according to the orthodox Protestant formula-" that she understood it thoroughly-that the that it had made her wise unto salvation." But being yet in the bonds of sins, the poor girl honestly ing the Pedlar's flank, and compelling him to fall back upon his second line of defence. He pressed her with no more questions, however, looking upon her as a very " hard case ;" but contented himself with exhorting her to persevere in reading the book she could not understand, and seeking the salvation of her soul. Shortly afterwards he presented Mrs. - with another Bible. C-

Another Pedlar lends a Bible to an Italian image maker, who had received permission from a priest to the Crimea had as little to boast of as have, by make Idols on the Sabbath. Another, or it may be their own showing, our French Canadian Alissiona-ries, the campaign would soon be at an end; Gort-chakoff would have but little to fear from the tactics of a Pellisier or the dash of the Zouaves; and it is of a Pellisier or the dash of the Zouaves; and it is precious little singing of "Te Deums" that there who by way of cheating the priest out of his legal would be, either in Paris or in London. That we dues, "postponed threshing his grain," and thus conmay not be accused of unjustly depreciating the no- trived to avoid." paying the tithe." At Easter, this ble army of Jumpers, or of undervaluing their ex- honest man went to the priest with a lie on his tongue, ploits, we will notice, one by one, the principal events as he was anxious, "for the sake of keeping up ap-of the campaign, as chronicled in the "Journals of pearances, to go through his religious duties;" and the Missionaries." By some strange oversight, or told the priest that-" he had not had time" to mayhap, through some masterly stroke of policy, the thresh out his grain-but "promised he would disnames of these gallant soldiers are withheld from the charge the tithe as soon as practicable." This farmer, being a liar, a hypocrite, and a defrauder of his neighbor, is, no doubt, a convert; and the F. C. as a sign of the progress of their arms. At St. L----, a Pedlar takes by surprise a large body of Papists, and overwhelms them with his arguments against Purgatory. He then proceeds to open a very heavy fire upon "Fasting" and "Good Works," and makes the position of the Blessed Virgin as Mother of God, utterly untenable. The results of the operations at St. L---- are not given ; so we must suppose that no prisoners were made. Shortly afterwards, the same Pedlar seems to have been repulsed in an an attack upon a family in his neighborhood, and he retired threatening to call again. He is called in however "to advise in the case of a young girl who was very ill," and makes a very favorable impression, but no converts. "If"-he adds in his report-" If the Lord would only pour His Spirit upon those around us, who now listen to His Words, we might expect a great harvest." Lastly, a "School Teacher," a gentleman with a roving commission, who "spends half his time in teaching, and the other in visiting the families in the neighborhood"-what the profane call "sponging" -boasts that he has been well received in spite of the priests-that the gates of several Romish strongholds have been opened to him-that one father of a family was talking of getting a Bible-and that, " on tended to supply " the want of a thoroughly sound Mr. Perry put on his own jet, and the streum from it was returning from Montreal, he met a Canadian, nomi-nally a Romanist, but in reality a Protestant" one large portion of the Protestant population of Canada therefore of whom-as being a bypocrite, as profess-East." therefore of whom-as being a bypocrite, as profess- East."

Mr. D--- prayed beautifully though, and with a ling one thing and practising another-we willingly make a present to the F. C. M. Society, as containing the makings of a first-rate Protestant.

There is a report also from the "Girls' School," and "Boys' Institute" at Pointe aux Trembles. the first nothing is related; but of the other, it is as they somewhat comically remark, "learned what remarked that there has been a regular Pentecostal freedom is in this free republic," where Catholic season of late; and "that this outpouring of the priests are tarred and feathered, where Catholic Spirit of God was quite unexpected, and took us by surprise." Seven have been converted out and out, and a lot more " are under serious impressions" :---

"It is well to state that those who are converted, or mostly under the influence of the Spirit, are the flower of the establishment. The seven who were received into the Church are all young men of prepossessing appearance : 18 to 24 years of age, robust, active," &c.

It is to be expected that the next outbreak will be in the "Girls' School ;" and that an equal number of the flowers of that establishment, of prepossessing appearance, &c., will be attacked with similar symptoms.

The funds of the Society are not flourishing. The chiefs cry out "for immediate and vigorous help" :-

Thus crippled in their operations, a burden to their friends, and the laughing stock of all the respectable portion of the community, there is, thank God, little to fear from the Pedlars and School Teachers of the French Canadian Missionary Society.

The grossest libel upon, and the foulest calumny against, the Catholic people of Ireland that we have ever met with, is contained in an article in the Glasrison; laying down a doctrine with every mouthful gow Free Press-a Scotch paper, pretending to advocate the cause of the Catholic Church. In an article which appeared in that journal on the 17th has far more to dread at the present day from the ult., the writer had the effrontery to insinuate that United States and Yankee principles, than from the the Catholics of Ireland subordinate their faith to British Government, or even the Law Established their politics, and would sooner abandon the former, than consent to any change in the latter.

It is against His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Apostolic Legate, that the wrath of this num? miserable "Kawtholic" is principally directed. "If even"-he says "Dr. Cullen"-he will not so much as assign him his proper ecclesiastical rank, having, we suppose, the fear of the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" before his eyes-"would succeed with his projected scheme, the day on which he would succeed would be a black day for Catholicity in Ireland, but | Irish Catholic immigrants on the waste lands of Canarticularly for the Bishops and priests; for as soon as the people would perceive that the clergy had shut up their mouths against politics, and would no longer defend them against their oppressors, they would soon after disregard them, as having turned against them, Keleher, whose active exertions for the good of his and their disregard would not be confined to temporal matters, for they would also disregard them in spiritual matters."-Glasgow Free Press.

-That is-if the Apostolic Legate in Ireland succeeds in the mission confided to him by the Successor of Peter, it will be a black day for the cause of Catholicity in Ireland-that is, the attachment of the Irish to their religion, and their fidelity to the Church, are conditional upon the active support given by the Bishops and priests to secular politics ! A more insulting libel upon, a more infamous falsehood against, the honor and fidelity of the Catholic | the waste lands situated nigh the borders of the Otpeople of Ireland was never published, even in the tawa River, and which are granted gratuitously by most rabid organ of Orangeism. Why, if the Ca-tholicity of the people of Ireland were dependent upon the conditions that the Glasgow Free Press assigns-if the Irish themselves were the vile wretches that the Free Press represents them to be-ready to renounce their faith, and deny the Lord Who

The result of the deliberations of the American Irish Aid Society is before the public, in the form of an "Address to the Irish Race" on this Continent and in Ireland. After recapitulating the wrongs Of of Ireland, the members of the Convention-having churches and convents are burned and pillaged, and where Catholics are shot down in the streets like dogs-profess their willingness to aid their Irish brethren in the establishment in Ireland of another free republic, like that of the United States; and resolve that, the relief of Ireland " from the worst government, on the part of her vampire oppressor, the world ever saw, would be an act worthy of the noble character of American freedom."

The Convention so much talked about has thus passed over quietly enough, and has given but little eal cause of alarm to the British Government. That there is much truth in its complaints against the oppressors of Ireland there can be no doubt ; but we do not see that the Convention has suggested any feasi-"Meanwhile, not only is our treasury empty, but we not see that the Convention has suggested any feasi-are in debt several hundred pounds, and the larger portion of it is just now demanded." nationality ; neither do we believe that such freedom as Protestant America has to offer, is worth the acceptance of Catholic Ireland. When the Irish Catholics. in the United States shall have secured for themselves the blessings of civil and religious libertywhen their churches shall be no longer desecrated, and their priests assailed, by the vile hands of a Protestant rabble --- when for themselves and their children they shall have conquered from their Protestant oppressors, "Free Schools" and "Freedom of Education"-then, but not before, will it be time for them to think of stamping "the noble character of American freedom" on the institutions of Ireland. Ireland Church. A Yankeefied Irishman, is, God knows, a pitiable object ; but what would it be if Ireland berself were converted to the Gospel according to Bar-

> The letter from the Rev. Dean Kirwan of Losdon, C.W., which we published a few weeks ago, and in which the writer suggested the propriety of a meeting in Buffalo to take into consideration the beet means of making provision for the settlement of nada, has elicited the following spirited letter and Resolutions from the brave Catholics of Ingersoll.

The meeting was held at Ingersoll on the 2nd inst., at the instigation of the zealous pastor, the Rev. R. parishioners have won for bim the esteem of all who know him :—

Ingersoll, C.W., Dec. 2, 1855. To the Very Reverend J. Kirwan, London, C.W. VERY REVEREND SIR-

From a letter bearing your signature, and published in a late number of the Toronto Catholic Citizen, we learn that you, if sustained in your benevolent under-taking, wish to call a meeting in Buffalo, or in any more convenient place, with the truly charitable object of instituting a Society, the duty of whose members would be, to aid destitute Catholics to settle on the British Government.

Very Reverend Sir, it is incumbent on all Catholics, and for Irish Catholics more especially is it a sacred duty, to aid and support you in your efforts to relieve your countrymen, and to preserve to them their holy and Apostolic faith. Let, then, all Irish Catholic congregations throughout the country hearken to your grity the Catholic faith, when, as at the present time, we see its professors in the United States despised, oppressed, and murdered; when that holy faith itself is proscribed in the same accursed land, whose Yanwhilst they encourage the worship of the impure Venus; and when we see the thousands who, from the contagion of a corrupt society, and the necessity of earning a precarious living in cities, villages, and districts where infidelity is rampant, lose, in the great republic, that faith, for which in their native land their ancestors made so many sacrifices.

"A JIRET PRAYER.

"At a meeting of our Sabbath School last Sunday, we had for the first time the gratification to hear our friend Mr. D ____ pray in public, which he did with so much unc-tion and fervor that I was taken by surprise with his progress."

Here was a decided case of conversion to Protestantism we admit; for this "praying in public" is a disgusting exhibition peculiar to Protestants," and held in abhorrence by all Catholics who remember our Lord's injunction to His disciples :---

"When you pray, you shall not be as the bypocrites, who love to pray standing in the synagogaes and at the corners of streets, that they may be seen by men. But thou, when thou shalt pray, enter into thy chamber; and having shut the door, pray to thy Father"-not in public like Mr. D---, but-" in secret."-Sr. MATT. vi, 5, 6.

* Lest we should be minunderstood, we would remark that there is an essential difference betwist "sommer prayer," and "praying in guilde." The first is a social act of devo-tion; the other, a disgusting exhibition of cast and hypo-crisy; a pouring forth of spiritual pride, fit shy to gratify the morbid curricity of the hearers, who go to "bear is man pray," as they would, to see a man hanged, or the Boa Con-strictor at the Zoological Gardens regaled with here rabbits. ready to barter the inestimable jewel of the faith for a dirty mess of political pottage-fit only to be the friends and associates of the "Soupers," and the kee inhabitants trample upon the Cross of Christ, obscene members of the "Unclean Priests' Protection Society."

But it is false, false as hell; and the man who penned the lines in the above extract from the Glasgow Free Press, is no Catholic, and can not know what is that love which every Catholic-in good repute and in evil repute-bears to the Church, the Spiritual Mother that bore him-that love and fi-M. Society do well to parade him before the public, delity in which the Catholics of Ireland have ever approved themselves the true children of St. Patrick, and for which they have earned for themselves, the respect and gratitude of the Catholic world.

What may be the precise nature of the instructions that the Apostolic Legate in Ireland has received from the Sovereign Pontiff, we do not pretend to know; nor are we able to indicate the reforms which he has been enjoined to carry out. But of this we may be sure-that the Government and guidance of God's Holy Church has been committed to St. Peter and his successors, and not to newspaper editors; that it is from the Chair of Peter. and not from the hustings, that the Holy Spirit watches hibition Building-so much so that the Emperor over the interests of, and addresses the faithful; and that "it will be a black day for Catholicity" all over the world, when such atrocious sentiments as those expressed by the Glasgow Free Press, and attributed to the noble, faithful people of Ireland, shall fail to call forth the reprobation of every faithful son ! of the Church throughout the world.

A new weekly journal-The Protestant-to be published in Montreal, is announced. It is to be edited by a Clergyman of the government church, assisted by ministers of different isms; and is inResolved-therefore :--

"That we fully concur with you, Very Reverend Sir, in the necessity of holding a meeting for the purpose above mentioned."

"That, to shew how cordially we enter into your views, two of our fellow-Catholics from Ingersoll will attend the projected meeting."

"That we will'enter into a subscription-if needed -to aid and assist those who may be willing to avail themselves of Her Majesty's favor."

JAMES MURDOCH, Chairman. WILLIAM FEATHERSON, Sec.

At a fire that occured lately in Paris, and which for some time threatened serious consequences, and excited very general alarm for the safety of the Exhimself and suite were on the ground - great praise was awarded to the Montreal Fire Esgine built by Mr. Perry. In the correspondence of the London Times upon this subject, we find the following notice, which is highly creditable to Canada and its manufacturers :-

"At the commencement of the fire the appearance was so alarming, and gave such indications of extension, that the Canadian Commission were induced to place at the disposition of the authoritles their prize fire-engine. It was put into the charge of Mr. Perry, an old officer of the Canadian fire charge of Mr. Ferry, an old officer of the Canadian fire department. The engine was early of the ground, and drawing its water direct from the Seine of its own action, hept several engines supplied with a cons-table stream. At one time the build of the form stant stream, At one time, during the height of the fire, | morning?

The Mechanics' Institute's Report for the current year has been received. It would appear that the Institute is in a very flourishing condition.

The first lecture of the Course was delivered before the Institute on Tuesday evening by Dr. Fulford, Protestant Bishop of Montreal, on the subject of "Colonial Institutions". Towards the close of his very brilliant discourse he made the following remarks upon the institutions and the morality of our Yankee neighbors, in the justice of which we think that every one must agree :---

"Our neighbors, the United States, are a great and and powerful nation, yet in their system there exists a deficiency. The speaker quoted from a fourth of July oration, by Hon. Horace Mann, in support of his last remark. Mr. Mann says that in the United States the experiment of self-government, must be tried anew. If the ballot-box is open to the promotion of wisdom and political integrity, it is also open to the introduction of avarice, envy, and all the baser passions. There is in the government a fatal malady at the heart, and one should tremble at the foar-ful catalogue of our crimes. Our business relations are tainted by speculation and dishonesty, and no rank in life is free from corruption and knavery. Such was the con-dition of things ten yoars ago. More recently the Bishop of Vermont, in a public address, remarked that bribery and corruption pervaded every circle of political life, and every class of business men. The Almighty dollar was their universal site. The male and female blasphemers of the Bible were upheld in their doctrines by the political demagogues of the day. It was not strange that juvenile depravity should be young in years, but old in wickedness. The taint of moral darkness overshadews the land. It is our duty to heed the warning, and not rest satisfied without a safer foundation than money and knowledge.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Montreal, December 6th, 1855.

DEAR SIN-It is with mingled feelings of intense disgust at the authorities of New Haven Connecticut, and sorrow for the distressing circumstances ander which a priest of our holy church is placed, that I now address you.

Through the columns of your truly Catholic paper the news will be read with feelings akin to those which made my bosom throb, and my beart beat with a quicker pulsation, on first reading of the atrocious outrage against the most sacred rights of the human race-that of holding commusion with their God. The facts as taken from the New Haven correspondent of the N. Y. Herald are simply these :-

" NEW HAVEN, Nov. 24, 1855." A Catholic Priest Fined for the Exercise of His Ministry -Singular Decision-Connecticut Ignoring the Constitu-tion Guaranteeing Liberty of Conscience to All Denominations, &c.

Great excitement exists here regarding a fine of one bundred and fifty dollars and costs of Court, assessed on the Rev. Mr. O'Neil, a Catbolic priest, for administering the rites of religion to a dying woman, at her own repeat-ed request, and the implied permission of her husband, who was a Protestant.

The decision was given on Thursday, the 22d inst., in the Superior Court in this city, Judge Waldo presiding. The coursel for the plaintiff were the Mayor of this city Judge Blackman, and Mr. Buel; and for the defence of the priest, R. J. Ingersoll and J. W. Webster. In this case the priest was fined the above sum for ad-

ministering the rites of religion to a Mrs. Blakesly, who was always a Catholic, and descended of Catholic ances-tors. At her dying hour she sent for the Catholic priest. When he came, her husband, a Protestant, intimated to the priest that he was not wanted. The priest replied he had been sent for, and asked Mrs. Blakesly if the message her received was from her. She said yes. The husband then made no further objections, but, at the priest's re-quest, left the room while his wife's confession was being heard. Yet for doing this, and performing other rites usual on such occasions, the aforesaid penalty has been imposed. Oh tempora ! oh mores ! In this land of pre-runcd toleration, where the rights and liberties of consci-ence were supposed to have found a secure asylum, cannot a Christian have the rites and consolations of religion administered to her, if a bigoted and tyranical husband intimates his displeasure or chooses to interrupt the final preparation of a dying wife, going before her Sovereign Judge? Is the priost who performs this ministry of peace and consolation, with the implicit consent of her husband, to be thus heavily mulcted? At least so says our Superior Court of Connecticut. And not only this; but the Judge affirmed that he had no doubt, and never had, but the

people would be up to the boiling point; nothing less than an explanation, and, if possible, at the cannon's mouth, would suffice to appease their holy wrath. And yet, Sir, these are the very same people who are so intolerant at home to the men who, in former times, shared all the dangers of their Revolution, and fought and shed their blood as freely as any of the born sons of the soil.

And this is the reward for the meritorious conduct of former years; and which called forth the hearty thanks of the great Washington himself. Oh ! base ingratitude ! Is a paralle! to be found to it in the records of ancient or modern times?

LONGFORD.

SUPERSTITION IN THE UNITED STATES .--- Superstition is altogether a plant of Protestant and pagan growth; and can only thrive where the true religion is ignored. To the frightful increase of demoralising and degrading superstitions in the United States, we have often had occasion to refer, as illustrative of this truth. When men cease to worship God, they give homage to the devil; when they Protest against Catholic truth, they immediately expose themselves to the snares of him, who is the father of lies, and the first Protester mentioned in sacred history.

Thus is it with our Protesting neighbors. God seems to have, as it were, given them over to strong delusions that they may believe lies; and the keen witted Yankees who laugh at the simplicity of poor Paddy crossing himself and saying his beads, are themselves the victims of the most abject superstitions, and dangerous practices. Witness the follow-ing from the N, Y. Times:-

"It is impossible to calculate the amount of ruin which clairroyantes and fortune-tellers work on the simple and weak-minded. We have heard well authenticated stories of terrible domestic miscry resulting from a belief in the tales of these lying sorcerers. Sick people are prevented from consulting respectable medical practitioners, by a blind belief in these swindling quacks. Simple country people lose their time, their money, and sometimes their eason, in fruitless searches after lost or concealed treasures, aided and abetted by those self-instituted magicians. When people are credulous enough to consult such people, there are no bounds to their belief. No matterhow gross the deception, they swallow it greedily, to their own misery, and the profit of the sorcerer. Even from the quiet rural districts we learn of the doings of these soothsayers. Every now and again, some honest farmer is trapped by one of the tribe, and induced to deposit money, without which the charm necessary to attain his object— whatever it may be—is incomplete. Money and sorcerer vanish, and the farmer's misfortune is celebrated in the items of a country newspaper. Some two hundred astrologers, clairvoyants and fortune-tellers exist in this City. From the spread of the trade we must perforce conclude it profitable, and predicate an enormous number of dupes.

The Canadian Monarchist says that a number of gentlemen, members of the Church of England, are about to hold a meeting to protest against the late Government appointment of another Protestant Bishop for Upper Canada. This appointment they consider an insult and an injury to every clergyman in Canada; and they deem it their duty to tell Her Majesty, as Head of the Church, that public opinion in Canada is opposed to any episcopal importations from Europe, which, if persisted in, may lead to a disruption of the establishment.

The Christian Guardian of Toronto-Methodist-denouncing the abomination of the St. Andrew's Ball given in that city, wants to be informed who St. Audrew is. "Nobody"-he says-knows "who St. Andrew was, and is." For the enlightenment of our cotemporary, we would refer him to the tenth chapter of St. Mathew, and third chapter of St. Mark; from which he will learn that St. Andrew was the brother of St. Peter, and an Apostle of a the air of being earnest, as to have led to the belief on the person named Jesus, the Christ. Surely the Metho-dists, if none of them know who St. Andrew was, His career in Montreal was brought to a close yesterday. dists, if none of them know who St. Andrew was, His career in Montreal was brought to a close yesterany. His hotel-keeper in the morning saw our article, exposing His hotel-keeper in the morning at decention, and demanded priest could be obliged to divulge the secrets of confes-sion, if it were pertinent to the case before the Court. must be a set of "Know-Nothings."

The Montreal Gazette of the 6th inst., gives the following sketch of a smart chap, who has been trying to swindle our good citizens of Montreal :-

He came to Montreal a week ago, went to a hotel of the first class, as above stated. He entered his name on the books as the "Right Honorable A. P. Murray, Brancoate Hall." He was magnificent in his tastes. He engaged besides his bedroom a private parlor. He must also have private meals furnished; a personage of his nobility could not dine with the vulgar herd at the table d'hote. He must further have expensive meals. He would not look at cut joints; if he wanted a slice of ham, a whole one must be set before him-so of legs of mutton and all other meats.-In this fashion, with wines, mineral waters, extra atten-dance, carriages, guests, &c., he ran up a bill in one week to the tune of £31 155. He also ran up a bill of $\pounds 5$, we are told, at a livery stable. He went to Mr. Ireland, the Engraver, and had a card-plate and seal engraved. One of the cards is before us- It has on it the crest of the Duke and Earl of Northumberland correctly represented, and engraved in a manner that does credit to Mr. Ireland's skill. The crest represents a chapeau gu., turned up erm., a lion statant, az., the tail extended, with the motto : *Esperance on Dicu.* On the seal is the same. He had his wife with him. For her benefit he hired a piano, and engaged the services of a music teacher. Of her we will speak in a few moments. He ordered clothing to the tune of £25 of Mr. Lavender, in McGill Street; but this wag not furnished. He ordered furs of Messrs. Henderson & Co., Crystal Block; but Mr. Henderson was suspicious of the "Right Honorable," and would not allow them to be left without the cash The "Right Honorable," in the first place, ordered some £70 worth to be sent on inspection. Mrs. Murray selected about £25 worth, and he kept them, but Mr. Henderson got them back again. It may be added that his manner excited Mr. Lavender's suspicions. He took a shirt for a pattern, and as he observed Mr. Lavender parti-cularly to notice "Baron de Percy," marked on it, he remarked that that was his real name, and that he was at

present travelling under an assumed one. We must now go back a little. When he first came to the city, he went to the residence of a well known gentleman, connected with the Methodist Church, to whom he introduced himself, as the second son of Lord Murray. He said that his elder brother the Right Honorable Mr. Murray, was in the 46th Regiment, wounded at the battle of the Alma, and died at Constantinople. All this of course was a myth, but was not at once discovered. But he had particular claims, according to his account, on the sympathies of the gentleman he addressed. He stated that he had formerly been a member of the Anglican Church, but had been converted by the preachings of a celebrated Methodist minister, and had been so persecuted by his fa-mily for his desertion of the church of his fathers, he was obliged to leave home. He had been, he said, a great deal among Methodist ministers, and really manifested such knowledge of names and things as to give color to his as-He talked a great deal about lords, noble famisertion. lies, distinguished persons, very many of whom he claimed as his intimate friends. He said he had preached some time in the States, and disclaimed the desire of obtaining introductions in Montreal, except to a few Methodist ministers. He wished to live in private and retired. He then came to a part of his story in which we are inclined to think there may be sad reality; and this has reference to his marriage, at Albany, about a couple of months ago. He went there, he stated, as simple Mr. Murray, without any of the humbug of "Right Honorable" at all; professed to be a Methodist preacher, and preached; fell in love do to be a Methodist preacher, and preached; fell in love and married a young lady whose name we shall not men-tion. Her story in these particulars agrees with his. She, we are told, is about 20 years old, very good-looking, guile-less in her manners, and in a very delicate state of health. Letters received from the lady's friends would seem to con-firm the story, which, if really true, as we think it may be, is one of horrible hardship on her part, and infamous de-ception on the part of the "Right Honorable." He further represented that he preached at Burlington in the pulnit of represented that he preached at Burlington in the pulpit of a Methodist Minister, whose name he gave, and this statement has been proved correct. A gentleman in this city

gentleman to be depended on ? And what is his means?" The answer was dated Nov. 30th :--" ' He arrived here last woek. Never saw him before. Never heard of him in England. Have no other proof of his being of noble fami-ly than his own word. His own word only as regards his means."

He made great professions of religion here, went to church, went to prayer-meetings, and we are informed took the Sacrament! In private his prayers and devotion, we are also informed, were very assiduous, and had so much

one of his impudent attempts at deception," and demanded payment of his bill. The "Right Honorable" had not money at the moment, but would have some in 2 few days. That, however, would not do. The botel-keeper showed him the *Montreal Gazette*, and sternly told him that he must pay or go to jail as a swindler. From this he sbrank; made over his effects in payment of the bill; and with his wife left the house. Mr. Ireland is now in search of him for payment of his bill for the fine engraving. He algo has read the *Montreal Gazette*. He sees the gentleman on the wharf walking with his wife, and desires to have him arrested by the police; but Captain Hays refused to take such a step without a warrant. The space of an hour and a half is consumed in obtaining one, and although a young man (Mr. Ireland's clerk) was directed to follow in the footsteps of the imposter, he lost sight of him, and, at the time we write, he has not been found. It is supposed, however, that he cannot have gone far from the city, if ho have left it at all, for the ferry boats and railway stations have been narrowly watched. Before the warrant was obtained for his apprehension, he offered, we are informed, his cloak at one of the Railway offices in payment for his passage-proof that he had grown desperate and exhausted his means. What he will do, it is impossible to say. But what will become of the poor sick, shrinking, very delicate young woman, who, it is very likely he really married about a couple of months ago at Albany? We may add to this, that the Hon. Percy called upon the Jesuit Fathers of this city, being anxious about the state of his soul, and much in need of their ghostly advice. The good Fathers, however, smell a rat, made some little inquiries, and left the Baron to "make his soul" by himself.

OUR APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The following gentlemen retire from the City Council in March neri; but are eligible for re-election :--

Wolfred Nelson,	Esq., M. D., Mayor.
East Ward	. Alderman Leclaire.
Centre Ward	Councillor Thomason.
West Ward	Alderman Whitney.
St. Ann Ward	Alderman McCambridge.
St. Antoine Ward	
St. Lawrence Ward	
St. Lewis Ward	
St. James Ward.	
St. Mary Ward.	

THE NEW WATER WORKS .- There seems fair prospect that next spring or carly next summer, the water may be let into the works, and their capacity tested. We hope all will be found right. If so, Montreal may beast of water works on as magnificent a scale, we believe, as any city on the continent, with the exception of New York .- Gazette.

FATAL ACCIDENT. -- We regret to hear, that on Friday last, two sons of W. Weller, Eeq., of Cobourg, were drown-ed. The young men were skating, when one of them got into a hole in the ice, and his brother in attempting to extricate him, fell in also.—Herald.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPELEANCE .- The Police authorities have been engaged for some days past investigating the circumstances connected with the sudden disappearance, so long back as July last, of a man named George Jacquecon, a mason by trade. Nothing has as yet been elicited to show that he is not still "in the land of the living," but his friends persist in suspecting that he has met with foul play at the hands of a near relative, and hence the inquiry. He was last seen on the day of the St. Foy Monument celebration, in a tavern in St. John Suburbs .- Quebec Chronicle.

MELLNCROLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, 5:h instant, while a number of scholars from the seminary under the care of the Rev. Mr. Brunet, one of the Vicers of St. John's Church were skating on the River St. Charles, in rear of the Marine Hospital, the ice gave way beneath a boy named Leclaire, who fell through. A companion named George Routier, intrepidly rushed to his rescue, and as he likewise fell in, the priest bastened to render assistance, but was not more fortunate, for the ice gave way with him too, as also with another scholar of the name of Nadeau. There were now four in imminent danger of their lives, all of whom would have inevitably met with a watery grave had it not been for the prompt and daring conduct f a young man named Gifferd who, aided by a youth of the name of Paradis, succeeded at the risk of their own lives, in extricating the Rev. gentleman and two of the boys from their perilous position. Giffard, finding his attempt to save Leclaire and Routier, the two still in the water, ineffectual, by his cries attracted the attention of some ship carpenters employed in Mr. T. C. Lee's yard, who thereupon carne up, and by means of planks rescued Leclaire. They were not so successful with poor Routier who, melancholy to relate had such to rise no more, and whose body was not recovered for some hours after the se-Upon being taken from the water, Mr. Brunet, cident. and his fellow safferers, in a state of complete exhaustion, were removed to Mr. Lee's residence, where every attention was kindly paid them. The victim of this and catastrophe, who so dearly paid for his undeavors to save a fullow creature from death, was 17 years of age, and the son of Mr. Michel Routier, blacksmith, St. John Saburbs.-3b.

The Toronto Colonist gives the following flattering pertrait of Mister George Brown :- Mr. George Brown, after years of fattening[upon the public spoils in his old charatter of " bully" tokhe Baldwin Lafon taine administrationafter extorting from his unwilling patrons slice after slice official bread and butter-after dipping so deeply into the public purse, in the shape of contracts for useless printing, Penitentiary Commission pickings, &c., &c., &c., that at last he was cast off like an over-gorged leech-this game disinterested patriot, whose every movement is redolent of corruption and vensity, has the assurance to undertake the duties of public censor; to twit the Barings and Man-termans with falsehood and cheating; to insinuate perjury against men in every respect his superiors socially and po-litically; and all this in the name of outraged purity and offended inspective. offended integrity !

Love or Money.- A man named Glynn, who is posseesed LOVE OF MONEY.—A man named Glynn, who is possessed of £30,000 worth of property in this city, was brought be-fore the Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of drunkenness. The presiding magistrate ordered lim to pay a fine of 5s. or be imprisoned. Will it be believed that the defendant positively refused to pay 5s. to liberate bira-self, and was escorted to jail where he will receive nhoe dard fording of the avenue of the will be whether the days' feeding at the expense of the public. We must add that he is an old bachelor; nevertheless, the circumstance may be ranked with the many curious little incidente in in every day life which occasionally come to light. Loadon is rapidly emplating its great prototype by containing some strange specimens of the genus home.-London C.W. Times.

5

Gentlemen versed in law know how different have been the decisions of eminent judges in this country, and even in England, before the repeal of her penal code.

To be sure, the Judge, in giving his decision, acknow-ledged that "the priest did no intentional wrong," yet awarded the above damages.

Had the circumstances been reversed-had a Protestant clergyman attended the Protestant wife of a Catholic husband, in the same circumstances-would the decision be regarded as a just one? Let the Protestant as well as the Catholic community look at this decision, without prejudice. It affects all Christian denominations. The present decision may be assumed as a precedent in deciding similar cases for all denominations, in ignoring that article of the constitution guaranteeing the free exercise of religion to every individual."

Now, Sir, after reading the above, will any one dare to tell us that the United States (that boasted land of liberty !) is a snitable place for the Irish Catholic immigrant to make his home ?-- where the rellgion which he professes is scoffed and mocked at, and our holy Priests are made the objects of the most bitter persecution-where convents are burned, churches are sacked, and where the liberty of the mob is triumphant-and where our unoffending countrymen and countrywomen (as in Louisville) in trying to save their lives from the wreck of their still burning houses (which the mob previously set on fire) are driven back and left to perish by suffocation and the flames:

I again ask-is this a fitting country for our poor exiled countrymen?' The answer, if put to the test, would, I am sure, be a universal-No. The Boston Pilot and others, will tell us that a calm will always succeeds a storm. But the storms which he thinks will be few and far between, have, of late years, shown themselves with alarming frequency. The intolerant puritanical spirit of their fathers, is at every favorable opportunity oszing out, as it were, from be-neath the specious cloak of civil and religious liberty.

I can assert without fear of contradiction that, in this enlightened nineteenth century, the persecution of our race and religion, there in liberty-loving America, (1 mean, of course, the United States), is rifer than in any European country for the last 50 years. Oh, what a pretext for the pious horior of the multitude, if a Bible-monger is arrested in any of the Catholic Italian or German States for distributing amongst the innocent population his persicious, and oftentimes blasphemous tracts / The herror of those | happier.

The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Herald gives, as from credible authority, that Parliament will meet for despatch of business about the middle of February; when the Ministry will bring forward a motion for a special census of the Provinces, with the view of basing thereon a Bill for " Representation by Population."

THE DIFFERENCE .- In England fraudulent bankers are transported. In Michigan-says the Detroit Free Press " a banker who committed a like offence has been elected to a seat in the the Lower House of Congress." In Canada, our fraudulent bankers set up in business as Saints, and preside over Anniversary Meetings.

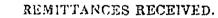
"THANKSGIVING DAY" IN THE U. STATES .-The N. Y. Times says that he heard " a New England Divine commence his Thanksgiving sermon with the startling remark, that, for his part, he saw little to be thankful for, speaking as a laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, for there had been so few conversions during the year, that his heart had nothing to rejoice at.⁵⁵

The N. Y. Church Journal- Episcopaliangroans in spirit because that the Head of the Church, when in Scotland, assists at the beretical devotions of the Presbyterians.

'THE "LORD'S PRAYER" - ABOLISHED. --- We learn from the London Quarterly Review of October, that the extreme Puritan party amongst the Scotch Presbyterians-the " Poundtexts of the Free Kirk," as the Reviewer calls them-are discontinuing the practice of using the "Lord's Prayer," as savoring too much of Romanism-as affording, in fact, a dangerous precedent for liturgical worship .--Instead of this "Romish prayer," the Saints use a instead of this." Komish prayer, "the Gainis use a boing armed with a commission for the Quebec and Three periphrasis of their own, and, of course, feel much Rivers Districts, will be sent down to St. Sylvester to make

TO CORRESPONDENTS. - James Mullin, Illinois, U.S., complains of the irregular receipt of his paper. It is duly forwarded from this office, and must therefore be delayed at some of the intermediate Post Offices.

THE CORRIGAN MURDER .-- We understand that the Government have been at last roused to take some step besides merely offering a reward for the apprehension of the persons accused in this case. The late members of the Water Police have been sworn in as a Government Police; and, we understand, it is likely that Col. Ermatinger, after the arrests. Better late than never .- Herald.



Isle nuz Noiz, C. O'Hara, 68 3d; Westport, P. Doran, 68 3d; Sherbrooke, Rev. A. E. Dafresne, £1 5s; St. Anne Illinois, J. Mullin, £1; Egansville, Rev. Mr. Strain, 10s; Pickering, D. Donavan, 6s 3d; Toronto, Rev. Mr. Wardey, 125 Gd.

123 6d.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebeo-Rev. Mr. Chouvin, 128 6d;
Rev. Mr. Halle, 163 2d; P. Ryan, 63 3d; J. Farrell, 65 3d;
F. Conway, 63 3d; B. Bennet, 5s; J. M'Kenzie, 7s 6d; J. Lee, 15s; J. M'Nulty, '18 6d; T. Fitzsimmons, 7s 6d; T. Corrigan, 7s 6d; M. Connell, 7s 6d; J. Oolvin, 15s; D. Coveney, 7s 6d; W. Hanley, 7s 6d; T. M'Laughlin, 15s;
M. Foran, 15s; P. McQuinn, 15s.
Per A. M'Callom, Norion Creek-Self, 19s 9d; J. M'-Gill, 12s 6d; T. Gorman, 12s 6d.
Per L. A. Bourret, St Roch des Aulnets-Rev. Mr.

Per Rev. L. A. Bourret, St Roch des Aulnets-Rev. Mr. Totu, 125 6d; U. Malone, 63 3d; Madme. E. B. Casgrain, 6s 3d.

Per A. E. Montmerquet, Carillon-T. Fitzgerald, 123 6d;

J. Kelly, 128 6d. Per J. Meagher, Kingston-C. Graham, 68 3d; C. M'-Manus, 68 3d; P. Daley, 128 6. Por Rev. R. Kelcher, Ingersoll-J. Delaney, 5s.

Birth.

At Quebec, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. D. Carey, of a daughter.

Died,

In this city, on the 7th instant, Mr. James Irwin, a na-tive of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 72 years.

At Rawdon, on the 54th ulimo, Justin Corcornn, eldest son of Edward Corcoran, Esq., J.P., aged 18 years; much and deservedly regretted not only by his sorrowing parents and relatives, but by a numerous circle of friends to whom his amiable disposition had endealed him.

On the 9th instant, in this city, Henry Patterson, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Cornwall Freeholder, aged 36 years, deeply regratted by all who know him

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next. 18th instant. at eight o'clock precisely, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church.

Tor Members are carnestly requested to attend, as the proposed new Constitution, and other, business of great im-portance, will be submitted for consideration. By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Sect. 107. -1012 32 33 Sec Dec. 13.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The Press asserts positively the Emperor of the French is favorable to peace. "It was probably," writes M, Disraeli's organ, "the known sentiments of the Emperor of the French that induced Baron de Bourqueney, the French ambassador at Vienna, to transmit to his imperial master the assurances he received that Russia was disposed to make such concessions as would remove all obstacles to a pacific and bonorable settlement of the Eastern question. We are enabled to assert that the Emperor of the French considered the proposals he received to be of a satisfactory character, and that as such he forwarded them to our government, with a pressing recommendation that they should be favorably considered.

The Moniteur de l'Armée gives a statistical account of the French army, from which it appears that its present effective strength consists of 529 battalions of infantry, 32 battalions of light infantry and riflemen, 374 squadrons of cavalry, 245 batteries of artillery, 1,470 field pieces, 16 companies of pontoniers, 31 companies of artillery artificers, 55 companies of miners, sappers, and engineers, 27 companies of the waggon train, 5 companies of military carpenters, and 14 sections of operatives belonging to the military administration.

A letter from Cherbourg of the 18th ult., says :-"All our gunboats and bomb vessels have returned from the Baltic to our port, where they are to winter. The gunboats are 12 in number, and the bomb ressels five.

Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, arrived at Havre on Saturday 17th November, from Rome. The venerable prelate, who is a Canadian, the descendant of an old Norman family, officiated at Havre, at Notre Dame .- Times.

SPAIN.

In answer to a question whether there was any trath in the runors of a projected alliance between Spain and the western powers, Espartero is said to have given the following reply :--" There is not at present any alliance. But Spain is a Latin nation, and if the war goes on she will certainly take part in it ultimately on the side of France and England. I incline to think that the war will become general in the spring. Should events compel Spain to draw the sword in this quarrel, you may be assured that the manner of her doing so will be such as to sustain the old Castilian glory, and that she will not accept a ship, a man or a crown niece from any power in the world."

ITALY.

By a letter of the 3d from Rome we learn that a "Secret Consistory" was held there on that day, which lasted three hours. At the Consistory in question the contents of the Austro-Roman Concordat were communicated to the assembled prelates, and a most triumphant allocution delivered. The Oesterreichische Zeitung remarks that the extreme satisfaction displayed by His Holiness is natural enough, as the conclusion of such a convention with Austria is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the Catholic Church.

The most recent advice from Naples states that the Neapolitan government had resolved on presenting a note to the English government, acknowledging that it had, at the instance of the cabinet of St. James, removed M. Mazza entirely from the direction of the Neapolitan police, and expressing the sentiments of the King of Naples in such terms as to leave no doubt of a considerable change having been effected of late in his Majesty's views. This note it is thought will be accepted by the British government as satisfactory.

GERMANY.

The appeal of the English consul at Cologne

tations thus raised by its envoy, it is easy to imagine more than proof enough of what we here advance. days for which the Russian attack has been predicted ; a desire on the part of the Swedish government to continue its neutrality.

THE BALTIC.

A correspondent of the Morning Herald thus freezes the generous blood of the Briton :----

H.M.S.----, Baltic Fleet, November.-The ice begins to make in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and we must of necessity retreat before an element which we can neither resist nor out-manœuvre. In the course of a few weeks the greater, portion of our ships will be in England, moored in their respective ports for the winter. So that I may safely say this year's campaign is brought to a close. Haring shared in it, it is not for me to criticise its onerations; suffice it to say, the most powerful fleet, as to armament, that ever displayed the British flag, is now the second time retiring from the waters of the Baltic, leaving the eneny's fleet in his own safe keeping within the "mole" of Cronstadt, Sweaborg's redoutable batteries uninjured, and Revel's cannon in proud defiance, still frowning on the Bay of Nar-gen. During the two years' war nothing has been done in the Baltic (the destruction of the town of Sweaborg excepted) worthy of a place in our naval records. Indecisive attacks always lead to the worst results on the part of the assailants, and in my opinion the late bombardment of Sweaborg has taught the enemy a lesson he will not neglect to profit by. Before the fleet can again appear off the stronghold the public buildings will have been reconstructed, and probably in a manner that will defy our shells and rockets, while newly-crected batteries will render the position of our gun and mortar boats so successfully took up this year unapproachable the next.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor has ordered the consideration by his council of a plan of his own for another lery en masse, to take place throughout the empire, and form the third.

It is believed there that the allies will attack the capital in the spring. A double line of fortifications will be erected around the city during the winter.--Globe.

Within the last 20 months, 52 men per 1,000 have been levied in the eastern balf, and 64 men per 1,000 in the Western half of the Russian Empire. If we suppose that in a population of 60,000,000 there are 15,000,000 of men between 17 and 45, the proportion will be 250 men of the age just mentioned in each 1,000 souls. The customary calculation here is that only one-third of the persons who, from their age, are liable to conscription are capable of bearing arms, and if this be correct, the Russians have but 20 men per thousand, who are between 17 and 45, left in the western, and 30 in the eastern provinces. It is unknown how many men were already under arms before the conscription of the 10th of February, 1854, took place, but the number of soldiers could bardly have been smaller than half-a-million. It must not be forgotten that when Russia levies men she cannot, like other European Powers, immediately put them into the ranks. Russia is obliged to march her recruits from one extremity of the Empire to the other, so that before fresh forces actually take the field one-half of the men are generally missing.

The rumors which circulated some weeks ago of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government in certain quarters, but, most probably, with as lit-tle foundation as they then had. Excepting that nce from St. Petersburg, and trustworthy intellig against his sentence (for illegally enlisting for the some other parts of Russia, speaks of the desire of Roreign Legion) has been unfortunate. The court the commercial population for the termination of the war, I am acquainted with no data which would prove the fact. It is, indeed, said that the experiment made at Kinburn of the efficiency of the new floating batteries invented by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, in attacking, with comparative safety, the most formidable granite fortresses, has struck with dismay the heart of the Czar and his advisers, and convinced him that the protection on which he has hitherto re-Austria to Warsaw by way of Cracow, and that lied at length begins to fail him. Hence, it is conjectured that he feels there is no other alternative cwts. of sulphur have been forwarded in this manner than to submit in time, or to see crumble before him the gigantic defences, on the solidity of which the last hope of safety, if not of triumph, depends. The execution done by these new instruments of dean unexpected feature in the was; and will compelthe enemy to find out new means of defence that plexity," and "they know not which leg to stand may postpone the catastrophe which is impending. upon." The writer states that in the course of last over him. From this, however, to suing for peace summer Baron Boude, who was at that time consi- the distance is great. Russia does not appear to be as yet totally exhausted. We may depend upon it. Boude displayed a rather undiplomatic amount of haroc within his reach before he comes as a supcandor," for he went so far in his cordiality as to pliant acknowledging his defeat, and demanding mer-Next to the expolsion of the French and English is asserted that he has fallenginto disgrace, and the sia seems to have nothing at present so much at heart tify their fanaticism. cause assigned is that he exceeded his instructions in as the utter extirpation of the Catholic faith in her making any such promise. If, as the writer believes, vast dominions, and more particularly in Poland,

tations thus raised by its envoy, it is easy to imagine more than proof enough of what we here aurance, but there is no sign of Russians, and the camp is as that the King and his cabinet will find themselves in Of the ten episcopal sees of that ancient kingdom, but there is no sign of Russians, and the camp is as that the King and his cabinet will find themselves in or the ten episcopal sees of that ancient kingdom, silent as it was noisy last nighter. The State Novem. a very embarrassing position. Telegraphic and other only one, that of Lublin, is now filled by a bishop advices show, at any rate, that the reception of The prelates who lately occupied the episcopal bench-General Caprobert by the court has been very flat- es are gone-they died some of age and infimity, tering, and by the people very enthusiastic; but it and others, broken and bruised, at least in heart, by velebrated in the English camp by bonfires. A num-must be admitted that all this is quite consistent with the cruel hand of schismatic persecution. The last ber of tar barrels, which had been brought back by of these heroic men who fought the good fight, and the soldiers from Sebastopol, where a great quantity gloriously finished his course, was the Primate of of it has been found, were broken open and set on Russia, the Archbishop of Mobilew, of whose re- fire. In these were dipped pieces of rags fastened to cent demise we have just been apprized. The only sticks, and thus torches, improvised, which were surviving prelate, Mgr. Pienkowski, bishop of Lublin, is now in his seventieth year. On him now rests the hope of the Polish Church; and should he, aged as he is, sink under a daily accumulating load of mental fernale in Robert le Diable, with yells substituted for and bodily sufferings, cre new prelates be appointed the music. When seen quite close, it formed a picand bodily sufferings, cre new pretates be appointed into massive in the second ancient and glorious kingdom shall become extinct, and may be said to have followed him to the grave. We trust the Almighty has something better in store for the country of St. Stephen, of Sobieski and of Kosciusko. It may be observed that the Czars, in throwing impediments in the way of those whose duty it is to elect bishops for the vacant sees in Poland, are acting in opposition to the wishes of the nation, in violation of written agreements and solemn treaties, and of their own oft-repeated oaths. They hope to crush the spirit of the Polish clergy, to demoralise the people, to pave the way for Greek two's leave to keep the lights burning: A sort of schism, and, if needs be, for Protestant heresyanything rather than the ancient faith of an heroic nation. By this cruel policy the Russian Government at once gratily their own hatred of Rome, and bid fair for the friendship of Protestant nations, so useful to them in the present emergency. And it is not a little remarkable that, on this trying occasion all Protestant countries, including the United States have shown themselves hostile to England and partial to the Czar. Verily, England's Protestantism stands her in little staid in her hour of trouble .--Cobbett avers that this country incurred the enormous national debt which now presses so heavily on her, to forward the interests of Protestantism, and to befriend the nations professing it, and now behold have arrived lately in the Crimea. To every regiher-

> "Abandoned in her utmost need." -Northern Times.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Explosion of MACAZINES .- Lord Panmure has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Sir W .Codrington, dated Nov. 16 :----

"A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French siege train took place at about 3 p.m. yesterday; it communicated fire to our siege train close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed; but the loss of life and damage done is considerable.

"The great explosion threw shell over the camp of our siege train, the buts of the 1st Brigade being entirely damaged, but not by fire."

It is here said that the Consuls at Odessa have received a hint to employ the winter in removing their property and that of the persons under their protection from the city, it being possible that next year the allied Governments will consider it necessary to be less indulgent .- Times.

DISTURBANCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE .- The Constantinople correspondence of the Constitutionnel, dated the 5th Nor., states that considerable alarm prevailed in that capital in consequence of a collision which had taken place the day before between soldiers of the Tunisian contingent and the French military post established in the building of the university, now converted into an hospital. After a scuffle, in which several of their comrades were roughly hanto negotiate with a view to peace, are again revived died by the French. The Tunisians, whose principal barrack is situate in the neighborhood, marched in a body to the hospital, endeavoring on their way to excite the Turkish population against the Fre and having drawn up before the post, they fired a volley into it, killing three men and wounding se-veral others. The French returned the fire, and six of the assailants were killed and a number of others wounded. The Ottoman troops, in the meantime, interfered, and the Tunisians were brought back to their quarters, where they were consigned. The Seraskier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately repaired to the spot, at the head of imposing force, to restore order and ascertain the cause of that aggression. On his side General Larchey sent thither a detachment of sixty men, stationed at Pera, and gave orders to the troops encamped at Maslask to hold themselves in readiness to march. Fortunately there was no necessity to recur to that extreme measure, and all was over when General Pa-According to a letter from Stockholm, inserted in struction, and the comparative impunity with which riset arrived at the university. At the request of the Copenhagen Fadreland, the mission of General they have done their work, has, no doubt, presented the French ambassador a strict inquiry into the affair was instituted on the evening of the 4th, and The Tunisian contingent, whose deplorable fanaticism had already occasioned various affrays, was to be embarked for Asia. The last accounts from Constantinople, represent the disturbances raised by the l'unisian contingent to the struggle is not yet over. Our enemy will not have been of a more serious character than the first. ner was given to him by the Emperor, after which, submit without another effort. He will still endea- reports led us to believe. The Tunisian soldiers ap-his Imperial Majesty had a conference with the baron vor to gather from every available quarter all that pear to entertain a fanatical hatred, towards, the touching several important questions in reference to can add to the arts of destruction to counterbalance. French, and to have organised a general attack unon the policy of the court of Sweden; and that Baron our superiority, and will combine all the materials of them. The arrangements, however, made by the Porte will prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful incidents. A suspicion is entertained that the assaults were made at the instigation of a bigoted clique of the Mussulman Clergy, who, finding their provocations disregarded by the inhabitants of Constantinople, had recourse to foreign elements to gra-

ber, the anniversary of the battle of Inkermann, which probably will be likewise substituted by most people in England for the memory of Guy Fawkes, has been swung about and thrown up in the air, giving to the scene from afar the appearance of some pyrotechnic exhibition; but when you came nearer it looked like a war dance of some cannibats, or the valse inleaps of those around, swinging about their torches and throwing them into the air and in the background the guard turned out to prevent disorder, formed a picturesque contrast in their dark grey coats with the glaring figures of the chief actors. The light division began the joke, which was taken up soon by the other English divisions, until the whole English camp was one blazing light, and the air rung with shouls and hurrahs. But it was not only outside in the open air that the anniversary of the victory of Inkermann was celebrated. It was kept up likewise in the huts and tents, and many were the applications for an hour or confused noise, contrasting with the usual silence of the night, left no doubt that the solemnity was kept up to a late hour. If the Russians did not remember their defeat as well as we did our victory, they must have been sorely puzzled at these signs of excitement prevailing over a part of the allied camp, especially if they really had the intention of venturing an attack some of these days. Their telegraphs, as far as we could see from the glare of the bonfires, were as busy.

The commotion among the French troops still con-What with the changes in our position towards Baidar, the arrival of new troops, and the preparations for the departure of those who have been out since the beginning of the campaign, there are continually marches, reviews, and inspections of French troops going on. A good number of French ment a draft of 450 men has been sent out, so that, notwithstanding the casualties that have taken place up to the end of the siege, the number of French has not only not decreased, but rather the contrary. Besides these reinforcements which have been added to the old regiments, a new strong division, Chasseloup-Lanbat, and the brigade Jamin, have joined. The Garde Impériale was reviewed yesterday previous to its departure for France. It is stated that the regiments forming the first four divisions which came out are likewise going, with the exception of the Zouaves and the Légion Etrangère. The Zouaves will be strengthened by volunteers from other regiments whose time is up, and who desire to be re-enlisted for another period.

From Baidar and the heights above, the troops, with the exception of the division Antematre and the strong brigade Jamin lately arrived, have been withdrawn. Thus the Tchernaya line in its whole length will form our real position during the winter, for since the greater number of troops have been withdrawn from the neights the occupation of the latter must be considered as a line of outposts, from which, in case of a serious attack, the troops would have to fall back to their positions in the valley.

On the rest of our line there is nothing new. The firing from both sides of the harbor continues in the usual way, reminding one of those intervals between the siege during which the guns seemed to go off by habit rather than from any intention on the part of the guinners. Since Saturday last a strong body of French troops has pitched its camp in the neighborhood of Inkermann, and was reviewed the next day by Marshal Pelissier. Sir Colin Campbell has embarked for England, and General Cameron is now commanding the Highland division. The net of roads with which the whole country about is gradually be-ing covered extends every day further. The quartermaster-general's officers seem to be insatiable, and new tracings are visible in every direct day next the great road from Balaklava will be opened for traffic, but it will only be the beginning of the rains which will induce people to use it, for as long as the roads across country are dry and passable every one will avoid the sharp stones on the newly-laid roads, and leave to his neighbor the merit of completing the process of macadamising them. The French are repairing likewise their roads of last year, which bave nearly disappeared during the summer; besides, the main road from Namiesch having been hastily constructed, requires to be remade. The cavalry is beginning to leave. The King's Dragoon Guards were embarked yesterday and the day before, and the 8th Hussars are embarking to-day. (From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.) Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 5th .- The fire from the batteries and forts on the north side has continued as active as it has been for the last forthnight, and has been attended with nearly the same results. Houses and buildings already in ruins have been still further demolished, but they have scarcely interrupted the removal by faligue parties of the timber and other materials required for the construction of the shelter materials required for the construction of the sume required in camp, and for purposes of butting. A lew days ago thirty tons of wheat were brought up from an advanced storehouse connected with the dockyard, and ground into flour, on, board the commissarial steamer Bruiser, lying in Balaklava harbor. The casualties among the men employed in the fatigue duties have been exceedingly faw and generally duties have been exceedingly lew, and generally caused by falling bricks or timber in the demolition of the houses. A council of war, was held at head-quarters on the 3rd inst., when it is understood, after some discussion, all iblention of further operations against the enemy was abandoned for the present. winter. The contemplated expedition, against Kaffa is postponed. The lateness of the season, and the uncertainty of weather favorable for naval operations and landing troops continuing quite explain these resolutions. we did contract the marine harmstalgillars

has condemned him to six months imprisonment instead of three; and his secretary, who was acquitted, has now been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A lettor from Mystowitz, in Prussian Silesia, ol the 8th ult., states thet ever since Prusssia refused to forward contraband of war, not being of Zollverein origin, to Russia and Poland, the goods are sent from within the last month considerably more than 100,000 from Austria to Russian Poland, whilst every day about 600 cwts. of the article continued to arrive. SWEDEN.

Caurobert to the court of Sweden has placed King Oscar and his cabinet in "an exceeding great perdered the King's right hand, was sent on a private and confidential visit to Paris; that a brilliant, dingive the Emperor, on his Sovereign's belialf, at least | cy-for to that point he must be reduced at last .half a promise that before next spring Sweden would Times' Correspondent. join the cause of the western powers. The baron has since lost some of his former influence; indeed it armies, from what she calls her " sourced soil." Rusthis anecdote is true, it is not difficult to divine the still a Catholic country, as it was of old the bul-

THE ALLIED ARMIES AT SEBASTOPOL.

The Sector CONTED STATES is a sector if the

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution expressing the sease of the Assembly that no Catholic holding to object of General Canroberts mission; and if the wark of Christianity imperilled by Turkish fanati-court of Sweden is not prepared to fulfil the expecticism. The sad state of the Churchin Roland is will store of the first of

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IRISH FILLISUSTERISU .- The following articlue is from the want, religion and revenge. In this connection, it is our duty as public journalists to state that some mysterious proceedings have lately been observed among the Irish in Virginia. Largo numbers of them have for some, time past been quartered in a secluded mountain section of the State, and during the day time keep themselves carefully hidden from public view. They have not, however, been so far able to escape observation as to concent the fact that they carry dangerous weepone. while the low of the that they carry dangerous weapons, whilst the loud and repeated explosions of gunpowder in their, subterranean retreat have offen oxcited curious surprises and dark sus-picions. Another, significant and well-established fact gives to conjecture on this subject the stamp of certainty it is well known that these men are in the enployment and under the command of a veteran French Colonel, an old soldier of Bonaparte, who has never been able to forgive. England for the battle of Waterloo, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of boring a hole in the white cliffs of Albion and sinking her to the bottom of the sea. In addition to these mysterious movements in the mountains, we have seen large parties of Irish in our own streets, armcd with crowbars, ripping up paying stones, and looking as full of fight as an egg is of meat. Not far from the row of houses, where these gentlemen lodge, is a large deet of piratical craft, which, with the ostensible purpose of trading in oysters, have collected in unusual numbers at the dock near 18th street. We recommend this fleet to the Mayor of this city and the Governor of Virginia, who are either slumbering over a volcano, or conniving at a palpable plan to invade the dominions of a country at peace with the United States. Will Mr. Grampton give his carliest attention to this subject? If he can send a ship or two and stop this fleet in Hampton Roads, he will make a more valuable prize than any the British squadron have yet taken in the Baltic."

The Report of the Fillibuster Convention in the Times of the 5th inst. confirms our statement that the E. M. A. is a Secret Society. All its members "are sworn"—just like the Carbonairi of Italy, the Orangemen of Ireland, and the Know-Nothings of this country. -Ib.

The Newark Advertiser of the 28th ult. has the following paragraph :- " Another meeting of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society, was hold last evening in Liberty Hall, and was attended by between two and three handred persons, chiefly brought there through curiosity. A Capt. Lyons, from New York, held forth about half an hour on the practicability and expediency of freeing Ireland, and connseled the young men to acquire all possible proficiency in the use of arms. The material aid was called for, but did not flow in as freely as was expected. The whole movement is ridiculed, we understand, by Irishmen generally, including the better class of them, and consequently meets with but little substantial success in Newark."

SENSIBLE .- Some one having used the name of General Shields, ex-U.S. Senator from Illinois, in connection with plans for the invasion of Ireland by Irish fillibusters from this country, he writes :--"If there is one man in America who thinks I am such a fool as to countenance such ab-. If

will do me the favor to contradict it."-Commercial Adver-

MORALITY OF MORMONISM AND PROTESTANTISM .- The newspapers inform us that-A warrant has been issued against one Wm. Latham, for the practice of Mormonism in Troy, N.Y. One of the injured women complains that he not only had two wives, but was living openly with a sister of his second wife. We were considerably amused some time since with a most excellent definition by the Catholic Tclegraph, in its own peculiar pithy style of Ame-can morality. That it consisted in behaving oneself nicely before folks. Well regarded in this point of view, Wm. Latham has certainly offended grievously against prudence, and we are far from complaining or murmuring against any proceeding adopted against him. But the dif-ficulty we perceive in this and similar infractions of morality is to find the guiltless parties, to cast a stone at him or the doctrines which he professes. It certainly is not free to Protestantism to draw its pharasaical cloak around it, and command the Mormon to stand aside and claim to be holier than him. The Mormons have wicked doctrines and wicked practices, judged by the simple law of Christianity-but the Protestant magistrate who seeks to make them amenable to punishment in reparation for offended morality; is placed in a position just as embarrassing and equally inconsistent as if, he sat in judgment on a Baptist or Anabaptist or Presbytering. The Mormons teach and practice nothing which the Protestant Reformers did not teach and practice before them. Oh! They lead immeral. lives, exclaims some indignant, sectarian-yes, true they do; but so did Honry YII; so did his daughter, the Vir-sin Queen; so did Luther and Oalvin; so did Zainglius

ORLONGTORM AND ROBBERY.—The Ilion Independent gives a long account of the robbery, by the aid of chloroform of Mrs. David Wright of Toronto, while on the Hudson River R.R. It was accomplished by a dark-eyed, well-dressed, genteel looking lady, who, when Mrs. W. complained of a pain in the head, said, "Oh! I have some cologne with me, let me put a little on your temples, it will doubtless relieve you." A porte monaie, containing considerable money, her ticket, baggage check, and breast pin, were all taken; and the robber by means of the check also stole taken; and the robber by means of the check also stole the baggage."

CUMIOUS KLOPEMENT .- The Chicago Democrat of Tuesday, says that a woman arrived in that place a few days previous, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking East for burial. On the route she fell in with a young man, and, on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot, where it has remained since.

(From the Philadelphia Times).

On Wednesday last, a neatly dressed, very prepossessing, and prettily spoken woman, somewhere be-tween sweet sixteen and twenty-five years of age, drove up to the door of the Insane Hospital, over which Dr. — - presides, and enquired for that gentleman. She was ashered into the reception room, where she awaited the coming of the Doctor with an air of nonchalance which rather fascinated the servant, who looked upon her with eyes of admiration and unfeigned pleasure. When left alone, she amused herselfas woman always will-in gratifying her curiosity by inspecting the various articles in the room, critically and thoreughly. The Doctor being announced, she received him with one of those bewildering smiles which some women know so well how to bestow, and whose influence no man of feeling can resist. The Doctor welcomed her with more than his usual warmth, and soon learned the object of her visit.

She had come, she said, with a glance full of melancholy, and a tone of more than womanly tenderness, to ascertain of the Doctor, in person, whether she could secure private quarters for her husband, who was subject to intense fits of aberration of mind, but whose conduct towards her, bitter and cold as it was, could not alienate her love for him, which was the all-pervading passion of her sool. He had grown so violent of late, that she wished to have him secured from violence to himself as well as to her, (and here the charming creatures wept for some moments), and it she could make an arrangement with the Doctor, she urged that it should be kept as private as his most secret thoughts, and her husband beyond the scrutiny of visitors. And then she said her heart would break, she knew it would, and wept bitterly and long.

The Doctor, as all who know his kind and tenderheartedness will readily imagine, was not insensible to the touching recital of his visitor, and with that frankness which always characterizes him, he promised to comply with her wishes, to give her husband a private apartment and his special care; and, also to shield him from the gaze of the curiosity seekers who run down public institutions.

The lady was not long in arranging terms; she was not long in expressing her thanks, intermingled with tears; she was not long in settling the details of her husband's confinement; she was not long, in short, in taking her leave. And as she stepped into the carriage, aided by the kind hand of the doctor, she turned her beautiful face towards him, and cast upon him a glance that was full of tenderness and solitude, and inspired him anew with admiration and pity.

The carriage drove away, the doctor's eyes following, amid the clouds of dust which followed in its wake, until it was entirely lost to view. Down to the bridge, along the crowded thoroughfare, over the pebbled way of Chesnut street, to a fashionable, if not the fashionable jewellery establishment of our city, the carriage passed, its sweet and solitary inmate glancing out and smiling within, and growing radiant with a thought that requires another paragraph to learn.

She alighted, and glided into the bazaar of gold and silver and precious stones, with all the stateliness of a queen. One or two of the gentlemanly attendants ran to learn her wish. She wanted to select a set of silver ware, not too elaborate in design of workmanship, nor yet too plain, something neat, tasteful and beautiful. The various patterns were shown and a set valued at \$500 was selected by the lady of the stately tread. She desired the articles put up, a bill made out and she would settle it. Her wishes were complied with, and the lady took out her porte monnaie, but alas! there were but about \$40 in it. She had picked up her wrong porte monnaie, she said with a bewitching sweetness, and she was vexed at her stu-pidity. She was the wife of Dr. —, the principal physician of the Insane Hospital, and she desired her obliging attendant to accompany her to that place, when she would pay him at once. Who could resist such a request from a beautiful woman-a request spoken as much with the eyes as the voice? Not the

been sold most brilliantly ; and upon their appearance at the hospital, it did not take the Doctor long to discover that he had been sold decidedly; the poor attendant was satisfied upon his arrival at the hospital that he had been sold most sorrowfully indeed. And here, we think, we will end our story, which has been talked over in fashionable circles for the last three or four days with many a hearty laugh.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON CREEDS .- "We know not," says the Christian Enquirer, " where to find a better protest against the abuse referred to, than the following which we copy from an exchange paper." " There is nothing imaginary in the statement that the creed power is beginning to prohibit the Bible as really as Rome did, though in a subtler way. During the whole coarse of seven year's study, the Protestant candidate for the munistry sees before him an authorised statement, spined down and stereotyp-ed of what he must fined in the Bible, or be martyred. And does any one acquainted with human nature need to be told that he studies under a tremendous pressure of motive? Is that freedom of opinion -the liberty wherewith Christ makes free? Rome would have given that. Every one of her clergy might have studied the Bible to find the Pontifical creed, on the pain of death. Was that liberty? Hence, I say, that liberty of opinion in our theological seminaries is a mere form, to say nothing of the thumscrew of criticism, by which every original mind is tortured into negative propriety. The whole boasted liberty of the student consists in a choice of chains--a choice of handcuffs--whether he will wear the Presbyterian handcoffs, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal or other evangelical handcuffs. Hence it has now come to pass that the ministry themselves dare not study the hible. Large provides thereof are seldom touched. It lies useless tumber; or, if they do study and search, they cannot show their people what they find there. There is something commal in saying anything new. It is shocking to atter words that have not the mold of age upon them,"

HARD TIMES .--- The rise in prices, and the augmentation of taxes, resulting from the war, affect disagreeably even the wealthy and well-born classes .--Lady Fitz-Flunkey finds it advisable to reduce her weekly allowance of canary bird's marrow pomatum from three bottles to two. She wears one muslin dress less than usual during the season, and deducts a dozen buttons or so from her page's livery. Her respected spouse, Sir Theodore Fitz-Flunkey, refrains from nurchasing a fourth hunter, and settling his collar in front of a lull-length mirror, mildly expatiates to his domestic circle on the severity of the sacrifice he is compelled to make on behall of his country's honour. The Honourable Jemima Bodkin (the Worcestershire branch of the Bodkins) feels the pinch of the times, and with moistened eyes commutes her lapdog's morning meal from gravy soup to mutton broth. Thompson Johnson-who made the large fortune you may have read of in the jubube trade-Thompson Johnson meets his son and heir on his return from Magdalen College with unwonted severity of mien, scowls at his waistcoat of gigantic plaid, coughs with feigned nausea when the word ' cigar' is mentioned, and broadly istimates that Thompson Johnson, junior, must forth with economise his resources and spare the paternal pockets. Mr. and Lady Sybilla Barnacles, and the little Barnacles instead of their contemplated trip to Paris, fall back upon the more sober enjoyments of the neighboring watering-place of Wigwam-super-Mud. Lord and Lady Orchis find it convenient to postpone the erection of their intended conservatory in the early English style of architecture for a year of two longer. Lower down in the social scale the inconvenience of high prices and heavy taxes begins to be more sharply felt. How is it with the wide-spread social wilderness of the multiudinous. poor, stretching obscurely in all directions, and out of which the classes which live at ease emerge like scattered islands in a wide and desolate sea? How is it with the working poor? The answer is short and painful: they are suffering severely. Little margin have they for retrenchment or economy !- Tracis for WINTER GOODS ! WINTER GOODS ! the Present Crisis, No. 32.

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IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC !!!

and Besu. Yet these men, despite their obscenities, are held in honor, while they spit upon the memory and per-secute the followers of Joe Smith and Brigham. Young .--Catholic Vinvlicator.

A revival took place on board a whale ship in the Pacific Ocean not long since. The religious paper which gives an account of it says : "One man was hopefully converted at mast-head looking out for whales.

At mast-near looking out for wheres. OUTREAKE, IN, KANSAS. It appears from our despatches that we are having a hot political stew in Kansas at last. The story as it comes to us, is this: That three Free Soil-ars went ito a settler's house failed. Ooleman, who is a Pro-Slavery man, and ordered him; off. They were arised, and gave the man, only ten minutes to leave. He left for a short time but returned well armed. He met one of the three may who represent him threats and attempted to shoot three men, who renewed his threats and attempted to shoot Ooleman, but his gun missed fire. Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman then gave himself up for trial. A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Shorpe's rifles, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burned his house, and ordered other Pro-Slavery man to leave and, burned their houses. Deputy Marshal Jongs arrested the, leader of the mob, and obtained the names of 20" others. Jones is now at Lee compton with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty assist-The Abolitionists are gathering at Lecompton and ants demanding the release of their comrades, and the surrender of Ooleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers.

UNIVERSALISTS DEGLAILED INCOMPETENT. WITNESSES IN NORTH CAROLINA.-In a trial before the Jackson (N.C.) Superior Court, Jadge Manly hold that hipperson professing the doc-

Resolved. That this convention proceed for thwith to take vey a letter to his employers who, all the time, were such measures as they muy deem expedient, to have their suspecting his honesty, and preparing to advertise claims and civil tights protected in this, our boasted land him in the newspapers. Upon the receipt of the let-of civil and reliver them they had of civil and religious liberty."

clerk certainly. The two got into the carriage together, and back it whirled to the hospital. The lady jumped from the carriage, and was warmly greeted by the doctor, who was at the entrance door.

"Doctor, this is my husband," said she, with an air at once sweet and sorrowful.

The poor attendant started he was struck aghast

He could not fathom her meaning. "What did you say, madam," he stammered, as best he could, "what did you say?"

"Doctor, this is my husband, please take him in charge."

"The devil, madam, I'm not your husband; what do you mean ?"

Bursting into tears she sobbed aloud. "He has another spasm-he has another attack .- Oh ! Doctor, if you have any pity in your soul, secure him, and save yonrself from his violence."

In vain the poor fellow attempted to explain. He was hurried along the corridor and into a room, and confined securely—the woman all the while following iclose behind weeping as though her heart would break. The Doctor and the lady returned to the reception room, and the latter, after giving the other an outline of the peculiarities of her alleged husband's attacks, Whereas, We have learned twith shiprise and regret through the public press that his. Honor Judge Manly, at the last Superior Court of Jackspn, N.O., decided that Universalists are not competent withesses in a court of justice, and whereas, we believe such a decision is not only a flagrant outrage bon the increasing and respecta-bledenominations of Christians called Universalists, but unobnstitutional and inimical to this republican govern-ment_

ter it did not take them long to discover that they had

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