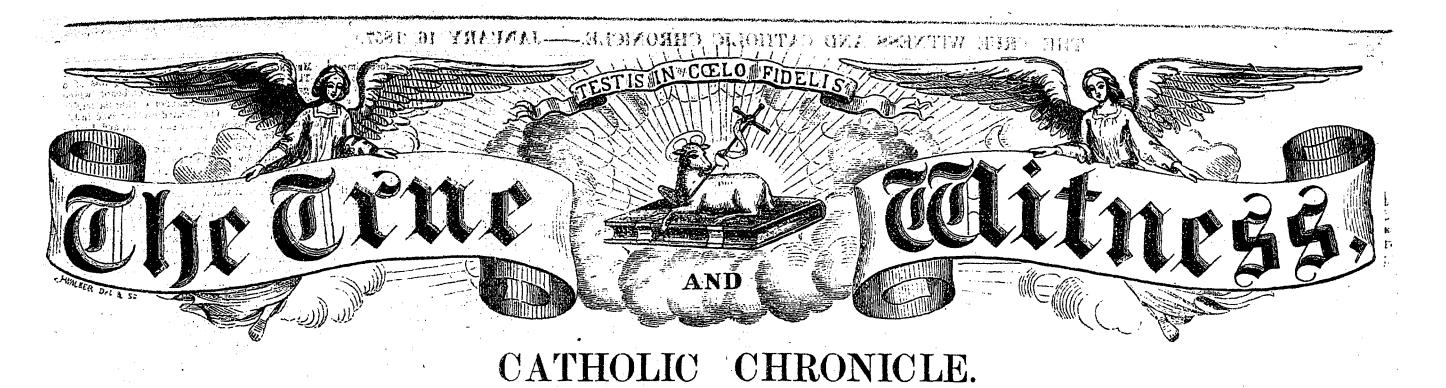
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VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857.

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

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

CRIMINAL STATISTICS -- POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

In forming a fair estimate of the state of crime in the Papal States, as represented by the numbers now actually suffering punishment for their offences, under process, or awaiting their trial, one consideration should be held distinctly in view-that Rome has no penal settlements, such as England and France possess, to which she could deport the worst portion, or, indeed, any portion of her criminals. Thus, if it be said that Rome has so many prisoners in the various prisons of the Papal States, the number so stated represents the entire, whereas, if the same be said of France or England it would not represent anything like the truth, for France has her Cayenne and England her Bermuda and her Aus-tralian settlements for the detention of a large class of offenders. The Pope's possessions are limited to his own states, and beyond their boundary it is impossible for him to establish a prison or penal colony. The statistics now before me, and upon the exactness of which it is impossible to entertain the smallest doubt, exhibit a steady decrease in crime, so far as that can be evidenced by the number in prison ; and in all countries this is the test and criterion by which the state of a country in this particular respect is judged of. In December, 1854, the number of prisoners-those awaiting their trial, under pro-

cess, or actually condemned and suffering punish-ment—was 12,140. The next year showed a lesser amount of crime, the number for December, 1855, being 11,656. In this year the dimiuution is even still more perceptible. I take two months of the present year, August and September, and not only do I find that there is a less Triumvirate, of the Constituent Assembly, and number in August, 1856, than in December, of the Provisional Government, and 83 were but I perceive that there is a favorable difference | chiefs of the different military corps. Of this Pontifical States, the proportion in some of the chief places having been as follows in September last :--- Rome, 1,185 ; Bologna, 1,338 ; An-cona, 787; Civita Vecchia, 1,591; Ferrara, 299. The returns quoted embrace all kinds of crimes and all kinds of accusations, and, amongst the rest, they comprehend a class of offenders who in the control as well as sanctioned by the police as there are, or were no less than 629 foreigners authorities, and in others defy almost all authority or restraint whatsoever. I allude to women of depraved character, one of whom is not to be met in the streets of Rome, which may accordto the Termini, or to the institution of the Good the care and control of religious communities .--years, since the accession of Pius the Ninth, of his mercy and compassion, is in favor of the reality representing the crime, not of one year, but of several years. the Papal States were filled with political ofmorseless tyranny. That there are persons con- for a purely political offence during his reign. fined for political offences there can be no questhe real state of the case distinctly demonstrates. | Hungarians, the Venetians, or the Sicilians, or Of "purely political offences" there were 99 about two months since ; and since that time that in the Castle of Dublin, and Lord Clarendon number has been reduced to 70-that is, 29 ad- | been compelled to fly across the Channel to Engthe elemency of the Pope, in many instances excited by the appeals of those who have since been its objects. In the early part of October the number of persons confined for political oflences, and offences which are described or classified as those "arising out of party spirit"- | would ardently desire that every native of the

Ireland, and are directly traceable to sectarian as well as political differences-the entire number so classified under these two heads did not exceed 338; and of that number, those undergoing sentence, or held in detention, for "purely political" offences did not exceed 99; which number, as I have stated, is now reduced to 70, and may be still reduced considerably ere the 1st of January, 1857. The gross number has been reduced from 338 to 292. The Pope has grant-ed 47 pardons to "purely political" offenders from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 15th of Man 1956. May, 1856-that is, either remitted the greater portion of their punishment, or restored them to full liberty; and within the same period he has exhibited similar clemency to 65, whose offences arose out of "party spirit"-making in all no less than 112. From May to October he has granted 83 pardons more, of which 29 have been granted to "purely political" offenders, and the rest to persons coming under the head of offend-ers from "party motives." When the gross number reached 33S, political and party offenders,

remarkable analogy to the outrages and acts of

violence that so frequently occur in the north of

they were distributed as follows :- Ancona, 54; Fort Urbano, 21; Paliano, 208; San Michele, 43 suffering punishment, and 12 under process. Now that the gross number is reduced to 70 " purely political" offenders, and 222 offenders from "party spirit," somewhat of the same proportions is maintained in the prisons mentioned.

These statistics would not exhibit the whole truth unless they also embraced another class, who are suffering exile in consequence of their connexion with the memorable revolution which compelled his Holiness-himself the first as well as the most illustrious of reformers-to fly to Gaeta. The number of those who were formally excluded from the annesty of September, 1849, was 283, and of those 200 were members of the dotta) that it is not thought prudent to extend pardon to them. There is, lastly, another class, who fled from the French, and whose return to the States is among them, not more than 644 are subjects of the Pope. Subtracting from this number those to have been leagued in other countries against There has been a notion industriously propa- it contrasts so strongly with the bloody vensubjects when once rebellion has been crushed-Try this fact by the actual conduct of other even had an Irish Secretary of State been shot of Pius IX. will shine the brighter by the contrast.

spirit of a revolutionist and an avenger, no ra-tional person could expect that the Pope would be so insensible to the promptings of ordinary caution and foresight as to allow men to return to his States who have been openly declaring their determination to accomplish his overthrow, or have been known to be parties to, and promoters of, conspiracies towards the same end .--If he did so, he would be more or less than mortal, and would act as no other sovereign has acted, or is ever likely to act, under similar circumstances. If the Pope were only allowed to take his own course, and if those who dishonestly excite expectations which they never can and never mean to realise would wisely stop in their treacherous career, matters would soon be arranged on a better and safer basis than they now are.

But it is not by keeping the more sanguine minds of the country in a fever of excitement, by delusive hopes and false expectations, that tranquillity can be established, or that great reforms can be promoted ; and those who pursue this dishonest course are equally the enemies of the subjects of the Pope as of the Pope himself.

The hon, and learned member writes hopefully of the Roman Prisons. He says :—" The work of reformation has been undertaken in earnestness and sincerity, and already the fruits of a wise and salutary policy are making themselves manifest, wherever it has had a fair opportunity for its practical development. Emphatically, it may be said, that the Prisons of Rome are in a state of transition. The great object of the prisoner's reformation is never abandoned-it is rather the first object held in view; but, in order to bring about that result, the substitution of effect their reformation. The separate cell sys-members of religious orders for the ordinary staff tem is in a great measure carried out in this pri-del Prison of the States, in which every improvemembers of religious orders for the ordinary staff of the Roman prisons, is being steadily and persistently carried on. Jailors and turnkeys, however excellent the best of them may be, are not generally influenced in the discharge of their duties by very pure and lofty motives. It would the same time. The same plan has been adopted feel adaptation of the means employed to the obbe expecting too much of human nature to sup-pose they should. But with persons devoted to a religious life it is far otherwise. Their whole rate system to that of open dormitories, the idea the Ninth. but I perceive that there is a lavorable difference between the two months of the same year. In August, the number was 10,885; and in Sep-tember, 10,777. I can only state, what I have reason to know to be the fact, that the returns for the months of October and November exhi-bit a still more satisfactory diminution in their numbers. These are distributed throughout the perceive that there is a lavorable difference to defer to matter is the returns bit a still more satisfactory diminution in their perceive that there is a lavorable difference to defer to matter is the returns bit a still more satisfactory diminution in their perceive that there is a lavorable difference to defer to matter is the returns bit a still more satisfactory diminution in their perceive that there is a lavorable difference to defer to refer to so exiled at present is 203. Some of these have the construction, and the cel-bit a still more satisfactory diminution in their perceive that there is a lavorable difference to defer to refer to do only interest is to serve God by doing the of the hitle room being their oron, and the duty greatest possible good to their brethren, no mat-ter how degraded they may be, no matter into the Constituent Assembly, and 24 military lead-bit a still more satisfactory diminution in their perceived particles. The bit is the nonther of the proves subjects so exiled at present is 203. Some of these have since died, others would not appeal to the cle-bit exile of their soverprise. The manage-ment by mere meremanely and the expression of the management spice. even in the breass of the most corrupted. The severest numishment, unless for an attempt at alteration, and unanagement, to the boasted pri-terior of the intervent and porter or a state of their construction, alteration, and unanagement, to the boasted primency of their Sovereign, and more have ex- by religious, Mr. Maguire describes as most hibited such " perverse conduct" (perverse con- striking. He proceeds to give a very interesting | escape, is confinement for a short period ; and it | sons of England ; and that in many respects they account of the Terminia, a prison for women, which is under the control of the Saurs de Providence, one of those noble institutions of which Rome and the Papal States after the success of Catholic Belgium has been so gloriously fruitful. It is entirely devoted to the care of jails, hospisome countries, for instance in France, are under | prohibited. These amount in all to 1,273; but, | tals and schools, its glorious mission being to reclaim the erring, to succor and console the sick, and enlighten the ignorant..... We were shown through the various dormitories, who were then exiled, as a commutation of a all of which were of immense size, lofty, airy, heavier sentence, or who demanded and obtained and well lighted. In one room which was more ingly be traversed with immunity at any hour of permission to spend the remainder of their lives | than 40 feet square, there were but 1S beds, the evening or night by a modest female, without in foreign countries, in order, amongst other rea- neatly arranged, and cleanly as well as comfortthe risk of having her eyes and cars offended, as | sons, to be free from all surveillance, and amount- | able in their materials ; and in another, which they are in too many cities of our highly-civilised ing in all to 152, it appears that the total num-empire. Offenders of this class are at once ber of the Pope's subjects to whom return, with-no more than 25 beds. The infirmary, chapel, made amenable to the law, and committed either out permission being obtained, is prohibited, is and refectory, were large in proportion, and all 492. Many of these have fled from punishment | kept in a condition of perfect cleanliness, the Shepherd, where every means of reformation is for offences not political; but there can be no necessary result of such superintendence and adopted, and in very many instances with great doubt whatever that an appeal made by most of such control as the wisdom and humanity of His in the military prison to which I have referred, the work of prison reform. So that the Pope success-both institutions being specially under those now in exile, and who could be proved not Holiness had provided for this important institu- rise tier over tier, or storey over storey - all look- has the advantage of the assistance and sympathy tion. When it was first handed over to the In the returns are also necessarily included all the throne and authority of the Pope, would not | Nuns, the prisoners were in a state of great igthose who, having been sentenced to imprison- be made in vain. The whole career of Pius norance, very many of them being unable to carried on. The prisoners cat their food in their while Monsignor de Merod has had extensive exment for life, or for a term of fifteen or iwenty IN., including the instances which I have given | read. But since then their proficiency in reading and writing, as well as in useful and ornahave not as yet been the objects of his elemency. belief that could he carry out his own benevo- mental needlework. has been great; and their their cells to where an officer was serving out to nor Talbot is thoroughly acquainted with all those So that the 10,777 prisoners who in September | lent intentions, and freely obey the promptings | conduct almost uniformly good. The Superior last were lying in the prisons of the Pontifical of his noble and tender nature, there is not a stated that nothing could be more edifying than States, in September of this year give an ex- good or honest subject of his now in exile to their pious demeanor when assisting at the death- at all unpalateable to the taste. On Sundays they has the official charge of the prisons ; while the aggerated idea of the actual state of crime, it in whom he would not to-morrow grant permission bed of a dying fellow-prisoner, or their eager- are allowed to talk to each other for half an hour. latter visits them several times in the week, but to return to his home and country. One fact ness in sharing in such a solemn office. In fact, must be mentioned to the honor of Pius IX.. as a dozen feeble women, acting under a sense of a dozen feeble women, acting under a sense of dress, and arrange their cells; at half-past six Pope was not satisfied with hearing of the state religious obligation, and animated by tender com- they attend Mass, and then breakfast; at half-past of those institutions, he was resolved to see for gated, for obvious reasons, that the prisons of geance which other sovereigns wreak on their passion for human misery in its most painful form, seven they proceed to their various occupations, hand about the close of last year he vihave succeeded in acquiring the most salutary lenders, the victims of arbitrary power and re- that there has not been a single person executed control over more than 200 of their ruder fel- tinue till half-past eleven; they then get their low-creatures, not a few of whom are explating dinner, and remain in their cells till half-past one, offences of great enormity, and who perhaps at | when they resume their work, which lasts till five. uon whatever; I myself saw prisoners of this European monarchs, and by what that of the time recognised no law but that of their At five they sup; after which they immediately one of surprise to the authorities of the prisons, class in the prison of San Michele ; but that English government would have been had the fierce and untutored natures. It is unnecessary attend school, which lasts till half-past seven, which at the time excited the greatest interest, their number has been immensely exaggerated, affair of 1848 in Ireland been like that of the to say that religion is the potent agent by which when instruction of a religious nature is given, gentleness and obedience are insured, and amend- and the night prayers are said. They then rement is being accomplished. The Brothers of Mercy have got the control next morning commences another day of melanof a prison for men in the adjoining building but | choly drudgery, irksome, no doubt, but by no ditional pardons have since been granted through land for personal safety; and then the clemency for the last six months; and though some of the means unimproving. Four brothers are in charge transition, not to costliness and munificence, but officers of the former staff are still retained, the of this prison, in which were several prisoners three Brothers to whom its care has been en- who had been sentenced to various terms of imtrusted would not, they state, be in the least de- prisonment, some even for life; but the greater cially in sovereigns, weakness is a folly, and may gree afraid of having it all to themselves. Their number, if not all those of the latter, had their influence-the influence of a mild and gentle but sentences commuted to 20 years on the occasion firm rule-is already most wonderful, and pro- of the last anniversary of the Pope's accession to meaning thereby injury to the persons, acts of Papal States, now in exile on account of the ductive of the best results, in the improved tone the throne. riolence, frequently stabbing, the result of quar- part which he took in the revolution of 1848, and feeling of the prisoners. This prison, at the In another department of the same vast build- he suppress arising from party hate or political disputes should be permitted to return to his home and time I visited it, was undergoing considerable ing, I visited the prison in which persons convict- doors.

a certain extent an honorary distinction.

A number of the same valuable brotherhood preside over an interesting institution intended for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and of different kinds, some ornaments, and other ar-vagrants of the worst class-the prison of Santa ticles not usually found in such places. So far Balbina. I saw several of the boys in the play- as a sense of delicacy would permit me to do 59, ground, a large open space, in which they roamed | I saw enough to convince me that at least in this about freely, and indulged in harmless sport, but prison there was nothing which in any way realis always under the watchful eye of a Brother, whose ed the descriptions which I had read of "Italian manner towards them is of that paternal kind which] while exciting confidence, also commands respect. The entire number of young prisoners was 97 on the police. At the time 1 visited it the number the day I visited the institution. But really the of prisoners was under 50: and of this number term "prisoner" does not exactly describe their but a small proportion were undergoing punishcondition, save so far as they are under restraint | ment for what are in Rome known as purely paand cannot leave until permitted to do so; for, while they are taught to read and write, many of them are employed in a vineyard and garden be-longing to the establishment, and the rest are occupied in various industrial pursuits, suited to their state in life-and the rule, which they cheerfully obey, is that of all others best calculated to ready for 250 persons, and will be rendered cason, the extensive dormitories being divided by ment that experience has proved to be useful, or rows of small apartments, perhaps about 6 feet that humanity can suggest, will have a fair trial. by 5, wired in at the top and in front ; ventilation In the other prisons there is change as well as: and thorough separation being thus obtained at progress; but in this there will be the most per-

No. 23.

-or, in fact, offences which bear a strong and kindred, provided he did not come back in the changes, mainly undertaken for the more easy ed of political offences were confined. In one and speedy adoption of a better system ; but so large room I observed about 10 or 12 men; and far as it was possible, in the condition of evident in a great hall, which was well lighted, as well as transition in which our visit found it, even indus- ventilated, from the street, and into which the trial and literary training was sedulously pro- cells-each fully three times larger in size thus moted ; while the moral improvement of the pri-soner is, of necessity, the first object, and never, two or three rows, one above the other and only under any circumstances, neglected. The Bro-thers under whose care this prison is placed be-of the extensive wall of the building, pierced by long to a Belgian community, established by a several windows. There might have been 20 distinguished ecclesiastic, Canon Scheppers, of persons in the hall, either walking up and down, Malins, who, if I mistake not, has been recently chattering to each other, or engaged, as I could appointed one of the Chamberlains of His Ho-liness; though his sense of duty may render it to the interior of the cells of this prison was sufficient to show that they differed from ordinary cells in many other respects than superior size ; for in one into which I looked there were glasses dungeons.

This Prison is entirely in the management of but a small proportion were undergoing punishlitical offences.

One of the best managed and most perfect of the prisons of Rome, is that under the control of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Then the grand new prison near Fossombrone may be also incidentally referred to. It is per-

It would be only tedious if I were to refer to The severest punishment, unless for an attempt at alteration, and management, to the boasted primay be mentioned that there is but one "guar- will be vasily superior in their results-above all. dian," and he is at the outer door. The Bro- in the great work of reformation-in the real there have been connuccted with this asylum for improvement, in mind and heart, in intelligence and industry, of their unhappy inmates, whose guilt is, in the Roman as in other States, most frequently caused by poverty and ignorance, and temptation, against which poverty and ignorance agent in the good work is his principal Chamberwhich are now being carried out, as well as those which are in contemplation, are in a great measure the fruit of that remarkable visit-entirely none such having been made for the previous thirty years. I again repeat that, while the Roman Prisons would certainly bear no comparison to the costly and magnificent establishments of England, they are in a state of the most hopeful to practical efficiency and success.

But while clemency is a noble virtue, espebe as ruinous as a vice; and thus, though one three years.

At San Michele, one of the greatest establishments in Rome, embracing within its vast extent a grand college, an hospital, more than one asylum for the poor, and three prisons-there is are but a poor protection. To no subject has a prison for males, in which the separate system | the Pope devoted more attention than to this has been strictly carried out for 50 years, or since | most important one of the treatment of criminals; the time of Clement the Eleventh. In some re- and the gradual changes which are being effected, spects it is very similar to the modern military or which are already planned, have been entirely prisons of Treland, one of the most perfect, and inspired by the zeal and humanity of His Holiindeed best managed of which is in Cork. In ness, whose chief as well as most enthusiastic all cases that it can be enforced, the silent system is maintained; but there are times when | lain, Monsignor de Merod, the brother in law of speaking is allowed, and occupations-for instance the Count de Montalembert. Monsignor Talparticular descriptions of work-during which it bot, who also holds the office of Chamberlain to cannot be judiciously prevented. The cells, as His Holiness, is the most zealous and earnest in ing into, and lighted by, the vast hall in which of two men who are singularly suited to the prothe industrial employment, of various kinds is motion of this great and humane object; for cells; and as I entered the great hall of the pri- perience of the prison system of Belgium, which son. I beheld them walk quietly and silently from is perhaps superior to any in the world, Monsigeach a fair allowance of a soup that looked well to improvements which have been recently adopted the eye and that a curious friend assured me was not | in England. The former distinguished person They rise every morning at half-past five o'clock, in a capacity more immediately spiritual. The always of an industrial kind, at which they con- sited all the prisons of Rome-and the reforms turn to their cells, in which they are shut up till

A KEEN REBUKE,-A man who forbade his servant girl (who belonged to the same church with himself) going in and out of the front door of the house, was quietly asked by the girl if he supposed they would enter heaven by separate

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- JANUARY 16, 1857

REV. DR CAHILL ON THE ENGLISH BIBLE-SOCIETIES. Ballyroan Cottage,

Dec. 18, 1856.

The financial statistics of these Societies at home and abroad prove that they have, from vo-luntary subscriptions, the enormous annual re-venues of upwards of five millions of pounds nual income of the Protestant Church of Engnual income of the Protestant Church of Eng-land, Ireland, and Wales, which amounts to the crying injustice of eight millions and a-half of British money. Within machine of such stu-pendous power, worked by the most exalted influence : aided by the army, the navy, the professions, and patronized by royalty, what ought to he the external results, the universal progress of morality and religion, which might be 'expected to follow in the train of this army of preachers, having in their hands such boundless treasures of gold, and spreading themselves through the world in the name of God?

During the last forty years, agents of these Societies-were-seen-in-every-Catholic-country-of-Europe : they were found in the Presidencies of India; they were met in America: and they established stations in several places along the African coast, from Morocco to the Cape of Good Hope. Go where you will you come in contact with these men : visit the emigrant ship to Australia, America, Canada, &c., and you; are sure to behold on deck, mixed with the poor passengers, a slim, stealthy, impertinent, half-educated emissary, from England's Bible School. Follow him to his destination; watch him in the streets, mark the houses he frequents, note the men to whom he presents letters of introduction, and you will trace him to the circle of all the English merchants: he walks arm in arm with all the attaches of the English Embassy, and he even dines with the English Ambassador. According to all human calculation, such a Society, so well appointed, so rich, so active, so patronized, should make a sensible impression on the entire frame of the moral and religious masses amongst whom they reside. They ought to convert according to all probable hypothesis, whole Nations to their powerful creed: they should banish Idolatry from India, christianize, Caffreland, sanctify the American Savages, and add thousands and millions to their numbers in every country of Europe. Their office being one of charity, henignity, mildness, humility, patience, and truth, one should think that virtues so winning should at once open the hearts of all men to receive and welcome them; and then, speaking and acting under the immediate tutelage of Christ, they would appear to go forth on their mission with God and man in their favor. During the last forty years they have decidedly expended in this crusade of English Biblicism, the enormous sum of at least two hundred millions sterling ! They have actually freighted ships to all their missions are ultimately and invariably carry abroad their Bibles, their tracts, their pamphlets, their sermons; they have employed the press to praise their efforts, to laud their zeal, their piety, their disinterestedness. No record of labor, of power, of wealth, which has ever appeared in the whole world, since the commencement of their Religion, has any compari- | land feels towards those Societies in this unforson, or can stand in any equal competition with the incredible, the stupendous, the multitudinous power of the scheme of the English Bible Societies.

Yet, when we look abroad in their track, we find that they have never made Converts in any these agents in Ireland may be taken as the stan-Nation which they have ever visited : the Hindoo | dard of their character in foreign countries ; and | which his life was devoted .- Cork Reporter. hates them: the Mahomedan despises them: the the terrors, and the burning revenge which they Idolator will not even hear them. The children awaken amongst us, may be critically asserted as run from them, the women shun them, the men | the measure of abhorrence felt towards these Soexecrate them. France treats them with scorn : Spain holds them in horror : Austria has banished them : Naples gives them over to the police : and the Italian Duchies brand with martial law the very houses where, for a season, they may happen to reside. The throne, the church, the nobles, the virtuous, the orderly, the whole people are everywhere in arms against them. Infidelity, revolution, vice, crime, discord, blood, are everywhere found in their track. What, it may be asked, can be the cause of this uniformity of horror felt towards them universally in every country ? can men professing zeal for Religion and love for the Saviour awaken such antagonism in every town, every city, every kingdom, which these teachers of Religion happen to visit? If any one town or city had even in one instance received them favorably, it might be taken in part, as evidence that all mankind had not universally rejected them. But there is not even one favorable instance behind which, after forty years' work, they can stand and shelter themselves from the opprobrium which indignant mankind casts on their unexampled flagitious character. Although Catholic Europe, from long experience of the designs of the societies, can tell the cause of their failure in every nation, yet Ireland alone, poor persecuted Ireland alone, can tell the working of this demoniacal system, and write the history of their conduct in the tears of the persecuted living, and in the blood of the mar-tyred dead. The deepest wound in the heart of Ireland has been inflicted in the name of their Bible: the most agonizing pang within her tortured frame is to hear surpliced men invoke the charity of God, as they force the steel into her soul ; and the last feeling of revenge which Ireland can scarcely forgive, is to call by the name crime amongst the people is now a topic of adof justice (in mockery of the ten commandments) mitted truth and public shame : the city churches days beyond the chosen date furnishes the Governthe wholesale plunder of the poor by a hostile, persecuting Church : yes, Ireland alone can best explain why these societies have failed all over Europe, as well as in Achill, Kells, Clare, and Dublin. The case is clear ; their want of success is an evident deduction from moral principles; the law of elernal justice against human iniquity; the natural result from defined premises. The happy failure of this scheme of Biblicism can be traced, with perfect accuracy, to the conduct of the English agents wherever they go. If the diary of one of these emissaries were published, it would reveal a startling set of facts such as; perhaps, never before met the public eye. From the hour they receive an appointsent an unbroken record of misrepresentations, at Liverpool and elsewhere, and he cannot fail Chronicle.

and Catholic people. Meet one of these agents' on railways or on board ship, you cannot fail to recognise him in a moment by the petulant familiarity with which he speaks of the name of God the rude intimacy which he professes to have with the Blessed Saviour of mankind, and the jaunty sterling. This sum is quite distinct from the an- air of vulgar confidence with which he talks of Paul, and Peter, and John, and Luke, and Mark, and Mathew ! Listen to him for one hour, and you will hear, enough to disgust you during your life with this ignorant, insolent class of men. If it would not be profane to say it, one is forced to say that he speaks of the Apostles, as if they were his schoolfellows, his playfellows; and he walks about in your presence, talking of the Sacred Volume, and of the inspired writers, with a cool, audacious effrontery, which cannot fail to remind one of the manners of the members of the swell mob. Occasionally, too, you will hear them mix up the well-known, well-learned Biblical incongruous compound of religious slang, prayers to the Lord, and slander of Catholicity. Faith, calumny, prayers, lies, words of charity, undisguised religious hatred, preaching, fighting, constitute the profession both in theory and practice, which these Apostles of discord publish wherever they go. Follow them in the foreign cities, and mark their companions, and you will find them everywhere seek out the enemies of the Church and of the State, and form, wherever they can do it, a nucleus of a wicked, discontented, rebellious faction, to insult religion, and to dethrone the reigning monarch. These men send home to England daily accounts of the success of their mission ! and detail also the degraded state of the religion, and laws, and policy of the country from whence they transmit these professional lies! Hence, England is kept in a continual state of religious animosity and frenzied zeal by these misstatements, while the kingdoms which they malign in these despatches view the religion, the laws, and the national character of England (which these emissaries represent) with a scorn and a horror which no language can adequately express. The amount of iniquity which they therefore call into active existence at home and abroad can only be calculated by those who have travelled through Catholic Europe, and tor of new crimes, and the scandal of even Nahave accurately watched and noted the melancholy social political and religious rancor, everywhere the result of this conduct.

So great in fact, is the hatred excited against them, that the Catholic missionaries find much difficulty in reaching the heart of the savage or the idolator, wherever the English Biblical has once set his foot. The very name of "English" closes the heart of a whole tribe or people against all intercourse; and it requires years of communication before the horror of the Biblical English can be entirely removed and forgotten. Hence ended by their expulsion; and not a trace of them can be found in any idolatrous country, except in the public expression of hatred from the universal people.-Every Irishman, both at home and abroad, can judge of the accuracy of the statements here made, from the deep horror Iretunate country. It is the religious hatred, engendered against our name, our race, and our creed, which has depopulated our nation, expelled our countrymen, and given renewed life and vigor

to the spirit of persecution .- The conduct of cicties in every kingdom which they have been permitted to publish them in its social, anti-Christian principles, to demoralize the people, to endanger the principles of truth, and to peril the stability of the throne. One consolatory reflection, however, must gratify all the friends of religion and public order, and will be found in the fact-namely, that the universal public Catholic feeling, are loud at this moment against the Biblical revolutionary stratagems of England. The French papers call for a reform in the appointment of English Ambassadors; and several English noblemen have decided on bringing forward a Bill in Parliament to regulate the office, and confine within professional limits, the duties of foreign Embassics. This public exposure and public legislation will decide finally the fate of the Biblicals throughout Europe and will, I fondly hope, be the commencement of an era, when the Gospel will not be made the text for lies and revolution; and when the Cross, the symbol of man's redemption and. universal peace, will not be raised as the standard of hatred and social discord. If the millions contributed by England in this unholy scheme. were employed in the work of benevolence to Ireland, what a happy country poor Ireland would be; the faithful subjects of the English crown, the right arm of England's power, the bulwark of England's defence, and the invincible companion in arms of England's glory. And if any one additional argument more powerful than another could be adduced to persuade the Legislature to interfere in checking the mischief of their Bible societies at home, that argument is to be found in the present religious, and social, and moral character of England. The amount of ignorance, infidehty, and public are every day becoming abandoned by the working class : the churches of London have (an official fact), as an average attendance at each service on Sunday, only a congregation, or rather an audience of *fifty persons*! The doctrincs of Payne and Straus are openly and publicly taught through the towns and country : departure from Christianity is becoming the general feeling of the tradesmen class: and amongst the higher orders, the professors, the merchanis, the gentry, | poor.-Nation. there is an extensive move from the church of England to the varied creeds of undefined religions now spread through every part, of the nation. As a corrollary of these national premises and propositions, let any one read the registry of ment to their unholy commission their lives pre- the crimes tried during the present winter assizes were in very struggling circumstances,-Cloumel

calumny and lies against the tenets, the discipline to be shocked into the very matrow of his bones, or Acumatic in this heretofore almost of the catholic Olurch; and against the morality, at the charges brought forward in court of the pillation, notwithstanding the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation, notwithstanding the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation, notwithstanding the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation, notwithstanding the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the dult murders, the stabbing, the adult murders that can't he list of the pillation is the charges hought forward in court of the pillation is the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation is the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation is the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation is the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation is the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the pillation is the boasted fables of the charges hought forward in court of the charges hought fables of the charg the unnatural crimes, the crimes that can't be named, and the awful black catalogue of English immorality and indeed brutality. And this is the nation, this is the people, and these are the Clergy, and these are the Gospelers which are, forforsooth, to be our models, our examples, our teachers: and not only our instructors, but the Apostles who are to reclaim all foreign peoples, and make them-the dead image of themselves at home : where the activity and zeal of the clergy : where the obedience and virtues of the people; and where the real truth of the Gospel can be tested by merely attending at their Courts of Assize, and listening to the charges against the father and mother for killing their children for 6s. 8d. of burial society money : husbands ripping open with knives, razors, and billhooks their wives and daughters: young men drowning girls, their accomplices in crime : women administering arsenic, strychnine, laudanuin to their husband and sons : servants killing fellow-servants for a pint of ale, and then cutting up their dead limbs with hatchets and roasting them in ovens. And all this time, the murderers, the suicides, the sellers of the human flesh of their children, are the true offspring of their children, are the true offspring of the grand reformed creed, the congregation of the holy new Religion, the people belonging to the glorious, Biblical Society, the Elect of the reformed faith : and moreover, (what a splendid creed !) when death approaches, and when in the very last gasp of exis-tence, they have only to think on the Saviour (as the slang of the Preachers' goes) and die in what they call the blessed hope, and they all enter the Kingdom of God and his Saints and Angels, quite as pure and as white as the untrodden snow, to live for ever in the realms of eternal bliss! The Lord protect us from the new creed, from the reformed faith ! and if I had a pen and a tongue to reach the assembled Parliament, I would implore the Senate to give some employment to the English Clergy, to teach morality to the people, to instruct them in the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed : and not to leave England as it now is, the European hotbed of every vice, the school of infidelity, the inven-D. W. C. tural Religion.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MONUMENT TO FATHER MATHEW .- We are happy to see from the following that Cork is bestirring itself on the subject of the Monument to the great Father Mathew :--" Limerick has already taken the preliminary steps for erecting a public monument in that eity to Fathew Mathew. For the credit of Cork, we trust this example will have its proper effect on it.-In justice to itself indeed, it ought to have been the first to step forward, and discharge this public duty to its greatest citizen, the man whose fame will hang over it like a halo to all future time. Our truly great men are not so many that we can afford to let the name of the most distinguished of them all pass into oblivion in the very city which has been peculiarly adorned by his long connexion with it, and which has peculiarly shared in the bonors of his wide-spread fame. Some of the public journals have, hinted, in terms sufficiently intelligible, that during life he was neglected and badly treated here-in short that he 'was not a prophet in his own city.' The best way, indeed, the only way that now remains to us, to take away this reproach, and attest our reverence for Ireland's second 'Apostle,' is to crect a public monument on the most appropriate site presented by the city, that shall serve, at once, as a memorial to the man, and memento of the virtue to the promotion of

Tim IsLAND or ACHILL In this heretofore almost the good Priest of the district, anxious to procure the requisite accommodation for their spiritual instruction, is about to build a new church and school in one of the divisions of his parish, in which no such accommodation was heretofore possessed. The district in which a new church is about to be crected is separated from the other portions of the parish by. an arm of the sea, and in the midst of winter, the severity of whose rigour is more felt on this Atlantic const, these poor people every Sunday traverse from eight to ten miles on foot, and pass a straight, often a voyage of danger in tempestuous weather, in order to hear Mass. In this effort the Reverend Mr. Henry is supported by his Archbishop; who thus writes his approval of the good work :---

"St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Dec. 7th, 1856. "With no slight solicitude for the success of the undertaking-the erection of an additional church and school in the parish of Achill-we recommend the bearer, Rev. James Henry, one of its Clergy, to the pious attention of the Faithful. The name of a district, with which the public has been long made familiar will, no doubt, enlist a warm sympathy and interest in the object of his Mission.

"It is, however, due to the cause of truth as well as to the character of the natives to state that the grounds of this appeal rest not on any poculiar ra-yages, which, as was erroneously supposed, the encmy had made in that remote district, but rather on the peculiar and heroic fortitude with which the faithful inhabitants baffled such dire hostility, having come safe and triumphant out of the fiery ordeal. This' supposed defection was one of the convenient calumnies of the dey which time has dissipated. Their steadfastness a fact now patent to the most obdurate gainsayers, and another honorable monument of the unconquerable fidelity of the people, "In the achievement of such signal triumphs,

amidst contests so fierce and cruel, their clergy are entitled to no small share of credit. Not only have they guarded their flocks from the prowling wolves that sought to destroy them, but they have been as-siduous in enlarging, the number of schools for the young, and places of worship, in order to make the holy sacrifice of the Mass accessible to the aged. It is to extend those blessings, of which: A chill 'is already far from being destitute, that the Rev. Mr. Henry addresses himself to the benevolent and charitable for aid, and we feel it a pleasing duty to recommend his application.

"† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam." llis Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has also sancioned this appeal.

TEMPERANCE IN KERRY.—Though years of famine and suffering have caused many to fall away from its ranks, we have seen among the thousands who have left our shores to seek a home beyond the Atlantic, the most salutary effects from the adoption of abstinence principles, and although the return of material prosperity is, we regret to say, leading but too many of our rural population back to habits of intemperance, we see every day, even in our own town, the revolution which the 'Temperance Movement" has created in homes once squalid with misery and degraded by blasphemy and violence.-Look at the butchers of Tralee! What were the great body of them twenty years ago? Penniless. drunkards, living from hand to mouth, reckless and dangerous members of society. What are they now The most respectable body of men-morally and socially-of their class to be found in any town in Ireland, or England. They are worthy of all praise and imitation for the fidelity with which they have kept their pledge, and the position which they have achieved for themselves, Look at Killarney. There too, the demon of intemperance held his horrid reign. Nowhere were the labors of our revered friend crowned with such signal and lasting success, and the 'Capital of the Lakes,' can now boast of over 500 as staunch tectotalers as the universe can show. Immortal honor to the men of Killarney, who thus stand out, amid privation and daily trials, a bright exemplar to Irishmen of every class and creed. Im-mortal honor, too, to the noble house and the noble gentry who have cheered them on, in their moral career. And however, his sensitive modesty may shrink from any allusion to him, immortal honor to the single minded and energetic young priest who is now watching over the interest of the temperance cause in Killarney of 'the streams.' We trust that in 'Tralee there will be great revival of temperance in 'Tralee there will be great revival of temperance principle. The noble Hall of the Young Men's Society, about to be opened on the first of January, 1857, will we have reason to hope, form a theatre for their inculcation and development. The much respected Catholic Bishop of Kerry, the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, has informed us that his best efforts will be used to engraft the Temperance principle on the constitution of this society. The work, indeed, has already been begun, and a considerable number lar "Irish pauper-driver," named John Frost, who of young men are forming themselves into a society. resides at 46, High street, Wapping. The man's A new element, too, is being eliminated in our town, business is to conduct the Irish outcasts of London which when brought into full action here, and taken up, as we have no doubt it will be, throughout the country, will bring to the aid of the temperance cause an auxiliary influence without which no great moral revolution was ever consummated. We allude to the establishment of a Female Temperance Socicty. This admirable design has originated with the Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, whose labors of charity among the poor of our lanes, and the fallen ones of our streets have gained for them the admira-tion of all who love God's image, and would see it raised from the dust of misery or of sin.—*Trolee* thous weather. Frost always accompanies them to Chronicle. WHIGS AND TORIES .--- Indeed, if we were to be drien-which Heaven forbid 1 and happily we are not, or at least hope we shall not be-merely to elect between the two British parties, there is not the sha-dow of a doubt, that on this particular question of education, it would be our duty, our plain, manifest, unmistakeable policy to support the Tories. Our views meet theirs thoroughly upon this question .-They have even given earnest of what we might ex-pect from them, while the Whigs have only given assurance doubly sure the other way. There is already one Catholic University in the British Empire, the University of Laval in Canada. It obtained a Charter on simple application during the obliges us to make the acknowledgment-is this, that administration of Lord Derby. Had the Catholic University of Ireland applied at the same time, there is not a doubt that Mr. Disraeli would have been only too delighted to advise the concession of the same faculties. But that would have raised a slight difficulty in the way of Mr. Sadleir's appointment to the Treasury, Mr. Monsell's to the Board of Ordnance, Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty's to the Income Tax Office, and Mr. Keogh's to the Court of Common Pleas. Of course, however, Catholic interests were better served, and the honour and glory of the Catholics of Ircland more truly consulted by the sanction given to these excellent, and edifying appointments! We know we were not considered good Catholics for taking the liberty of thinking otherwise. However it is the simple and memorable fact, that the Torics have at least established a precedent for the charter of the Catholic University. Nay, no later than last Session, Sir John Pakington, who was Secretary of State under Lord Derby, and the minister through whose particular department the Laval charter passed, in debate on Mr. Walpole's motion, expressed his opinion in favour of an independent endowment for the Catholic University. Mr. Walpole's motion itself means, when carried to its full and legitimate effect, a separate establishment for Catholic popular education. The donominational system is the Tory theory in England and in Ircland. The other system is the peculiar cheval de bataille of Whigs and Liberals all over the world,-Nation.

MELANCIOLT OCCUPATION THE THE LIVE LOST. The Linds Construction of the loss of a large sail boar with this structure on board, which took place with this structure on board, which took place of the Dower Shannon during the terrific gale of has were the ill-fated craft arrived in Li-merick on Monday with a cargo of corn, and, having sold it) the boarmen started at an early hour, the next morning before the storm had fairly commenced As is usual, a few persons from the islands who were As is usual, a few persons from the islands who were in town svailed themselves of a passage home in the boat and accordingly nine men and two, women were in the boat when it started. The crew com-prised only two men, and when they arrived at Beagh Castle, the hurricane being at its height, they cast anchor and lost it, and had then to run for the islands. Unfortunately, the attempt proved ineffectual, as the boat grounded and upset. Every soul perished, and the smack went to pieces. The farmers who owned 'the corn were among the passengers, and had in their possession the sum of £150, which, of course, was lost."

Mr. John Collectt, formerly M.P. for Athlone, has shot himself dead at his residence near Salisbury .--His conduct for some time past had been such as to cause suspicion, and he was therefore watched; has he contrived to elude his observers, and blew his brains out in the library. The motive does not arpear. A verdict of 'temporary deraugement' was returned by the coroner's jury. A married man, with three children, has strangled binself with one of his stockings in the Surrey county jail. He had been charged with a burglary at Epson, and wes remanded for further examination.

We (Nation) quoted last week from the Sydney Freeman's Journal an announcement that Mr. John Sadleir is at present residing on the river Maurar-bridge, in that colony. The following narrative, which a Drogheda correspondent has sent to us, quoted from an old magazine, may have possibly suggested the manner of the lamented gentleman's exit :- "During a pause in a conversation about the deaths in the parish, one of them observed, ' Death deaths in the parish, one of them observed, Death is awful.' Ay, ay, sir, very awfull' echoes the man of story-telling notoriety, (and handy, too, some-times.' Handy, sir,' 'Yes, sir, handy. Death, sir, is sometimes very handy. I can give you an instance. When I was a lad, a man in our town of Liverpool, of the name of Gathergelt, was vestry clerk, and held other lucrative offices in our parisb. Never was man so looked up to by all ranks as Gathergelt. Three maiden sisters had seven thousand pounds, on the interest of which they lived; what must they do but place it with Gathergelt? A widow with one only daughter-and a beautiful girl ter she was-bad two thousand; they must place it with Mr. Gathergelt. In fact, all in the parish who had money trusted him with it. He had a savings' bank for the poor besides. All at once-I remember it was one Sunday morning-the whole parish was thrown into consternation by a rumor that Gather-gelt had destroyed himself! Every one was affected in some way or other by the news, either with astonishment, grief, or despair. The poor widow, reduced to beggary, went mad : and her daughter took in washing to support her. Many, who though they rose in affinence, laid down penniless on their sleepless beds that night. The son was fetched out of church during morning service, and informed that his father had been found hanging from a tree in the orchard, having evidently been dead some time. The death of a man certainly never caused more misery; the mansion-house was beset by the people who had lost their money by the Savings' Bank, and they were obliged to hurry forward the funeral, to prevent the body from molestation. His family left the town, one at a time, as soon as they could sell the splendid house and furniture; and the ruined were obliged to sit down under their losses with the best courage they could muster. Gentlemen, all that time that man was living, and although the time I tell of was about forty years back, he still lives in afluence in America.' 'Impossible!' burst from his astonished auditors. 'So I said when I heard it,' continued the narrator. 'But he was seen there, and it is now pretty generally credited in the town, particularly among the losers by the Savings' Bank business -There was a man in the workhouse who much resembled him in person, and Gathergelt, who always had a sharp eye to the main chance, turned it about in his mind to make this man useful; but the man cut short his cogitations by dying suddenly, and then a bright idea flashed upon the speculator. ather other people's) wealth."-People's 15 THE IRISH SLAVE TRADE .- A chapter of the secret history of the Irish poor was disclosed at the police office on Saturday last. From the statement made by the two poor creatures-one a discharged soldier of the 88th Regiment-and from further information elicited by the magistrates, it appears that the parochial authorities in London have in their pay a reguto Bristol or Liverpool, and see them safely deposited on the deck of the steamer which is to convey them to the nearest Irish port, there to be cast ashore, and left to make their way to their several "unious" as best they can. Their sea-store for the night's voyage is a bit of bread and cheese, which many of them, from sea-sickness, or previous illness perhaps, caunot. make use of; and thus they are frequently flung on the quays of Cork, weary and faint from hunger, cold, Bristol, and sometimes to Cork. He has in his service as sub-driver a man named Higgins, living in Leitrim street, in this city, and when unable to ac-company his "pauper" charge to Cork he "consigns" them to Higgins here. As a general rule—so Hig-gins informed the magistrates—Frost sends him, by the Post Office order, money to defray the travelling expenses of all paupers belonging to unions outside the county of Cork, by railway or coach, to the nearest town within their several unions; but if they belong to any union within the county of Cork, no matter how distant; no travelling expenses are pro-vided, and they are flung on the street to beg their way to their own unions, or seek refuge in the bride-well. One fact which the case proves-and candour the English guardians treat the Irish poor with more consideration and humanity than Irish guardians .--As a general rule, they pay the travelling expenses of all Irish "paupers" as far as the limits of their own unions. This is not done in Ireland. Short as the distance is from Cork to Bandon, the guardians of either union would not pay to either place the travelling expenses of the most helpless applicant for relief belonging to the other. We do not know whether the difference, so disparaging to this country, is between the English and Irish poor law, or between the English and Irish guardians; but it exists, and the amount of human suffering which it occasions would be appalling if placed before the public in all its details. But the public never hear of it, for the "rejection" of applications for relief by boards of guardians being only part of the "routine business of the board," is never published in the newspapers. Cork Reporter.

The Belfust News-Letter says that the concession by the Master in Chancery in restoring, in the report relating to St. John's Charity, the titles of Archbishop and Primate claimed by the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, amounts to the substantial repeal of Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Act. rendering it 'a dead letter, and wholly inonerative." "Thus," says the Belfast paper, " was Lord John Russell beaten, rather more than to his heart's content, in a question regarding the operation of one of his most significant bills. At any period of his lordship's career, this would have been to him 'a beavy blow and a great discouragement, but it is just now a sad repulse to a great statesman, who has so long been the leader of a large and powerful party, whose Parliamentary success so largely depends upon his continued popularity with the Liberal and Roman Catholic parties, and who will not feel it very comfortable to attempt, during a most critical period, the leadership of his old party, while smarting under the pain of a defeat in one of his cherished measures,"

SACRILEGE .- We are pained very much to be obliged to state that some ill-disposed persons entered the Catholic Church at Drumintce, county Armagh, on the night of the 29th ultimo, and took from it an image of the Virgin and Child, and some altar ornaments, which in the most sacrilegious manner they broke; and scattered the fragments about .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE INCOME TAX .- An agitation against the continuance of the income tax is spreading rapidly in England and has been commenced in Ireland .--Whatever the merits of direct taxation may be, it is plain that if the government insist upon ' the bond' and take another years income tax out of the coun-iry they will be guilty of a piece of sharp practice which if perpetrated on a small scale and by an individual would be denounced as an abominable swindle. In 1853 Ireland was first visited with the income tax at the rate of seven pence in the pound .-Nine pence more were added during the war, but on the condition that the increase was to be taken off on the sixth of April after the expiration of a year from the ratification of a treaty of peace. It is not at all improbable that the government delayed the signing of the treaty of peace long enough to enable them according to the letter of the law to perpetrate this job, at any rate the ratification took place on the 27th of last April, and this excess of twenty one ment with an excuse to continue the tax until the 6th of April, '58, thus gaining about £8,000,000 by the transaction. As much of this tax as was imposed to meet the expenses of the blunder called the Russian war ought certainly to be wiped away now that the war is over. For the rest, the sum would have to be made up by indirect taxation, the weight of which would most probably fall on the poor man's shoulders. Let the Chancellor of the Exchequer keep the income tax in preference, and put not his hand on the food or into the narrow pockets of the

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH,-At the recent sale in the Incumbered Estates Court of the county Waterford property of John Kelly, Esg., Strancally, three tenant farmers on the estate succeeded, after considerable competition, in purchasing the fee simple of their several holdings. A. few years ago, those farmers

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A railway is in contemplation from Tullamore to Athlone. - 3 **-**

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND FATHER MATHEW. In 1847, the leader of one of the temperance bands in Cork culisted in the army. He was the chief sup-port of an aged mother, his wife and six children. The amiable Father Mathew applied to the colonel of the regiment in vain for his discharge. Being disappointed, he wrote, contrary to the advice of his friends, to the commander of the forces, who, by re-turn of post, sent an autograph as follows :- 'Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Very Rev. Mr. Mathew-he could not refuse his application, and has directed the discharge of the soldier he desired.'

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TES THE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 16, 1857.

FHER PARDON TO W. SMITH O'BRIEN, ESQ., AND We have learned that a patent has passed. ormans. We have learned that a most pardou, and granting her Majesty's most gracious pardou, and granting and discharging from all pains, penaltics, excharging and discharging persons :- William exonerating and uischarging iron all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, the following persons — William Smith O'Brien, John Marlin, Keven Izod O'Dobierty, William Doyle, Edward Sheeby, John Donohne, Juke William Mathew Joy, John Lenuan, John Walsh, Lennan, Mathew Joy, John Lenuan, John Walsh, Edmund Tobin, Thomas Donovan, Richard Bryan, Innes Casey, James Crotty Thomas Well, James James Casey, James Crotty, Thomas Wall, James Lyons, James Ryan, and Thos. Ryan .- Dublin Bren-

ing Post. DEPARTORE OF EMIGRANTS .- The squally and uncertain weather is not sufficient to deter the Irish emigrants, who still set out for Australia and Ame-rica in considerable numbers. Last evening the Semaphore conveyed from the quay a crowd of decent looking people bound for the new worlds of Columbia or Tuymania .- Banner of Ulster.

BRUSH-MAKING IN BELFAST .- This trade is at present in a prosperous state. The majority of the employers in Belfast have granted to the workmen a liberal advance of wages, which the latter have acknowledged in an appropriate resolution.

LOUTH COUNTY GAOL .- There are only 33 prisoners of all classes in our gaol-18 females and 15 males. There is not a single case for trial at the quarter sessions, and only one case for assizesnamely, that of suspected infanticide.- Louth Advertiser.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- The sword of Colonel Terence O'Reilly, the last surviving member of the Irish Brigade, was lately presented by Andrew O'Reilly, Esq., of Paris, to the Royal Irish Academy. This sword tad been frequently used against the Sovereign of Great Britain. It is now the wish of the family that it should be deposited in our national museum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our readers will remember that on the 29th ult. we drew attention to the attempt of the Rev. Francis M'Kerrell to provide a suitable church and schools for the use of the congregation at Kelso, to supply the place of the chapel which, a short time previousir, had been sacked and burat to the ground by a lawless and bigoted Protestant moh. We have already published the appeal of the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis on behalf of the Catholics of Kelso, and now advert to it because we know that much assistance is needed to accomplish this landable and necessary object. We learn from the excellent Pastor that the amount of compensation likely to be received from the county will be very small when compared with the necessities of the case; and we are sure that any contribution sent to the Rev. Francis M'Kerrell, Catholic Chapel House; Jedburgh, will be most thank-fully acknowledged .- Weekly Register.

The extension of our coast defences is very properly under consideration. A number of military officers have been directed to inspect and report upon suitable sites for the erection of forts and batteries .-- United Service Gazette.

WHAT WEARE TO EXPECT FROM THE APPROACHING CONFERENCES.-The London Daily Telegraph, which writes vigorously upon the present aspect of our foceign relations, in commenting upon the approaching Conferences, remarks, with an air of confidence, that from the indications which now present themselves, it cannot perceive any reasonable grounds for believing that the approaching Conferences will lead to anything but discomfiture and disappointment .--The Emperor of the French, notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to persuade the people. of this country of his devotion to English interests, is manifestly watching to ascertain the powers with which he ought to establish friendly relations; and there are many reasons for arriving at the conclusion that he is not indisposed to cultivate the same amity with Russia that Napoleon I, found so valuable. Russia, on herside, seems resolved; at all risks, to uphold her traditional policy, and whatever her dreams of aggression may formerly have been it is plain that recent sacrifices and disasters have not succeeded in humbling their spirit. The Telegraph fears that it would be a delusion to imagine that we have now secured a lasting peace, when, to judge from passing events, all we have obtained is a hollow truce: Under these circumstances, it would be well if Ministers imitated Russia, and gave the public some authoritative declaration of their foreign policy.

Causury in A Boarding School. - A female Dotheboys Hall has been discovered at Battersea, Loudon, where some ten or twelve poor little girls were kept for eighteen guineas a year, starved for want of food, allowed nothing but the most insufficient clothing, and no bedding; and permitted to suffer from the most frightful neglect, so that one of them died. The mistress of this establishment seems to have adopted the "pious dodge" which now a'days appears to be par-ticularly profilable for this life at any rate. This was her advertisement :- " Mrs. Meers will receive twelve young ladies to be educated with her own daughters.

It is her anxious prayer that these tender plants entrusted to her care may be early led (by the grace of God) to feel the deep importance of vital religion, and that the course of instruction pursued may tead to strengthen the mind, and to form the character and manners of the future elegant and accomplished gentlewoman. Mrs. Meers has been partly educated on the Continent. French is constantly spoken by her young friends, and professora attend to give instruction in the Intin, Greek, French, German, and Italian languages; the barp, plano-forte, singing, drawing, and flower-painting are cultivated as de-lightful sources of pleasure and amusement, and the bours of recreation are varied by many little and in-structive pursuits. References to parents of pupils and many Christian friends. Mrs. M. begs to refer to the letter from the Dowager Lady Waterpark, of Doveridge-hall, Derbyshire."-The letter was dated 18 Hertford street, Mayfair, signed J. Waterpark, and spoke in high terms of Mrs. Meers.

COMMITTAL OF A MOTHER FOR THE MURDER OF HER CHILD .- A most revolting instance of unnatural and cold-blooded cruelty on the part of a mother, resulting in the death of her child, has just been discovered at Nantyglo, in Glamorganshire, and has led to the committal of the murderess to take her trial upon the capital charge at the next county assizes. The name of the wretched woman, who is married, is Elizabeth Oram, and the deceased, George Williams, vas her illegitimate son, about ten years of age. The little fellow has been for a long time subjected to barbarous treatment, being kept on unwholesome and insufficient food, and at times beaten with dreadful severity. Upon his death becoming known, the mother was arrested.

'To be sold cheap, a first rate garotte walk, in a dark parish, where the police are never seen. The property lies in the direct neighborhood of several ich squares that dine late. The present proprietor will part with the walk at a very low figure, and throw in an adjacent park as well, for the simple reason that he is about, in connexion with two or three members of parliament, to try his hand as n Bank Director. The receipts have, for the last three months, averaged as much as £35 a week, and watches (with the exception of the Police watch) are to be met with at every other corner. Apply to 'Neck or Nothing,' Scotland-yard. N. B. The lighting the very worst in London.'-Punch.

Cost or CRIME .- It appears, by the return of pubic income and expenditure for the years ending March, 1855 and 1856, which had been moved for last session by Mr. W. Williams, that the cost of "Total Justice," to use the phraseology of the return, is £3,192,420. It is remarked, in reference to this portion of the return, that the cost of "correction"that is, keeping delinquents in prison-rose in one year from £765,653 to £1,424,907. Thus, as the Tumes, observes, "in the year 1856 our prison expenses were nearly doubled ; this is, indeed, an important fact to reflect upon, and adds force to the remonstances of those who are protesting against the usages which humanitarianism has lately brought into vogue." This heavy outlay, we take it for granted, has been made solely upon what are called government prisons, and does not include any portion of the expenditure upon ordinary gaols, the maintenance of which forms so heavy an item in local taxation.

THE GALLOWS VINDICATED .- The gallows has found an advocate in Mr. Albert Smith-at least public report assigns to him the authorship of a plea for that institution, which appears in the London Times, un-der the signature of "A London Scoundrel." Writing on the 15th inst., he says :--" that good old institution the gallows reared its honest head once again, to my great satisfaction, in the Old Bailey, this morning-its first appearance since its late severe indisposition from diseased sympathy. A wretched brute was hung like a dog, as he deserved be : and as his dream OFUSA S north wind it was a pleasant and cheering thing to think that nobody could now give a ticket-of-leave. and let him loose again upon society. He was disposed of, once and for all, in the cheapest and most effectual manner. It was, sir, a fine wholesome corrective sight. I thought of the shattered, senseless victim-of the bloody work by which that poor reature was smashed and killed-of that awful night at the hospital, when the grating trephine set ree a flitting consciousness, and the identity of the assassin was established ; and as the brute fell with the drop, and his muscles contracted : ' with one short terrible spasm. I wondered how he liked it." And again, he says :- "Away with maudlin sympathy and twaddle. When a ruffian watches for you at night, fractures your skull, lacerates your windpipe, or clogs your brain with apoplectic blood, hang him, if you are lucky enough to catch him. Shoot him at the time, if you can, but if not, hang him." A remarkable case of "hocussing" on a railway has been published last week. It occurred a short time back, on the Great Western Railway ; the gentleman who was the victim has since gone to India. He was one day about to proceed to Reading by the Great Western Railway; in the waiting-room he happened to show notes and gold in his pocket-book, vilich he placed in the breast pocket of his coat. He got into an unoccupied compartment of a firstclass carriage; a man of gentlemanly exterior followed ; a pleasant conversation arose, 'especially' on sporting matters. After a time, the stranger took from his pocket a small case containing a flask and a glass ; into the latter he poured some sherry, which e drank, and was about to return the flask to the case, when he suddenly begged his passenger's pardon for not asking him to take a glass with him at first, and hoped he would allow him the pleasure, &c. The gentleman assented, and a glass was handed to him, the contents of which he drank. He directly fell asleep, and did not awake until the train arrived at Swindon, when he found himself alone : his pockets had been cut open, and he had been robbed of £69; but fortunately, a larger sum, which was concealed on his person, had not been found by the thief. It is supposed that the flask was duplex, one compartment containing pure sherry, the other a soporific drug mixed with wine.

A horrible sacrilege was committed in St. Augus-tine's Church on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and speedily followed by a melancholy retribution .-A Dutch sailor secreted himself in the church, violated the tabernacle, trampled on the sacred vessels, and scattered the Blessed Sacrament on the floor.-Before the close of Sunday the wretched man was found dead, having suspended himself from a bar of the prison to which he had been committed-a fate similar to that of the first Christian traitor, Judas whose crime this culprit's had somewhat resembled. -Cor. Weekly Register.

MODERS PROGRESS .- Each improvement that we invent cheats us into a false reliance, until the thief has found out the trick of circumventing the improvement, and then we fail to a new trap to ourselves by some fresh 'security.' The invention of a more in-genious lock by Chubb, or Braham, only calls into requisition a better workmanship in skeleton keys; an iron shutter is a stimulus for producing a superior kind of jemmy; the advent of Hobbs is accompanied by the development of an Agar. You appoint guards on railways, and they become as Burgess did, the partners of the Agars. The streets are thought safe because they are crowded and the policeman is near ; but some very clever fellow strikes out the invention of the garrotte, which at once super-cedes alarm and resistance. The fact is that the knave's civilization has gone on quite as fast as the honest man's, in some respects much faster. Perhaps there was no period in which society could show such a large number of names in the Rogue's Peerage as England at the present moment. Mr. Agar belongs only to the middle class of roguery. The annals of high commerce can show us a Windle Cole, a Cosmo Gordon, a Davidson, a Sadleir, &c., &c. We have the list by heart. Eminent merchants, scions of noble families, honorables, members of parliament, are reckoned amongst the swindlers, false pledgers, forgers, defaulters, and thieves. Yes, stealing is not unknown even amongst the aristocracy. In some of those notorious cases the real offence was the stealing other people's property from the places of safety in which they have been reposed. Joseph Windle Cole stole men's money under pretence of selling them 'sureties' on worthless paper. An eminent merchant told his customer Davidson, that he was a 'thief,' and undoubtedly the word might be applied in other cases. The rogue therefore meets us in the counting house which is 'as safe as the Bank,' in the House of Commons, in the lordly mansion. Undoubtedly the Rogues' march has gone ahead much faster than the march of civilization .- London Leader.

TEETOTALISM AND TIPPLING .- A quondam minister of the Gospel, who advocates the Maine Law-"the total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic" -is a shipowner; and one of the ships in which he is interested, recently delivered a cargo of French brandy in the London docks! The freight being lu-crative, another of the vessels in which he is interested was sent out for another cargo of braudy ?--Gateshead Observer.

POPULAR PREACHERS.-We look forward with some dismay to the consequences of holding out a prize so magnificent as a Bishopric to the London popular preachers. Quite sufficient scandal is created by the proceedings of these gentlemen on occasions when a much poorer reward is in view. There is a particu-lar sinecure lectureship in the City of London which periodically exhibits clerical evangelical human nature in anything but an edifying aspect. The swoop of the popular preachers on the Golden Lectureship, always reminds us of the stories told in Natural History books of the effect of carrion on the vulture tribe. First, there is a black speck in the air. A aewspaper paragraph states, that " a certain valuable piece of preferment in the gift of the Candlemakers' Company is vacant, and report assigns it to a well known clergyman officiating not a hundred miles from the Scrofula Hospital." Shortly afterwards, dark forms loom in the distance; and we are told that "Rev. Oily Gammon, Rev. Dismal Horror, &c., &c., are candidates for the Golden Lectureship—the first mentioned highly popular divine is the favorite." Then follow a contest in the sight of Heaven and the Candlemakers' Company-there is screaning, clawing, and flapping of obscene wings-till at last the savoury morsel is obtained by one blacker, noisier, and stronger than his fellows, and the others soars sulkily away. There is really no saying how far this scene may be outdone, if gentlemen of this sort have a fair chance of becoming Bishops. We have long had a State Church, and if Mr. Ditcher succeeds, we are to have an Act of Parliament Christianity; but hould the principle of the late promotions be intained, we may live to see a special service on Thursday evening in some of the London Churches for the health of Lord and Lady Palmerston .- Saturday Review. The Morning Star says-"The Spurgeon class of literature evidently promises to become a nuisance. We have several tracts before us, all written in defence of this popular preacher, and it is said horrowed from his own peculiar mode and style of dealing if the brilliancy of the sun will last. Spurgeon is a fixed star, and no doubt will become a star of the first magnitude. The youth who once 'Whistled at the Plough' seems destined to become the guiding star of the Christiun world. The 'Coming man' has at last come: he will silence the thunder of the Vatican, and Cardinals with red stockings will find the cardinal points in Spurgeon too much for them. His Grace of Canterbury and the Bishops will, indeed, say with Othello, 'Our occupation's gone.' "This is evidently a comic age, we have a Comic Blackstone; Punch is considered the leading journal of Europe; and a comic History of England, but since the death of Rowland Hill we have not had a comic preacher. . We have now got one, and we trust Spurgeon will for years to come continue to joke people out of their sins; and while he cracks the sides of his hearers with laughter, will at the same time crack the bonds of the old gentleman. Spurgeon is the Shakespeare of the Church. We may indeed say without flattery that Spurgeon is the Kemble and Keeley of the pulpit, combining the majesty of John with the drollery of Robert. Long may he continue 'the observed of all observers,' and prepare us for that 'unknown country from whose bourne no traveller returns.' "Since St. Paul the world has not had such a preacher. He is indeed the right man in the right place.' Ifo has drawn the sword, 'let him throw away the scabbard.' He is fighting the good fight. "When Disraeli first entered Parliament, the House would not listen to him. He told them the timewould come when' they would hear him, and they lived to see him ' the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and those who now detract from Mr. Spurgeon will live to see him raised to the highest pinnacle of fame. "Another publication of the same class proposes to give an account of the origin of the false alarm at the Surrey Gardens, which ended so disastronsly. We are informed that Satan assembled his fallen companions in the bottomless pit, and held a council to decide what was best to be done to counteract the good results of Spurgeon's preaching. The speeches that were made in this council are given, not in blank | than the signification-it is not the less a noteworthy verse, but in plain English prose; and it was resolved that the aforesaid false alarm should be made when he appeared in the great Music Hall. This was done, and, we are promised an additional publication, giving an account of what was effected by the agents of the wicked one. No other preachers, it appears, were to be interfered with; for, according to the dictum of Satan, none else were of any use in overthrowing his designs. Now (says the Star) such productions would be utterly unworthy of notice were it not for the fact that they sell, in, thousands of copies, and among those very classes of the London population who may be supposed to be influenced by ful topic to the preachers of all denominations.

UNITED STATES.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY SCPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—The Report of S. S. Randall, City Super-intendent of Public Instruction, New York, contains the following admission, which is well worthy of being noted :- " That culture which regards exclusively or primarily the mere attainment of knowledge, to whatsoever extent it may be carried, or to whatsoever degree of advancement it may be enabled to arrive cannot be otherwise than essentially and fatally defective. And yet it is not to be denied that hitherto the course of instruction in all our systems of popular education, public and private, has far too generally assumed this direction. Hence, while the boundaries of science have been almost indefinitely extended in every direction, and while knowledge has been almost universally diffused throughout every civilised community, no corresponding advancement has been made in public and private morality and virtue. On the other hand, we are assured upon the most unquestionable authority, and there is unfortunately, but little room to doubt the fact, that the increase of vice and crime, and the prevalence of dishonesty, and of open and secret fraud and corruruption, have been more than proportionate to the increase of population, and the advancement of our modern civilization. In a community like our own, large part of the congregation coming in with a where the great mass of the population have enjoyed the advantages of early and continued education during the period ordinarily allotted to instructionwhen, too, such instruction is entirely free to all, and nearly universal, in fact-where the various sciences and arts especially those which have any relation to the pursuits and wants of practical life, have been carried to the highest attainable excellence, it might reasonably be expected that the criminal calendar, instead of aunually increasing, should rapidly and steadily be diminished—that a high stand, both of public and private morality, should prevail, and that of the congregation decline following the established the upright, the virtuous, and the good, should be effectually secured against the depredations of the vicious and the burden of their maintenance and support .--If this result has not been attained-if the generous aud ample expenditures which have been, and continue to be, lavished upon the education of the youth of our land, produce no perceptible melioration in the tone of public or private morals-and diminish in no perceptible ratio the expenses of repressing and punishing crime, or of suppressing the worthless and the dissolute-the inference would seem to be a legitimate one-either that the influence of education for the improvement and elevation of humanity has been overrated-or that it has hitherto failed, in a most important and essential respect, in availing itself of the proper means for the accomplishment of its ob-

(We N. Y. Herald) begins to be seriously of opinion that it would be as well to abolish the criminal code altogether, or else to ascertain distinctly the true intent of criminal law, which is to protect society, and carry out that intent to the letter by allowing society the privilege of protecting itself by such me-thods as it may choose. What protection is there for life and property in this city at this time? The stream of Justice is polluted at the fountain head. It is almost impossible to procure the conviction of a rogue if he can command a few hundred dollars, no members of the Association would patronize his ef matter how patent his guilt may be. Astute advocates set up impudent and absurd theories, bully the as the Doctor had taken his seat, one of the membera bench, weary the jury, and employ the most disrepu- of the Association said, that he deemed it necessary table means to save a scoundrel from merited punish- | that the Rev. Dr. Achilli should make some explanament. Take the Baker case, for example, and wit- tion as to the reason of his leaving England, where, ness the unblushing entrontery of the defence in the he understood, he (Dr. A.) had been settled as pastor Huntington matter. Happily, it was not successful of a church, and well provided for. The Chairman in the last instance. After the rogue is convicted, stated that couriesy demanded that such a proceed sentenced and duly shut up-what then? His friends bring all sorts of influence to bear upon a weak governor for his pardon. Every man, said a great statesman, has his price; and some queer prices, in singular currencies; have been paid, it is said, for pardons in this State. Sometimes the executive cle-mency is exercised for a political friend, who amuses himself between elections by a little bit of grand larceny or a nocturnal foray for silver plate, accompanied with a deadly assault upon the owner thereof. Sometimes the convict has a pretty mistress, who fascinates some of the Governor's friends ; and sometimes the lobby will out its influence with the executive for a round sum. It is not alleged that the Chief Mugistrate is aware that the benevolent exertions of his advisers are altogether selfish, but his ignorance cannot be pleaded in excuse for the betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the people. No matter how it is done, or what does it. The fact is that it is very hard to get a rogue convicted, and still harder to keep him in prison, with an executive

Some hundred respectable citizens of Worcester, Mass., have called a Convention to meet in that city on Thursday, the 15th inst., and there "consider the practability, probability and expediency of a separa-tion between the Free and the Slave States." Their call affirms "a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union," and that this springs from "a fundamental difference in education, habits and laws ;" and declares " the existing Union to be a failure, as being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year.

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CHURCH MANNEUS .- Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle, when in this country, some years since, though he went to old Christ's Church in Philadel phis, the mother of staid high church Episcopacy, remarked upon the irreverent behaviour of Americans in the house of God. We cannot wonder that this lack of reverence struck a foreigner, especially an English nobleman, accustomed to the decorum of the Church of England, for it is apparent even to our . selves. If it has not attracted our attention, a moment's reflection will convince us that the remark was a just one. Go to your place of worship and unless it be a happy exception to the rule in most churches of any denomination in America, you will find a jaunity, careless air, entering their pews with much respect for the ladies if with little for the place, and after taking their seats, looking around upon their fellow worshippers and into the gallery to see that all is right. The English habit of bowing the head for a few moments in prayer immediately upon entering the pew, a babit seemly and profitable (even if it be with some a mere form.) is not followed in the most of our churches, and thus the first act is not one in keeping with the place and object of assembling. During the prayer and singing, a large part custom of the church as to position (what that cus tom may be, is far less important than the proper observance of some custom,) and by their conduct seem to be protesting against the supposition that they have any part or lot in the matter. No sourcer is the sermon done than there are premonitory symptoms that the business of the session is nearly over. An eve is east toward the cleak and hat to see that they are at hand. The singing of the Doxology afforas an. opportunity for putting on the gloves, buttoning the coat, and getting all things ready for a start; and the last word of the Benediction is succeeded, with out a moment's panse, by the elatter of opening pew doors, and the rush of the escaping multitude, S. Inc. rican paper.

BELIAL ACHIMA AGAIN .- At a meeting of the Y. M. Christian Association of this city, Dr. Achilli was introduced to the Association. He stated that be had been engaged for the bast twelve years in translating the Scriptures from the original Hebrew and Greek into the Northern Italian language. He gave a glowing description of the state of religion in Italy, and said that the present prospects which are presented to Christians for the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the poor and hitherto deluded and tyrannized people of huly, were encouraging. He presented his subscription book, and hoped the forts in his great and important enterprize. As soon of the Association said, that he doemed it necessary ing should not be taken. The Association was in curring no danger whatever in extending an andience to Dr. Achilli. Neither individual members, nor the Association itself, was sacrificing anything in thia exercise of Christian courtesy, and he hoped that any proceeding such as had been alluded to would not be further entertained. The counsel of the Uhair provailed .- N. V. Paner.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY .--- A bill has been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature, entitled an act to encourage and promote matrimoby. This bill authorizes the Judges of the Supreme and Superior courts, and all licensed practising attorneys at law, to solemnize the rights of matrimony, under the same rules as Justices of the Peace and ministers of the gospel-*Exchange*. Who will deny that we live in a progressive age

after reading this pithy morecan? To-morrow, policenen will be the connubial knot. The day after the couple will be "a law to themselves." The question arises-When marriage is made "easy." is not a premium set upon bastardy? or, should such a ran Celt.

According to the London Morning Advertiser, mea-sures have been adopted with the view of instituting a thorough investigation into the charges preferred against Dr. Davidson, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Lancashire Independent College, of his virtual denial of the inspiration of the Scriptures, one of his heterodoxy on various important points in conaection with evangelical religion.

A public meeting was held at the Russell Institute on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering whe-ther the probabilities of success would justify the sending of a new expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. This meeting was attended by many distinguished Arctic travellers—Cap-tain Osborn, Captain Ingiefield, Lieutenant Pim, Dr King, Dr. Seeman, Dr. Richards, Dr. M'Cormick. Mr. Barrow, and others. They concurred in thinking that the scheme projected by Lieutenant Pim, for a search by land and sea should be carried out; and a resolution embodying that view was adopted.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND .- The recent West Riding sessions for the trial of prisoners show indisputably that crime is increasing in that extensive district, to an alarming extent. The number of depredations in and around Sheffield, and, indeed, the whole district, extending as far as Bernsley and the acighborhood, has been greater, perhaps, than in any other district of the Riding. Only a short time ago, affarmer living in the district, when proceeding homeward with a large sum of money, was waylaid, robbed, and so violently beaten that he ultimately died of his wounds. Again, a little more than a week ago, the master of the Birdwell station, in the same district, was waylaid and robbed, with great violence, but is likely to recover. On Friday morning last--as already noticed in the Examiner and Times-one of the most atrocious murders ever recorded was committed upon the postmaster of Belton, near Wrath, and his wife, both of whom were found dead. And yet none of the perpetrators of these crimes have, as yet, been discovered, and the whole population are uaturally much alarmed. Petty depredations, robbories, and garottings, as was seen at the Sheffield sessions last week, keep pace with the heavier crimes. In the clothing districts of Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax, crime has seldom been so great as in the district mentioned. A murder was committed there within the last two months, and the perpetrators is as yet unknown; and, out of 53 cases tried at the sessions last week, 22 were committed by Bradford magistrates. Halifax and the other clothing towns in the district are far from being exempt, but it is in the out-villages where the depredators are most daring. It is notorious that these crimes have only in very few cases been committed by parties residing in the neighborhood, or by persons driven to crime by the state of trade and starvation. In the cutlery, the iron, and the clothing districts, trade has never sunk to so low an ebb as this, though, particularly in the worsted district, there has been considerable slackness. But even there a revival has been felt, and few hands are out of employ. The persons committed, however, have only in cases been factory workers, or engaged in industrial employment, but in many cases ticket-of-leave men, and depraved and reckless persons, too idle to work, preferring the dan-gors and ruffianism of the road to honest industry.

The Rev. Richard Appleton, chaplain of Kirkdalo Gaol, in his seventeenth annual report; states that, during the past year, there has been an increase of 218 commitments over the previous twelve months.

'Rebecca' has re-appeared in Radnorshire. She comes this time with 'her daughters : and her object is the plunder of the salmon fords of the Wye and Ellan near Rhayader. On Saturday, Rebecca, with her face blackened, a short worn smock-frock fashion, and armed with a gun, went first, flanked by itwo sword-hearers, and followed by eighty daughters, similarly armed and disguised, except that some carried pitchforks; and marched by night through the town of Rhayader. All this magnificent preparation ended in the capture of thirty salmon in the fords. One man, who came nearer to them than they liked, was slightly wounded by a gun-shot.

A discovery was made on Thursday, of a fraud committed by the Chief Collector of the Oity of London Union to the extent of £13,000. Some extraordinary revelations, it is said, will come ont of the inquiry, and it is expected that more than one, person will be found connected with this serious matter. Nine parishes in the city, so far as st. present known, will be sufferers from these extensive frauds.

who yields to the most delicate outside pressure .---The consequence is there is no protection for society, excent in revolvers. which immediately rise in value as each new batch of convicts is liberated from Sing-Sing.

YANKEE FREEDOM .--- On the 7th of April last, certain residents of Buffalo procured the passage of an Act. incorporating a Juvenile Asylum. By the provisions of this Act that body is empowered to take into charge any child found *ille* or *truant*, without lawful occupation (which *chiliren* never have); to require security from any parent or guardian who may wish to release it, that he will keep such child on his premises until it arrives at the age of 14 years (which no parent or guardian can do).; to retake such child if this engagement be not kept, and permanently hold possession of it; and, to educate it in any religion, or no religion, just as the Directors see lit. To enable the body legally entitled to carry out these powers delegated from a Legislature in which they never rested, the city of Buffalo is authorized to give \$45,000 in bonds, and \$60 annually for every child kidnap-ped into the Institution, or from \$35,000 to \$100,009 yearly, to be raised by direct taxation. This sweeping Act, as will be seen, has, accordingly, three characteristics. It is unconstitutional, as was very ably argued by Mr. M'Nett, because it violates that clause of the Constitution which declares "liberty shall not be sacrificed without due process of law : which includes, trial by Jury, guarantees opportunities for a defence, and allows an appeal to a higher tribunal than a two-penny Justice. It is tyrrannous, as Dr. Brunck showed, because it establishes a close. and irresponsible Corporation to disburse public money without the election of the public. And it is grievously unjust, as Bishop Timon conclusively proved, because, practically, it will make the Catholies of Buffalo pay for the proselytizing of their own children ! Any priest who attempts to enter the Asylum on his own account, or at the instance of Catho-lie parents, is liable to a suit for "trespass. The women are disposed to make their visitors drank, let lie parents, is liable to a suit for "trespass. The twenty-nine Protestant Directors can teach their prisoners that there is no God, or that there are twenty. No provision limiting their power is made in "the Charter." Meantime, the Catholics of Buffulo are taxed, as we have before remarked, from those men enjoy of proselytizing Catholic children .-American Celt.

THE PURITANS [KEEP OHRISTMAS .- We, old world Christians, have, at least, taught the children of the Puritans one thing-an outward decent observance of Ciristmas Day. Though as yet they have taken it from us only in a superficial sense—the sign rather conquest over inveterate projudice. On that day husiness was suspended, except among the Jews, churches opened, and every outward solemnity ob-served. Considering the penal encotments made against "the Popish observance" of Christ-Mass by Cromwell's Commonwealth, and the Paritan Colonies, this is a decided social revolution in the " manners, customs, habits, and ideas of the country." What says the Pilot. Ought we conform to their no Christmas, or they to our Christmas ?- American Celt.

PRILANTHROPY THAT COSTS NOTHING.-Sprinkling ashes on the sidewalks. Monday night a man named. Stoddard fell on a slippery sidewalk and was taken so much nonsense... We can only commend the pain- | up insensible... Again we say, sprinkle ashes on the sidewalks .- Boston Times.

The LADY DOCYORS -- Lady doctors are coming to be institutions amongstus. This is perfectly natural; the proprieties dictate the need of their practice among their own sex, and even the "regulars" are beginning to extend them the right hand of fellowship and to welcome them to the ranks of the profession. They are, in fact, but reviving an old cuatom, dating as far back as the days of Moses. It is but nine years since the first female medical student graduated-or course the fact was then a nine days wonder-but students and colleges have since been multiplying with unconceivable rapidity. Boston sod Philadelphia have Female Medical Colleges, aided by Government, and the Colleges of Syracuse, Cleveland and Cincinnati have opened their doors to woman -New York Times.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS--" HAVE YOU SEEN BRIDGET ?" -A friend of ours called upon a fashionable family New Year's Day, and found a table loaded with all the delicacies in the eating line, but no liquors. Congratulating one of the women upon the change, she inquired of him, "Have you seen Bridget?" He replied in the negative, and was at once invited to walk down to the basement with several gentlemen who were going to wish that humble member a happy New Year. The first word that he heard upon enter ing her domain was addressed to a gentleman standing by the side of a table containing a good deal of glass ware; when Bridget asked him if he "would have it with hot wather and a little lenon." From what we saw in the streets on the evening of Naw Year's Day, we are led to believe that a large number of people did see Bridget in the course of their walks. Now this is the sort of "whipping the devil round the stump" that was very extensively practiced upon them take the responsibility in their own persons, and not send the poor victims down stairs " to see Bridget."-N. Y. Tribuw.

A GOOD HINT .- A Methodist divine of this city, on \$36,000 to \$100,000 annually for the freedom which | Sunday last, administered a most severe rebuke to a common custom in these days of reading advertisements from the pulpit. A paper was handed to him, giving notice that " the introductory lecture of the annual course would be delivered on Monday night," &c., at a certain Medical institution in this city .-The preacher said he had conscientious scruples about cheating the printer by making such announcements in the pulpit; that he never heard such advertisements read in church without reminding him of the deacon in Alexandria, who, on a certain occasion, ex-horfed, in most carnest and vehement language, the sinners in the congregation to repent or they would all go to hell as sure as there was flour for sale in Alexandria, and he was sure there was flour there. for he had received, just the day before, a fine assortment, which he would sell as cheap as any man in the city .- Ohio Statesman.

A "Witch" was whipped to death at Matamoras, Texns, a month ago. We are prepared to wager a certain sum, (to be spent for a charitable, object) that the lineage of fanatics in this' tragedy 'can be traced to New England. Who will take us up ?-Américan Celt.

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BEMITTANCES DETERMINE AND AND AND A . ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.



THE European news by the Asia, from Liverpool the 27th ulr.; is of little interest. In spite of the blustering tone of the Prussian Government, and its ostentatious display of force, it is generally supposed that the peace of Europe is not seriously menaced by the Neufchatel question. The Great Powers are all alike interested at present, in preventing a renewal of hostilities; and from their proffered mediation, the happiest results may be anticipated. The Paris Conferences, to settle the disputed points with Russia. are looked forward to as a mere matter of form : since it is understood that the Russian Government is prepared to give way upon the Bolgrad, and Isle of Scrpents questions, and that no other ouestions will be discussed.

The Eastern question looks more serious .--The negotiations at Constantinople between the British Minister, and Ferouk Khan, the Persian envoy, have been broken off. Public opinion in England however, is very unfavorable to an Eastern war.

The domestic news is of no great importance. The "Little murder" is still shrouded in mystery. The Anglicans have received another heavy blow in the shape of a judgment rendered by Sir John Dodson, Dean of the "Arches Court? against crosses, altars, and altar ornaments in Protestant places of worship. These, " the gilded candlesticks," the "credence tables" the " crosses" and altar ornaments generally, have been dung to with strange tenacity by the High Auglicans, as "Signs of Life" to which, in spite of the adverse decisions in the Gorham and Denison cases, they could still point, in proof of their Catholicity. Alas! this playing at Popery in the Establishment must come to an end; and the last "signs of life" must now be quenched, and trodden out; the Low Church party are triumphant, and Puseyism has raised its coup de grace. An appeal has indeed been made to the "Judicial Committee of the Privy Council;" hat there is no doubt that the judgment of the other Courts will be confirmed. Amidst all these puerilities, it is refreshing to find that the truth is still making progress. The Weekly Register announces the abjuration of the Anglican heresy by the Reverend Russell Howell, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford ; who was received, during Christmas Week, into the Catholic Church, by the Very Rev. Father Coffin, at St. Mary's Clap-

out the casy-rond to ruin, very frequently, on each, no doubt true, as, these, "handsome school houses" corner house at the junction of a street. The effect, have been blill; in great part, with Catholic mo-of such a system on the city revenues is very questionable. A large amount is undoubtedly derived from licenses; but undoubtedly, also, a large proportion of the police expenditure is caused indirectly by the almost unrestricted sale of liquor. Filthy deus, yonit forth night after night, and more espe-cially on the nights of sacred days, filthy wretches fit for no other place than the lock-up; and if the system be persevered in, the expenditure for police must be, largely increased. Fifty men cannot watch every street in this city night and day; cannot arrest and lock up all the noisy inebriates, watch and seize at the right moment all the thieves, burglars, and other floating vagabonds who prowl about in search of honest men's goods; nor can they dis-charge all the other multifarious duties connected with their position. As it is, the expense of the de-partment is far in excess of its receipts; and if the boiling of the private and individual kettles of the Recorder, and the host of others connected with it, down to Policeman 50, were to depend upon the produce of their peculiar chase, the establishment would have been bankrupt long ago. The increase in the number of arrests is in reality somewhat alarming. If they go on increasing at the rate of 75 per cent car after year, it is not very difficult to calculate he precise day when every man, woman and child of us will be compelled to enter an appearance at

His Honor's Court.' Gloomy as is the above picture, that drawn by His Honor Judge Hagarty, in his " Charge" to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Toronto City Assizes on the Sth inst., is far worse ; and shows strongly the worthlessness of "State-Schoolism" as a preventive of crime. In noticing the gaol statistics of juvenile offenders, the Judge pertinently remarks in his " Charge" to the Grand Jury-" we may naturally ask how such a crop of young criminals can arise in this land, boasting as it does a widely extended system of Free Schools, supported by munificent assessments on the whole property of the country I fear that the Educational statistics of this city can too readily afford an answer."

To these statistics thus furnished by Mr. Allen, the Governor of the Gaol, and quoted by Ilis Honor, we refer. We find that, of the prisoners committed to gaol for the year 1855, there were :---

Totally uneducated...... 567 Able to read and write 848 4416

From this it would appear that, of the Toronto criminals, the great majority is composed of those who have undergone the process of secular school training; but whose subsequent career proves convincingly, that the arts of reading and writing which they had acquired, more or less perfectly, had not tended to make them honester men, more useful citizens, or better Christians.

From these facts, we are therefore fully authorised to conclude-not indeed that mere secular education begets crime-but that it has no tendency whatever to diminish it; and that if its effects are not beneficial in a moral point of view, it is absord to call upon the community to pay for it, on the plea that thereby crime is diminished, morality increased, and life and property rendered more secure.

For the support of this secular, and as the gaol statistics of Toronto shew, this morally worthless system of education, there have been expended, says His Honor, in Toronto, £16,000, " in the purchase of lands, and erection of handsome school houses in the different Wards. A sum of £3,500 is annually raised by assessment (besides interest and sinking fund of debentures) which, with the Government Grant of £750, maintains the schools. "These," adds his Honor, " are large figures for a population considerably under fifty thousand, and ought 10 effect a widespread benefit." Yes-if secular instruction, if mere intellectual culture, if education with the religious element abstracted, were capable of doing good, Toronto would be one of the most moral cities on this Continent; and its criminal statistics would show a steady annual decrease in the number of arrests, in proportion to the population. Is this however the case? We leave the Daily Colonist, quoted above, to answer this question. Now, seeing that the "wide-spread benefit" which the enormous sums annually expended in Toronto "ought" to have effected, are no where apparent, and that, on the contrary, the increase of crime is " really alarming," being at about the rate of "75 per cent." per annum, one would think that Judge Hagarty might have felt some misgivings as to the policy of maintaining a systein, so impotent for good, and so powerful for evil ; that he might have suspected that taxation for mere secular education-and no other education is possible in " Mixed Schools"-was a very expensive, and very useless burden upon the community; that, in short, he would have recognised the necessity of introducing the religious element into any system of education supported by the public funds; and would therefore have declared himself favorable to the "Separate," or " Denominational" system—under which alone, in a mixed community like ours, can religious, be combined with secular, instruction. Judge Hagarty is however a thorough, consistent champion of "State-Schoolism;" and, far from being inclined to relax the system, he would render it, if possible, more stringent. He would not only tax us for the support of his Godless schools ; but he would render School attendance compulsory by law. As it is, he complains that " four-fifths of the cost of erecting and maintaining the Common a Catholic church, are "pupils of the nuns and

ney); and he then commends to the notice of the Grand Jury, the action of the Protestant Legislature of Rhode Island, for compelling children to attend school.

This is the logical deduction from the premises, which he and the "State Schoolists" hold. If the State, or the majority, has the right to tax the Catholic for the support of a school to which he is conscientiously opposed, it has just as good a right to compel him to send his children to the same obnoxious institution ; and if it has not this right, it is self-evident that it cannot have the other. Thus Judge Hagarty ably argues :---

"Once it is conceded, as I fear it must be, that the class most dangerous to the well being of society does not in fact, avail itself of the high privileges o free education, the argument appears reduced to a very intelligible state. Property is compelled to pro-vide for others the means of enjoying this blessingthe only class of people that property is practically interested in educating, is not compelled to accept, and exercises its right of rejecting the boon. But seems a very plain proposition that, co-extensive with the legal obligations to teach should be the legal obligations to be taught. The owner of property who has no children to send to the Common Schools is told that he must pay, because it is only right to provide education for those who have not the means of providing it for themselves. He may reasonably answer (as would large numbers of our rate-payers) 'I am ready to pay double what you ask, if you giv me value for my money—if you assure me that the class you seek to benefit will be the better for my contribution. You compel me to teach; should that class not be equally compelled to be taught?' Such must be the reflection of numberless thinking men, while they pay their large contributions towards up-holding a nobly endowed system, especially designed (at least in large towns) for the benefit of those who decline its favors. We open our capacious school houses-we provide an effective staff of teachers, but the streets remain infested by hordes of untaught children-the raw material of the future burglar and assassin. If it be said that it would be an interference with rational liberty to enforce attendance at school, the answer seems very reasonable. It would be an interference, but to no greater extent than the compulsory contributions by assessment for school

And thus it is that, as in daily life, one false step invariably leads to another, so in the political order, does one tolerated infringement upon the rights of the individual, become the precedent for another, and a more dangerous one. So in the days when "State-Churchism" was rampant in the British Isles, the law made it obligatory on all, not only to pay for its support, but to attend upon its hated ministrations. "State-Churchism" has on this Continent been superseded by the equally odious, perhaps more degrad-

rates.²

ing, tyranny of "State-Schoolism;" and to the student of history, it is curious and instructive to observe the close family resemblance betwixt the "State-Churchist" of the XVII. century, and the "State-Schoolist" of the XIX. In features, tone of voice, and general demeanor, they are undistinguishable, so faithfully has the latter copied all the most striking traits of the other .-May we not hope that, as the maxim is now almost universally recognised, even amongst Protestants, that " the State has no legitimate jurisdiction over religion"-so also, with the increase of light and the spread of sound principles, the equally self-evident axiom, that "Education is not a legitimate function of the State"---may be generally adopted and acted upon? We may appear too sanguine ; but the success that during the last century has attended the efforts of the friends of "Freedom of Religion" to shake off the yoke of "State-Churchism," should in this century encourage the friends of "Freedom of Education" in their resistance to "State-Schoolism." Of this however we may be assured, that our only chance of success lies in offering a vigorous opposition to the first encroachments upon our natural, inalienable rights as parents and as Catholics ; and that, if from want, of energy, of union amongst ourselves, of honesty and disinterestedness, we allow our adversaries to tax us for the support of their Godless schools, it will not be long ere they snatch from us our children ; and, by due process of law, hand them over to the demoralising influences of their Protestant Common Schools. This would, no doubt, be an interference with our rights as parents; but, as Judge Hagarty truly remarks, "to no greater

of the Protestant educational institution at Pointe aux Trembles. What would be thought by Protestants, what would the Montreal Witness say, were the TRUE WITNESS to tell its readers, by way of illustrating the immoral results of the education given by the French Canadian Missionary Society, that-"12 per cent. of the juvenile offenders for the past year were its pupils ?" and if, when called upon for its authority for making such an assertion, it were to try and sneak out of the dilemma by such an explanation as this-" that out of the whole number committed, 12 per cent. were Protestants !" Were the TRUE WITNESS to be guilty of such conduct, he would be denounced by Protestants, and most justly, as a liar and a slanderer. And yet this is precisely what the Montreal Witness has been guilty of, with regard to our Catholic educational institutions.

Here then is the sum of the matter. We again call upon the Montreal Witness, either to produce his authority for his statement-" that SS per cent of the vagrants and criminals of the jail are"-not Catholics, but-"PUPILS of the nuns and friars;" or to retract it as unfounded : promising him, that, as we court investigation, we will publish his reply, if he dares to do the same, in his columns, with this our challenge. We have addressed the subjoined note upon the same subject to Mr. M'Ginn, the Chief Gaoler of Montreal ; with the view of ascertaining whether it was from him, that the Montreal Witness received its information that, out of 300 commitments of juvenile offenders, 264-or 'SS per cent-were pupils of the nuns and friars" :---

Montreal, January 12, 1857. SIR-The Montreal Witness in publishing the juvenile crimical statistics of this City, adds that "88 per cent. of the juvenile criminals for lust year were pupils of the nuns and friars." If he did not invent this story himself, the editor of the Montreal Witness must have received it from some officer connected with the Gaol. I would therefore take the liberty of asking you whether you ever informed any one that "88 per cent. of the said offenders were pupils of the puns and friars?" and also, if you have any reason to believe that such is the case? I have the honor to be, Sir

Your's respectfully, GEORGE E. CLERE, ED. True Witness.

T. M'Ginn, Esq., Chief Gaoler, 7 Montreal.

The following letter from a numerous body of the French Canadian Catholic congregation of Bourbonnais --- the scene of the late unbappy schism in the Diocese of Chicago--to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, announcing the return to Catholic unity of a large portion of the seceders, and their re-admission to the communion of the Church, will, we are sure, give great consolation to their co-religionists and fellowcountrymen in Canada :---

"TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

"Bourbonnais Grove, 1st Jan., 1857. " MONSEIGNEUR-We trust your Lordship will be pleased to accept graciously the present letter, which we, members of the congregation of Bourbonnais, address to you, with the view of conveying through you, to their Lordships the Bishops of Canada, the

expression of that gratitude which we feel in our

Lafontaine, T. Denieve, F. Boulet, A. Bernier, Jos. Lambort, Frangois Marcotte, A. Delongchamp, E. Brousseau, M. Dandurand, J. Delongchamp, J. Rivard, T. Lameniu, Vict, Fortin, Elic Dandurand, G. Pe-queite, Leon, Bergeron, F. Bresseau, O. Rivard, G. queite, Leon Bergeron, F. Bresseau, O. Rivard, G. Tetreau, J. Kirouac, F. Proulx, O. Dimont, B. Caron, D. Lanesac, T. Flageole, J. B. Martin, F. Caron, J. H. Caron, F. Frasere, S. Boudreau, J. Lambert, E. Darche, J. Besse, B. Martin, B. Derichard, S. Kirouac, E. Lambert, A. Carlmyvels, D. Lambert, P. Brous-seau, P. Moison, Ambroise Lepine, Hilaire Prigon, Louis de Grandpre, J. Videnose, Henri Boucher, Jos. Grandpre, L. Grandpre, L. Nault, Elie Boisvert, A. Richard, Simon de Launay, Moise Legris, François Jos. Grabupre, L. Granupre, D. Naun, Ane Boisvert, A. Richard, Simon de Lannay, Moise Legris, Francois Marcotte, Chs. Brunelle, A. Aliatte, J. Bechard, L. Benioche, O. Boisvert, A. Marcotte, E. Marcotte, A. Carron, N. Marcotte, L. Marcotte, A. Marcotte (pere) Jos. Savoie, A. Lemicux, J. Lebeau, J. Menicur, L. Constantin, J. B. Martin, Chas. Vanharen, M. D., F. Constantin, J. B. Martin, Chas. Vannaren, M. D., F. Sedur, George Martin, Ambroise Berard, Louis Sa-voie, M. Richard, C. Tetreau, B. Hebert, E. Savoie, M. Tremble, J. Betourneau, J. Luneau, J. Lapailine, A. Arpin, V. Langlois, A. Richard, A. Daudurant, J. Alexandre, A. Legris, J. Fortin, J. Demarche, D. Re-mit Loop Bin Los de Leunay, M. Elangue Louis B. Alexandre, A. Legris, J. Fortin, J. Demarche, D. Re-noit, Leon Pin, Jos. de Launay, M. Fleury, Leon Re-bert, B. Richard, Jos. Fortin, Jos. Frichette, Gervais Lambert, Dom. Piedalue, C. Bessette, Bte. Cirier, Chas. Manie, H. Provost, N. Menard, Jos. Richard, Isaac Pilot, Jos. Legris, Andre Martin, A. Lefevre, E. Boudreau, Jos. Lesage, Antoine, Saintonge, (pere) Antoine Saintonge, J. B. Moisan, N. Neveux, Louis Par. Elie Lesage, Augustin Frasere, Prudent Caroe Par, Elie Lesage, Augustin Frasere, Prudent Caroc, F. Baltazar, Belonic Lafleur, Louis Mercicr, Jos. Fri-F. Baltazar, heionic Laneur, houis mercier, Jos. Fri-gon, P. Sanesac, C. Graveline, J. E. S. Caron, Eu-sche Sylvestre, N. Rivard, A. Rivard, N. Constantin, A. Constantin, D. Fortier, G. Fortier (Ste. Anne). God. Fortier.

MRS. UNSWORTH'S CONCERT .- We take this the first opportunity of congratulating Mrs. Unsworth, and her accomplished daughter upon the success which attended their Concert of the 9th inst. The hall was crowded, and the audidience were well repaid for their attendance .---We trust that this happy result will induce Mrs. Unsworth to repeat the experiment.

The St. Patrick's Soirce, on Tuesday the 13th inst., was a decided success, and reflects credit upon our Irish friends generally, and its promoters in particular. There were present representatives of all our national and benevolent sccieties ; and the dancing, which commenced early. was kept up with spirit to an advanced hour by the trim daughters, and brave sons of old Ireland. A neat address was delivered by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Dr. Howard,

We learn from the Montreal Gazette that, whilst the population of this city has been increased during the past year by the addition of about 5,000 souls, the number of arrests, as evidenced by the Police statistics, has diminished 500.

"JOURNAL DE L'ILLINOIS."--This is the title of a new journal published in the French language by M. M. Grandpre and Petit. for the use of the French Caundian population in Illinois. We wish our cotemporary a long and successful career ; and trust that it may be, under God, a means of preserving the descendants of Catholic Frenchmen from the corrupting and debasing influences to which they are exposed amongst the Non-Catholic people of the United States. If there be one object on earth more loathsome than another, it is that of a de-Catholicized, or Yankeefied Frenchman or Irishman.

Cr Mr. Quinlan of Hamilton, is informed that the non-receipt of his paper is owing to its having been addressed to "J. Swinlan," that being the name remitted to us. The error has been corrected, and we think that he will find the back numbers at the Post Office by inquiring under the name of J. Swinlan.

ham. The recent report of the conversion of a Duchess has been traced to a Protestant source ; it being, says the Weekly Register, " a common practice with Protestant papers to publish the conversion of some conspicuous person, and when the statement is contradicted, to throw the responsibility on the Catholic press."

MORALS OF TORONTO .- We find in the Toronto Colonist a significant article upon this subject ; some extracts of which we would lay before our readers.

The population of Toronto numbers, according to our cotemporary, about 42,000. The number of arrests made by the Police during the past year, amounts to 5,250, against 3,295 in 1855. The fines and fees levied by the Police Magistrate are, for 1856, put down at £2,191 15s 7d, against little over £700 for the previous year .---The Colonist partly accounts for this discreditable state of things by the assertion that " many of the persons arrested have been strangers ;" but, admitting this, the statistics above given, show, as our cotemporary truly remarks, " a very unpleasant and unwholesome state of society."-And, taking into account that there are but, 50 policemen in Toronto, the Colonist thus moralises : --

"Had the number been 100 instead of 50, and had their sphere of duty been, in consequence, more widely extended, and more closely watched, the probability is that instead of the number of arrests being 5,250, it would have reached 8,000; and this in a population of 42,0001 The inference is, that the morals of the people in this city and neighborhood are bad, and we fear that this is not only incontrovertible, but that they are getting decidedly worse. In fact it cannot well be otherwise. There are some localities in this city where every street corner is rendered squalid by the existence of groggeries of the lowest class-poisoning establishments, without any pretention to the character of houses of refreshment, without the capability of affording the traveller rest and shelter, but solely adapted for the sale of a vil-lainous beverage of which the effects are easily visible on the countenances of the unfortunate wretches who come in shoals before Mr. Gurnett on Monday morning, and in the emaciated forms over which the Coroner holds an inquest almost every day. Some few years ago the Temperance body made a spasmodic effort to remedy the evil, by insisting on the election of such persons as License Inspectors who would fairly discharge their duty, and refuse to cer-tify that these pest houses were fit and proper places for the sale of liquors; but, as is usual, the effort for the sale of liquors; but, as is usual, the effort schools of Toronto are defrayed by those who friars," than it does that all Protestant criminals Lemieux, Tous. Arnois, O. Minville, Ls. Belan, A. Lemieux, Tous. Arnois, O. Minville, Ls. Durocher, I thank most sincerely the red rag across the lower half of a window points do not send their children to them? (which is are "pupils" of the Montreal High School, or D. Darche, J. Labonte, J. Adam, J. B. Martin, Chs. in his editorial remarks of the 24th ult., flung a manly

WE would again request the Montrcal Witness to bear in mind that the sole question at issue betwixt us, as to the jail statistics published by him, is, at the present moment, this :---

extent than the compulsory contributions by as-

sessment for school rates."

Is it the fact that, of the juvenile offenders committed to the Montreal jail during the past year "88 per cent. were PUPILS of the nuns and friars !"

The Montreal Witness says that it is a fact. We as positively assert that it is not. One or the other must be guilty of a most egregious falsehood.

It is no answer for the Montreal Witness to reply that "out of 300 commitments of juvenile offenders during the year, 264-or precisely 88 per cent. were Catholics"----unless he can also show that, of these 264 juvenile offenders, the whole, or, at all events, the chief part, were " pupils of the nuns and friars ;" for it no more follows that all children of Catholic parents,' or who have been baptized by a Catholic priest in

hearts for the interest which our former masters in the faith still bear towards us. We cannot, without glving lively thanks to God, reflect upon the charity which your Lordship displays towards us-both by the prayers offered by you to heaven on our behalfand in the sending to us of Priests, who have come here to re-establish amongst us the principles of religion, shaken as they have been for some months past by a schism which has justly deeply moved all our friends in Canada, and which has reasonably made many tremble, who love our holy religion.

" It is in our power to-day, thank God, to case the natural anxieties of your Lordship as to our disposi-tions; as also to console the afflicted heart of our esteemed Bishop of Chicago, by informing you that, through the labors of those whom you have sent to us, we begin to see religion revive amongst us; families at discord again reunite in the bonds of the peace of the Lord, and are preparing to enjoy that harmony which so universally obtains in our own hap-py Canada. Already upwards of a hundred persons have drawn nigh unto the Sanctuary, in order to obtain release from the sentence of excommunication which they had incurred by countenancing the per-formance of the sacred offices of the Church, or receiving her sacraments from, the hands of an erring priest. Oh! how delighted we should have been to have seen your Lordship in our church, as a witness of the joyful and edifying spectacle offered to us by those who wished to be received back again as mem-bers of our Holy Church. The movement taking place amongst us, and around us, assures us that the schism is checked; that it no longer spreads; but that, on the contrary, it is diminishing, and that we have every reason to expect that in a few months no

traces of it will remain. "We have learned with pleasure that our Bishop is in communication with your Lordship, with the view of procuring for us those Priests of whom we stand so much in need, both as ministers of religion, and for the education of our children. We cannot, it is true, conceal from you our desire to retain Monsieur Desaulniers; but, sceing that it is impossible for that gentleman to remain, we can assure you be-forehand, that we will receive with gratitudo those Priests whom your Lordship may be pleased to place at the disposal of His Lordship the Bishop of Chi-

cago. "We conclude, Monseigneur, hy requesting your Lordship to receive favorably this expression of our profound veneration for your person; as also of our submission to the commands of the Church, as issued by our Chief Pastors. At the same time, we would beg your Lordship to make known, by the publica-tion of this letter, our feelings of gratitude to all persons in Canada who have interested themselves

"We have the honor to sign ourselves, "We have the honor to sign ourselves, "Monseigneur, "Your Lordship's very humble servants, and the obedient children of the Church," &c.

"N.B.-The undersigned would avail themselves of the present occasion, to warn the Canadian publie against the mendacious writings which have ap-peared, or which may appear, upon the subject of the Ste. Anne's schism.

"Alexis Darche, Noel Vasseur, J. Blain, E. Bergeron, Godfroid Letourneau, Pierre Mucautz, A. Mar-

15 Mr. McKeown is informed that his paper was duly forwarded; and if not received, the Post Office alone is to blame. We would beg of our subscribers, if any delay occurs, to send notice to this office.

REV. J. M. BRUYERES REJOINDER TO DE. RYERSON.

TO THE CONDUCTORS OF THE PRESS IN CANADA.

The long-expected reply of the Chief Superinterdent of Education, at length made its appearance in the Leader of the 24th ult. The perusal of it has brought back to the recollection of many, the old adage of the Latin poet :--

Parturiant montes, nascitur ridiculus Mus.

Which I translate freely, thus :---

"Dr. Ryerson, after several weeks of painful labor. has brought forth a ridiculous

" Fess."

The rev. gentleman starts off with a sarcasm upon what he chooses to call the axtravagance and puerility of the Rev. Mr. Brayere's letter. If I am not mistaken, an impartial public is noturally inclined to look over with indulgence the occasional pucilities which may escape an earnest and honest man. But doubt whether they will extend the same indulgence to the crudities thrown broadcast in the face of two hundred millions of believers in the Church of Rome. Pause awhile, reader. The creed of Catho-lies is termed by Dr. Ryerson "consciontious courietions manufactured to order." No one better than the Chief Superintendent of Education knew the falsebod of a charge which, besides, is the most outra-geous insult offered to Catholics, as rational beings. and believers in a creed which is professed by the greatest geniuses, as well as the most limited capa-cities. This creed, monufactured to order, was believed by the conquerors of Poictiers, Crescy, and Agincourt, by Bossuet, Fenelon, Massillon, Descartes, Mallebranche, Tasso, Napoleon. It is professed by such weak-minded men as Cardinal Wiseman, and Archbishop Hughes. Many of the most gigantic in-tellects and profound reasoners of the present day have made their profession of this creed, fit only for brutes, according to Dr. Ryerson : The Schlegels, the Stolbergs, the Hellers, the Hurters, the Newmans, the Brownsons, the Mannings, and the Wilberforces. It is daily embraced by Dukes, Duchesses, Peers, men of the highest nobility, resplendent with learning and virtue. Over ' five hundred ministers of different denominations, have, during the last ten years, made their soleinn profession of those conscientious convetions manufactured to order. I thank most sincerely the independent and noble Editor of the Leader, who,

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THE TRUE WITNESS JANUARY, 16,, 1857.

rebuke in the face of the reviler of the faith of his fellow-Christians. Car 1600

Doctor Ryerson, 'in order to prevent public 'indignation from falling heavily upon his godless system of education, endeavors to depict me as the representative and organ of a party a small and inconsiderable party, doubtless, leagued for the destruction of State Schoolism: With a view of bringing upon my devoted head an overwhelming weight of odium, he attempts to draw a line of distinction between the native clergy and the foreign clergy, between those of former days, and those lately entered into the mi-nistry in this Province. Alluding to me personally, and to his Lordship Dr. DeCharbonnel, now in Europe, he hestows upon us the old epithet borrowed from the Globe, his new organ, -of foreign clergy, the wjusion of a new foreign element, unacquainted, of course, with our Canadian institutions and usages. The hypocrite son of John Wesley, condescends to speak in terms of praise of the venerable Bishop Macdonnell, and the excellent Bishop Power; insinuating as clearly as language can convey his meaning, that the saintly Bishops above named were rather favorable to State-Schoolism. In their days, if we are to believe Doctor Ryerson, there was no such clamor against our Common Schools.

Now, as to the injurious imputation which the Chief Superintendent of Education lins tried to fasten upon the character of the late lamented Bishop Power, I am happy in being able to scatter it to the four winds. I have before me a letter addressed last March, to the Editor of the Colonist in this city, by the Honorable John Elmsley, of Toronto. I beg leave to lav before Dr. Rverson and those it may concern, the following extracts from the documents alluded to. Addressing the Editor of the Colonist, the Honorable Mr. Elmsley says : "Following the unhappy example of Dr. Ryerson, and indeed almost using his words, you have thought proper to allege that Bishop Power understood the working of the Public School System, and died con-As to the first portion of this allegation, I tented. am in a position to state that Bishop Power was certainly not long in coming to a perfect understanding of the workings of that infidel system ; to the latter portion, that he died contented therewith, I am equally competent to state, and do hereby declare, that it is totally void of truth. His Lordship did me the honor to confide to my charge a large share in the working of the Catholic Separate School System, from the moment that he understood the workings of the other, or mixed system, until it pleased Almighty God to call him to the enjoyment of his reward in Beaven. In favor of Catholic Schools he devoted his best energies ; and were he now living, he would set himself vigorously to the work of counteracting the effects of those educational establishments which practically ignore the dogmas of the Christian Reli-gion, and are rapidly subsiding into pure deism* • • Your encomiums, in so far as they relate to the line of conduct you have attributed to him, are severe reproaches; and I am most happy in having it in my power to state, for the benefit of all whom it may cancern, that our late Bishop was a most energetic adv ocate and supporter of Catholic Separate Schools, and most resolutely opposed to Mixed.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

" Your obedient servant, "J. ELMELEY.

Commentary on the above document is unnecessary. The Honorable Mr. Elmsley is as well known in this city as Dr. Ryerson. For honesty, candor, and character, the former stands, at least, on an equality with the latter. From the perusal of Mr. Einsley's letter, the public may judge what faith is to be placed in the Chief Superintendent's insinuation, that Bishop Power was favorable to mixed eduration, or State Schoolism. As to the Venerable Eishop Macdonnell, as Dr. Ryerson affects to call him, in his new-fangled veneration for a Catholic Prelate, I know nothing of his dispositions concerning Mixed or Separate Schools. This good man had gone to the enjoyment of his reward in Heaven long before my coming into this Province. But from the bare-faced imputation cast upon Bishop Power's character by the Chief Superintendent of Education, I may safely infer, that the Venerable Bishop of Kingston was about as much in love with the working and fruits of the Common School System, as is the present incumbent of the Catholic Sec of Toronto.

That the opposition to the State School System may not have been consequent upon its immediate introduction into the neighbouring Republic, as decided and universal as it is at the present time, may be readily accounted for. Many honest men, among when were some Catholic Clergymen, in a spirit of conciliation, may have been willing to give it a trial. sut as the tree is known by its fruits, this criterion more diffident of himself, for the future, when he prehas not been wanting to the Common School System. I have before me evidences of its deleterious results in the United States, which fall with crushing power upon its supporters and advocates. I will select a lew of them, all taken from Protestant authorities, and from some of the leading American papers. The New York Church Journal, in an article headed "The Common School System a failure," says : "The Common School System is proving a disastrous failare. It has grown up on the pledges it has given of its ability to make crime less frequent, to confer greater security to life and property, and to give ele-vation to the tone of nutional morality. But it does aot at all fulfil these promises. The whole system, we regret, is proving a lamentable failure." In the same article, my authority goes on saying : "The prevailing system is lamentably defective, in that it does not aim at the training of the whole man; neglecting, as it does, the moral and controlling powers of human nature, and concentrating all its force upon the development of the intellectual."---Again, in the same article : " The prevalent notion that mankind are vicious because ignorant, and that to make them virtuous, it is only necessary to make them intelligent, is contradicted alike by sound philosophy and universal experience." Next follows a report of the Prison Association of New York, revealing a most alarming increase of crime, since the introduction of the Common School System into the country. The Richmond Examiner, another Protestant paper, has the following : "The worst of all these abominations, because when once installed, it becomes the hot-bed propagator of all-is the modern system of free schools. We forget who it is that has charged and proved, that the New England system of free schools, has been the cause and prolific source of all the legions of terrible infidelities and treasons that have turned her cities into Sodoms and Gomorrahs, and her fair lands into the common nestling-place of howling bedlamites." Lately the American papers filled their columns with a series of startling revelations as to the morals of the "Common Schools in Massachusetts."-These revelations, says a contemporary, are altogether too beastly for us to transfer to our columns. Suffice it to say, that they estab-lish the fact, that the boasted "Common Schools" of our republican neighbors, especially the "girls' school," are-we do not say but ittle better, but-a good deal worse than the ordinary places of debauch which abound in large cities." Were it necessary I might extend my quotations to any desirable length. The above will suffice, I trust, to convince any sensible man, that Catholics have some reason for their hostility to State Schoolism, and their preference for Free Separate Schools. The Common Schools presided over by Dr. Ryerson are but an importation from the New England States, where they have produced their disastrous effects. Our Common Schools are the worthy daughters of Yankee Land. There, contempt of all religion and its Ministers, infidelity, Know-Nothingism, riot, and bloodshed, have kept pace with the progress and prosperity of State-Schoolism. Behold the precious inheritance which Dr. Ryerson is preparing to be-queath to Canada, should this deleterious education be forced upon us, and kept upon our uccks, in spite of ourselves. Already the unhappy fruits of Dr. Ryerson's schools are but too apparent in our midst.

pride of this Model Education. Hardly a week passes but some Catholic Priest'is insulted in some way or other by youths who are not educated in our schools. In mentioning the above incidents, I' do not wish it. to be understood that such rude and uncouth manners are tolerated, much less inculcated by fine gentlemen of the Education Office. The Chief Superintendent and his amiable colleagues are the last men in the world, who would countenance such disgrace-ful facts. What I mean to say is, that such total disregard of Christian feeling and good manners, is the result of that system of education pursued in the Common Schools, viz : the absence of religious training. To make an honest man, a Christian, a polished gentleman, something more is requisite than reading, writing, arithmetic, astronomy, natural history, &c. &c. From the teaching of the declension of nouns, the variations of the article, and the conjugation of verbs, the child will never learn "to do unto others as he would have them do unto him." Let him master the rule of three, he will not, on that ac-count, understand the distinction between mine and thine, Education, without religion, will never cure the vices and ill-manners which are observable among the pupils of the Common Schools. Religion is the only antidote to crime. But, as all religion must necessarily be excluded from the "Common Schools" of a community whose members have no religion in common, it follows that the Common School System is inadequate to the object contemplated, viz: the

preservation of society. In presence of the above facts, which stare every sensible man in the face, who can refrain from smil-ing with pity at Dr. Ryerson's impudent assertion that the people of Upper Canada cherish and support them, (the Common Schools,) when it is remembered that the whole Catholic population are dissatisfied with the working and sad fruits of State Education, and are calling for Free Schools?—when you take into consideration that nearly all the members of the Church of England, and many of those in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the liberal and enlightened of all denominations, are opposed to them, and establish schools of their own, at the same time that they are made to support State schools ? At this very moment, Catholics are busily engaged in establishing and supporting their own Free Schools, notwithstanding the odious restrictions with which the Separate School Law is hampered. In pursuing this line of conduct, Catholics and other assertors of freedom of education, are guided by the unerring principles of eternal justice and equity. They claim, as a cotemporary says, the right and privilege to provide for the education as for the feeding and clothing of their children. They maintain that on parents, and not on the State, has the Creator of the universe imposed the obligation to provide for all the wants, corporal, intellectual, moral and religious of their offspring. No power on earth can withdraw them from their control. The principle assumed by the Chief Superintendent of Education and the friends of State schoolism, viz., that it is the duty of the State to provide for all the youth of the country, has been imported from pagan Laced:emon. There, the infant was examined by the Magistrate; and if found feeble and deformed, and likely to be a burden to the State, it was doomed to immediate destruction. If strong, it was left to the mother's care till it had attained its seventh year. At that age the child was entrusted to the public master, and his education was left to the wisdom of the law. I take the liberty of reminding Dr. Ryerson and his friends, that we are living in a Christian country, and blessed with the benign influence of a more humane Gospel than that of Lycurgus, the celebrated lawgiver of Sparta. To the parents, not to the State, the child belongs : so, at least, the law of God and of nature proclaims. From the parents, control no power on earth can snatch him?

But because Catholics claim the privilege of educating their children, as they deem proper, and in their own schools, they are cried down by Dr. Ryer-son as the abettors of ignorance, as the fature Hewers of wood, and drawers of water." Eccause, foresooth! they do not wish to be placed under the once shouting Methodist Preacher, they are represented by him as being prohibited all mental develop-ment, all exercise of thought, all participation of any mental food, the reception of even a single ray of intellectual light. If such be the unhappy influence of the Roman Catholic Church, over mental culture, intelligence and education, how gloomy must be the hori-zon of the capital of the Catholic world, the dread

Rome! The following extract from an unexceptionable witness, because a Protestant and a Scotchman, will, perhaps, render my distinguished antagonist rity is Dr. Laing, a well known Presbyterian Minister and a tourist, who relates what he himself saw and had full opportunity of examining. In his " Notes of a Traveller," which appeared in 1844, he says :-- "In Catholic Germany, in France, and even in Italy, the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners, and morals, is at least as generally diffused and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands : and they might, perhaps, retort on our Presbyterian cler-gy, and ask if they too are, in their country, at the head of the intellectual movements of the age? Education is, in reality, not only not repressed, but is encouraged by the Popish Church, and it is a mighty instrument in its hands, and ably used. In every street in Rome, for instance, there are, at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome, with a population of 150,678 souls, has three hundred and screnty-two primary schools, with four hundred and eighty-two teachers, and fourteen thousand children attending them. Has Edinburgh so many schools for the instruction of those classes ? I doubt it. Berlin, with a population about double that of Rome, has only two hundred and sixty-four schools. Rome has also her University, with an average attendance of six hundred and sixty students: and the papal States, with a population of two and a half millions, contain seven Universities. Prussia, with a population of fourteen millions, has but seven." The reader will remark that the number of primary schools, in the city of Rome alone, is, put down by Dr. Laing at three hundred and seventy-two. This number is, perhaps, somewhat below the mark. According to the Roman Almanac for 1834, Rome then had three hundred and eighty-one free schools. This number has not likely decreased since, as the population has been steadily increasing. It must be recollected that many of these free schools are supported by private charity, whilst those of Protestant countries are maintained only by burdensome taxa-The perusal of the above splendid testimony tion. of Dr. Laing in behalf of Catholic education in Catholic Rome, will readily remind the reader of the well known proverb : " Truth is powerful, and will prevail." The distinguished traveller cannot be susforest. His boasted nativism is calculated to make pected of partiality to Catholic Rome. His prejudice and bigotry against it are only half concealed.— Nothing but the power of truth could extort it. Dr. Ryerson, who seems to take special delight in expatiating on all participation of any intellectual food being prohibited to the followers of the Church of Rome, would do well to take a lesson of candor and bonesty from his brother minister. His education, in this respect, I am sorry to say, must have been sadly deficient. His knowledge of Greek, Latin, Astronomy, or Botany, will never compensate before an impartial public, for the total absence of candor and sincerity.

Clergymen of Ganada; I am able to assert, that with a few honorable exceptions, these sound Roman Cutholics, educated in mixed schools, may be honorable men, honest men, according to the Protestant sense of the word ; but, practical, religious, scrupulous, observers of the rules of their church, they are not. They are Catholics in name; Protestant, or half-heathen, in practice. They are Protestant to all intents and Therefore we can well afford to give them purposes. up to the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada. They are as Catholic and as Protestant as himself. Behold the secret and great spring of the efforts put forth by Dr. Ryerson and his new organ, the Clobe, to support Common Schools. Uur enemies have sworn to destroy Catholicity in this Province. In their blind and inveterate hatred against t, they have not been able to contrive a more efficient plan than the Common Schools. Hence they move heaven and earth to uphold their tottering and crumbling machinery. I come now to the examination of the charges

brought against me, at the Supreme Court of the Education Office, in Upper Canada. 1 am charged with wilful error, in regard to certain exclusions as well as inclusions in my list of books, which are likely to be admitted in, or excluded from, the Public Libraries. The Chief Superintendent of Education asserts that neither Hume nor Gibbon are to be found in his libraries. I repeat again, on the authority of my own eyes, that the above-named works are con-tained in the Journal of Education, for 1853, under the head of "General Catalogue of Works for Public Libraries in Upper Canada." I will add, moreover that lest the youthful reader should be tempted to shun these poisonous sources of scepticism and infidelity, to the title of these dangerous books are appended notes well calculated to arouse curiosity in the mind of the reader, and entice him to take of the forbidden fruit. The history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by E. Gibbon, is said in the catalogue, prepared by Dr. Ryerson, to be a work which, "if it is not always history, is often something more than history : it is philosophy, it is theology, it which. is wit and eloquence, it is criticism the most masterly on every subject with which literature can be connected." Of the History of England by D. Hume, it is said in the note appended to it by Dr. Ryerson :-"Though not impartial, nor free from religious scepticism, it is the most generally read history of England ever written. The author's philosophical turn of thought and beauty of diction, together with his skill in arranging and grouping facts, invest his history with an interest that never flags." So much for the infidel Humo and sceptical Gibbon, which are not in Dr. Ryerson's libraries. If the Rev. gentleman has a catalogue of books different from the one under my eyes, let him publish it in some of our city papers, that the public may judge for themselves. have asserted that Bossnet's History of the Variations is not in the libraries got up by the Chief Superintendent. No allusion was made by me to Bossuet's Discourse on Universal History. Hereupon Dr. Ryerson takes me to task. I repeat the assertion. reply of the Chief Superintendent is a miserable quibble, unworthy of an official. I repeat again, on the authority of the catalogue before me, Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church, are not in the catalogue. I did not allude to Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion. The History of England by Lingard, D. D., is in the catalogue, but with an appropriate note by the Chief Superintendent, warning his readers that Doctor Lingard is a Catholic Priest, and an advocate of the Roman Catholic Church. That is to say: beware readers! it is the production of a Po- | funds. pish Priest. Does Doctor Ryerson append such warning to books composed by Protestant writers, to put Catholies on their guard? No, of course : nothing unsound can come from a Protestant pen. I beg to assure the Chief Superintendent, that the mistake about the antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, by Rev. Dr. Lingard, history of the Christian Church by T. Reevo, and abstracts of the history of the Christian Church by the Rev. W. Gahan, was quite unintentional on my part. The reader, however, may judge of the importance attached by Dr.

Ryerson to the unintentional exclusion of some two or three small volumes, when it is remembered, that out of over 4,000 works mentioned in the estalogue, not perhaps twenty works come from the pen of sound Catholic authors. So much for the fairness and honesty with which Dr. Ryerson boasts of having acted in the selection of books for public libraries.

authority of the oldest and best informed Catholic [throughout the breadth and length of the land, palace-like schools, I will furnish there with the richest school apparatue : 1 will supply them with plenty of maps, globes, charts, &c., &c. ; I will make them real rat-traps, holding out the most enticing baits. You, my dear little Papists, come to my schools-my Model Schools. 1 will soon make you ashamed of your religion and of your Church. Come ye little Papists. You, Bishop De Charbonnel, and you, Padre Bruyere ; you are both seoundrels for opposing me in my noble efforts in behalf of my Model' Schools; ye are the abettors of ignorance, the pro moters of darkness, for keeping your little Papists from coming under my parental care. I will soon make you feel the weight of my indignation, if you persist in your denunciation of my benevolent de-signs. By George! 1 will destroy your Separate Schools, and send your Brothers and Nuns to Halifax. if you do not hold your tougues and stop your pens." Behold, reader, the real cause of the terrible roaring of the Lion of the Education Office.

Lastly, I am charged with being the representative and organ of a party. When Dr. Ryerson uttered this, he said what is untrue, and what he knew to be untrue. Unlike our neighbors, Catholics are not split up on any question of vital importance. On the question of education, as well as on any subject of equal weight, we are not divided into a thousand fractions. No We are united in one compact body, animated by the same feeling, guided by the same views. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform the worthy Superintendent of Education, that I am but a feeble echo of that mighty voice of 1,150,000 Roman Catholics, which, thunder-like, resounds from Sandwich to Gaspe, from the shores of our heautiful Lake to the farthest northern boundaries. With one accord, one mind, pastors and people, demand not the abolition of Common Schools, as Dr. Ryerson would fain charge us with doing. We ask no favor, we ask our rights. We ask that we may be permitted to fulfil our duty towards our children, without tantaiizing interference. Catholics ask to be let along in the management of their free, independent, and voluntary Schools. They ask not to be compelled to send their children to houses of education against which they have conscientious objections. They ask that they be not taxed, and that the common funds of the country, viz : the secularized Reserves, be not devoted exclusively to the support of either church or school, to which, as Catholics they have conscienti-ous objections. They ask not to be compelled to contribute to the support of a system of education from which they can derive no benefit. With State Schools we will have nothing to do; we don't want them for ourselves. Let those who are satisfied with their working and fruits, enjoy them to their heart's content. Such is our position, such our principles. Will Dr. Ryerson see in them alien aggressions against his Common School System ! Will be again charge us with a hostile intention against his Model Schools?

From the above plain statement of our views and objects, the public may be able to judge of the amount of truth contained in the following senseless exclamation of the Chief Superintendent :- 1 will not consent to Mr. Brugers's wresting from the hands of a Protestant child his Bible-the best chart of his civil liberty, as well as his best directory to heaven." Dr. Ryerson need not fear. Rev. Mr. Bruyere has never interfered with the conscientious belief of any one. Nor will be remain silent when the Chief Superintendent of Education, is holding the bait to entice the Catholic children into his schools, and evclaiming incestantly,-" Money, money; more money ! " Dr. Ryerson is a very expensive inxury." says a cotemporary. Therefore I have advised our Municipalities to withhold from him the Clergy Reserve

Before I conclude this already ton long rejoinder, beg leave to express my actonishment at Dr. Ryerson's dragging before the public, and without the consent of those concerned, his long correspondence that many will agree with me, when I say that it has about as much to do with the question at issue bytween Or. Ryerson and myself, as the Chinese rebellien.

The next suggestion I wish to make, is that desperate must be the cause which has to be propped up | the Eugine House, St. Germain Street, the concourse with such miserable stays as the Globe. Dr. Ryerson's experience ought to have brought to his recollection. The floor consequently partially broke through and that every cause or measure advocated by such a wretebed sheet, is doomed to fall. Were the prosperiver and steel, is domain in the were no project program along reference containing in the num, river of State Schoolism identified with the prospectivy. Neither life nor limb, happily, was lost. The Fire religious feeling and wish of the people, the Globe Engine we believe, sustained some injury---Montreal would never have raised its impotent voice in its behalf.

To His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP. We the members of the Juvenile Temperance Socicty come to throw ourselves at the feet of your Lordship to beseech your Lordship's blessing for our Society; and feeling conscious, my Lord, that our youth and innocence only tend the more to expose us to all the attacks of those craven wolves that seek the destruction of the lambs of Christ's fold.

Please to accept, my Lord, this humble address from your devoted little children in Christ. His Lordship replied in his usual happy manner, encouraging those young disciples of the never-to-beforgotten Father Mathew to hold by the good cause,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED."

and bestowing upon them his benediction.

Vercheres, Rev. Mr. Bruneau, 12s 6d ; Hawkesbury Mills, J. Maguire, £1 68 3d; Quebec, A. Friel, 128 6d; Huntingdon, Rev. E. Doyle, £1; L'Assomption, H. McMullin, Gs 3d: Napanee, R. Rennie, 10s; New-boro, A. Noone, 10s; Dewitt Clinton, U. S., J. O-Brien, 15s; Reach, G. Merrick, £1 10s; Toronto, Rev. Mr. Bruyere, 15s; Eaton Corner, C. McCafferty, 15s; Huntingdon, Rev. L. P. Gagnier, 12s 6d; Inkerman, T. T. Bishop, 10s; Sherrington, E. Conroy, 5s; Westport. J. Byrne, 10s.

Per C. McFaul, Huntingdon-Self, 15s; J. Corrigan, 15s; M. McFee, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto-Self, 10s; Mr. Cuthbert, 10s; J. McCounell, 10s; M. Murphy, 5s; D. McCragus, 10s; C. Doherty, 10s. Per T. Daley, Loborough-Self, 12s 6d; J. Dwyer,

12s 6d. Per Rev. C. Wardy, Niagara-S. Berriman, 10s;

T. Kavanagh, 10s.

Per J. Campion, Russelltown-Self, 12s 64; D. Gordon, 6s 2d.

Per R. E. Corcoran, Hawdon-Self, 12s 6s : E. Corcoran, 123 6d.

Per P. S. M'Henry, Hamilton-M. Bolan, 10s : M. Mahony, £1 5s. Per J. Flanagan, Hamilton-Sch 6s 3d ; T. Beittie,

68 3d; J. Egan, 68 3d; N. Keley, 68 3d; M. Dwyer, 68 3d; T. Spillizy, 68 3d

Per D. McDonald, Summerstown-Self, 12s 6d ; K. McDonald, 12s 6d.

Per J. Ford, Prescott-J. M'Carthy, 68 3d : 4. Walsh, 128 6d ; F. Ford, 68 3d ; B. White, 128 6d ; I. Dunn, 12s 6d.

Per A. Daly, Rawdon-Self, 128 6d : P. Daly, 24 58.

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MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .--- It is officially announce ed that the Provincial Parliament will be assembled for the despatch of business on the 26th February .--There will be a nominal prorogation in the meantime. convoking it at an earlier date, followed in a few days by a Proclamation assembling it for the day above mentioned .-- Transcript.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- At the Township of Rawdon, on the 27th alt., a young man named James Dixon, sen of James Dixon, Esq., from the adjoining township of Kildare, while attending a thrashing machine, unaccountably caught his hand in some part of the machinery, and but slightly injured two of his fingers. They were not then unfortunately properly dressed. The consequence was that, in a few days, it was found necessary to remove the fingers, which was done. The removal of them caused lock-jaw, and, inally, on the 5th instant, death put an end to his sufferings. Mr. James Dison was beloved by all who knew him, as a promising and worthy young man, and his death at the early age of 21 years, is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations .-- Montreal Herold,

Sr. Locis Wyrn .- A numerously signed Requisition has been presented to Mr. L. Doutney requestbetween Limself and some other persons. I believe ing him to stand as a candidate for this Ward at the approaching Municipal Election, and has been ac-

> At a meeting of the Electors of the St. Lewis Ward, held on Tuesday evening at the upper story of was found too great for the strength of the building. the crowd were precipitated to the basement story, several having received severe contusions in the fall.

Should it not be too late, I avail myself of this op-portunity to offer to the worthy Chief Superintendent baker died, after a short illness, in St. Rock's on Sun-

In spite of my anxiety to discover in Dr. Ryerson's long document, something sensible and truthful, I find myself altogether disappointed. Against his assertion that the Roman Catholic children who have been I allude to the frequent, instances of rudeness and taught in the nixed schools, are as good Roman Catholics ill-manners experienced by Clergymen of our Church as those who have been, or are, taught in the Separate at the hands of some of these juvenile Socrates, the Schools, I beg to protest most emphatically. On the

I stand accused by the Chief Superintendent of Education, in his usual chaste and choice style, of being, together with his Lordship Bishop de Chur-bonnel, an infusion of a new foreign dentent into our country-Query : if I am already infused, how can I he a foreign element? Has Dr. Ryerson, by some chemical process separated the foreign from the native element? Before I answer the charge, I beg to suggest to the rev, gentleman of the Education Office, when he chooses to honor me again with his scurrilous diatribes, to let Dr. De Charbonnel alone His Lordship is now in Europe, consequently unable to repel the cowardly attacks of the Chief Superiu-tendent of Education. 1 may be permitted, *cn pas*sant to inform his Reverence, Dr. Ryerson, that Bishop De Charbonnel, with less means, by far, at his command, than have been laid under the control of the Chief Superintendent, has done more for the cause of education in Canada, in five years, than Dr. Ryerson will ever be able to accomplish in twenty years, should the Almighty, for the punishment of our sins, inflict him on us during that space of time. To return to the very serious, charge brought against me, viz : of being an infusion of a new foreign element into this country. 1 do not hesitate in saying, that the accusation betrays an equal amount of ignorance of Catholic feelings, and of malice. Had Dr. Ryerson lived in the days of the Apostles, he would, doubtless, have cried them down as an importation from a foreign clime. These messengers of heavenly tidings, who carried the faith of Christ to the different nations, were not natives, says Archbishop Hughes, of the several countries in which they propagated Christianity. They were by national origin Jews: by the grace of divine faith, they became Ghristians. In the eyes of the Catholic Church, there is neither foreigner nor native. Neither the Church nor its members should be called a new foreign element on any conti-nent or island of this globe. In the Catholic Church, the Catholic of foreign birth stands on an equality with the Catholic of native origin. Under the influence of the Catholic or universal principle, repre-sentatives of all nations are blended together into a unity which has its foundation on the Eternal Wisdom, who came down from Beaven to form a Church of all nations and of all peoples. Such is the doctrine inculcated almost in every page of that sacred book, which Catholics believe to he the Word of Eternal Truth. Dr. Eyerson may talk as long as he pleases, about his nativism. It is but a mere accident common to him with the insect of the bog and the fox of the

him the laughing stock of all sensible men Because an opponent of State Schoolism, and an asserter of Freedom of Education, I am accused by the Chief Superintendent of Education, of being an obstacle to the diffusion of intelligence, mental power, enterprise, wealth, individual influence, and public posi-tion. Now, hark, dear reader, to the real meaning of the Chief Superintendent of Education. His Reverence addresses you to this effect : "There is no intelligence except in my Hall of Science; no learning, except in my Schools. Everywhere else igno-rance and degradation prevail. Your Christian Brothers, your Nuns, your Sisters of Charity, are all blockheads, stupid donkeys, compared with my teachers of the Model Schools. You, my darling Municipalities, do not believe a word of what Rev. Mr. Bruyerc tells you : he is a Popish Priest. . Give me a little more money; give me the whole Clergy

he may see many a teturn of the same, free however.

Toronto, Jan. 5, 1857.

P. S .- Thope Dr. Ryerson will encode int, 201 have not answered his reply of the 24th alt, somer. The Christmas Holidays, which are busy times for us, are the sole cause of the delay.

PRESENTATION.

(From the Ollars Tribust.)

The following address was presented to His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, by the members of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society of this city, on the morning of New Year's Day. Mr. P. Devine read the address, which was as follows :---

To His Lordship, Joseph Eugene Guigues, Bisbop of Bytown.

MAY IT PLUASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We, the members of the Total Abstinence Society, avail ourselves of this opportunity of once more approaching Your Lordship, to congratulate your Lordhip on your happy preservation from all the vicissitudes of the past year, and join with the rest of our co-religionists of this Diocese in supplicating the Throne of Grace, from whence all blessings flow, for a long continuance of your Lordship's perfect health, to enable your Lordship to make provision for all our spiritual wants. In conclusion, my Lord, permit us to implore your Lordship's benediction on our humble society, and to wish your Lordship a prosperous and happy New Year.

His Lordship replied nearly as follows : DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

Language fails me to coavey to you, in suitable erms, the heartfelt satisfaction that I feel for your kind wishes, as expressed towards me in the address which has just been read ; it gives me the more satisfaction as I am aware those sentiments emanate from hearts endowed with the true Christian piety, and a love of the doctrines and teachings of our holy religion. I feel that it is not to me alone personally, but to our Holy Mother Church, of which 1 am but an humble minister, that you on this festive occasion offer your fealty, and I rejoice that it is so. My prayers are ever offered up to the Throne of Grace for the spiritual and temporal welfare of my whole flock, but the members of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society are always remembered in an especial menner. Continue, dear breahren, in the course you are pursuing,-with the return of each New Year let your exertions in the cause of temperance be redoubled. If on each return of this happy day you can but offer up one poor soul reclaimed from the loathsome sin of drunkenness at the Throne of Mercy, you will have accomplished one of the most glorious acts that man can conceive. Receive, dear brethren, my henediction, and may you, one and all, enjoy peace and prosperity throughout the year. May the God of the universe pour down upon you His choicest blessings, and grant you hereafter a crown of eternal

glory. Immediately after the presentation of the above Reserve fund. If you cannot give me the whole, give address, Master Patrick Lunny read the following on me, at least, part of it. With this money I will rear behalf of the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society :--

of Education, the compliments of the sensor. That | day night last, and as he had been but a few weeks husband to a woman who was said to have married from prejudices against his follow. Christians is the chim against her inclination, his friends requested the carnest wish of his devoted friend and sincere admi-rer. J. M. LIRUYERE. quest was commenced on Tuesday, and adjourned to quest was commenced on Tuesday, and adjourned to last evening. In the meanwhile on examination of the body was made by Drs. Fremout and Jackson, and the cause of death was ascertained to be poison, a sufficient quantity of arsenic to destroy life being found in the stomach and intestines. A physician had been attending deceased during his illness, but, it would seem, was ignorant that poison had been administered. The examination of witnesses was continued by the Coroner until one o'clock this morning, and will be resumed at 9 o'clock, in the Court House. Deceased's name was Joseph Bison, a young woman of propossessing appearance, is in custody, to await the result of the investigation; as is also a Mdme. Fortier, suspected of being an accessory .- Quebec Chrymele.

> Mr. J. C. Tache has published an address to the electors of Rimouski, announcing the resignation of his seat in Parliament for that County. He does not distinctly state his reasons for this step, but, we believe, it is generally understood that he is prompted so to act, in consequence of having undertaken to conduct the new French daily paper about to be established in Quebee. It is said that Mr. M. W. Baby has been requested to offer himself for the County, instead of Mr. Tache, and that Mr. Joseph Garon, of Rimouski, Notary, will contest the election on the Rouge ticket.-Quebec Chronicle.

> Poor Mr. Cauchon, the late hero of the dinner at the Masie Hall, who assumed with such effrontery the whole credit of a demonstration only signifying the favor with which the North Shore Railway project was then regarded, finds himself without a defender to-day except in the columns of the Mercury-a terribly degraded position for a minister of the crown, and most significant of his impending late. The whole city press has followed in the wake of the Colonist. and exposes with no sparing hand the worthlessness of Mr. Cauchon as a politician. Mr. Cauchon never was more than tolerated. He managed to get credit for energy of will and capacity which he did not possess. Ilis enemies even believed in his pledges of securing us the North Shore Railway as a government undertaking. He elbowed out Mr. Chauveau because Mr. Chanveau could not do that which he pledged himself to do. He has done less than Mr. Chauveau, and he has attempted to humbug the people of the city and district in the bargain .- Queber Colonist.

Married.

In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thomas Sexton, third son of Mr. Sexton of this city, to Miss Margaret Ferns, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ferns, of this city.

Died.

At Cotcau du Lac, on the 9th instant, Adelaide Wilson, wife of A. A. Fellion, Esg., and sister to the Hon. Chas. Wilson.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Capt. Chas. O. Ermatinger, brother of Col. Ermatinger, aged 55 years.

At Cote-des-Neiges; on the 10th inst., Mary Moore, nged '76 years., May her soul rest in peace.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 16, 1857

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the instructions of the Porte for its Plenipotentiary, reached, Paris, there, appeared to he nothing to oppose the immediate assembling of the Conferences au The Paris correspondent of the Daily need have no fear of a protracted war. The lance of the Crimean dinner fund for, awhile, and News still insists that comething more is waited elements of discontent and disaffection smoulderfor than the Turkish instructions, and ventures to ing beneath the surface of European society make prophesy that the Conferences will not take place all the continental Governments look forward this month.

ENGLAND AND-PERSIA.-'The Debats has an article on the present complication of England If the war in Switzerland last for three months. and Persia, with the object of showing how Russian influence has superseded that of England at Hungary, aud probably disturbances, more or the court of Teheran, while it clearly shows that England lias no course, if she would not lose all influence in Asia, but to adhere to her allies in Affghanistan, Cabul, and Candahar, and expel Persia from Herat.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA .- The Paris papers publish, a curious plan of campaign in case of an intervention by Russia, in favor of Persia, against England. It is from a private letter, dated St. Petersburg. The war steamers on the Caspian Sea are now fully manned by the arrival of a large body of seamen from the naval ports .--This squadron may at any time convey military stores to the troops stationed at Khiva, and to those at different islands in the Caspian Sea, and who are thus placed in the immediate neighborhood of the Persian port of Asterabad. It is the opinion of the Russian staff officers that the Russian column may, at the first signal. enter Persia at three points at the same time. These stratagetic combinations have been prepared from the first moment the information was received at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

Madrid news mentions the discovery of a revolutionary club.

The Octrio has been re-established, and loan has been finally contracted with M. Miros, who have been accustomed to hear, from time to time, remains the highest bidder, though the price that persons of corrupt morals, writers of obwhich he has offered must be considered as extremely low-so little do the capitalists of Europe think that tranquillity will be preserved in Spain, or that Spain, under the present Government, will be able regularly to meet her liabilities.

ITALY.

ROME .- News has just reached Rome that the Emperor of Russia has placed Catholic Chaplains in his army on the same footing, as regards pay, pensions, and allowances, as the Priests of bable that Protestantism would reap from the the Russo-Greek Church ; but all foreign news is thrown into the shade by the intelligence from of religion and of Ecclesiastical discipline, must Spain. The new ministry, by one of their first decrees, have restored, in all its force and vigor, the Concordat of 1851, and have suspended all the legislation of the last few years in violation a Church so little suited to them. At the same of it. The Bishops have again full authority time, probable or not, the assertions of the Lonover their diocesan seminaries, and unrestricted powers of ordination, and the sale of Church lands is entirely stopped.

NAPLES .- Intelligence received from Naples informs us that His Majesty was fast recovering, and that he was receiving deputations to congratulate him on his escape. Numerous bands of prisoners were arriving at Palermo every day .--The Judicial authorities are actively engaged in examining into the affair. It is, however, stated that orders have been sent from Naples prohibiting any execution, the royal elemency reserving to itself every latitude for deciding on the fate of the guilty.

GERMANY.

war, and is marching 135,000 men towards the France has so unexpectedly and, as many think, without the slightest foundation. unwisely accorded his support to the pretensions of Prussia. plied in the usual way for an audience, the peti- measure itself has been framed. tioner replied that he was a person whose political reputation had been so seriously compromised during the revolution that he had no chance of obtaining admittance to the palace, "Come tomorrow," said the Emperor, " and you shall be admitted. But wait a moment. In order that you may meet with no difficulty, here is one of my gloves, and as soon as I return orders shall to enter." The man went to the Palazzo Reale on the following day, told his story to his Sovereign, and received a promise that a veil should be thrown over the past.

were placed in the second category, that of those whose cases are to be reserved ; and two of them. The Constitution of states that, as soon as Perret, the advocate, formerly president of the Stadtrath of Neufchatel-were acquitted.

One thing is certain, that if the Swiss can bide the brunt of the first onset of the Prussians, they with apprehension to a war in the very centre of

Europe. These apprehensions are well founded. there will certainly be insurrections in Italy and less serious, in Germany and France. If the Swiss are true to themselves they will find effectire allies in every part of the continent-men who will distract the attention and paralyse the efforts of the invaders by cutting out work for them in other quarters. And if ever men had a cause capable of awaking all their best energies, it is that for which the Swiss are called upon to do battle. The demand of the King of Prussia, that they shall allow the conspirators of Neufchatel to escape without trial, is simply a demand that they shall hold out to all "privy conspiracy and rebellion" the prospect of impunity in all time coming. If that demand is complied with, the maintenance of law and order will henceforth be impossible in Switzerland. - Daily News. USE OF PROTESTANTISM .- We (Weekly Register) are perfectly ready to admit that for some centuries Protestantism has performed the office of scavenger in Germany, by draining off the poisonous humors which gather in the Church -a very serviceable gutter into which the filth runs. Persons of slender faith and immoral lives have every opportunity and inducement to rid the Church of their presence. Protestantism, in various shapes, offers them a convenient refuge from the restraint their religion imposes on them. We scene books, Priests who have been a scandal to their flock, had adopted a religion more congenial to their habits, and Protestants, who had any self-respect, have not usually celebrated such acquisitions. The more respectable have been inclined to complain with Swift, that when the Pope set his garden in order, he should throw the weeds over to them. Under these circumstances, we should have thought it extremely pro-Concordat a rich harvest of tares. The revival appear a serious annoyance to persons accustomed to the dissolute morals of Vienna, and it was quite conceivable that some of them might desert

don papers are far from proving that such a thing had actually happened. The report gave us no uneasiness, but it became our duty, as Catholic journalists, to inquire whether it had any foundation. We have made accurate inquiries, and can now state, on unquestionable authority on the spot, that it is wholly and absolutely false and unfounded. Some time ago, a report of the kind was circulated in Germany with regard to Bobemia, but was discovered, and immediately admitted to be a mistake. By the time it had been forgotten in Germany, it began to find its way, with considerable additions, into the English press. An immense and overwhelming move was going

on in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The Ca-PRUSSIA .- Prussia is preparing actively for tholic Clergy were in despair. The Protestant Clergy. on the other hand, did not know which Swiss frontiers. What makes this dispute be- way to turn, so numerous were the applications are interesting :tween Prussia and Switzerland more serious in they received for religious instruction. The its character is the fact that the Emperor of whole thing, we repeat, is absolutely and simply

THE WAR WITH PERSIA. Be it known to clared the necessity of relieving his subjects from it. all the "loyal" men and flunkey newspapers in [Accordingly, is new law, has been proposed to carry. Treland, that "we" are at war with Persia. Let the steep be rot up at once, and let us have the have new claimants for either honour, and we about.

The declaration of war, published at Calcutta on the 1st November is now before the public. Is any one able to discover in it anything more. than the fact that England chooses to go to war. the careful perusal of our readers, and will ask them who is it that could not discover just "as much reason to go to war with almost any one he knows, friend or foe. Perhaps, however, they will remark that the terms of the declaration are indistinct, and almost unintelligible, which will not much improve the matter. What, for in-stance, is the meaning of the following paragraph :---

"By those articles the Persian government engaged not to send troops to Herat on any account, unless foreign troops-that is, troops from the direction of Cabul or Candahar or other foreign. troops-should invade Herat. In the event of troops, being sent; the Persian government engaged that the said troops should not enter the city of Herat, and that, on the return of the foreign troops towards their own terri-tory, the Persian troops should be immediately withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Herat to Persian soil. The Persian government also engaged to abstain from all interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Herat, whether in taking possession, or oc-cupying, or assuming the sovereignty, or governing, except in so far as interference existed between the two parties during the life time of the late Yar Mahomed. It was, at the same time, stipulated that, so long as there should be no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British government in the affairs of Herat, the engagements contracted by the Persian government, as aforesaid, should remain in full force and effect. On the other hand, it was agreed, in the name of the British government, that, 'if any foreign power, such as the Affghans or others,' should wish to interfere with, or to take possession of Herat, the British government, on the requisition of the Persian Ministers, would not object to restrain such foreign power by friendly advice, 'so that Herat might remain in its own state of independence.'

Friendly advice indeed! The Lord be merciful to that people and country that hearken to the 'friendly advice" of England. And who believes for a moment that England has not violated this treaty? who is dunce or fool enough to fancy that there has been "no interference of any sort whatever on the part of the British Government in the affairs of Herat"? We should say no ten men in the world who have the faintest idea of the history and character of England, who know anything of her lying and plunder in all parts of the world, but in India more particularly. The present war is simply another enormous and unscrupulous scheme of robbery-it is one moreover which is condemned even by the press of England, a press whose susceptibilities are not very easily shocked in such matters. But the war is made, and the British people will have to pay for it, and we in Ireland, having of course a great interest in the affair, ought to feel happy at being allowed to pay somewhat about twice our portion .- Nation.

CHINA.

MARTYROOM OF ANOTHER PRINET .- The Univers publishes a letter of September 20th, from a person be-longing to the Virginic frigate, at Wor Sung, not far

the steam be got up at once, and let us have the usual long and loud bray, and puff, and hollow to the practice. The conscience of the honest Swede brag about " our brave troops," and " the service being relived by the verbal declaration (that the of their country." Let us hold over the ba-by the proposed law, a Swede who wishes to sepa-by the proposed law, a Swede who wishes to separate from the Swedish Church is to be bound to subput off the intended swipe and the projected tes- mit to the rules of the Swedish Church until the timonial, until the war with Persia shall have been. Swedish Pastor gives him a declaration. Now, this concluded, for then, beyond a doubt, we shall declaration the Swedish Pastor is nor bound to give until he is satisfied that his exhortations and instructions cannot dissuade the convert from his project. shall have something new to speechify and write That is not exactly the theoretical liberty, of conscience which Protestants proclaim ; but it is their temporal advantage, or any other illicit way, fries to procure an apostacy from the Swedish Church, shall pay from one hundred to three hundred dollars, or, with Persia ? We commend the document to in case of a second offence, be imprisoned from two the careful perusal of our readers and will ask months to one year." Conversation amongst Swedes upon religious or controversial topics will be of rather a constrained kind, and a Catholic or a Baplist put upon his defence on any point of his religion will argue at some disadvantage in this truly Protestant kingdom. But the best is not yet. Ghildren of parents belonging to the Swedish Church shall be considered as members of that Church, and must be educated in the pure Evangelical doctrine; even if the parents, after the birth of the child, shall have embraced another religion. For a law devised to secure liberty of conscience this is pretty well, but there is some-thing better still. The churchwardens are bound to watch that such children be so educated. If the father or the mother allow themselves to insinuate to their children a religious creed not conformable to the pure Evangelical doctrine they shall be purished as above---i.e., by fine for the first offence, and by im-prisonment for the second. Were we not justified in saying that, though to force a father and mother to teach their children a religion which they believed to be false was not kind, it was not the climar of Protestant consistency? But this charge to the churchwardens, this commission to play the spy in a family between parent and child, and to punish an insinuation by a year's imprisonment, leaves nothing to be added. We quoted some weeks ago in the *Tublet* the shameless words uttered by the King of Sweden in the speech to which this proposed law forms so admirable an appendix-"An enlightened toleration for the faith of others based upon the love of one's neighbor, and inspired by an indomitable conviction, constitututes the essence of the dogmas of the Protestant Church." How blunt to ridicule, and callous to disgrace, must a man be who can introduce such a law with such a preamble! What, then, shall we say of the Protestant people who are clamoring for the rejection of the law to the old cry of "The Church in danger," because the measure is not sufficiently severe.—*Tablet*.

> AMERICAN FILLIBUSTERISM IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND CUBA.-It is said that, when a certain class of gentlemen fall out, honest men get their own, and we have had a charming illustration of the proverb lately. We need not trouble our readers with a sketch of the liberality of appropriation and spontancity of self-election with which Walker has recently been 'regaling the inhabitants of Nicaragua, who receive his advances much as a cat does those of a terrier; they probably have heard enough of him, and would feel relieved if the glad tidings came that Rivas had removed the uncomfortable vermin off the face of the earth, just as one is relieved when that plague of a wasp, which will keep buzzing about one, receives his coup de grace from one of the many wea-pons of insect war. We are getting very tired of fillibustering, which was perhaps never so well described in its conception, its preparation and its execution as by one of Walker's own countrymen, purporting to be a communication from a volunteer, named Birdofreedom Sawm, in the American army engaged in the Mexican War under General Caleb Cushing, and published in that most entertaining work, the Bigelow Papers :-Afore 1 cum away from hum I had full persuasion,

> That Mexicans, worn't human beans, an ourang-outang nation ; A sort o' folks a chap could kill, and never dream on't

> arter, No mor'n a feller'd dream o' pigs that he hed hed to

slarter.

eight miles. It will be observed that, in the above statement, the inherent power of fuel is, of necessity, greatly underrated out virable and list actions ni, alt en out mighir-

EXTRAOBDINATE OCCURRENCE. A Western Editor on entering his office and seeing his apprentice boy Sufficient of the second second in second in the second se

- 'Tes sir.' "What kind of a shock ?'.

Why, sir,' said the lad gasping, ' one of your subscribers came in during your absence-said he owed for two years subscription-paid it, and also paid another year in advance.'

'In advance,' gasped the editor, nearly as much overcome as his lone apprentice.

""" Yes; sir, and it has produced such an effect upon me, that I have been helpless ever since.' And well you may, Jim ... But, get up, if you sur-

vive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of such another catastrophe in this office.

A BAD MEMORY.--- "Mary, my love, do you remem-ber the text this morning?" Mary-- "No Pa, I nove can remember the text, I've such a bad memory."___ Mother—"By the way, Mary, did. you notice Sugan Brown?" Mary—"Oh yes....What a fright.-She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, an imitution honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear rings, and such a fan! Oh my !" Mother-" Well, my dear, your memory is certainly bad."

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-300K. "ST. JOHN'S MANUAL :" GCIDS TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SHRTLOGS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH; AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PERVATE USS OF THE VAITHFUL. Illustrated with Fifteen Fine Steel Engravings. BY MULLER OF DUSSELDORF. new Catholic Prayer-Book, got up expressiv for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the Faithful in this country, the Office-Books and Rituals Authorized for use in the United States being strictly followed. It has been Carefully Examined by a Competent Theolo. gian, and is Specially Approved by THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORS : THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYN; THE RIGHT REV. D. W. BACON, D.D., BISHOP OF PORTLAND : THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TIMON, O.D., BISSOP OF BUFFALO ; THE RIGHT REV. JOSUE M. YOUNG, D.D. BISHOP OF SRIE. CONTENTS: Calendar, Movable Feasts, &c. Summary of Christian Doctrine. Of Prayer. Morning Exercise and Prayer. Meditation or Mental Prayer. On Sanctifying Study. Manner of Spending the Day. Evening Exercise and Prayers. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for Every Day in the Week. Instruction on the Holy Sacrifice of the Masy Pravers before Mass. The Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations Prayers at Mass. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesua. Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Suadays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with Explanations of the Festivals and Sea-

SWITZERLAND.

rently resolute action of the King of Prussia of the French Government, adding that " Switwas determined to enforce her rights."

for the trial of the Neufchatel prisoners are being sian Territory. Persia is supported by Russia expedited. On the 16th the court of preliminary in demanding neutrality from Turkey ; but Engagainst 66 of the accused conspirators ; 14 others across Turkish Territory.

That such is the case, is highly creditable to all parties concerned, and may, perhaps, partly AUSTRIA .- The Emperor, who, since he has be owing to the very slow and gradual manner in been at Venice, has frequently walked out in which the provisions of the Concordat are being plain clothes with one of his aides-de-camp, was carried out ; but, we trust, we may safely attria few days ago addressed by a man, who earnestly bute it even more to a healthy state of religion begged that he might be entirely pardoned. On among the Clergy and people-in a word, to the being asked by the Monarch why he had not ap- general prevalence of the spirit in which the

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg say it is now ge-nerally believed that Russia will take an active part in the Persian war. There is, however, a strong party at Court opposed to plunging the country again into war, and especially as the enemy would be England.

The Times' Paris correspondent states that be given that the bearer of it is to be permitted the Russian army amounts to 40,000 men complete on the shores of Capsian, and is still in cantonments. The Russian General had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest provinces of Persia to examine the situations of the towns and forts, and to take plans of the works, Her abandonment by France and the appa- by which a passage might be made for an army. Several letters from Vienna speak of more inhave caused a good deal of excitement in Switzer- | timate relations existing between Russia and the land ; but the attitude of the country is calm, Porte. M. de Boutenieff is said to have declardecided, unanimous-even the small minority that ed to the Divan that, in the question of Bolgrad was opposed to the course pursued by the Go- and the Isle of Serpents, Russia only sought to vernment has disappeared in the present threat- establish the principle that it belonged to all the ening aspect of affairs. The Federal Council Powers who signed the treaty of Paris, and not has convoked the Diet, or Federal Assembly, for to one alone, to decide on questions connected 27th instaut ; and a levy of 20,000 men has been with the execution of that treaty. Redschid ordered. To cover the points most likely to be Pasha is said to have engaged to demand from menaced, a corps of 10,000 men is to occupy England and Austria the evacuation of the Da-Basle, and another corps of 10,000 men is to nubian Provinces and the Black Sea within forty more on Schaffhausen. The Grand Council of days after the close of the supplementary Con-Berne has unanimously voted an unlimited mili- ferences. As soon as this evacuation has been tary credit, and the Swiss Government, it is said, accomplished, the Porte will convoke the Divan is resolved to exhaust all its resources rather than and hoc for the recognization of the Principalities. make the least concession to pretensions which THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR .- Advices from would involve the moral suicide of the confede- | Constantinople to the 12th received via Trieste, ration. The latest intelligence from Berne states states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's ultimathat, on Saturday, M. de Salignac Fenelon, tum had been transmitted to Tcheran on the Sth French minister in Switzerland, announced to the Dec. The ultimatum, according to these adpresident of the Federal Council the intentions vices, demands a revision of the treaties with Persia, the evacuation of Herat, authority to zerland had only to decide on war, as Prussia found factories along the Coast of the Persian Gulf, and the concession to an English Company

Under these circumstances, the preparations of certain Railways to be made across the Per-

from Snanghae, which contains some particulars that "Whilst you in France have suffered from inunda-An

tions, the beavens have, as it were to balance matters, refused to shed upon China a single drop of water. This has caused a dreadful famine, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Fo-King are dying of hunger. There is another scourge upon the land this year; I do not mean the rebels, for we are used to them, but the locusts which ravage the fields. Even on board ship we are overrun by them, but here, as they find nothing to devour, they cannot do much harm. There are scarcely any fruits or green vegetables to be had, nevertheless, our men who were suffering from scurvy, are beginning to do better.

"You are doubtless aware that the Chinese rebellion is becoming stronger and stronger, and that we shall be obliged very soon to court the alliance of our former enemies. They are now in the permanent occupation of Nankin, having repaired the damage done by themselves when the city was sacked. All the right bank of the river is in their possession, to the distance of 60 miles up from this place where we now arc. Since the events which took place at Shanghar, we have had occasion to complain of the conduct of the rebels, who pay due respect to the French residents in the country, and whilst they beat the soldiers of the Son of the Moon wherever they can meet them, take care strictly to observe the treaties which exist between the Chinese government and our own. We cannot, however, say as much for the imperialist party. The French admiral, on board the Virginie, has just received, through M. de Courcy, our charge d'affaires, a complaint of the conduct of a mandaria in the province of Thang-Ton, and of the cruel death which has been inflicted upon a French missionary there.

"The details of his martyrdom are indeed, most horrible. The Chinese, even after their victim was dead, persecuted his remains with a savage and unrelenting hatred. His head was stuck upon the point of a pike, and the children were encouraged to throw stones at it for several days. What is still more frightful, and will hardly be believed as a fact, is that his heart was cut in pieces, then cooked along with some pig's tripe, and eaten by the soldiers of the mandarin-tigers rather than men.

"The missionary who has thus been put to death was named Chapdelaine. We, upon arriving at Macao, shall demand satisfaction from the Viceroy at Canton. The discussions with the Chinese government, which will ensue upon this affair, are likely to be very protracted, and they will result, I have no doubt, in the executing of some criminal or other, dressed up as a mandarin, to pass for the guilty official. That is what we may call Chinese justice."

PROTESTANT "RELIGIOUS LIBERTY" IN SWEDEN .-- In one of the most celebrated of Dr. Newman's lectures -on the logical inconsistency of Protestants-after adverting to the religious persecutions of which every Protestant people has been guilty, he reminds us of their boast that they condomn persecution in principle, thus bringing their inconsistency to excuse their crime. They have never failed to persecute save where the power to persecute was wanting, but they have always denounced persecution. Not only have they always said one thing and done another, but they invariably justify their invariable conduct by referring to their own invariable condemnation of investigation at Berne found bills of indictment land demands permission for the passage of troops forded in Sweden. In a speech from the throne, the

an idee that they were built after the darkie 13-	SOL
shun all :	
kikin' colored folks about, you know, 's a kind o'	1
national :	str

- But wen I jined I worn't so wise as thet air Queen o' Sheby,
- For, come to look at em, they aint much diff rent from wut we be ;
- An' here we air a scrougin 'em out of their own dominions-
- A shelterin' 'em, as Caleb sez, under our eagle's pinions : Wich means to take a feller up jest by the slack of 's
- trowsis.
- An' walk him Spanish clean right out 'o all his homes an' houses.
- Thet our nation's higger 'n their 'n, an' so its rights
- air bigger. An' thet its all to make'm free that we are pulling trigger ;
- Thet Anglo-Saxendom's idee a' breakin em to pieces. An' thet idee's that every man does jest what he damn pleases.
- Ef I don't make his meanin' clear, perhaps in some resper I can-
- know thet "every man" don't mean a nigger or a Mexican.

or a Nicaraguan, apparently; or a Cuban; or, in due time, a Jamaican; and we suspect it would not be very long before we saw portraits of his Imperial Majesty Faustin the First divested, literally in both senses, of his externals, and appealing to us (more 1833) as "a man and a brother."-London Post.

WONDERFUL POWER OF FUEL .- It is well known of modern engineers that there is a virtue in a bushel of coals, properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This is actually the average effect of an engine working in Cornwall; the engine at Hull Towan. Let us pause a moment and see what this is equivalent to in matters of prac-tice. The ascent of Mont Blanc from the valley of Chamouni is considered, and with justice, the most toilsome feat that a strong man can perform in two The combustion of two pounds of coal would days. place him ou the summit. The Menai Bridge, one of the most stupendous works of art that has been raised by man in modern ages, consists of a mass of iron, not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of about one hundred and twenty feet above the sea. The consumption of seven bushels of coals would suffice to raise it to the place where it hangs. The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is seven hundred feet in the side of its base, and five hundred in perpendicular height, and stands on eleven acres of ground. Its weight is, therefore, 12,760 millions of pounds, at a medium height of one hundred and twenty-five, feet: consequently it would be raised by the effort of about six hundred and thirty chaldrons of coals, a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week. The annual consumption of coal in London is estimated at 1,500,000 chaldrons. The effort of this quantity would suffice to raise a cubical block of marble two thousand two hundred feet in the side, through a space equal to its own height, or to pile one such mountain upon another. The Monte Vuova, near it. An instance of this peculiarity has just been af-forded in Sweden. In a speech from the throne, the volcanic fire), might have been raised by such an King of Sweden has denounced porsecution, and de- effort from a depth of forty thousand feet, or about

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Devotions to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord-
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-The Holy Eucharist-The Sacred Heart.
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 16, 1857.

The LITTLE JORDE-AN. ARTIIL COUNSEL.—In the good old times of Kentucky, when substantial justice was administered in/a logicabin after a free-and-easy manner, a suit was brought to recover certain moneys, of which it was alleged plaintiff had been defrauded by the ingenious operation known as thimble rigging. In the course of the trial, plaintiff's council, who happened to be an "expert," undertook to enlighten the Court as to the modus operand; of the performance. Putting himself into position, he produced the three cups and the little joker, and proceeded, suiting the action to the word-Then, may it please the Court, the defendant, placing the cups on his knees thus, began shifting them so, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup was the little joker-TEE LITTLE JORER AN. ABTFUL COUNSEL -In the began shifting them so, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup was the little joker-meaning thereby, may it please the Court, this ball —with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered.—For instance, when I raise the cup so, your honor supposes that you see the ball." "Suppose I see!" interrupted the Judge, who closely, watched the performance, and was sure he had de-tected the ball as one of the cups, was faccidentally raised; "Why, any darned fool can see where it is, and bet on it, and be sure to win... There ain't no deand bet on it, and be sure to win. There an't no de-fraudin' thar." "Perhaps, your Honor would like to go a V on it," insinuated the counsel...." Go a V? go a v on 11," instanted the course i to a v f Yes and double it, too, and here's the rhino. It's inder the middle cup." "I'll go a V on that," said the foreman of the jury. "And I," "and I," joined in the jurors one after another, until each had in-vested his pile. "Up!" said his Honour. Up it was, vested his pile. "Op: said his from the operation of the pile will be the "little joker" had mysteriously disappeared, Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difticulty in bringing in a verdict in favour of the plain ically in bringing in a vertice in tax of the darndest kind o'. iff, on the ground that it was " the darndest kind o'. defraudin'."—His Honour adjourned 'the Court, and stood for drinks all round, in consideration of being "let off" from his wager.—American paper.

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