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PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCH-BISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The following are the most important passages in the Pastoral just issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin] :-

Whenever we speak of Catholic education in Ireland, the history of the penal laws, by which it was so severely prohibited, and the awful calamities inflicted by their operation on the country, necessarily present themselves to our minds. What, indeed, can be imagined that was not done to render the acquirement of knowledge impossible, and to shut up all the sources of science and learning? Under the influence of a rancorous hatred of our holy religion, it was enacted that no Catholic should keep a school or devote himself to the instruction of youth, and that if any Catholic sent his children to a Catholic school, at home or abroad, his property was to be confiscated, or, for so great a crime, he was to be made liable or severe penalties. . .

The penal laws against education were most unjust and iniquitous, but even they were surpassed by the odious measures by which Protest-ant education was established. The foundations and endowments destined by our Catholic forefathers for the instruction of their children, the schools and colleges, and the monastical institutions which their piety had founded, were seized on, diverted from their original objects, and handed over to Protestants. Moreover, out of confiscated Catholic property, or out of the taxes paid by the Catholic people, parochial schools, charter schools, and royal and other colleges, were richly endowed for the purpose of promoting the favored sect. Add to this the enormous wealth of the Establishment, arising from the rent of more than a million of acres of land, acquired also by confiscation; the rentcharge on all the land of Ireland, Ministers' money, and other sources, and you will find that within the last 300 years an amount of money has been levied from the Catholic people of Ireland, for the spiritual and literary education of a handful of members of the Establishment, which would appear fabulous were it stated. Could such a state of things be discovered in any other country, would it not be denounced as flagrantly unjust? Yet many who put themselves forward as lovers of fair play, justice, and religion, and are perpemonstrous a system in Ireland. But what result has been produced by so profligate an expenditure and by the extortion of such prodigious sums from the poverty of Catholics? Protestantism and Protestant education have not flourished in the country, and Catholicity has not lost its hold on the affections of the people, but has grown up and covered the land with the exuberance of

But we are not to forget, that besides other means employed to uproot the ancient faith, and to promote a system of religion so hostile to the Irish heart, a great Protestant university was established in this capital, which has gradually obtained possession of about 200,000 acres of land, with a total yearly income exceeding £70,000, and to it was given the exclusive right of teaching the arts in Ireland, so that it might be rendered impossible for a Catholic to learn anything liberal, or to acquire any knowledge, except from a tainted source. History, law, medicine, science, were accessible only in this way. To Protestants alone the right of teaching was conceded, and the Catholic was to learn from them the history of religion and law, and the doctrines of ethics-all tinged, of course, with anti-Catholic prejudices. In this way, for a long period, any one, not disposed to deny or conceal his faith, was excluded from a liberal education; and even at the present day, when the general spirit of the age is liberal and tolerant, no one professing the ancient religion of Ireland can aspire to the higher places of the University, unless he be prepared to stain his conscience with the guilt of apostacy. And here, again, we might inquire, has this great institution produced effects commensurate to its wealth? has it raised the character of Ireland among the nations of the earth by its works of erudition, of science, and of art? We leave others to answer the inquiry; all we shall say is, that happily it has not been able to fulfil the mission for which it was principally established by its founder, Queen Elizabeth, namely, to extirpate Catholicity, and to impress a Protestant character upon Ireland.

However, the powerful agencies which we have mentioned, directed, as they were, to excite an implacable hostility against the Catholic Church, and holding out the highest rewards for apostacy, could not but produce evil. It is a some Catholics, who came under the influence of such agencies, and especially those who were educated in Protestant colleges, lost all respect for the doctrines and practices of their Church, or openly joined the ranks of Protestantism; and colleges. that others, carried away by ambition or a desire

of preferment, enrolled themselves among the Ministers of the Establishment, with the view of enjoying a wealthy benefice, or some higher dignity. Many sad instances of perversion are known

For ourselves, we can never forget one unhappy case which came under our notice many years ago in a foreign land. A young man of a respectable Catholic family had been sent at an early age to the University; his parents, as it often happens, flattering themselves that the lessons of piety which had been instilled into his tender mind, and his own good dispositions, would preserve him from every danger. The young man distinguished himself in his studies, but the example or the sneers of his companions soon induced him to give up all Catholic practices.-Prayer was neglected, the Sacraments were not received, fasting and abstinence were not observed. Thus his heart was closed against the graces of God, his faith had nothing to support and enliven it, he soon sank into the abyss of infidelity, and whilst endeavoring to silence the voice of consience, devoted lumself to pleasures and dissipation, which broke down his constitution and compelled him to seek for health in a southern climate. There the approach of death was soon apparent; and several Clergymen charitably visited the young traveller on his bed of sickness. But what was their horror when they heard him profess that he did not believe in the immortality of the soul, nor in the existence of a future state of punishment or reward, nor in the providence of God? What, indeed, could be more deplorable than the sight of a young man at the point of death, and about to appear before his Judge, yet manifesting such frightful dispositions! However, we may offer up a prayer for the repose of his soul, for some few minutes before his death a spark of religion seemed to revive in him, and he asked for pardon and reconciliation. But whether God looked on him with mercy, and restored to him the graces he had formerly despised, or whether his conversion was too late, shall not be known until the day of judgment.

As we have said so much on the direct attempts made to impose a purely Protestant education on Ireland, we cannot avoid alluding to the change of system adopted in this respect, and the liberality manifested within the last few years. The tually boasting of their efforts to relieve other old spirit of bigotry and intolerance could not be nations from any apparent oppression which they upheld any longer, and at length it was determin-suffer, speak loudly for the continuance of so ed to open to Catholics the advantages of a university education by the institution of the Queen's Colleges. But here, unfortunately, our lawgivers passed from one extreme to another. Trinity College was founded in a spirit of intolerant Protestantism, and false religion was to be at the bottom of all its proceedings. The new colleges were established on a principle equally wrong; the superiors, the professors, the scholars were to be of every persuasion, or of no persuasion, and the teaching adopted for such a chaotic mass was to rest upon definite religious belief. Lectures were to be given upon history, law, and moral philosophy, but in such a way that a Catholic pupil should never imagine that these sciences had any connexion with his holy religion. The doctrines of revealed religion could scarcely be mentioned lest anything should be said repugnant to the views of the Arian, the Socinian, the Unitarian, the Baptist, and the Anabaptist, &cc., who are invited to attend, and whose religious scruples were to be respected. On this plan, the Mysteries of the Trinity and Incarnation, the Divinity of Our Divine Redeemer, His atoncment for our sins, the eternity of the pains of Hell, original sin, the sanctifying effects of Bap tism, the indissolubility of Matrimony, and other doctrines connected with the blessings of Christianity, and exercising a great influence on mankind, could scarcely be mentioned, because all these tenets are impugned by one religious sect or another. The examination of such a planwould induce an attentive observer to imagine that its object was practically to proclaim that all religions were of the same intrinsic value, and that it was a matter of no importance which was to be professed, thus spreading the seeds of indifferentism to every religion—the most fatal error that has ever been produced by the malice of the human mind. Hence, from the beginning, the institution was denounced, even by Protestants, as a gigantic scheme of godless education. The principles on which these colleges were established were afterwards examined by the Successor of St. Peter, to whom Jesus Christ gave the power of feeding His lambs and sheep, and pastures, and by him the system was declared to be dangerous to faith and morals, which decision was solemnly published by the Bishops of Ireland, in their Synodical Address from the Synod

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send their children to those colleges, as they character. send them to Protestant schools and universities. sensual, devilish?" What fruits have hitherto been prohibited to make that sign on their fore-been produced? The first production that has head at certain hours. issued from these colleges, a work entitled " Historical Analysis of Christian Civilisation, by Professor Vericour, Queen's College, Cork," has merited the unenviable distinction of being placed on the Index and condemned by the Holy See. candid a gentleman not to endeavor to disseminate in his lectures the opinions with which he thought fit to enlighten the world in his essay. Now, if this work be a specimen of the philosophical views and historical research which we are to expect from the Queen's Colleges, and of the teaching of its professors, every Catholic, and we may add, every Christian, must look with alarm on the effects likely to be produced by these institutions. Indeed, in every page of that work we find errors of the gravest kind, and it tends to distort and misrepresent even the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. Perhaps it is well that such things have happened —for they show what poisonous fruits may be expected from the system of mixed education, and leave no excuse to those who may have the temerity to approach and partake of its fatal

We have seen that Protestant secular education had been abundantly provided for by the appropriation, or rather confiscation, of Catholic property, and by endowments granted from the public taxes. We also observed that an immense amount of property was taken from the ant government, acting through commissioners, Catholics of Ireland, and devoted to the religious instruction of Protestants; thus more than ample, and even an exorbitant provision had been present, may, in progress of time, be chosen from made for their educational requirements, secular or spiritual. In fact, the Protestants of Ireland, even when most numerous, never exceeded 800,000, and for the education of this small fragment of the population parochial and endowed schools, charter schools, and royal colleges were spread over the country, and connected with the University, with its income exceeding £70,000 per annum, and with the Protestant Establishment possessing incalculable resources. We say nothing of the ragged and proselytising pecting children? And even if a Catholic is to schools, that owe their origin to the cloud of locusts that have covered the land.

Under these circumstances, when new grants for public education were to be made, was it necessary to provide for a class already so amply endowed? Might it not have been expected that the chief object of any legislation would have been to relieve those who, for the past, had not only been neglected but spoiled and persecuted? Was this equitable mode of proceeding adopted? No; but everything was fashioned in such a way, as if nothing had been previously done for the members of the Establishment, or as if provision was now, for the first time, to be made for the education of the Protestants of Ireland. Hence, it was determined that every school should be managed on the principle of mixed education, and conducted in such a manner that it would be suited to receive Protestants even in parishes and districts where no Protestant had ever existed, and where, in all probability, no Protestant would ever pass the threshold of the school.

The books were also to be compiled on the same system; so that, though Protestants had already their own school books, inculcating everything savorable to Protestantism, and though the compiling and publishing of Catholic books had been rendered almost impossible in the penal times, the new books were to contain driving them away from noxious and poisonous no special doctrine of Catholicity, and not even to mention the name of Catholic. Indeed, this plan has been carried so accurately into effect that a pupil might read, perhaps, all the historical treatises of the National Board without learning cause of regret, though not of surprise, that of Thurles, whilst the Catholics of Ireland were that there ever existed such a body as the Holv emphatically warned of the responsibility which Catholic Church, or such an institution as that of they would incur, were they to expose their the Roman Pontificate, which, has spread the children to the imminent risk of corrupting their | blessings of true religion, and civilisation over a faith or morals by sending them to condemned great part of the Globe. Nay more, in these

the Irish Hierarchy, the Queen's Colleges will observed that, whilst in the extracts prepared for "It here becomes my duty to point out to you never take root nor permanently flourish in this the pupils the praises of England and Scotland a rock, on which this faith, so precious, may Catholic country. Founded on the principle of are held forth in the enthusiastic language of suffer a most disastrous shipwreck. The rock indifferentism to religion, and placing religious their writers, we find in them very little to excite doctrines, true and false, on the same footing of affection for our own dear country. Indeed, all gion which is practised in public, and, as it were, equality, they will never gain the confidence of these books bear on them the mark of the Prothe people of Ireland, who believe that there is testant dignitary now enjoying the see of Dublin, tablishments. In these houses heresy and Cabut one faith, as there is but one baptism and who could not communicate to them any of the one God. Some Catholics, over anxious about spirit of the faith of Ireland. Publications so the good things of this world, and not sufficiently devoid of everything dear to the heart of our conversant with the importance of salvation, will people should give way to works of a different

The plan adopted of excluding the appearance This should not surprise us, for our Divine Re-deemer foretold that scandals must come; but quented only by Catholic children—appears to probably such parents will have great reason for be considered by the board of so much imporregret, even on this side the grave. Their chil- tance, that of late urgent instructions have been dren may acquire knowledge, but will it be the given to carry it into effect. In fact, orders wisdom from above—chaste, peaceable, modest, have been sent to schools, even in this city, to full of mercy and good fruits, and not rather remove the venerable image of the cross from that which is described by St. James as "earthly, the exterior of the building, and children have

For the present, it is not our intention to make any remarks on the constitution of the Board of Commissioners, on the appointment of resident commissioners and head and inferior inspectors, nor on the preponderance given to Protestant Mr. Vericour still holds his chair, and is too interests in all such matters, but we feel it to be our duty to direct your attention to a portion of the system, which has been gradually developed, and is now assuming a character of such a nature that every Catholic anxious to preserve the liberty of education and the rights of his Church on so important a subject, must look on it with a jealous eye. We refer to the so-called Model Schools. Many of these institutions have already been established, and from a late report it appears that their supposed advantages are to be extended to a great number of the towns in Irc-

> A characteristic mark of these schools is, that they recognise no Ecclesiastical control. The masters and mistresses are appointed and removed; the books for the classes are selected; the plan of instruction is laid down solely by the authority of government commissioners. If therefore, the number of these schools be in-creased—if they be established in every town in Ireland—it is clear that the education of our whom it can appoint or remove at its good pleasure, and who, even were they fairly selected at among the most active enemies of our religion. Can such an uncertain state be looked on with indifference by Catholics? Have we any guarantee that the teaching in these schools may not gradually become dangerous? May not the care of Catholic infants be given to Presbyterian mistresses, who can scarcely avoid communicating to them some of the dark spirit of Knox or Calvin? May not Protestant professors insinuate some of their errors into the minds of unsusfill a chair, may not one of those who have no true respect for the doctrines and practices of the Church, and who trample on its discipline, be selected, at a future day, by commissioners anpointed by bitter enemies when in power?

Dangers may have arisen or not for the past, but the system, of its own nature, is liable to cause them, and its progress in time will cause them. The mixture of Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic teachers, cannot act beneficially on the mind of children, who are guided very much dangerous to give over the instruction of Cathoby the example of those who preside over them, and are too ready to embrace their opinions. The mixture of Catholic and Protestant pupils must exercise an evil influence on their religious persuasions and practices. Protestants, indeed, may not care much about such matters, for they care little about changing their religious opinions, and they have none or few sacred practices which they consider obligatory. But Catholics must look on things with quite a different feeling, for if they begin to entertain doubts about their faith, or if the example of their masters, or the sneers of companions, induce them to forget the control for all. Our Catholic brethren in Eng-practices of their religion, their souls will be in land have obtained a separate grant for their mminent risk of eternal perdition.

The dangers arising from that system of mixed education which is practically established in the Model Schools are so worthy of attention that I cannot refrain from communicating to you an numbers and influence are so much greater, be extract of a Pastoral Letter, published some satisfied with anything less than the measure of time ago by the Bishop of Viviers, containing several excellent reflections on that subject. After speaking of the necessity of faith, he adds:

. It is to be observed that an attempt was made to and put on the Index; the "Scripture Lessons" were ladies, nor our colleges and seminaries, which afcolleges.

books, the history of our own country and also examined and condemned by the Holy See, and repudiated by Church is almost totally ignored, and it is to be are altogether unfit for the use of Catholic children. ford a most excellent education to the sons of

gion which is practised in public, and, as it were, in an official manner in certain educational estholicity have, without hesitation, been placed in presence of each other; there is a temple for one, and altars for the other; one portion of the youth is obliged to receive instruction in the true faith, the other in heretical teaching. What disastrous impressions must not be produced on the yet scarcely awakened reason of the Catholic youth by this even-handed favor, or rather by this indiscriminating indifference, with which creeds the most opposite have been treated? What value will he attach to the dogmas and practices of his worship when he will know that under the same roof and same protection these dogmas and these practices are represented to some of his fellow-students as so many supersti-

tions !"

We have latterly heard a great deal of the unhappy dissensions excited in Belgium, on the question of mixed or godless education, which has been tested by experience, and thoroughly examined in that country. The learned and holy Bishop of Liege, Von Bommel, whose loss the Church of Belgium had some time ago to deplore, thus describes its fruits :- " What were its results?" says he, "a teaching frequently at variance with religion and morality, a spirit of independence and incredulity in youth, and a deplorable licentiousness of morals." And, again, "From the privileged colleges of the state the young men generally came out corrupt and ready for impicty. That bitter Liberalism which now assails religion and the government of Belgium is the offspring of those colleges."—(Memor. di Religione, Modena, 1844, p. 44.)

We have written more at length on mixed education than we intended, firstly, because the establishment of Model Schools, and their extension through the country, deserve our serious attention in connexion with that question; and, secondly, because reports are now generally in circulation to the effect that the commission examining into the state of endowed schools in this country, will recommend the application of the Catholic youth may at any time be removed, to enormous funds which have come under their notice to the erection of mixed academies or higher clas-Clergy, and placed under the care of a Protest- sical schools in every county, with the view of uniting Protestant, Presbyterian and Catholic boys under the same roof, and smoothing away any religious differences that may exist between them. If this project be realised we shall have mixed education in every shape amongst us-in the Queen's Colleges, in the Model Schools, and in the county academies; so that we shall be compelled to study and examine the tendencies of this system more particularly than at any previous period.

But some one will ask, what are we to do !--Are we to abandon our claim to a share in those educational grants made from the public funds, to which we contribute so largely, because there are abuses or defects in the way of managing them? We are far from giving such an advice. We think that the Catholics of Ireland have a full claim to expect a share in every public grant. in proportion to their numbers and their wants, and we should never renounce so important a right. But, at the same time, it is our duty to insist on having our claims recognised without any interference with our religion. From mixed education we can expect nothing but evil-we should not acquiesce in it or encourage it. It is highly lic children to a Protestant government; we are bound to oppose encroachments on this head.-Whilst giving a thorough Catholic education to Catholic children we have a right to insist on participating in every public grant, without consenting to any clog on the freedom of education. The influence of the great Catholic population of Ireland should be exercised in asserting their rights, and even our electors should use their votes to return men to parliament determined and able to support unmixed education for Catholic children, and freedom of education from state schools from their public funds under Catholic management. They have Catholic inspectors, Catholic books, and Catholic training schools.— We rejoice in their success; but ought we, whose justice they have obtained?

But let us return again to the good works of our charitable people, and console ourselves by the consideration of all that they have done.-*It is to be observed that an attempt was made to compile books of a religious character suited for pupils of every religion. Of this character were the "Scripture Extracts," and Dr. Whately's "Lessons on Christianity." This last work, translated into Italian, and published at Florence, was condemned conducted by Christian Brothers and religious

Nor are we to forget that the greatest want which we had to suffer is already supplied. Our youth, to perfect themselves in the higher branches off knowledge, were heretofore obliged to expose themselves to great dangers in Protestant or St. Peter, speaking as the Father of the Faithful and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Bishops of Ireland, assembled in the Synod of Thurles, determined to establish a Catholic University, in which Catholic faith should be respected, the doctrines of the Church taught and defended, of wisdom is the fear of the Lord."-(Ps. cx., 1) that to know God is perfect justice; and to know His justice and His power is the root of immortality"-(Wisdom, xv., 3)-that we are all to be true followers of Jesus Christ, and obedient children of the Church, which has been them in building up the walls of Jerusalem. With the assistance of their donations, a great University classes has been provided; a flourishing medical school is in operation; lectures are delivered on the arts and sciences by a distinguished body of professors; and, under the care of the eminent scholar who is at its head, things are gradually assuming shape and consistency.-However, the work is one of great difficulty and of gigantic dimensions. It will require time and patience to bring it to maturity; we must make and poor, have already shown what they are ready to do where their religion is at stake and education is to be promoted; and when you explain to them how important it is that students of law, of medicine, of the arts, should be preserved from the danger of losing their faith and sacrificing their souls, by frequenting anti-Catholic schools, and when you make them reflect on the immense advantages which the country must derive from being abundantly supplied with professional men, filled with true faith working thro' charity, they will freely and generously contribute to the support of an institution which, having been blessed by Christ's Vicar, and commenced in a spirit of charity, will, we confidently trust, be the means of cherishing both faith and charity in the youth of Ireland, and of restoring our dear country to her proper rank among the nations of the earth.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE SO-CIAL AND RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITY OF IRE-LAND.

Ballyroan Cottage, Dec. 3, 1856.

In reading the history of the various countries of Europe, (all Christian with the exception of Turkey,) the reader is struck with the remarkable and hence singular fact-namely, that social and religious rancour burns in Great Britain and Ire-land with a more unmitigable and revengeful in-land with a more unmitigable and revengeful in-werey: not our foresight, but thy Providence deli-vered us: and therefore not unto us, O Lord, not tensity than in any others of the surrounding Nations. This peculiar characteristic of England is more surprising, when one considers that our Legislators make a public boast that our laws are enacted to give a perfect equality, and that the State guarantees entire liberty of conscience. Within the last ten years, Austria and Switzerland have had a disastrous and a national, social and religious warfare, which being now happily ended, all parties meet in their former unity, and forget mutually the fierce civil struggles of the past. Russia has filled the world with the direful record of her cruelties, in acquiring her present dominion over Poland, and over Red, Black, and White Russia; but her power once established, the victors celebrate no annual festivals over the conquered to keep open the galling wounds, and perpetuate the scalding memories of the fallen foe. All mankind can bear testimony to the changing fate, and bloody strife of France during the last sixty years: the guillotine and the sword have been glutted with the best blood of that noble race three times over: yet, if any one ride through the Champ de Mars, visit the theatres, frequent the saloons, go into private society, listen to their National music, read the leading French journals, attend the varying places of worship, one sees the once contending parties mingling in social harmony, and Legitimist, Or-leanist, Bonapartist, and Republican, are apparently living in harmony, without one public demonstration from the dominant party, to give offence to the less fortunate adversary. Spain, too has, perhaps more than any other country, endured incredible sufferings from the occupation and cruelty of the Moors, whom she expelled from her soil after seven hundred years of grinding opprission: yet she has never since that time. now nearly four hundred years, performed a yearly commemoration worded in the contempt and the abhorrence of her former tyrants. At this moment the whole people have forgotten the very record of her triumph over the Mahomedans of these days: and if some minor civil contentions were remedied arising from foreign intrigue, there would not be heard from the Mediterranean to delight in blood; infatuate and defeat their counsels, Biscay, from the Pyrennecs to the Asturias, one wounding allusion to the expelled foreigner.

With these data from all Europe, how does it happen that in England, and in Ireland, and in such workers of iniquity, as turn Religion into rebel-Scotland, and in Canada, and in India, and in lion and Faith into faction. Scotland, and in Canada, and in India, and in every corner of the world where England holds command, all the memories of her triumphsiover her Catholic subjects are ever kept alive, in all the wounding forms of official vengeance and national insult? ... One reads it in the press, in the Popish conspirators and on this day also didat the national literature, in the lucubrations of the historian, in the travels of the tourist, in the imaginations of the novelist and the poet. It gazes

the more wealthy classes, nor our convents, in on you in the drawing room, pushes you to the of love; a spirit of submission to our gracious So- in the subsequent part of this article; and the which heir daughters are trained to walk in the foot of the table at dinner, jostles you in the fear and love of cod, and to spread the sweet streets. It won't play cricket with you, shoot, odor of every virtue around them. All such fish, or bunt with you; it won't even look at you, institutions fill us with hope for the future pros- except as a victor looks on a captive slave. It pects of Ireland, and deserve our encouragement. preaches at you, exterminates you, banishes you to foreign countries, expels, starves, and kills you: and although it has waged this anti-social

war during the last three hundred years, it lives through every nook of this unhappy country, with the same vigor and malice as on the first godless colleges. This necessity has now ceased day, when it rose to pre-eminence and power, to exist. At the command of the Successors of under a persecuting Legislature and cruel laws. The solution of this terrific and almost univer-

sal feeling in this country is to be found, not precisely in the political frame of the country; and I freely admit, not in the natural character of our dominant rulers and our conscientiously-differing fellow-countrymen. No no ; it is found and the maxims inculcated, "that the beginning in the precepts of their creed; in their forms of worship: in their devotions: in their festivals: and in their "Book of Common Prayer."

I shall now quote their church service on their festival of the 5th of November; and Lappeal to the historians of all Europe, if anything like the ferocity of the public Protestant prayers of constituted to guide us with unerring authority in this day has ever appeared in any country-Maour pilgrimage through this iniserable world. The hometan, or Pagan, or savage, in any age of hufaithful Catholics of Ireland have nobly respond- man society, These prayers are founded on the ed to the call of their Pastors, and united with discovery of the gunpowder plot in the reign of James I., in the year 1605. This horrid, awful plot, has been denominated in these days, " The deal has already been done. A house for the Popish Plot." But if this were a proper time and place for the discussion of this part of my topic, I should demonstrate that a more wilful, a more cruel, or a fouler lie, than this statement has never been forged, even in the great National Foundry of lies-the metropolis of England .-Let it be sufficient here to quote the lines of Mr. Pope, who knew all the actors and all the subjects here referred to: and these lines will go down through all coming posterity to refute the sacrifices to carry it on. Your flocks, both rich atrocious fabrication, graven on the London pillar, as " the Popish Plot :--

"The London pillar, pointing to the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

.In the following public prayers read in the service of the 5th of November, the reader cannot fail to feel that the words employed in the devotions! are not intended solely to apply to the conspirators against the King in 1605, but these prayers are clearly constructed to stigmatize the principles of the Catholic creed, and to brand all Catholics of every country with the crime of killing their Protestant rulers. The words "Popish treachery," "Popish conspiracy," clearly refer to principles more than to individuals: and the words "hellish malice," and "blood-thirsty enemies," to overthrow the government and the undeniable intention of awakening in the minds and the hearts of the rising Protestant generation, an insatiable revenge, and a savage hatred against their Catholic fellow-countrymen. The prayers referred to are as follows :-

" Almighty God, who hast in all ages showed thy power and mercy in the miraculous and gracious de liverance of thy Church, and in the protection of rightcous and religious Kings, and states, professing thy holy and eternal truth, from the wicked conspiracies and malicious practices of all the enemies thereof; we yield thee our unbounded thanks and praise for the mighty deliverance of our gracious Sovereign, King James the First, the Queen, the Prince, and all the Royal branches, with the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons of England there assembled in Parliament, by 'Popish treachery' appointed as sheep to the slaughter, in a most barbarous and savage manner, beyond the example of former ages. From unto us, but unto thy name be ascribed all honor and glory, in all churches of the saints from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ, our Lord .-

"Accept, also, most gracious God, of our unfeigned thanks for filling our hearts again with joy and gladness, after the time that thou hadst afflicted us, and putting a new song into our mouths, by bringing his Majesty King William upon this day for the deliverance of our Church and nation 'from Popish tyranny and arbitrary power.' We adore the wisdom and justice of thy Providence, which so timely interposed in our extreme danger, and 'disappointed all the designs of our enemies.' We beseech thee give us such a lively and lasting sense of what thou didst then and has since that time done for us, that we do not grow secure and careless in our obedience. by presuming on thy great and undeserved goodness; but that it may lead us to repentance, and move us to be more diligent and attentive in all the duties of our religion, which thou hast, in a marvellous manner, preserved to us. Let truth and justice, brotherly kindness and charity! devotion and piety, concord and unity, with all other virtues, so flourish amongst us, that they may be the stability of our times, and make this Church a praise in the earth; all which we humbly beg for the sake of our blessed Lord and Saviour, Amen."

"Almighty and Heavenly Father, who by thy gracious providence and tender mercy towards us, didst prevent the malice and imaginations of our enemies, by discovering and confounding their horrible and wicked enterprise, plotted and intended this day to have been executed against the King and the whole state of England for the subversion of the Government and Religion established amongst us; and didst likewise upon this day wonderfully conduct thy servant King William and bring him safely into England to preserve us from the attempts of our enemies to bereave us of our Religion and laws: we humbly praise and magnify thy glorious name, for thy un-speakable goodness towards us. Thou hast not given us over, as we deserved, a prey to our enemies: but hast in mercy delivered us from their malice. Let the consideration of this thy re-

pented goodness, O Lord, work in us true repentance, that iniquity may not be our ruin. Increase in us still more a lively faith and love, fruitful in all holy obedience, for thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ .-"O Lord, who didst this day discover the snares

of death that were laid for us and didst wonderfully deliver us from the same, be thou still our mighty protector, and scatter our enemies (the Papists) that abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices. Strengthen the hands of our gracious Sovereign Victoria, and all that are put in authority under her, with judgment and justice, to cut off all Christ our Lord." si's good the rath the cases si

"O'God, whose name is excellent in all the earth, and thy glory above the Heavens who on this day didst miraculously preserve our Church and State from the secret contrivance and hellish malice of gin to give us a mighty deliverance from the open tyranny and oppression of the same cruel and bloodthirsty enemies; we bless thy glorious Majesty, and we humbly pray that the devout sense of this thy rein your face in the steam-carriage, turns its back peated mercy may renew and increase in us a spirit ences shall be made (out of hundreds of instances) the Revelation of God; where human laws have re-

vereign Lady Queen Victoria. and thus we beg for Jesus Christ his sake. Amon.

Perhaps some person may assert that these prayers were framed in a season of high political excitement, and that they have not been accepted by the Protestants of modern times. This difficulty and objection will be solved by reading the following command from her present Most Gracious Majesty to have this form of Prayer read once a year to the entire Protestant population of Great Britain and Ireland :-"Victoria R-Our will and pleasure is that this

form of prayer . . . made for the fifth of November, be printed and published and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer and liturgy of our United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said day in all Cathedral and Colle-giate Churches and Chapels: in all Chapels of Colleges and Halls within our Universities of Oxford Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Ston and Winghester, and in all Parish Churches and Chapels within those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

"Given at our Court at Kensington, the twentyfirst day of June, 1837, in the first year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's command, 1997, Russell."

As a further proof that these prayers are accepted by the present population, as applicable to the Catholics of the present day, we need only read the conduct of the mob in England, and recollect the proceedings every year in the North of Ireland. There can be no doubt of the painful fact that the State and the Church are the real disturbers of the peace of Ireland; that the very worship of the Government Church is made to foment and perpetuate social revenge: and that until this order of things be changed, the Protestant pulpit will be the rallying point for mutual hostility and savage malice. When one thinks of a prayer book addressed to God, worded in lies, malice, and in hatred, it reminds one of an assassin kneeling on the grave of his victim, thanking God for aiding him in the slaughter of his enemy.

D. W. C.

SECOND LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. Ballyroan Cottage, Dec. 11, 1856.

A writer in the Morning Herald, signing himself "Memor Secundus," has addressed to the Editor the following short note:"-

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD. "Sin-Permit me, in continuation of the letter from your correspondent "Memor," to inquire, point blank, if you know the author of the recent paragraphs reporting that the Duchess of Atholi has become a Roman Catholic. I venture to put the question direct, because I happen to know that the Duke's depial of that assertion is explained to mean that her Grace was not received by Dr. Manning, but that she is nevertheless a Roman Catholic at this moment. Perhaps Dr. Cumming would gratify the public by bringing the name of this puffing agent to light. I have rea-

son to know that it is in his power to do so.—I am,

sir, yours, &c.

"MEMOR SECUNDUS."

The Catholic Church, by these increasing instances, is thus receiving every year the very heads of the English and Scotch nobility: Rome (as the defunct Soupers used to call the Universal Church) has added to her ranks in this country nearly one thousand of the English Protestant clergy: some hundreds of fellows of colleges: scores of members of Parliament, and of noble lords: and without referring to the masses a dozen of marchionesses and duchesses in the number of her illustrious converts. If these conversions were the result of prejudice, passion, or social or political excitement, the argument in favor of Catholicity could not be argued with justice: but when it is known that these religious changes are the consequences of years of examination, reading, and prayer: and, again, that they have been undertaken and adopted in the teeth of domestic peace, of family connexions, made with the total loss of all revenues and temporal support, it follows, as a rigid theological deduction, that the moral and virtuous lives of the converts, their carnest and diligent inquiry after truth, and their fervent prayers, bave obtained from God the merciful grace of their final conversion. These facts, so numerous throughout Great Britain and Ireland, are brilliant, persuasive, practical illustrations of the truths revealed in the New Testament: they are the visible fulfilment of the law: they are the fruit, full and ripe, on the tree: they demonstrate the efficacy of the sap of the trunk from which the branches spring, and in which they live: and on each Sunday, when these thousands of humble, or learned, or titled, or illustrious converts kneel at the altar of God, and receive the Holy Communion from the anointed priest, they supply an argument to the friends they have left behind, in the Law Church more convincing than all the logic of the schools, more attractive than all the eloquence of the pulpit; while by their lives they give such glory to God as to furnish before mankind a living, speaking, persuasive proof of the truth of the Gospel, as it is found in the old, glorious, in-

vincible Catholic Church. Yet although these conversions are remarkable and produce a universal, a decided advantageous effect in sustaining Faith against the multitudinous assaults of the enemies of Religion, still, on a nearer view of the subject, it is, perhaps, more remarkable that the number of the Converts to Catholicity is so small. When one considers the origin of the Law Church, reads its conflicting numerous Confessions of Faith, studies its almost yearly changes: and when the inquirer adds to this varieties of opinion (not faith) held by its supporters, looks in vain for some central fixed tribunal of ultimate decision it is really one of those singular instances which the history of Europe furnishes of the perverseness and folly of a whole people leaving, in a time of national excitement and vice, the Apostolic, well-proved Creed, to adopt a shifting, contradictory, incongruous Creed: and to continue for three hundred years the dupes of a system, originating in plunder and blood, believing in a scheme of national wicked-ness and worshipping a palpable lie. As a proof

writer feels satisfied that, if any reasonable man will follow up the inquiry, suggested by the following facts, he will very soon join the Duchess of Atholi in the Creed of the Catholic Church.

Firstly-From the year 1530 to the year 1551, the Reformers (as they were called) drew up Four distinct, varying, contradictory, contrary Confessions of Faith! in Augsburg, Smalcald, Saxony, and Wirtemburg. Some of the names of these new Creeds will remind the reader of the various Greek dialects, or more aptly still, of the various orders of architecture among the Greeks and Romans!

Secondly—From the year 1551 to the year 1559, when the "Thirty-Nine Articles" were framed, or rather completed, the second year of the reign of Elizabeth, not less than Eighteen varying Creeds were adopted, and abandoned, according as the different Leaders of Religious factions or Creed-makers succeeded in framing Gospels of a more new and popular character! Thirdly-In the year 1559, the advisers of Elizabeth decided on attampting to unite all parties in one Creed; and hence the Articles on Free-will and the Eucharist were constructed with a view to please the Calvinists; the Articles on Baptism and the authority of the Church and of General Councils were framed to conciliate the Lutherans; the Articles on Purgatory, Marriage of Priests, &c., were manipulated to gain the support of the ultra-Reformers; while the Feast-days, and the Fast-days, and the Services per-formed for the Sick, were all adopted in the Book of Common Prayer, not to shock the Papists too much, and to win over by this delusion and stratagem the lukewarm and the wavering to the new piebald Re-

Fourthly-Bishops were commissioned and Ministers were employed to preach the Gospel without consecration or ordination, during the reign of Edward the Sixth, so that the Catholic Church of these and times taunted the new religion with the wellknown wounding sarcasm, namely, "that the Protestant Establishment had Calvinistic Articles, Armanian Clargy and a Popish Prayer Book," The menian Clergy, and a Popish Prayer Book." following tables will show the part of the new Gospel which belongs to Popery, and which part remains to this day in the Book of Common Prayer.

Tables of all the Feasts to be observed in the Church of England throughout the year:

The Circumcision of Our Lord; the Epiphany; the Conversion of St. Paul; the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; St. Matthias the Apostle; the Annunci-ation of the Blessed Virgin; St. Mark the Evangelist; St. John and St. James the Apostles; the Ascension of Our Lord; St. Barnabas; the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; St. Peter the Apostle; St. James the Apostle; St. Bartholemew the Apostle; St. Matthew the Apostle; St. Michael and all Angels; St. Luke the Evangelist; St. Simon and St. Jude; All Saints; St. Andrew, Apostle; St. Thomas, Apostle; the Nativity of Our Lord; St. Stephen the Martyr; St. John the Evangelist; the Holy Innocents; Monday and Tuesday in Easter week; Monday and Tuesday in

Whitsun week. Table of the Vigils, Fasts and Days of Abstinence to be observed in the year :-

The Nativity of Our Lord; the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; Easter Day; Ascension Day; Pentecost; St. Matthias; St. John the Baptist; St. Peter; St. James; St. Bartholemew; St. Matthew; St. Simon and St. Jude; St. Andrew; St. Thomas; All

Table of other days of Fasting and Abstinence: The forty days of Lent; the Ember days at the Four Seasons; the three Rogation days; the First Sunday in Lent; the Feast of Pentecost; September 14th; December 13th; ALL Fridays in the year. Fifthly-This same new Creed, by the approbation of eight of its distinguished Doctors assembled in public council, gave permission to the Landgrave of Hesse to marry a second wife, the first being still for this marvellous attraction, which you could not alive; a fact which clearly proves that the sanctified see him for a moment without experiencing. His con-Reformers admitted the practice of Polygamy or Mahomedanism. The extract of the document sent to

the Landgrave is as follows :-"Your Highness hath therefore in this writing not only the approbation of us all, in case of necessity, of poor who have joined in England, Ireland, and but also the reflections we have made thereupon; we Scotland, Rome shall very soon be able to count | beseech you therefore to weigh them well, as becomtion P

g a wise, virtuous and Outsets.
"Signed on the Feast of St. Nicholas!
"North Tuther." Philip Melancthon, "Antony Corvin, " Martin Bucer, "Adam -"John Leningue,

"Justus Wintferte, "Denis Melanther. Sixthly-The British Parliament introduced a Bill in the year 1854, giving leave to marry a wife's sister, which is Judaism. Seventhly-The Court of Arches, under the autho-

rity of Lord John Russell, in the year 1851, decided that "Baptism was a mere ceremony," and neither remitted any sin, or gave any grace, which is the doctrine of Zuinglius, or Paganism.

Eighthly-The Creed-makers expelled from the Bible, as uncanonical, the following books of the Old Testament :--

The Third Book of Esdras; the Fourth Book of Esdras: the Book of Tobias; the Book of Judith; the Book of Wisdom; Baruch the Prophet; the Song of the Three Children; the First Book of Maccabees; the Second Book of Maccabees.

The Lutheran section of the Reformers also reject from the New Testament the following Epistles, as uncannonical, viz. :-St. Paul to the Hebrews; St. James; Second Epis-

tle of St. Peter; Second and Third of St. John; Epistle of St. Jude; Revelation or Apocalypse.
The rejection of whole Books and whole Epistles from the Bible makes the Word of God amongst the

Reformers resemble somewhat the accidental result of a state lottery, or rather, more aptly, the fluctuations of Government debentures, falling and rising according to the rate of Exchange, or the hopes and

fears of domestic peace, or foreign war.

Ninthly—The great mass of the people seeing "the Reformers" make and unmake twenty-three creeds in the space of twenty-nine years : looking at them while they introduce Mahomedanism, Judaism, and Paganism; watching them, as these sainted men tear up the Word of God into bits and scraps, to suit the taste of believers, in something the same style and feeling, as a woollen auctioneer makes small or large parcels of cloth to meet the views of the purchasers; observing that the preachers may be or may not be ordained as the will of the monarch may command; finding no tribunal to decree what is right from what is wrong, and being fully convinced that the whole system or thing, called a Church, and a religion, is a mere whim of Governments and Courts, the result is, that now every man in England can set up a Church of his own, and establish a thing in his own house, pitching "all Articles" to old scratch; rejecting all books both new and old; and praying to Heaven as he and his family may think proper, with a pot of alc in one hand, and some bread and cheese in the other. And if any one question what I here assert, let him read Lord Ashley's report on education and morality; let him visit the churches in towns and cities, and let him attend the places of public resort on Sundays; and I undertake to say that he will soon count the well-known two hundred and forty-four different sects in England, together with the overflowing millions of Nothingists, who wallow in the mire of brutal vice, and are steeped to

the lips in thrilling, unnatural crime. the other ladies who have been converted to Catholicity, should (on examination of the facts of history which are here adduced) fly from an Establishment of the positions here put forward, some few referinch of the walls; where public iniquity has defaced late in Rostrevor and other quarters, from which the

placed the commands of the Gospel; and where contradiction and incongruity appear in every line of their ritual?

In the secret ways of Divine Providence, it appears almost certain that the Durham Letter, the obscene speeches in the British Parliament, the blasphemies uttered in Exeter Hall, and the infamous conduct of the late perjured Soupers, have led the people of England to examine the grounds of this persecuting mania; and the result has been, as it ever will be namely, the triumph of the Church of God over the stratagems and power of Satan

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic University has now sixty students in the Medical faculty, and nearly fifty in that of Philosophy and Letters. The son of the Prince de Ligne bas just matriculated.

FATHER PETCHERINE. - Our readers will be happy to learn that this zealous and saintly Priest who has won the affection of every Irishman, is now quite restored to his health. He is not yet allowed by his superiors to do any missionary duty. He is spending this week with Father Doyle at Ramsgrange, whence he will return home with the Fathers, at the conclusion of the mission at Clongehan, in which parish these good men have, as usual, been most successful .- Wexford

FATHER MATHEW. - No Irishman has died since Da-

niel O'Connell in whose obsequies our whole race have participated with such heartfelt gratitude and sorrow, as they will in dear, good Father Mathew's. Perhaps there was not living in the world one man, whom so many regarded in the light of a personal benefactor. Hardworking men, clearing the last tree stumps from their comfortable farms out in Iowa or Wisconsin, when they read this sorrowful news in the American papers, will think of the day, some fifteen industrious years ago, when their whole nature was changed as if by magic before the benignant smile and liberal blessing of the good great Friar. There is no latitude to which the Irish have penetrated, that his work is not the testimony of their glory or their shame. On the painpas of Uruguay, in the pits of Ballarat, in the garrisons of India, in the factories and mines of England, in ships upon the sea and shops upon the shore, in every land under the sun, the pledge was the criterion which all foreigners applied to our unfortunate race. His fame had gone everywhere, as the most practical Apostle of morality who had appeared in the world for ages-and it had come back to his gentle heart without the leaven of an atom of envy from any human being. The Queen and the Queen's Ministers felt towards Theobald Mathew the same honest respect, if not the same affectionate veneration, as the peasant of Tipperary or Wexford, who, at his bidding, had changed the habit of his whole life. Marvellous-miraculous was that movement of his. Since the ages of Faith, when the breath of a simple Hermit could rouse all Europe to the war of God, nothing like it has been seen among the tribes of mankind. His progress through Ireland was more like what we read in old annals of the Itinerary of Saint Patrick than like anything belonging to this age. An extraordinary grace seemed to flow from his presence and diffuse itself wherever he went. External miracles he did not work-the blind he could not make to see, or the lame to walk-but the inner miracle of changing the whole heart and nature from a vice so enslaving and invincible, this he wrought myriad-fold. How many souls redeemed, how many lives well spent and prosperous, how many happy families, how much education, industry, pros-perity, and piety, all sprung from that simple Medal. There is not the heart can conceive or the tongue could utter it on earth. Great must be its measure in Heaven. There was an extraordinary angelic gentleness and benevolence in his aspect and in his whole character. It was impossible even to see without being fascinated by the radiant effluence of his charity. From his early youth he was conspicuous as a simple Capuchin Friar in a back chapel of Cork, fessional, his chamber, his walk were crowded by poor and rich. All loved him, and he loved all. His presence when young must have been of singular beauty, and there was in it always the air of the gentle and gallant blood of Llandaff which flowed in his veins. Among the sick, and the poor, and the young, he was while yet a young Friar, the most zealour last shilling, Sir," said the clerk to him one day during the cholera. "Give it, then," was his simple answer. In the leisure of such arduous duties he built a Church, founded a School, and established a public burying ground. He had reached his fiftieth year before he was called to the grand mission of his life. A few Temperance Societies already existed in Ireland and the first, we believe, was founded in New Ross by George Carr, a Protestant gentleman. But their success was exceedingly limited, and among the peasantry and middle classes, the hard drinking habits of the last century appeared to have become perfectly naturalised. Early in 1839, Father Mathew's attention was attracted to one of these societies which existed in Cork, and he determined to take and administer their pledge. The religious element introduced by him at once secured the success of a movement which every one felt was required to elevate the moral and social character of the country.— Some for example sake, and some for scandal sake, some from respect for the man, but the vast majority from that contagious enthusiasm which is an element of the Irish character, knelt, took the pledge, and for years, often for ever, never touched whiskey. The effect has gradually died away, and in the Ireland of to-day it is hardly appreciable. It was to be seen in its full moral power in that attitude of sober discipline which pervaded the country in 1843. It is curious, indeed, to observe that before '43, in periods of equally great political excitement, at the Clare Election and before the Rebellion of '98 the people had voluntarily forsworn whiskey. Between 1840 and 1843. Distilleries were ruined by the score and public houses closed by the hundred. They have gradually returned to their former numbers, and the Irish nation is still given to drink-almost as much as the Scotch. Father Mathew's great effect was probably produced on the Irish who emigrated-whom his movement and the Repeal Agitation drilled into the fine and powerful body of American and Australian citizens which they now compose. His name is likely to be longer remembered, his principles preserved, and his death lamented, in the Irish latitudes of the far West and in the Southern seas than on the banks of the Lee or Shannon. The last time we saw the good Friar was about a year ago in this office.-He had come to bid Mr. Duffy, for whom he always manifested a touching affection and respect, farewell. He was sadly broken, and spoke of his approaching end with an ease, almost mirthful. Never were more beautiful the simple affectionateness of his nature, its charming and benign suavity. Pleasant is the me-mory of having seen such a man, and bent for his blessing. God be merciful to his soul .- Nation. LEGAL APPOINTMENT .- The Hon. John Plunkett,

who for several years has held the office of crown prosecutor at the commissions and quarter sessions for the county and city of Dublin, having retired from that situation, Thomas Donohoe, Esq., has been appointed to it.

STATE OF THE COUNTY DOWN .- A northern paper announces that in consequence of a requisition addressed to the Marquis of Londonderry, as lieutenant of the county, a meeting of the magistrates of Down was to take place on Thursday, in Downpatrick, for the purpose of taking into consideration an improved distribution of the present police force in the county. This measure is rendered imperatively necessary from

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE-O'SULLIVAN V. O'RBILLY.-In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday and Mon-day the case of O'Sullivan v. O'Reilly was tried; and the jury having disagreed on a former occasion.

The action was for defamatory language alleged to have been used by the defendant, who is Parish Priest of the Connaught side of Athlone, against the plaintiff, a member of his congregation. The jury, which was an exclusively Protestant one, found for the plaintiff; damages £850. when mor

Upon this verdict, rendered by a packed Protestant

jury the Tablet, thus comments :-

No amount of scepticism can doubt the fact that the laws of these countries have been for centuries hostile to Catholicity. This is a historical fact which it is impossible to call in question, for the laws themsolves are there to prove it. But if these laws were all swept away, and the statute-book were burned, we have the Protestant Establishment staring us in the face to prove that the spirit of English law is hostile to Catholic liberty. The spirit of English law is, or was, decidedly anti-Catholic. But if the spirit which animated the laws was tyrannical, their administration was still more flagrantly unjust. It is well known that in the dark times of penal persecution the officers of the Crown, not satisfied with anti-Catholic enactments, cast the veil of suspicion over the fountain of justice, by dishonestly packing juries, and thus wed-ded laws that were bad to an administration that was worse. But those times are now passed, though, undoubtedly, there is still room for improvement in the spirit in which the law is administered. The trial of the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, in which the jury has been Protestant, and their verdict hailed as a party triamph by the Protestant press, is one which cannot be passed over by a Catholic journalist. We had thought that the period had passed away when the shouts of factious Protestantism should hail the verdict of an exclusively Protestant jury. We canvass not the verdict: It may or may not have been just. We object to the constitution of the jury, which was certainly exclusive. Our Protestant contemporaries are satisfied with the constitution of the jury, because the verdict has crushed a Priest; but we are not satisfied with it. This is their love of British liberty -This is their mode of inspiring the people with confidence in the administration of justice. They care not what becomes of law and liberty provided they can gratify their hatred of the Lord's anointed. But it is the Whig Executive, not a factious press, which should really be censured. The Whigs, who do not give us rights, might at least accord justice to Catholics. A sectarian spirit has run through the tis-sue of English law, and brought it into contempt in Ireland, but at least this spirit should be excluded from the jury-box. In saying this we make no imputation ou the jury: we only censure the indecent shout of triumph raised by the Protestant press.— Many Catholics patiently endure the denial of justice to the tenant-the refusal of religious equality to the main body of the people, but they will not be equally satisfied with exclusion from the jury-box.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DROWNING .- On Saturday night John Croghan of Tonecor and his wife returning from Athlone, had occasion to pass the ford of Killyan river, on the new road between Ballinamore and Mount Beliew, when the flood, which was considerable owing to the previous days rain, carried their vehicle over two hundred yards down the river; fortunately they were, owing to a turn in the river, cast on a low bank, and a bright night favoring them, Croghan, with much energy and presence of mind released his wife from her perilous state, and saved the horse by cutting the harness. The vehicle and contents have not yet been found .- Galway paper.

INNISKEEN .- We regret that owing to the damage sustained by the growing crops in the vicinity of Inniskeen during the severe hail storm in Aug. last, several farmers are at present, subject to serious privations-are, in fact, in actual distress. We trust the landowners in all the localities so seriously affected will look after the afflicted sons of toil. We have hopes that Col. Lewis's kindness will redeem his abortive polemical zeal .- Newry Examiner.

THE POTATO .- We regret to learn that the stock of this, the poor man's esculent, is likely to be somewhat diminished by the disease or rot, unmistakeable symptoms of which appear in potatoes pitted, and also among those housed. As yet the proportion affected is not large.—Newry Examiner.

The wheat crop of Kerry has been 25 per cent. grown in 1855.

JOHN SADLEIR AGAIN .- We have received a letter from a man on whose word we can place reliance. that the swindler scoundrel, John Sadleir is alivelives on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, or somewhere else in Australia .- Sydney Freeman's Journal.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND .- The guardians of the Cashel Union are about establishing an asylum for the blind at the auxiliary workhouse of Castlelake, near the city of Cashel.

MILITIA-RECRUITING .- This town, for the last week, has been visited by recruiting parties of the Tipperary Artillery and North Tipperary Light Infantry, with their bands and staff: and many young men enlisted, getting 10s part bounty, with 20s when called out for training next spring. It is all very well to have the military organization of the country complete and ready for any emergency that might occur, but certainly disbanding the same regiments, and giving the men free passes, shew gross mis-management on the part of the War Department, particularly just now when thousands of our trained men of the line are discharging at the several military depots, without any remuneration, save 10 days' pay, and we know instances of 13 years' men sent about their business with three months' pension at 6d per day: It would be fitter for the representatives of the nation to see hard working soldiers fairly dealt with, than feasting them as Crimean heroes one day, and sending them adrift on the world the next, to work their way to America, if able, and join in the ranks of the discontented in that country, or add to its fertility by the sweat of their brow. The last month was a busy one with the military authorities, as great numbers were discharged. No less, we understand, than 200 from the 13th Light Dragoons and 350 from the 33rd, Duke of Wellington's Regiment; and from all other regiments in the same proportion .- Clonmel Chronicle.

KILKENNY MILITIA.—The Kilkennies commenced on Monday, the 8tn inst,, to beat up for recruits, and within an hour upwards of a dozen of the 'Boys' presented themselves for the shilling. The Fusileers require about 400 men to complete their number. - Kilkenny Journal.

MILITARY OUTRAGE-COURT MARTIAL AT TEMPLE-Monr. - Four soldiers of the 55th depot are being tried by court martial at Templemore, upon charges arising from the following circumstances:-About ten p.m., a few nights since, they were, it seems, intoxicated, and not in time to get into barracks, the gates being closed before nine p.m., whereupon they made an attack on the house of John Kennedy, Esq., Wellington Lodge, which stands isolated just at the corner of the barracks, and made several attempts to force, the halldoor, but ineffectually. Mr. Kennedy, perceiving they were soldiers, refrained from firing out upon the party, and dispatched his servant by means of a back passage to call up the guard. A picket quickly arrived, when some of the party made off, but four were arrested and taken into barracks. About one p.m., one or two others returned again to the house to force an entrance, but decamped after a short time. - Midland Counties

MURDER OF Mr. LITTLE DISCOVERY OF BOXS OF not one amongst the justice-loving. "the strong mowas made on Thursday, which, in all probability, will lead to the apprehension of the murderer. While some of the workmen of the company were engaged, about two o'clock, in a house in the rear of the carriage factory, a man named Brophy; the master carpenter, discovered a canvass bag on some cross raf-ters which are over a high staircase leading to the upper floor. The bag was saturated with water, and could not have been ten minutes in the place where it was found. The police were immediately on the spot, and an active search was at once commenced for the remaining portion of the missing money. The bag on being opened was found to contain £43 178 6d, in silver, and there is no doubt that it is one of those which had been taken out of Mr. Little's office on the night of the murder. One of the reasons assigned for the bag being wet is, that it had been taken out of a tank which stands at the foot of the staircase, and which supplies a boiler, used for generating steam to heat a portion of the factory where the railway carriages are painted. Others assert that it was not out of the tank it was taken, as there was no impression on the soft sedimentat the bottom of the tank when it was drained, and that it must have been taken out of some water in another place. There was no sign of water on the stairs, and it is supposed the bag, on being taken out of the water in which it was lying, was placed in a basket and conveyed to where it was discovered. The manner in which it was found is as follows :- An old basket containing some oil cloth was lying on the rafters above referred to. Brophy, wanting the basket, went up stairs for it, and, on removing it, found the bag, aturated with water, lying on the top of it. The man, instead of privately informing the police of the circumstances, gave the alarm, when several persons spread the report of the discovery. Had it been otherwise the police would have set detectives to watch the hider coming back for his booty, and have thus caught the supposed murderer. On the money being thrown on a table, nearly a pint of water flowed from the bag, which clearly proved that it could not be on the basket many moments before Brophy found it, as the water had not time to leak out. Colonel Browne, Mr. Ennis (chairman of the company), Alderman Boyce, and several other gentlemen visited the place where the money was found, and made minute inquiries into all the circumstances of the discovery. There is now no doubt of the murderer being still on the premises, and that the rest of the money is not far off. The suspected parties are under the strict surveillance of the police, and there is at present every reason to believe that the culprit will be brought to justice. We have received a letter from a gentleman who was principally concerned in the recent clairvoyant experiments in reference to the murder of Mr. Little, complaining of a cotemporary representing the answers given by the lady operated upon as 'essentially different and irreconcilable.' He denies this, and insists the answers perfectly harmonised .-- Freeman.

No arrest has yet been made, nor has any additional fact of interest transpired in connection with the investigation at the Broadstone. A suggestion was made, to the effect that clairvoyance might be instrumental in the discovery of minutiæ which has escaped the penetration of the detective police, and three several consultations were accordingly held-in one instance under the immediate auspices of parties high in authority in connection with the railway, and very interesting details were given not only as to the mode by which the ingress and egress of the murderer was effected, the number of blows struck, &c., and one clairvoyante even went so far as to suggest means, which, if adopted, must lead to the conviction of the party; but unfortunately for the interests of this boasted science, the versions given in each of the three seances differed essentially and irreconcilably, and matters had accordingly to go back into the humdrum system of police inquiry, the members of which force held themselves studiously aloof from all such vain imaginings .- Saunders.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. LITTLE.-In reference to the case of Mr. Hall, who was arrested in this city on Wednesday night, in consequence of the strange manner in which he conducted himself, it seems that the cause of his leaving Dublin a fortnight since was a lack of money, that the greater portion of his time between this and then was spent in Cahir, that when he came to Cork he went to stay at the Victoria Hotel, and that the cause of his leaving greater in breadth this year than in 1855; while the it—a great ground of suspicion against him—was to increased produce per acre has raised the quantity of get lodgings more suited to his limited means. It Edmond O'Flaherty, a high public officer, after wholetioneer in Dycer's of Dublin-After a long investigation, a telegraphic message was sent to Dublin to the police authorities, to which a reply was returned stating there was no charge against the man, and he was of course freed .- Cork Examiner.

A man named Dowd, an engine driver employed by the railway company, has made a most important announcement. He says that after midnight on Friday se'nnight he had occasion to go into a back yard in the rear of his house, when he saw a man muffled up come to one of the windows in the side of the building where the money was found on Thursday se'nnight; he shoved a plank through the window and rested one end on the windowsill and the other on a high embankment in a garden adjoining. He went out by the plank with something in a handkerchief, and returned in a quarter of an hour, entered the building by the plank, which he pulled in after him, and closed the window. Dowd is under the examination of the police. A placard headed "£350 reward," has been posted through Dublin. It gives a description of the hammer and razor found in the canal, and supposed to be the instruments used in the murder of Mr. Little; £200 of this reward are offered by the railway company, £100 by Simon Little, Esq., and £50 by Thomas W. Bond, Esq.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CRIMES. - Whenever English ournalists attempt to draw a parallel between Irish and English crime, they uniformly run into egregious error, and arrive at the most fallacious conclusions. The Times, than which no paper can be more forcible, either when taking a correct or an incorrect view of things, has fallen into the common error, when it says, in allusion to the case of Mr. Little, that-

"Irish murder has this characteristic, distinguishing it from the crime of the sister country—that it often

escapes the punishment of the law." Now, in the first place murders such as Mr. Little's which was evidently perpetrated for the purpose of robbery, are so rare and so unheard of in Ireland, that premises are altogether wanting whereon to found the wholesale allegation which the Times so recklessly brings against us. So far, indeed, is its allegation from the truth that we venture to say there are more crimes of this nature committed and yet undiscovered and unpunished in one day in England, than there are in all Ireland in an entire year, or probably more. When, in short, has a murder of this nature been heard of in this country? When were those foul deeds done which the Times thus

"Leaving aside agrarian outrages, it cannot be denied that the indifference of the Irish people has caused a large number of the foulest deeds to remain unavenged."

To cite the most recent instance, what has the Times to say to the Parliament-street murder?-a murder committed, not in a lonely railway stationhouse, probably at an hour when it was almost wholly deserted, but in the most populous city in the world, before its places of business were closed, with hundreds, nay, thousands of passers by, some of them actually looking inertly on while the miscreant was Advertiser.

Adver

pursuit of the foul murderer, except a boy, a noble, courageous boy! And, by the bye, judging from this boy's name, we have our doubts as to his being an Englishman at all—it sounds much more like those by which the inhabitants of the Continental countries are known, where, as the Times says, "the deeds of violence that remain unpunished and often unnoticed would surprise an Englishman." This boy. then, who, we would venture to say, is of foreign parentage at least, is the only one who has the manliness and the moral sense to track, hunt, and overtake the assassin-yet during the whole of his long and persevering pursuit, though he called again and again for assistance, he could not rouse "the moral sense" of the crowds through which he made his way to the ruffian, whose hands were still reeking with

his victim's gore.
"In England," continues the Times, aiming a side blow at the Irish police, whilst it slanders the people, 'in England the certainty of detection has passed into a proverb, which, if not as strictly true as it is wholesome, still represents a fact worthy of notice."

Does not this, if it be the case, prove a little too much? Since, if the certainty of detection is invariably so great as to pass into a proverb, must not the recklessness, ruffianism, and blood-thirstiness of the English criminal be greater than in any other country. With detection staring him in the face, and, as it were, laying its hands upon him whilst he is in the act — with punishment overtaking him as he leaves the spot where he has dealt the death-blow with all this to deter him, he nevertheless perpetrates the cold-blooded deed of darkness, as if escape and impunity rather than detection and punishment were certain and secure. There is another loose statement in the article to which we are adverting, a kind of corollary to the equally unfounded statement that nearly all crime is detected and punished in Eng-

"It is proved beyond a doubt that murders in England are, in proportion to the population, much fewer than in any Continental country.'

Now we will quote one or two authorities, including, strange to say, the Times itself, on this head but first the Weekly Dispatch of 30th March, 1851, which in its number of that date says :-

"We have unfortunately 74,000 reasons annually for not entering upon a comparison of the influence of Protestantism in Britain and Popery in France or Belgium in repressing serious crime-the average convictions for such crimes amounting every year to that number."

In the Times of the 12th June, 1855, where is published a report of the Education No. 3 Bill, it states that Sir John Pakington, in his speech, asserted-

"That the whole number of convictions in that year (1855) was 90,000 !-- indeed no comparison with other countries could be properly drawn, for that the amount of undetected crime in England was so serious that any calculations founded upon the number of convictions must prove fallacious."

Another authority says—
"Our moral depravity keeps pace, or rather outsteps, our mental advancement."

And such is undoubtedly the case; nevertheless. English journalists cannot furnish their readers with an account of a crime committed in Ireland, without instituting odious and invidious comparisons between the people of the two sister kingdoms, and uniformly in disparagement of the Celtic sister. Is this ingenuous?-is it becoming the press, whose peculiar office it is to promulgate truth, to decry and dispel falsehood, and to furnish reliable materials for the historian of the past, the present, and the future?-Dublin Telegraph.

We believe our criminal returns would bear comparison on this score with those of Belgium or of France, not to speak of England or America. The ordinary Irish policeman runs the ordinary Irish felon's scent as close as a bloodhound. But failure is not uncommon when we come to deal with the higher class of criminals. It is common, because too frequently there is a lamentable, but obvious sentiment of affinity between the officials of the Crown and the criminals themselves-or because our law officers happen to be inefficient in the higher talents of their vocation, in what may be called the metaphysics of police; and generally these two causes help to cover each other. Mr. Walter Bourke Kirwan escapes the doom of a diabolical crime, of which he was notoand is never more inquired after. Mr. James Sadleir, M.P., aids and abets the swindle of half a province waits patiently in the country until one of the Judges has begun to denounce the Government for not moving against him, and then levants at his leisure and without any disguise. Had Mr. Leopold Rednath belonged to that festive circle which used to adorn the table of the ex-Income Tax Commissioner, he would now haply be breathing the night air of Nice, and condoling with the honorable member for Tipperary. Had Strahan, Bates, and Paul done business in Dame street—and done it in the same accommodating spirit as the Tipperary Bank-the chances are that they would have escaped as easily as the principals of that concern. We have our failures also when a clear head and iron will are applied to the commission of crime. The case is left to the action of a reward upon the avidity and the wits of the constabulary .-Our law officials do not yet appear to have learned that the area of the Hue and Cry has been considerably extended by the steam engine and the electric telegraph—and that an extraordinary vigilance, subtility, and energy, are required to match the means which civilization has placed at the disposal of a cultivated villain. So the scent seems to have died away about the mysterious murder of Mrs. Kelly; and, in our opinion, the police have not found any clue whatsoever in the yet more mysterious case of Mr. Little. In the absence of other evidence are we to be driven to accept that resolution of the Dublin Protestant Association, supported with such eloqence by a Colonel in the army and by several Ministers of the Established Church, which piously accepts this horrible catastrophe as one of the natural consequences of Catholic Emancipation?-Nation.

An Ass SEEKING LAW Advice .- The following incident was related to us by a friend residing in Priory-street, New Ross, which came under his notice some short time since. On a certain evening being standing at the door of his residence, he saw coming out of Mr. Moran's yard (who keeps stabling) an 288 who, on coming into the street looked around him for some minutes and as rain was falling , rapidly, and seeing the entrance door leading to Solicitor Boyd's office standing invitingly open at the other side of the street, he stepped into the hall; and was proceeding to make further entrance when the noise caused by Master Jack's hoofs brought out one of the clerks who drove the intrader out into the nitiless storm. Jack made a second entree, when the same official with much amount of physical force, evicted poor Jack from his holding, on which the snims! commenced to bellow most vociferously. A wag passing by at the time and, being informed of what had occurred, remarked with much sang froid, that it wasn't the first ass went to look for law. - Wexford -People:

A correspondent of the Tyrone Constitution writes : "In your last paper you correctly state that the new President of the United States is the sen of a Tattyreagh man-but you should have added that the nearest male relations of the Tattyreagh Buchanans in this county are Alexander and George Buchanan, Regra, of Ednosop, Fintona, and their brother Beaver Buchanan, Esq., of Tullybroom, near Clogher, their father and the President's having been cousins.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRACE The Limerick Observer announces the loss of a large sail-boat, with 13 souls on board, which took place on the Lower Shannon during the terrific gale of Tuesday. The ill-fated rious exterminators of the Irish tenantry—as had a craft arrived in Limerick on Monday with a cargo of corn, and, having sold it, the boatmen 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 in town availed themselves of a passage home in the bont, and accordingly nine men and two women were in the hoat when it started .-The crew comprised 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 much he was mistaken. The case went to the jury passengers, and had in their possession the sum of in the simplest form. Lord Lucan was placed in the The farmers who owned the corn were among the £150, which, of course, was also lost.

AN ISSE SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.-The luxury of woe

s not a mere figure of speech. Human nature is so

obviously constituted that the possession of grief is

often as comfortable as the cure of it. The lover's

pangs are the lover's pleasure. The hypochondriac is offended when you congratulate him on his improved looks, or sharpened appetite. The thorn was, no doubt; designed by nature to heighten the charms of the rose. In the Church Education Society, we have an example of a fortunate community. blessed with a grief and one so sore that it is only wonderful how words were found big enough to give it utterance. The Society is in trouble, for the never too-much-to-be-admired reason that the National Schools are still resolute as ever to abide by their fundamental rules, keeping education and proselytism wide as the poles asunder; the separation of the two things being no less indispensable to the continuance of the National System than the partition of fire and gunpowder to the safety of a magazine. The rules so bitterly complained of by the Committee are nothing but the vital spark of the National Institution, the very breath of the life it has lived for a quarter of a century; with advantage beyond description to the poor of Ireland. The "cauon 'gainst self-slaughter" forbids the managers of the National Schools to depart from it one hair's breadth. The modest Church Education Society is simply asking the Board to commit an act of suicide, which the Board understands its public duty too well to do, even though a brace of Bishops, orthodox O'Brien and devout Daly, back the request. The question a hundred times discussed, lies in the smallest compass. The National Schools, providing ample opportunities for religious instruction, provide, also, that it shall not be indiscriminate; that the Bible shall be read, yet not so read as to deprive of the benefits of the schools the children of parents who object to its reading without limitations and conditions. There must be limitations, or the door is thrown open to propagandism. The Church Education Society, viewing education only as an instrument for making proselytes, protests against all limitations as infringements of religious libery. They claim the right of inculcating their own religious opinions upon all the pupils in their schools indiscriminately, as if the parents of their pupils had no rights of a conflicting nature, or feelings to be considered or respected. They overlook entirely the manner in which the relation of parent or child affects or modifies the question. The National Schools respect parental opinions and authority. Those of the Church Society make the teacher supreme and absolute. He is to teach what he pleases, without regard to any conscience but his own, and to jumble religious education with secular in whatever proportions, and at whatever seasons, may seem good to his indiscretion. This is what the Society calls religious liberty; a liberty incompatible with the religious liberty of the Catholic portion of the community, but that is a consideration of little moment in the high Protestant latitudes where the Bishops of Waterford and Ossery wield their croziers. forsooth, a violation of liberty that a Protestant teacher, instructing a Catholic child, is not free to interpret a lesson of arithmetic with a lecture on Divinity, or permitted to meddle with his creed while instructing him in syntax. The Irish Clergy are under a yoke of bondago! Compelled to imprison the truth in unrighteousness! " Reduced to guilty silence during the hours of general instruction, when we ought, at all times, to be ready to be witnesses riously guilty, by party influence well brought to for the truth of God, and instant, in season and out bear upon the English Press and the Castle. Mr. of season, in making it known!" Propagandism is, therefore, the "be all and the end of all" of educawheat grown in 1856 to very nearly twice that appeared too, that he was never connected in any sale forgeries, in which the Law Officer's own name tion, according to those reverend geutlemen, who sale forgeries in which the Law Officer's own name tion, according to those reverend geutlemen, who is unpleasantly mixed up, quietly escapes to America, "cite Scripture for their purpose" as glibly as the highest personage it reputed for that peculiar talent. They are certainly, as frank as possible in the avowal of their objects. They demand a share of the public money to employ it in proselytising such Roman Catholic children as they may succeed in entrapping. They claim a share of the endowments and position of the National Schools, expressly to do what the Government, in establishing the National System, was wisely determined that neither laity or clergy should ever do again in Ireland-at least by public authority, and at the public expense. But the concession of intentions not to be tolerated for a moment by any party capable of conducting public affairs clearly proves that the whining document before us is, in reality, nothing but a begging-letter to raise the wind in Low Church regions for a justly declining and unpopular Society.—Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In England a strong feeling is getting up inimical to the war with Persia, arising out of this siege. A meeting had been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to denounce the piratical expedition against Persia, and on Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in the "piratical invasion of Persia"

Transports are being taken up in England for reenforcements to the Indian Expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham to protest against the continuance of the war income tax. Resolutions were passed that the law in its present form is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

Things are not getting on to the satisfaction of our Government in Sardinia. The Cavour Ministry is breaking up, and the King is manifesting a strong inclination to be reconciled to the Pope, and to put an end to the ecclesiastical property confiscation system. In order, if possible, to save himself, Count Cavour has consented to the dismissal of Signor Rattazzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Lunza, Minister of Public Instruction, and Signor, De Forestre, Minister of Justice; and to so modify the other appointments about the Court as to remove all doubt respecting his willingness to consult the wishes of the Sovereign. -English influence in Sardinia is manifestly on the decline. There is no longer a probability four making the King of Sardinia the rater of a Territory, embracing the Neapolitan, the Papal, and the Lombardo-Venetian States. We have lent Count Cavour all the money that Parliament is likely to vote for the accommodation of Victor Emanuel, and nothing remains to be expected from us but cargoes of Toucis, Bibles, and Missionaries. Now, these cargoes were excellent so long as we had a few millions sterling to send with them, and so long as we were supposed preparing to shed our blood, and to expend our treasure in extending the dominion of the Royal House of Savoy. But there is no demand for them on their own account Heving nothing more to expect from us, the King of

THE EARL OF LUCAN AGAINST THE "DAILY NEWS." This case was tried, and terminated in a verdict for the defendant. Lord Lucan is one of the most notolandlord as he is a general. In discussing the result the Times says :-" There can be no doubt that Lord Lucan was induced to bring his action through a belief that the press did not truly represent public opinion, and that the great mass of society were unconvinced, though silent listeners to its statements. Without doubt he found plenty to tell him that a special jury would be only too glad to give a blow to a Liberal newspaper, that people were coming round to the belief that the Crimean generals had done their best, and that the acquittal by the Chelsea Board would be held by any judge as taking away all just ground for adverse criticism. The result show how witness box, and confessed that he had been recalled in consequence of a highly improper letter to Lord Ragian. The jury found that the defendants were justified in publishing the article, and that it was a fair comment on the acts of the plaintiff. We shall probably hear no more of such proceedings. The present verdict is a sign that juries clearly see that the interests of the pressure also their own, and gives assurance that the press, when firmly doing its duty, in spite of threats and temptations, will be upheld by

WIT THE ISISH MILITIA IS TO BE RE-EMBODIED .-- If we are to attach any importance to the speculations of the London correspondent of the Daily Express, and they do look feasible as well as formidable, the reason is to be found in a threatened war with Persia, where the troops will again have to encounter the Russian forces:-"The orders which have been given to the colonels of Irish Militia have been almost as much the subject of discussion and conjecture here in London as they have probably been in Ireland. The estensible reason for their having been issued is stated to be that the regiments of militia in Ireland should be at their full quota, with a view to their being called out for training in the spring, in the same manner that is pursued with regard to the English regiments. It is, however, rumoured (and the rumour has acquired considerable currency) that at least six of the Irish regiments of Militia will be again embodied, and be sent over to England to supply the place of a similar number of regiments of the Line, which are to be despatched to India forthwith, to form part of the expeditionary force to Persia. Indeed the report goes further and states that the numher of regiments to be sent out will far exceed six !-It is supposed that in consequence of the part Russia is reported to be about to take in the affair between this country and Persia, hostilities will occupy a wider field than a contest with the forces of the Shah alone; and that the troops of England and Russia will meet ere long on a new, and, to us, still more important ground. Such a prospect, it is said, is not at all unpleasing to the Emperor of the French, who has no objection that the grudge of England against Russia should find an outlet in Asia, in a quarrel with which he has nothing to do? In Europe, of course, any contest between England and Russia would be confined to naval demonstrations (for which they say, even now preparations are being made), and Louis Napoleon would be able to carry out an object which he considers, and rightly, all important to himself-namely, the keeping of the whole army of France within his own dominions, at least for the next year."

The murders, burglaries, and garrotte robberies which, during the last few months, have filled so many columns of the daily press, have produced their effect, and an universal demand for some remody is upraised. The Times urges the simple specific, a return to transportation. But the transportation of felons will not alone suffice. We must add to the list of transportable officences, and lengthen the period for which transportation is to be awarded. For years we have been changing the penalties of crime from transportation for life to transportation to fourteen years, to ten years, to seven years, and now we have made the punishment in almost all cases discretionary with the judge. We must take the increase of population into account, as well as the shortening of the terms of punishment, and the abandonment of transportion, and we shall cease to wonder at the appearance amongst us of a population of forcats, an army fit for the galleys, at war with society, and organised against life and property. The philanthropic, humanitarian, and sentimental schools are beginning to reap the fruit of their teachings, and to undergo a refutation of their theories in the most practical and personal manner. Many ideas have of late years been revived that were decried and exploded. We shall ere long see the revival of a theory of punishment older than the reformation of the culprit or the prevention of the repetition of his crime. - Tublet.

Public attention has been turned to the ticket-of leave system. The public has no choice, for our streets are no longer safe, Mr. Wilson Overend, Chairman of the West Riding Sessions, complains that, since the Act passed, no less than 160 ticket-of-leave men have been committed to the West-Riding House of Correction at Wakefield for fresh crimes. Many more have availed themselves of the liberty given by a late Act, and avoided the proof of their previous conviction by pleading Guilty before the magistrate, and submitting to a summary conviction. Mr. Baron Aldersom has spoken even more strongly at the Liverpool Assizes, denouncing not only the ticket-of-leave men but the Pratestant Clergy, upon whom they impose. We prize English liberty as much as any man, although less disposed than some to go on Quixotic expeditions against the Government of Austria and Naples. But a man whose throat is clutched by a garrotter has much less enjoyment of liberty than the subject of most jealous despotism. Ready as John Bull is to show his indignation at all tyrannies, we doubt after all if his feelings are not still more scute under the infliction of a broken head and a rifled pocket. We know something of cities on the Continent, and must deliberately and advisedly say we do not know of one, where life and property are so insecure as they are at this moment in London and our other large towns. Our readers will recollect that we called attention last July to the cruci position of a discharged felon who desires to change his trade : from the impossibility of obtaining, in an overstocked country. any honest employment. The days have since drawn in, and the nights become long, and the unreformed felous have taken the matter (and our throats) into their own hands. We trust that their appeal to Parliament for some change in the system will be more efficacious than ours was likely to prove .-Weekly Register.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN EDINBURGH. - A STARTLING event took place in Edinburgh, on Saturday last, in the arrest of a foreign doctor, who has very extensive practice among the higher classes, on a charge of wilfully poisoning three sisters, and forging a will, by which he became their heir. Having attempted to raise money on the security of this suppositions will, it fell into the hands of a law agent, in the confidence of these unfortunate ladies, who instantly saw that the whole was a counterfeit. One sister still lingers, and the bodies of the two others will be exhumed.

How many are there of us in the British Islands at: the present moment? When the census was taken in the year 1851 the result was that in England. Wales, Scotland, and the islands in the British seas. there were 20,919,531 inhabitants, in Ireland 6,616,-794-in all, 27,435,325 men, women, and children W thont siming at a precision which is not required for our present purposes we may vonture to say that: on the lat of January, 1867, there will be found in the British islands a population of something like 30.000.000.— Times. 30,000,000.— Times.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 9, 1857.

THE PART OF LEGGER BULLY OF THE WARREST OF THE PARTY OF T trease of horself west but the season were A Led se or REMITTANCES ENGLAND, TRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London.

The Bank of Ireland.

Dublin. . Edinburgh

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin The Bank of Ireland, Scotland, Edinbur Byon San HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, December 14, 1854.

The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The prospect of another Eastern war is by no means pleasing to John Bull, who has taken occasion to protest loudly against the Persian expedition, and the burden of the Income Tax. The funeral of the late lamented Father Matthew took place in Cork on the 12th ult., and was, according to the Irish journals, the most remarkable one ever witnessed in that city. The cortege covered upwards of three miles, and took an hour and a balf to pass any particular point.-Amongst the attendants were to be seen the members of the Corporation, and the City Officers all in mourning, accompanied by a vast body of the Catholic Clergy with His Lordship the Bishop of Cork at their head, and of the Catholie laity. Numbers of Protestants also attended, including several gentlemen holding situations in the Government church. Upon the whole, it was calculated that not less than 50,000 people were assembled upon the occasion, to do honor to the memory of one whom Ireland may well revere as one of her greatest benefactors, and whom the Church bonors as a faithful servant of her Divine spouse.

From the Continent we have little of interest to report. The Neufchatel difficulty still continnes, nor does the King of Prussia seem at all inclined to relax his claims. The Moniteur has a semi-official document, decidedly hostile in its tone towards the Swiss authorities; which, taken in conjunction with the rumored visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Prussia, would seem to indicate a determination on the part of the French Government to support the pretensions of the latter. From Italy we learn that peace has been restored in Sicily; and that the soldier Melano who attempted to stab the King of Naples, was hung on Saturday the 13th ult. After his arrest, the culprit made no confession, tending to implicate others in his crime. He seems to have been somewhat of a Bible Reader, and upon his examination, attempted to justify himself by quotations from the sacred text.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., being the Feast of the Circumcision, His Lordship's first Pastoral since his return from Rome to the Faithful of the Diocese of Montreal was read from the different pulpits of the churches, and chapels of the Religious Communities, in the Diocese. It will be seen from the following extracts that His Lordship refers at length to the subject of the future Cathedral; indicating the means by which it may be erected with but little burden to the people, and calling upon them for their assistance in a work in which all Catholics, all who have at heart the credit of the Diocese, the interests of religion, and the honor and glory of God, are deeply interested. In our extracts, we confine ourselves to those passages of the Pastoral which more immediately refer to this important sub-

IGNACE BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE

APOSTOLIC SEE, BISEOP OF MONTREAL. To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities and Fuithful of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Often, since the 23rd of July last, the date of our return from Europe, have we. Dear Brethren, beer strongly impressed with the desire of writing to you by way of putting you in possession of those Spiritual advantages which it has been in our power to obtain for you.

For already we have communicated to you several favors accorded to us, for your benefit, by our Holy Father the Pope, whilst we had the happiness of enjoying at Rome, all these domestic joys which the affectionate son must ever experience in the presence of a beloved father; (Mandement of 27th Feb., 1855.) and as our stay in Europe was indefinitely prolonged, we did not deem it our duty to wait for the period of our return amongst you, to distribute the treasures of grace which we had had the happiness of receiving in your favor. (Pastoral Letter of 27th August, 1855.)

We must here inform you, Dear Brethren, that in thus prolonging our sojourn in the Old World, with the permission of the Sovereign Pontiff, our object was to make our voyage as useful as possible, by acquiring a more enlarged experience; which, making us better acquinted both with men, and affairs, should supply us with the means of laboring more effectually for the good of this Diocese. It was especially at Rome that we wished to study those admirable institutions with which Divine Providence has so abundantly endowed the Mother Church, in order that she might be a model to all other Churches. Besides, having committed you to the charge of our worthy and well beloved Coadjutor, whose solicitude for your welfare is well known to us, we were perfectly tranquil upon that head; and subsequent experience has proved to us that we had good reason to rely upon his wise administration.

During our stay in Rome, we were occupied amongst

the wants of the numerous flock which he had comand acceptable at your say, and an incited nuitted to our charge; laying for this purpose, at the foot of his throne a detailed Report on the state of religion in this Diocese. If on the one hand we must have afflicted his paternal heart in making him frankly acquainted with the many evils in our midst, on the other, we were able to make it bound with joy, in telling him, in all the simplicity of our soul, how lively the faith still is in Canada, and how strong the attachment of the Clergy and the Catholic people of this happy country, to the sacred person of the Roman Poutiff.

In this "Report" we were obliged to enter at length into the details of all that concerns us personally; and thus to inform him that our Cathedral and Episcopal buildings were destroyed by the fiames of the disastrous conflagration of the 8th of July 1852. His paternal heart was greatly moved; and when we craved his benediction, in order to be able to set to work with energy to repair that great disaster, he was auxious' himself to contribute towards it. This you may be sure. Dear Brethren, served greatly to arouse our courage, by inspiring us with confidence in a successful issue to our enterprise, surrounded indeed with many difficulties, but doubly blessed by the supreme Chief of the Church.

Full of this sweet hope, we took advantage of our sojourn in Rome, to visit its numerous churches, in order to decide upon the plan to be adopted when creeting the new Cathedral of Montreal. All things however maturely considered, we paused before the majestic Church of St. Peter, of which we ordered a plan to be drawn-on a very small scale indeed-vet so closely resembling that of the church in question, that, in seeing the future Cathedral of Montreal, one may be able to form a correct idea of the Basilic of the Vatican.

But to carry out our project, we must simply reiterate the demand which we made to you immediately after the great fire, for the subscription of one pound per family, towards the completion of a work so eminently Catholic, and which concerns you all so immediately.

For you know, Dear Brethren, that every Diocese should have its Church especially destined for the use of its Bishop; just as every parish has its church, in which the Parish Priest can exercise, for the spiritual behoof of his parishioners, those functions with which he is charged. Besides, the same obligation that compels a Parish to support its Priest, should impel a Diocese to support its Bishop; who, day and night, should be occupied with its greatest and dearest interests; and who, for this reason, is entitled to double honor, as spoken of in the Gospel-that is to say, who is entitled to respect from his people, and to receive singing the beauties of Red-Tape. from them all that is necessary to enable him to live comformably to his station. The honors offered to us on our arrival, and of which during life we shall always preserve a grateful remembrance—the more so that they were quite unexpected-encourage us to believe in your readiness to accomplish the other duty. Moreover, your Bishop is obliged to avail himself, in the government of his Diocese, of the services of ble evasions of the truth as therein meet our devoted men, who renounce all other Benefices, in order the better to be able to work for the general good of the Church. He must also impose upon himself many sacrifices, for pastoral visits, for canonical processes, for the establishment of Cures, the building of churches and Presbyterics—which have never | the Funds accruing from those "Reserves" to the cost anything to the respective parishes; although these processes are longer, and far more troublesome, than those of the Civil Courts, and for which a handsome fee must always be paid.

you, in conscience, with the obligation of providing was repeatedly pointed out in the TRUE WITfor our temporal wants, in-return for what we are obliged to do for your spiritual service. But, mark well, we ask nothing of the kind; for all that is demanded of you is a voluntary contribution, an offering of pious gratitude. How many reasons have you not got for replying to such an appeal! It is made to you, not by a stranger, but by your first Pastor, who has an undoubted right to the use of the milk of the flock. It is the first, the only, demand that has ever been made to you on behalf of the Bishopric, and in all likelihood it will be the last. It is made to you after a disastrous fire; but for which, your Bishop would have adhered strictly to the maxim of the Gospel, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive." All that is requested of you, is a trifling contribution -viz., Ten pence per head annually, for four years. And yet, with this trifling contribution, we shall be able to carry out an undertaking fitted to immortalise Catholicity in Canada, and to hand down to the remotest posterity, the joy of the great solemnity of the Immaculate Conception.

We leave you now, Dear Brethren, to your own reflections; convinced as we are that you will find deeply engraved in your hearts, the truths which we have presented to your consideration. But whatever the issue, believe this-that it shall always be our happiness to work, with the Grace of God, for your dearest interests; and that, with giving of thanks, we will never cease to pray earnestly for you all, who, in this world are our joy, and, as we trust in the Divine goodness-will be our crown in a happy

In these simple but moving terms does His Lordship appeal to the generosity of the Catholics of the extensive and wealthy Diocese of Montreal, to aid him in the glorious task of repairing the disasters of the great fire of 1852; and of erecting a monument which shall attest to future generations, the lively faith, and liberal charity of their Catholic ancestors. It would be a shame to the Catholics thus appealed to, it would be a lasting blot upon their honor, were they to allow such an appeal, from such a quarter, and for such an object, to be made in vain. Catholics of all origins-French Canadians, Irishmen-all are alike interested in this matter; and we trust soon to hear that, following the example of this City, the Catholics in every Parish of the Diocese have organised themselves in such a manner, as most speedily, and most effectually, to second our beloved Bishop.

This at least, we think, we can pronounce that the Catholic Irish, whose open-handed charities have erected so many noble monuments, To use his own words:other matters, in making known to the Chief Pastor | both in the Old and in the New World, will not !

approve themselves less generous than their predecessors in Old Ireland, and their brethren of the present day. We must have a Cathedrala Cathedral that shall do us credit—that shall be the ornament of our City, the boast of the Diocese, and a temple worthy of the Living God .-Let us then be up and doing in the good work remembering that it is not for man, or for man's glory, that we are working; but for the Glory of Him Whom the heaven of heavens indeed cannot contain, but Who delighteth to dwell with the children of men, and Who, ever present upon the Altars of the Catholic Church, has His ears always open to listen to the prayers of His faithful servitors.

We shall return to the subject shortly. In the meantime, we would commend it to the earness attention of our readers; and trust that steps may by them be at once taken to carry the Bishop's suggestions into execution:

THE Reverend M. Bruyere's letter upon the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves' Funds, to exclusively Protestant school purposes, has elicited a ponderous retort from the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, under date of the 22nd ult. The reverend gentleman is naturally very sensitive upon the school question; for to him it is a question of life and death, or rather of bread and butter .-It is by "State-Schoolism" that he gets his living; and he may be pardoned if he looks upon as a personal enemy, the troublesome Papist, who declaiming against the system wherein Dr. Ryerson lives and moves and has his being, threatens to deprive him of place, salary, and all the pleasant perquisites of office. Alas! what would be come of the Rev. Mr. Egerton Ryerson were " State-Schoolism" in Upper Canada to be broken up? His occupation would be gone; and the worthy man would, in all probability, have to take once more to preaching and " Camp Meetings' for his daily bread. There is therefore much pathos, much national eloquence, in the reverend gentleman's defence of the abuses of the actually existing system. It is Cicero pleading "Pro Domo Sua;" it is the voice of " Jack-in-Office"

But though we can make great allowance for Jack-in-Office," menaced with the loss of his place, we can not excuse such gross violations of truth, as occur in our excited Chief Superintendent's reply to the Rev. M. Bruyere; or rather -for Methodists are cunning dogs-such palpaeyes. The following are specimens:-

The Rev. M. Bruvere, in his letter, complains of the injustice of that section of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill, which passes over different Municipalities; but with the restriction that they shall be applied only to those purposes for which the Municipal Funds are ordinarily ap-As you see then, Dear Brethren, we might charge plicable. The effect of this restriction being, as NESS, to make those Funds applicable to Protest ant school purposes exclusively; as the Municipalities are expressly restricted from employing any portion of their funds to Catholic separate school purposes. "Yes, indeed"-said the Rev. M. Bruyere, in his letter above alluded to-" the law is in our way, thanks to the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada who, (if I am correctly informed) suggested the aggressive clause, cutting off Catholic separate schools from any share in the distribution of the above-mentioned resources."

To this the Rev. Mr. Ryerson replies, not only by denying that he was the originator of the restrictive clause complained of-which we can readily believe, as Mr. Hincks' hostility to Carestrictive clause in the "Clergy Reserves' Bill." In thus writing, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson wrote Municipalities of Upper Canada may apply their funds, does contain the restriction complained of: although in the first named Bill, it is true that there is no express mention made of Catholic separate schools. For the support of those schools—we say it deliberately, and defy the Rev. Mr. Ryerson to refute us-the Municipal Councils cannot, even if they would, devote one farthing of the funds accruing to them from the secularised Clergy Reserves; although they are at perfect liberty to devote as much of them as they please, to what are called the Common, or Protestant, Schools of their respective districts. And this iniquitous partiality, this unjust restriction proceeds from the Clergy Reserves' Bill; which was expressly so worded as--taken in conjunction with, and interpreted by, other preexisting Acts of Parliament-to prevent Catholic separate schools from sharing in the distribution M. Bruyere therefore was strictly correct in nies." making the statement he did; and in denying it, the Rev. Mr. Rycrson only shows to what lengths a man will go in the support of abuses in whose permanence he has a direct pecuniary interest.-

"A man's necessities must be great, and his scru-

plos small indeed, when he conceals the truth and asserts the contrary."

Again—the Rev. Mr. Ryerson replies to the argument of his opponent—that an appropriation of the Clergy Reserves Funds for the purchase of Maps, Charts, Globes, &c., would be unjust to the Catholic separate schools-by the paltry quibble, that :--

"The Separate Schools in Upper Canada hace pre cisely the same facilities for providing themselves with Maps, Charts, Globes, &c., as the Common Schools." [The Italics are our own.]

True, at the present moment, they have: but such would not be the case—and this is what the Rev. M. Bruyere complains of-were the suggestions contained in the Rev. M. Ryerson Circular to the Heads of Municipalities, complied with. Were the funds, or any portion of the funds, accruing from the Clergy Reserves, to be applied to the purchase of Maps, Charts Globes, &c., the Common, or Protestant schools could alone participate in the advantages of such an appropriation; and that because of the restrictions which we have above pointed out. The Chief Superintendent however thinks to throw dust in the eyes of his readers by a confusion of his tenses; and trusts to evade the force of the Rev. M. Bruyere's-" they will not." by a "they have." If, indeed, our Catholic senarate schools have the same facilities as the Protestant Common schools for furnishing themselves with Maps, Charts, Globes, &c., it is in spite of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada East, who, by his Circular, recommends to the Heads of Municipalities a line of policy which would, if carried out, effectually denrive the hated Popish schools of those "equal facilities."

We pass next to the question of books, and of those public libraries, which, were the suggestions of the aforesaid Circular carried out by those to whom it is addressed, would, in all probability, be established in the different Municipalities of the Upper Province. The Rev. M. Bruyere, in that portion of his letter wherein he touched upon this subject, thus expressed himself. It will be seen that he is not speaking of what is but of what would most probably be the case. were the funds applied as Dr. Ryerson recommends :---

"In looking over their shelves"-those of the public libraries to be purchased with the Clergy Reserves
Funds—"it is not unlikely but my eyes will fall upon some of the most rabid anti-Christian writers, such as the infidel Hume, and the skeptical Gibbon. The next works which probably will meet my gaze are such truthful historical books as D'Aubigny's History of the Reformation...... Will the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding's brilliant refutation of D'Aubigny's History find a corner in Dr. Ryerson's libraries? No."

And then, after enumerating, many other exclusively anti-Catholic works which will most probably be found on the shelves of those libraries-and a series of Catholic works which in all likelihood will not be found thereon-he gives as his reason-and an excellent reason it isfor these disagrecable anticipations, that such is actually the case in many, indeed most, of the public libraries at the present day; whose shelves, | " Denominational" system. Now, this, our actual eing under exclusively Protestant hands, are crammed with books full of abuse of Popery, and tend, and develop as the only system which, in a from which, for the same reason, Catholic books, mixed community like ours, can co-exist with a Catholic histories especially, are carefully ex- due regard to the civil rights of both Catholics

To this, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson replies by informing us that the books, of whose exclusion the Rev. M. Bruyere complains, are included in the official catalogue" of books for the Public Libraries. Now, as he well knows the question the present "Denominational" system be imposraised by his opponent is not as to whether the sible—as is we fear the case—we would infinitesaid books are on the "official catalogue;" but ly prefer the "Voluntary System" with all its whether they are, or would be likely, to be found | defects, to the Massachusett's or "Common" on the shelves of the libraries actually purchased with the public funds. The Rev. M. Bruyere does not say that the Municipalities could not, if tholic schools and "Freedom of Education" is they would, purchase Catholic, as well as Protestsufficient to account for its introduction—but he ant books for the Public Libraries. All he says has the impudence to deny that there is any such is that they do not do so; and that to leave the selection of books from the "official catalogue" -which for aught we know may be a fair catawhat he well knew to be false; for he knows that | logue enough—to the "uncontrolled discretion" that Bill, taken conjointly with, and interpreted of bodies composed almost exclusively of Proby, other Acts regulating the mode in which the | testants is, as a general rule, to ensure the exclusion of all Catholic books from the Public Libraries. Therefore—he concludes—seeing that there is already so much injustice done to Catholics in this respect, to place an additional sum for the purchase of books at the uncontrolled disposal of the Protestant Municipalities, would be only to increase and perpetuate that injustice .-Better, he adds, to devote the funds accruing from the Reserves to, purposes of general utility; and in which neither Catholic nor Protestant can have any conflicting interests.

Our Rev. Methodist Minister next assumes the air of injured innocence; and holds himself up to public gaze as the victim of a cruel and unrelenting Popish persecution. "Throughout," he says. "have I pursued a fair, a kind, and generous course towards Roman Catholics......while their Charbonnels and Bruyeres have not ceased to requite me with evil for good, by their ceaseof the public funds of the country. The Rev. less misrepresentations, provocations and calum-

> Poor dear man! But it is all made up to you no doubt, in " sweet experiences," known only in different regiments of the same army, or the difthe conventicle, and in the still more substantial consolations of a Government salary. Take com- But this illustration, though it would hold good of fort then, do; for if you are thus requited with one parish, or one Diocese, as compared with anevil for good, if you are thus incessantly harass- other parish or another Diocese, fails altogether

ed by Popish misrepresentations, provocations, and calumnies-you are well paid for it out of the public purse; and you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have got your fingers pretty deep in the pockets of your persecutors. If they do calumniate you, you make them pay for it. and in hard dollars and cents. Think upon these things, you much misrepresented man, and he comforted!

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Of course a Protestant Minister is bound to indulge in a few of the ordinary common places of the meeting-house, about-"march of mind -progress-Popish darkness," &c.; and the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is not the man to neglect so sacred an obligation. We have, towards the close of his reply to the Rev. M. Bruyere, the usual slang about "the authors of such violations of the rights of both God and man"-viz., the Popish priests-" who treat the immortal minds of Roman Catholics just as the American slaveholders the mortal bodies of his slaves; who prohibit all mental development, all exercise of thought, all participation of any mental food, the reception of even a single ray of intellectual light. &c., &c.,.... the authors of such an establishment and extinction of all that is expansive. &c., &c.,...dignified and noble in man..... Roman Catholics...hewers of wood and drawers of water, &c.,....mental power, wealth, public position," &c., &c., &c. All this, and much more, do we find in the letter under notice : and though, no doubt, it would go down with the old women of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's particular conventicle, and is well adapted for the staple of an "Anniversary Meeting," or a "Tea and Gospel Turn Out"-it is hardly the language that an official, or public servant, is entitled to use towards those who pay him his wages. It is bad enough that Catholics should be taxed to pay such a fellow at all; but it is altogether too had that the pampered menial should wax insolent. and should revile those from whose pockets he wrings his means of subsistence. This Methodist Minister might at least learn how to keep a civil tongue in his mouth, when speaking of, or to, his betters; and as the existing law gives him, and his Methodist brethren, the power of robbing Catholics for the building of Methodist meeting-houses, he should abstain from adding insult to injury, and be content with the many substantial advantages which he and his friends already enjoy.

One word in conclusion as to the principles which we, in common with the friends of " Freedom of Education," advocate; and against which the wrath of the Chief Superintendent is directed in the concluding paragraphs of his

In the first place, it is not true, that we "wish to destroy the national system of education for Upper Canada." The existing system is not the "Common" system; but a modification—a very imperfect one indeed-of the Separate or system, we desire to uphold; to still further exand Protestants. We are the friends of the existing system; whilst its enemies are to be found only amongst the ranks of those who seek to substitute the "Common" system in lieu thereof. It is however perfectly true that, if system, which the Rev. Mr. Ryerson and his friends would seek to build upon its ruins.

In the second place it is not true "that all state provision for education is denounced" by any of the "authors of the new crusade" against State-Schoolism-That, rather than submit to the tyranny of our enemies we should do well to renounce "all state provision for education," is indeed our well matured opinions; but because we are prepared to "renounce" it, it by no means follows that we "denounce" it. We would reform the law in order to preserve and extend the present "Denominational" system; but if this be impossible, we would accept the "Voluntary" system as the less of two evils.

A VERY HARD CASE.—The Protestant host, it would seem, is in a distracted state; and the Montreal Witness is at a loss to know " whether Christianity is to be most successfully promoted by mutual love of the brethren, or mutual emulations and jealousies." If by "Christianity" the writer means simply "Protestantism" the problemis very easily solved. "Protestantism" there can be no doubt, will be most successfully promoted by "mutual jealousies and emulations;" Christianity on the contrary, can thrive only " by mutual love of the brethren." Of this there can be no question, and no Christian could ever entertain a moment's doubt upon the subject.

The writer would fain establish an analogy betwixt the hostile, because mutually contradictory, sects into which Protestantism is divided, and the ferent ships which go to make up one squadron.

when applied to the different Protestant sects. The relation which these bear to one another is pot, that of different regiments of one army, or different ships of one fleet, to those of the same army, or of the same fleet—but of regiments of one army to those of another-of the ships of one squadron, to those of another and hostile squadron. Betwixt the Protestant sects the sole bond of union is the hatred of Catholicity, and not love of truth. The differences betwixt one sect and another are as many, and as great, as betwixt any one sect and Catholicity. The Uniterian differs from the Trinitarian, the Arminian from the Calvinist, and on points of doctrine assumed to be essential, as much as does either from the Papist; and, could we conceive as possible the utter overthrow of the latter, and the total extinction of Catholicity, the mutual hatred of the Protestant sects would find vent in as bitter contests as any recorded in the history of the XVI and XVII centuries, betwixt Catholics and Protestants.

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Of this our cotemporary seems to be slightly conscious-"There are some obvious discrepancies," he says, in the illustration above alluded to. "In the first place, the various regiments of an army, or vessels of a flect, are never in opposition to each other"-as are the Protestant sects continually-"they never waste their energies, or worse than waste them, in mutual conflicts"-as do the Protestant sects-" Would that we could say the same of the denominations. Secondly, regiments do not recruit from each other"-as do the different Protestant sects-" but from the population outside. A recruiting party from one regiment, with drums, and fifes, and colors flying, never passes through a camp endeavoring to draw away the soldiers of other regiments; and in this respect, surely the children of this world are wiser than the children of light"-that is, of the

Having thus effectually demolished his own absurd comparison, the poor man of the Witness falls into a fit of musing; and propounds to his readers, as "one of the most momentous questions that can occupy the attention of good men," this problem-" How to combine the particular love of our own church or denomination, with the general love of Christ's cause and people." This problem is evidently incapable of solution; because, as the interests of no one Protestant sect are identical with those of "Christ's people" i.e., the Church by Him established-but are always and inevitably antagonistic thereunto, it is impossible that the love of any sect, can co-exist with love of that Church. Hatred of Catholicity, and not love of Christ's people, is the vital principle of Protestantism; and the two, being incompatible, or rather mutually destructive, it is impossible that they should ever be combined.

For the member of every Protestant sect must believe—either that his particular ism holds the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth as revealed by Christ to man-or that it does not. If he does so believe, he must also believe that every other sect has embraced error or rejected a portion of revealed truth; and is therefore no longer a portion of that mystical body which the Holy Spirit of Truth guides into all truth-Sr. John xvi, 13; and if he does not so believe. he cannot delude himself into the belief that be is a member of Christ's Church, so long as he remains a member of a denomination which does not hold the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as revealed by Christ. If therefore he loves his own sect, he cannot, unless religious truth and religious error be to him alike indifferent, love as a portion of Christ's Church any sect which differs from his own so widely as to justify a different church organisation and mode of worship; nor can the member of a Trinitarian sect, which professes to hold the Consubstantiality of the Son to the Father, combine his particular love for his own ism, with love for the isms of the numerous other Protestant sects which teach that the Son was but a creature, inferior to, and of a different substance from, the Father. The utmost that Protestants can look forward to, is, a complete indifference amongst the sects as to all revealed truth. But love of truth and indifference to error, are incompatible; and therefore the problem propounded by the Montreal Witness must ever remain insoluble—until love of truth can be combined with love of falsebood; or until indifference and affection be brought to signify, the same mental

* We may be permitted to doubt if there be amongst Protestants, any who do really hold the doctrine of the Trinity. At all events, they all refuse to Mary the title of "Mother of God;" and it is clear that, if they are right in so doing, the One only Person of Whom She was the hiother, was not God; and if not God, then merely a creature.

FLAPDOODLE .- None of our readers who have read Captain Maryatt's amusing novel of Peter Simple, will need to ask us what flapdoodle is. But lest there be any unacquainted with the work in question, it may be as well to mention that, in the vernacular of the cockpit of a manof-war, flapdoodle is the stuff that fools are fed on. This premised, it would seem that flapdoodle is a favorite article of diet amongst the Protestant saints of Canada.

When we read, for instance, the reports of the Colporteurs of the French Canadian Missionary Society, or listen with attentive car to the enthusiastic eloquence of the speakers at the Anniver-

sary Celebrations, to what conclusion can we come but this !- that, amongst almost all classes in the eyangelical world, flapdoodle must be consumed to an alarming extent. Or, when we read in the Hamilton Banner, how, at a great Protestant soiree a Rev. Dr. Irvine, amidst the applause of his hearers, gravely announced, as an undoubted historical fact, that the Apostles distributed Bibles, and thereby overthrew the strongholds of Paganism, and built up the Christian Church-can we doubt that the Rev. speaker, applauding audience, and talented journalist, are, one and all, addicted to the use of "flapdoodle?"

"The Fishermen of Galilee, with their Bibles in their hands," were, according to the Rev. R. Irvine, D.D., as reported in the Hamilton Banner, the chief agents in the destruction of Imperial Rome. This picture of the Apostles, " with their Bibles in their hands," is indeed most impressive; and reminds us forcibly of those quaint shows wherewith in the days of our youth, we were wont to be regaled by the Merry-Andrew travelling caravan. There, for a penny, might be seen " Daniel in the lion's den, seated on a three-legged stool reading of the New Testament"-(the same edition, no doubt, as that used by the "Fishermen of Galilee") -or the "Queen of Sheba in a second-class railway carriage going up to Jerusalem to call upon King Solomon,"events, to say the least, as probable as that the Apostles went about the world with " their Bibles in their hands."

The Bible is indeed a marvellous book. Marvellous in its beauty, in its wisdom, and its sublime morality; marvellous in its power of resistance to all the sophistries of infidels, and the assaults of the enemies of Godliness; but most marvellous of all, in that it can resist the ludicrous panegyrics bestowed upon it by its Protestant friends. That-in spite of the amount of sickening trash, and unmitigated cant, yearly, hebdomadally, nay daily and hourly, vented upon it, from pulpit and platform by evangelical men in white chokers-that, in spite of all that Exeter Hall, and itinerant swadlers known as Bible Readers, have done to make it ridiculous, it should still retain its hold upon our affections and veneration—is indeed a marvel, inexplicable except upon the hypothesis of its divine origin That in spite of the Reverend R. Irvine's anile twaddle about "the Fishermen of Galilee with their Bibles in their hands," we can still look upon the book without being moved to laughter, and still distinguish betwixt its sacred contents, and the platitudes of the conventicle, is almost a conclusive proof of its being, in very deed, the "Word of God."

THE MONTREAL WITNESS AND "JUVENILE CRIMINALS."-We would again call the attention of the Montreal Witness to the contradiction given by us in our last, to his positive assertion that "88 per cent" of the juvenile vagrants and criminals committed to jail in this city during the past year were "pupils" of the nuns and friars." This statement we unhesitatingly pronounce to be a falsehood, and it's author an unprincipled liar.

We will not, as yet, accuse the editor of the Montreal Witness of being the author of this vile calumny against our educational institutions; for, be it observed, the writer in the Montreal Witness is not content with making the bold assertion that SS per cent of the juvenile criminals of Montreal are the "pupils" of the nuns and friars; but he expressly attributes their criminality to their peculiar education. " Such are the fruits" he says " of an education entrusted exclusively to nuns and friars." Again, therefore we call upon the Montreal Witness to produce his authority for his astounding assertion; or to retract it, as unsupported by any evidence

and without foundation. From enquiries that we have made, we can state positively that the Montreal Witness did not derive his information from our Police Courts; or from any of the Magistrates, or other officials therewith connected. And as it is impossible that he can have had any direct means of becoming acquainted with our criminal statistics, as he must either have received his information through some official channel or-which is of course incredible of so evangelical a man-concocted it himselfhe is bound to let the public know from whom he received the information, that-88 per cent of the criminals and vagrants of the jail were " pupils" of the nuns and friars; and that their criininality and vagrancy were the fruits of such an education. Was it—we ask—Mr. McGinn the Chief Jailer? for Mr. McGinn, from his situation would be the most likely person from whom to obtain information upon such a subject. But Mr. McGinn is, we believe, a truly honorable man; honest and impartial in the execution of his duty; and therefore incapable of being the originator of such an atrocious calumny against our "nuns and friars." Should this meet his eyes, we trust he will at once come forward with a disclaimer; and in the mean time, we again call upon the Montreal Witness to give up his authority for the accusation preferred by him against our Catholic educational institutions. We

We are happy to learn that the health of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has much improved of late. A correspondent writes to us that on New Year's Day, His Grace was well enough to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, and to To Correspondents.—"P." received just

will return to the charge in our next.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—Our readers in Upper Canada will be glad to hear of their esteemed Pastor-His Lordship the Bishop of To- an itinerant Protestant minister, who with his horn, ronto. The Univers announces that His Lordship had just left Paris, on his way to the Southern districts of France, where he trusts to find laborers to assist him in the great work of evangelising the people of Upper Canada, and spreading a knowledge of the truth amongst the people of that benighted country. We are sure that his faithful flock will pray earnestly to the Lord of the harvest that their Pastor's labors may be crowned with success; and that he may be speedily restored to them, surrounded by a chosen band of zealous Missionaries, eager to carry the Word," and the glad tidings of salvation, into every part of the vast, but poor Diocess over which Mgr. De Charbonnel has been appointed to bear rule!

ST. PATRICK'S Soiree.-We would remind our readers that this grand celebration takes place on the evening of Tuesday the 13th inst., at the City Concert Hall; and that a full attendance of the fair daughters and stalwart sons of the Emerald Isle is expected. Great preparations have been made to promote the enjoyment of the evening; and we risk little in predicting for it the greatest success of the season.

METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, 1857. Baltimore, Lucas Brothers-J. Sadlier, Montreal.

We have to return thanks to the publishers for a copy of their carefully compiled, and valuable Almanac; which contains full and interesting details of the progress that religion is making amongst our republican neighbors.

We copy from the Middlesex Prototype of the 3rd inst. The Prototype is, we may add, a Protestant journal published in London, Canada

"DEAN KIRWAN .- The Globe has been treating its eaders to a piece of scandal perpetrated in Sarnia, at the expence of the Reverend Dean Kirwan, late of this city. Even those who do not know the unblemished character which that gentleman bore in London, can, after reading the evidence afforded in the case, only arrive at one conclusion,—and that is that the Protestant magistrates of Sarnia treated the case as it deserved." The above refers to an accusation preferred

against the Reverend Dean Kirwan, by a woman and her husband, before a Bench of Protestant magistrates, charging the reverend gentleman with an indecent and criminal assault. The evidence in favor of the accused, which went to show that the complainants were unworthy of credit, and upon the strength of which the majority of the magistrates decided upon dismissing the case, has been, as the Montreal Herald recognises, carefully suppressed by the Globe; who, following the usual tactics of his party, publishes at full length every word of the evidence which would seem to bear heavily upon the accused. Such conduct, abhorrent to every honorable mind, needs no comment from us; and is not, we are happy to say, approved of by any portion of the respectable Protestant press. In illustration of this very agreeable fact, we need only refer to the tone of the Montreal Herald of this city, and the notice of the scandal alluded to by the Middlesex Prototype,

The impression produced upon the minds of the Protestant magistrates by the evidence in the case, may be judged of from the fact that the majority at once dismissed it; thus declaring that, in their opinion, neither the woman nor her husband were worthy of credit, even upon oath. In the mean time, it is said that the case will be relite, we shall abstain from offering any comments and the log carriage run back to have the log adjust thereupon. We would only take this opportunity to remind our readers that nothing is of more frequent occurrence in the Police Courts of the Old Country than accusations such as that preferred against Dean Kirwan; and that in the great majority of cases, they have been proved, after having been subjected to a strict scrutiny, to have originated in a conspiracy to extort money from the accused. The "dodge" is one well known in London, and may very likely have been attempted with Dean Kirwan in Canada .-Coupling this with the fact, that the Magistrates who dismissed the case, were all Protestants, we may be able to estimate at their proper value the startling disclosures of the Globe. At the same time, we would remark that the Catholic Church cannot be affected by, or held accountable for, the conduct of any of her ministers, or members, unless it can be shewn that that conduct was the direct result of obedience to her commands, and of a faithful observance of her precepts. He who, in any instance, violates or despises these, is ipso facto a Protestant; and his conduct, if reprebensible, must be put down to the account of Protestantism—i.e., the Denial of the Authority of the Catholic Church. The Church, however, is accountable only for those acts of her children done in obedience to her commands, or in compliance with her recommendations.

A meeting of the Clear Grits, or ultra-Protestant party was held at Peterboro' on the 20th ult.; at which a confession of political faith was agreed to, comprising, amongst others, the following articles-Representation by Populationabolition of the Separate or Denominational School System-restrictions upon the right of individuals to dispose of their property, for religious, charitable, or educational purposes—a "Maine Liquor Law"—and the permanent cstablishment of the Seat of Government in the Upper Province.

give his Benediction to the congregation to the as we were going to press; and must therefore great delight of the Catholics of Quebec. stand over till next week.

DEATH OF THE "ANGEL GABRIEL."-Many of our readers will remember the Rev. Mr. Orr. and loud denunciations of Popery, used to make no little stir m most of the cities of this Continent. We learn from the Demerara Royal Gazette that the reverend gentleman died in the month of November of an attack of dysentery. He had been sentenced to imprisonment, for inciting the negroes to insurrection; and was undergoing his sentence at the time of his death.

M. CAUCHON AT QUEBEC .- The Quebec Colonist says that M. Cauchon's "ideas about the Docks are altogether too absurd to allow us to refrain from exposing the shallowness of this terribly overrated politician, whose ignorance is only surpassed by his impudence, and worse than all, his base ingratitude—witness his conduct on the School Question." They are beginning to find M. Cauchon out at Quebec.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Frampton, P. Brennan, 10s; St. Mathias, C. Du-mesnil, 6s 3d; St. Hyacinthe, Dr. De Boucherville, 12s 6d; Picton, J. Power, 5s; Cornwall, C. Gallagher, £1 5s; Metcalfe, Mechanics Institute, 12s 6d; Longueuil, J. McCoy, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, E. Donohoc, 10s; Clarenceville, W. Laughran, 15s; Summerstown, A. M'Donald, 12s 6d; Tiguish, Rev. P. M'Intyre, £2 10; Trenton, A. Lafferty, 15s; Bury, T. Murray, 15s; Picton, D. O'Donnell, 5s; St. Johns, J. T. Hazen, 12s 6d; Gananoque, N. Webster, 3s 11 Cumberland, J. Merriman, 10s; St. Sylvester, J. Doyle, 6s 3d; South Mountain, J. Gavin, 15s; St. John Chrysostome, V. Barbeau, 6s 3d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-J. Kennedy, 12s 6d; P. Farrell, 6s 3d; J. Cowan, £1 11s 3d; Rev. L. A. Bois, 12s 6d; B. Maguire, 12s 6d; J. Enright 15s; Capt. M. McGrath, 12s 6d; J. McNulty, 15s. Per T. Fitzpatrick, Mosa-H. McLear, £1 5s: J. McGee, £1 5s.

Per M. Heaphy, Kempville-H. Loughlin, 10s; D. Per M. McEvoy, West Osgood-Self, 10s; J. Mc-

Evoy, 5s. Per T. Dunn, St. Athanase—Self, 12s 6d; E. Dunn 12s 6d. Per A. Lamond, York Grand River-Self, 68 3d : J. Lamond, 6s 3d; J. Goslin, 6s 3d; T. Murray, 6s 3d. Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. M'Dorell,

12s 6d; M. Malloney, 6s 3d; F. M'Rae, 5s: J. M'-Phail, 12s 6d. Per Rev. C. Wardy, Niagara-J. Kearney, 10s;

T. Green, 10s. Per P. Doyle, Toronto-Self, 12s 6d; M. Ennis, 12s 6d.

Per J. Walsh, Railton-Estate, J. Carey, 18s 9d. Per A. M'Donald, Alexandria—Self, 12s 6d: G. O'Brien, 12s 6d.

ORDINATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. - There were twenty ordinations at the Cathedral of Montreal on Saturday, the 20th of December, two of which belonged to the Diocese of Toronto. Mr. James O'Donohoe received the Tonsure, and Mr. Eugene O'Keefe Minor Orders. Jas. O'Donohoe is a young gentleman of much promise, who gained the elements of a classical education in the Nelson street seminary, in this city, under the superintendence of the Hon. John Elmsley, Mr. Lee being principal of the school. About the time that our present Bishop came here, he was removed with some others to the College of St. Hyacinthe, where, we believe, he has remained up to this period. His friends in Toronto, as also those of Mr. O'Keefe, will hear of this ordination with unfeigned satisfaction .- Toronto Mirror.

Among the many citizens who yesterday waited apon the Rev. gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, was a venerable man, whose visit on that occasion made his seventy fifth New Year's complimentary call at that establishment. His first visit was ut the age of ten in the company of his father. This gentleman is a member of the Church of England, and belongs to the first rank in the community.- Pilot,

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH BY ACCIDENT .- It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the most fearful sudden death by accident that we ever recollect to have heard of. The name of the unfortunate deceased is Wm. Thomson. On Monday morning last, the deceased with three other men, two of whom were respectively named Chas. Flood, and Harvey H. Runnels, together with a Dutchman employed as engineer, went to work in a steam saw mill, in West Oxford. The saw used is a large circular one-and makes 500 revolutions in a minute. The duties of the deceased consisted in carrying away the boards as they were sawed off. If the boards were not perfect, but wanted "edging," his duty was then to carry it to another smaller circular saw. At about four o'clock on the morning in question, one of the ferred to another tribunal; therefore, pendente last named part of boards had just been sawed off, ed ready to saw another. While doing this, and while Mr. Runnels was waiting for the board just sawed, without as much as a moan, there was something thrown violently down, a few feet from the men, which by the dim light of the lamp, they discovered to be the mangled and ghastly remains of their fellow workman, sawn completely in two across the body from a little below his right shoulder to the left thigh. The horrible casualty was caused by the unfortunate man's attempting to lift the board over the huge saw in order to carry it to the smaller one, which was made mention of, as by so doing, he would save himself a few steps round. In doing so the board touched the teeth of the large saw, which, suddealy jerked the poor man forward, flung him across it in the manner we have described .- Montreal Herald.

> The Hon. Commissioner is in sooth no longer on a bed of roses. To add to his perplexities, the project of which we spoke some time since, of establishing a new journal in the French language, of violet bucthat is, hitting the medium between the bleu and rough doctrines-to counteract the influence of Le Journal de Quebec, has assumed a degree of consistency; considerable sums having been subscribed towards it and a whole staff of editors, reporters, etc., being provisionally engaged. The weather is equally, and portends a storm in the Ministerial stronghold. Mr. Cauchon's back is no longer snugly moored "in port;" there is cause for fear that it may drift to sea and founder in the gale.-Argus.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH .- The dead body of a woman having been found in a field in the Parish of Saint Raphael, the Coroner has left town to hold an inquest. Deceased was insanc, and it is supposed fled from her residence into the woods, and being unable to return, froze to death, during the very cold weather last week.—Quebec Gazette.

Fire.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the shipyard of W. G. Russell, Esq., Point Levi, which consumed a splendid vessel in course of construction, together with the workshops connected with the shippard. We have not as yet learned the origin of the disaster .. - Quebec Gazette, 6th inst.

. Tibbitt's Foundry, at Point Levi, was totally destroyed between six and seven o'clock on Monday

Last night a meeting of the inhabitants was convened to take into consideration the report of the Committee heretofore appointed to collect Statistics relative to the fire on the 15th November, with a view to petition Parliament for a loan to enable the sufferers to rebuild the houses that were destroyed. The report was adopted, and our member Mr. Polette requested to take the application into his charge, and present it to the Legislature. - Three Rivers Enquirer.

NEW YEAR'S GIPT TO THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON .-The Catholics of Mamilton have determined to present their zealous and beloved Bishop with a tangible mark of their love and veneration on the approach of the New Year. Determined also that it shall mark the sacred relation between the donors and recipient, we observe from a Hamilton journal that it is to be a superb Episcopal Throne, to be placed in the usual position in the Church of St. Mary's. The Chair is manufactured in the Cabinet Establishment of Monroe & Morton, and is of the finest oak, richly carved and decorated according to the most approved style of ecclesiastical architecture .- Toronto Mirror.

City Statistics.-The total number of deaths entered in the Register for the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec, during the year 1856, was 629; baptims, 1091; and marriagos, 201. Of these,—at the Parish Church, there were 352 deaths, 631 baptisms, and 96 marriages registered; and in St. Patrick's Church, 227 deaths, 460 baptisms, and 105 marriages. In the Parish of St. Roch, the total number of deaths was 688, baptisms, 1185, and marriages 154,—being an increase of 34 in the number of deaths, and a decrease of 34 marriages and 82 baptisms, as compared with 1855. These statistics, of course, have reference only to persons of the Catholic religion .- Quebec Chronicle.

A gentirman who calls himself the "veritable" editor of the Oakville Sentinel, speaking of the editor of the Hamilton Banner says, "and if the viper again raises his poisonous head, the veritable editor of the Sentinel will be found ready to deal with him according to his descris." This, we presume, is a gentle insinuation that argument will be abandoned for physical force .- Toronto Colonist.

The final decision in regard to Dennis Sullivan. says the Hamilton Banner, still remains in abeyance and no act it is expected to be taken in the matter till Hilary Term, which commences in February. It s said that judgment will be given on the second Monday in the Term, and it is expected that a new trial will take place. We do not believe that a capital sentence will be inflicted. Imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary will probably be his

Police Statistics for 1856 .- The number of arrests made by the Police of Toronto, during the year 1856, was 5,250; in 1855, the number was 3,295.— The amount of fines and fees received in Court, during the year, was £2,045 11s 0d; paid to Mr. Gurnett, at his own house, for warrants, £61 7s 11id; paid to Mr. Allen, at the gaol, (up to September,) £78 5s 71d; unreturned warrants, £6 11s 0d. Total paid over by the Police Clerk to the City Chamberlain, £2,191 15s 7d. During 1855, the Police fines and fees amounted to a little over £700 .- Toronto Globe.

A BRIEF WARNING-WHO KNOWS THE DECEASED ?-A correspondent at Thorold informs us that on Tuesday a man, whose name is not known, was found near the station of G. W. R., in a state of insensibility. He was carried into the waiting-room by the two men who first found him. There he gave indications of recovery, but he did not, unless so far as to answer, in an almost unintelligible manner, (in reply to questions put to him) that his name was Robert Wutler or Wotter. There was found on his person a large sum of money, chiefly in bank-bills, (the amount was \$916,65), and a promissory note bearing the imprint of the Peterborough Bank, made by one Alexander Anderson on the 20th March, and endorsed by one John Anderson. The note was for 23 months.

Medical aid was instantly procured, and the patient was bled and otherwise treated, but consciousness returned not, and stertorous breathing which had commenced soon after his removal to the waiting-room increased alarmingly. He was then removed to an adjoining tavern (Mr. Gilmour's) where he lay for a few hours, and then died, far (probably) from home, and in the midst of strangers. There were no papers to indicate his name, occupation or locality. Medical men say that death was caused by apoplexy, and that an inquest is unnecessary .- Colo-

Births.

At St. Lignori, County Montealm, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Octave G. Belisle, of a daughter.
In this city, on the 4th instant, Mrs. John Lovell,

Died.

At Hawkesbury Mills, on the 17th ultimo, after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, patience and resignation, Dorathea O'Toole, the beloved wife of William Lawler, aged

At the village of Waterloo, (Templeton,) on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, Catherine O., wife of James Hagan, Rsq., aged 35 years, leaving her husband and five children to lament her death.

P. J. FOGARTY, ACCOUNTANT.

COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENT,

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

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

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A GRAND SOIREE. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

ITHE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

WILL BE HELD AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, 13th JANUARY NEXT.

Refreshments will be furnished by Compain in his usual superior style.
LISTON'S full QUADRILLE BAND, and a splendid BRASS BAND, have been engaged for the occa-

Tickets of Admission-Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d—including Refreshments; can be bad at Messrs. Sadlier & Co's; Prince's Music Store; J. Phelan's, Dalhousia Square; E. Gorman's, Notre Dame Street; Patton & Co's, M'Gill Street; N. Shannon's, opposite St. Ann's Market; A. M'Cambridge, Prince Street; T. M'Cready, Mountain Street; of the Committee, and at the door on the Evening of the Soiree.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. N.B.—Proceeds to be devoted to charitable pur-

Dec. 24, 1856.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE - Retrievall to some

say of boundation FRANCE and to collected to THE CONGRESS OF PARIS,—It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would reassemble before the New Year, but nothing official had been stated. Count Walewski, it is said. proposes that some compensation should be given to Russia for the loss of Bolgrade, and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land between the river Tulpuk and one of its tributaries. A Paris dispatch says that Austria is the only power that has not yet named a representative to the Congress, but Baron Hubner will probably represent

Austria, and Baron Bruno, Russia. The semi-official Constitutionnel states that this conference will be composed of the secondary plenipotentiaries to the late congress, or, in other words, of the diplomatic representatives of the great powers accredited to the court of the Tuileries; its sittings, it adds, will, moreover, be of short duration. The Constitutionnel avers that a preliminary accord has not been established between the powers, and that each one maintains its particular views of the existing difficulties. "This fact," it says, "explains the opportune character of the new conferences. Were the various opinions united, there would be no necessity for deliberating; a meeting of plenipotentiaries would be spperfluous. Logic would, therefore, indicate that different opinions may be manifested in the new sittings of the congress; but either the accord will be established by mutual concessions, as we hope, or by the result of a vote and of a majority. In either case, a satisfactory solution is without a doubt. The object of the conference is, therefore, to interpret certain contested points of the treaty of Paris, and to enforce its speedy execution. The difficulties once solved, the motives which have hitherto been the cause of the occupation of the provinces and of the waters of Turkey will disappear; the English and Austrian forces will at once effect their withdrawal, and thus the treaty will receive in the East, as elsewhere, its complete execution."

The Monteur contains an article on the Neufchatel question, the details of which it explains. The French Government intervened with wise counsels. It asked for the liberation of the Neufchatellois prisoners so as to prevent any armed conflict, and to obtain a final settlement of the question.

Switzerland would not follow these counsels. The Moniteur concludes with these words: Thus France met with moderation, a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question, and a courteous deference for her political situation, on the one side; on the other, on the contrary, an obstinacy much to be regretted, an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her counsels. Switzerland, therefore, must not be astonished if, in the course of events, she should no longer find the good will which she might so easily have obtained at the cost of a very slight

The Moniteur also announces the signature of a treaty between France and Spain, for the purpose of determining the limits of their respective frontiers.

The Paris correspondent of the Nord writes: -" Some of the most illustrious of English statesmen are evincing uneasiness at the manner in which public opinion in Europe condemns the turbulent politics of Lord Palmerston. The celebrated Tory orator, Mr. Disraeli, has expressed himself here upon this subject with much vivacity. He has been much feted at Paris by the Court and Ministers, and has dired at the Tuileries with many members of the Parliamentary Opposition. Mr Disraeli was seated at table opposite Count Walewski, and next to M. de Kisseleff."-The Paris correspondent of the Independance Belge also says that " Mr. Disraeli shows himself very frequently in our political saloons-especially in that of the Princess de Lieven. He has also · naid several visits to M. Guizot."

Considerable attention has been excited by the publication of a Pastoral, addressed by the Bishop of Chartres to his Clergy, in reference to the differences which have existed between certain Catholic publications. It will be seen that no less than 31 Bishops have intimated their concurrence with the views of His Lordship, as expressed in a former letter, addressed to the Bishop of Viviers, in which is laid down the duties of the Clergy, recommending their abstinence from politics - political discussions, and that they should not enrol themselves on the side of either of the disputants so long as the principles and dogmas of Religion were not assailed.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 2nd Dec. publishes a circular from the Minister of Grace and Justice to the Bishops, charging them in the name of her Majesty, to cause to be celebrated before the end of the year the ineffable mystery | you shall be satisfied. In the first place he so good of the Immaculate Conception, in a manner in accordance with all the ardor of Spanish faith and all the pomp of Spanish worship. The circular states that the Spanish nation may hope to be able to reform itself, since it was the first to accept the belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, under whose protection all the Spanish dominions are placed.

ITALÝ.

NAPLES.—People have left off almost talking of the Neapolitan affairs. There seems a general impression that all will remain quiet in that country, since whatever may be the feelings of the middle class, the mass of the people is said to be perfectly well affected towards the Government. Provisions of all kinds are cheap and abundant; taxes are light, and the King is personally popular. Every one seems pleased that England and Lord Palmerston's Government should have made so contemptible a figure as they have done in the whole transaction. The Archbishop of Trebizond has been expected here for some days; his non-arrival is owing, probably, to the bad weather. The Novena to Our Lady is being observed here with great devotion. -- Cor. of Weekly Register.

Sicily is reported tranquil. Baron Bentivengo is a prisoner in the bands of the Royal authorities. Many other persons have been captured, and arrive every day in Palermo.

RECANTATION, General-Collegno, a member of the Piedmontese Senate; who evoted for the law which confiscated church property in Sardinia, has recently died .. Before his death he called a gentleman, notary and two witnesses; made in their presence a solemn retractation of the support and sanction he had given to a law, which his conscience told him was unjust and irreligious, and charged them to give all possible publicity to his retractation. Such is the force of conscience, such the persuasive urgency of that last hour, man's best and most sincere counsellor. GERMANY.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than two army corps, as at first intended, will be mobilized for immediate service.

It is understood that Switzerland will eventually be made to pay for the expense caused by the demonstration or campaign, whichever it proves. Prussia has already applied to the different States for permission to march through their territory. It is said that the subject will be officially brought before the German Diet, in order to obtain the formal sanction of that assem-

A Berlin letter states that the Prussian note relative to Neufchatel, would be read to the Germantic Diet, on the 18th of December.

Mr. Max von Pochammer, an apostle of the religious community at Berlin which holds the ecclesiastical views of the late Edward Irving, has been tried before one of the superior courts for an offence against the laws, and acquitted .-The charge was, that he had administered the Sacrament to fifty of his followers. So much for toleration in Protestant Prussia!

CIVILIBATION .- Dr. Standen, an Evangelical divine of Berlin, calculates that the annual number of divorces in Prussia is 3000! Prussia is, pre-eminently in Germany, the land of public schools, compulsory education, and all else that people in our day dignify with the name of modern civilization. But of what value is all this, when it co-exists with, if it does not actually beget, such a low state of morality as would shame Hottentots and Pagans?

The Emperor of Austria has just granted a yearly sum of 20,000 florins for the repair of the Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice. Whenever the whole of this sum shall not be wanted in the course of the year, the remainder is to be capitalised to increase the funds belonging to the cathedral, and the interest is likewise to be applied to keeping the edifice in

repair.
VIENNA.—We learn, with great thankfulness, from private correspondent, that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, on Thursday last, took possession of the great church which belonged to them before the suppression of the Society. The young Emperor, we are thankful to see, does not belong to that school of politicians which thinks it necessary to balance every act favorable to the Church, by some step against it. He is throwing himself manfully upon the support of that party which embodies all that is good and great in his dominions; not the party, of mere secular order, but of the Catholic Church .- Weekly Register.

CONVERTS FROM CATHOLICITY .- We would recommend some of the Protestant Alliance and Priest's Protection Society promoters and patrons to consider well the following from the Berlin correspondent of the German Reformed Messenger:

"The German Catholies, or followers of Renge, are rapidly declicing. In Vienna, the most of them have quietly returned into the bosom of the Catholic church. The few remaining congregations are fast going the way of all the earth. They have no moral or theological foundation. They are neither Catholic nor Protestant, but a compound of both with their essential points clipped off with the scissors of Rationalism. Ronge himself has even lost the character of common decency. It is notorious that his sensuality has repeatedly thrown him into the hands of the police. His history is another monumental warning to that anti-Papal credulity, which regards every renegade from Popery as a genuine convert, and to those whose hatred to Romanism blinds them the most palpable vices of its worthless fugitives. What is here said of Ronge, might with equal truth be said of Achili, Gavazzi, and hoc genus omne. The remark of Dean Swift, that the Pope throws the worst weeds over the wall into the Protestant garden, has proved true of late in more ways than one. -Pitisburg Catholic.

THE 23D RULE ON ADSTRIAN RAILROADS.-Within all the Austrian Railway cars are displayed little red flags weich have been invented by the truly paternal prudence of the directors of the roads. A notice put up in the cars explains the use of them, they are to be displayed by travellers in case of any accident; the train will stop in consequence, and help will be rendered. But the notice in question takes care to give warning against any abuses of these pretty red flags. Whoever, it adds, displays them unnecessarily, shall be punished according to the prescription of the 23d article of the regulations.

What is this punishment? what are the provisions of this 23d article? The notice does not tell, and this question puzzled two Englishmen who just have

'Parbleu,' said one of them, 'there is a very sim-

ple way of finding out.' 'What is that?' 'Let us display the flag at a venture and stop the

No sooner said than done. Our Englishman put out, and laughed as they did it, the signal of distress. The train was stopped, the people came running and anxiously asked 'what accident has happened.' 'Oh, nothing is the matter said the Englishmen, we wanted to know what the 23d article is'-' Oh, very well, as each of you to pay ten thalers fine.' 'Here it is,' said the Englishmen with the most perfect stoicism. 'Well, now get out of the car.' 'Here we are on the ground.' 'All right. Now stay there till we have the pleasure of meeting again.' And the train went off full steam in the face of the sheepish Englishmen. This was the 23d article.—Courier des Etats Unis.

SWITZERLAND.

THE NEUPCHATEL ADVAIR .- The Paris correspondent

of the Times writes:—
"With respect to the question of Neufchatel, I cannot say that the hopes of an amicable arrangement appear very sanguine.

A Paris despatch says that a friendly Power (not named) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neufchatel prisoners by a collective note from the Powers which signed the protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

SWEDEN.

At the opening of the Swedish Dict, King Oscar announced, in very noble language, that a bill would he presented in the course of the session for the establishment of freedom of religious worship in the kingdom. The text of that measure has just been published; and it proves how strong religious pro-judices must still be in Sweden, since, notwithstanding the good intentions of the sovereign, and the spirit of the constitution, the government has only ventured to propose enactments of a very limited character, and which do not by any means reach the standard which the king's language had led the rec-

clauses and enactments of the penal code relative to the penalties attached to the departure from the true evangelical doctrine, and the profession of another. faith. These penalties were nothing less than exile and confiscation, and the persons who left the Swedish Church almost in every case merely became Protestants of another denomination. Every Swede, however, who leaves the National Swedish Church is obliged to make a formal declaration to that effect in the registers of his parish. Art. 2 revokes the enactments of the same code, which entail the penalty of exile for the propagation of erroneous doctrines, and changes the punishment for that offence into a fine, varying from 68 to 6400, or imprisonment of from one to twelve months. Art. 3 proposes that whoever shall seek by persuasion, threats, or other illicit means to lead to apostacy from the Swedish Church shall be liable to a fine of from f 70 to f 400 and for each repetition of the offence to imprisonment of from two to twelve months. Art. 4 states that children born before their parents have changed are to be brought up in the doctrines of the Swedish Church, and the municipal councillors are ordered to see that this prescription is carefully carried out. Art. 5 states that no one can, in consequence of his religious professions, he released from the observance of the laws in vigour in the kingdom. Art. 6 allows members of the Swedish Church to hold religious meetings in private houses, provided nothing takes place calculated to destroy public order. In every meeting for the purpose of religious worship; at which a clergyman does not officiate; entrance cannot be refused either to the clergyman of the parish, or to the public functionaries of the neighbourhood and these latter can, in case of illegality or disorder, dissolve the meetings. No such meetings, however, can in any case take place unless by a special permission, under the penalty of a fine of from f 68 to he, sister!' Yes, brother, he is, and no mistake!' This

RUSSIA.

We, says the Weekly Register have elsewhere given on analysis of the Russian Manifesto, relative to the disputed Moldavian frontiers. The question turns on "the two Bolgrads." One was marked in the map produced at the Conference in May, the other not. It turns out that that which was not marked at all, and which stands on an inlet of the Danube, is the principal place. The Russian Government now refuses the name to the other, which it styles "a place called Tabak;" and argues that it was not responsible for the map produced at Paris, which was not a Russian but a French map. There is an appearance of chicane in the whole affair.

Fifty thousand Russians, commanded by General Bernloff, are ready to march on the frontier of Persia at the call of the Shah.

PERSIA.

Herat is actually taken by the Persians, and, it is said, that fifty thousand Russians are marching towards the Persian frontier. This looks serious .-France is stated to have offered her mediation to the Court of Teheran. Notwithstanding a very deeplyseated suspicion of these distant wars, which our Affghan experience abundantly justifies, we cannot forget that, as a cotemporary this week says, Herat is the key of Affghanistan, and Affghanistan is the door of India. It must therefore be far more immediately important to us that Herat should not be held by a vassal of the Czar, than that Bolgrad should not be held by Russia. Through Herat, and through Herat alone, our Indian Empire is open to attack, except by sea. This might not of itself prove the justice of the war, if Herat honestly belonged to Persia: but there is no doubt that whatever power Persia has at times possessed there (and the limits of Oriental Monarchies has always varied pretty much with their power), she has formally bound herself by treaty not to attack it. The meeting of Parliament will probably first open to us exact information. It is a strange part of our constitution, that a minister, appointed to an office which he, and the nation, and the Parliament, alike regarded only as a subordinate civil post, may have to decide most momentous questions of war and peace for the whole Empire; as is expressed by those of our contemporaries who talk about "Mr. Smith's war with Persia."- Weekly Register.

PORE AND CHOLERA IN INDIA .- The legend which ascribes to the eating of human flesh the origin of one of the most loathsome of diseases, scarce offers a more horrible picture to the imagination than is presented by a letter in the Ceylon Examiner of October. We have already alluded to the ravages made by olera in India during the early The latest accounts inform us that this scourge has also devastated the beautiful islands of Mauritius and Bourbon. These islands are largely supplied with pork from Patna, a province of Hindostan that has itself been overrun by the cholera. Both there and at Calcutta the bodies of the natives are consigned to the Ganges, instead of being interred. "Let any person," says the writer in the Ceylon paper, "at daybreak start from the gates of Government House, Calcutta, and, whether his walk be to the banks of the river or to the banks of the canals which on three sides surround the city, he will see pigs feeding on the dead bodies of the natives that have been thrown there during the night. During the day the river police clear away and sink all that remains of the bodies. Lad as is the metropolis of India, it is nothing compared to Patna. . . Hundreds upon hundreds of human corpses are there strewed along the strand; and fattening, ghoule-like, upon these are droves upon droves of swine. These swine are slaughtered. cut up and salted into hams, bacon, and pickled pork, and then despatched to Calcutta. . . . The great market for this poisonous swine produce is the Mauritius and Bourbon," where it is foisted on the inhabitants as the produce of Europe. Moreover, as these swine are sold in Calcutta at 3s. or 4s. each carcase. it is stated that the inferior class of homeward-bound vessels are provisioned with them, and thus this human-fed pork is introduced into Europe and America. To the conclusion of the writer, that this is a probable cause of the spread of cholers, we do not assent but we would call attention to the revolting scenes described by him, for it is in a British possession and under the control of British rule that these enormities are allowed to continue.—Lancet.

UNITED STATES.

THE WALL STREET FORGERIES .- Huntingdon has been found guilty by the Jury, and Judge Capron has delivered the sentence. He alluded to Huntingdon's position in society, and said that that could weigh nothing in mitigation of the penalty; indeed, the circumstances of a high birth, good moral and intellectual training, rather increased than diminished the criminality of the act, as one thus reared and restrained by the influence of correct associations had less inducement to do wrong. And when crime was committed under these circumstances it only evinced greater depravity in the offender. He should, therefore, in passing sentence on the prisoner inflict upon him the full penalty of the law, which at this season of the year was four years and ten months' Imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison.

Nearly all the Negroes hung in the late insurrection in Kentucky and Tennessee, were preachers.

WHAT EMIGRATION DOES .- In the year 1850 the State of Illinois had an aggregate population of 851,-000. In 1856 it has, by actual census over 1,350,000, a gain of half a million of souls in about five years. Illinois had been for many years a State, had acquired somewhat the character of a well-settled region, and had lost, in a great measure, the charm of novelty. Emigration had set in towards Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, &c., and Illinois seemed, like the wild districts of western New York and Pennsylvania, to be passed over by it. Suddenly a change came over the prospects of the State. plo to expect. The following is an analysis of the The building of the extended systems of railways The evil results of such profanations; may be e principal provisions of the bill—Art. 1 revokes the was undertaken and carried on with wonderful rapi-

Laliana area hia naan kashi

dity and success, and the result is visible in the marvellous increase in the population. I owa had in the year 1850 only 192,000 inhabitants; in 1856; the to tal is 600,000, being treblenthe aggregate of the national census. Iowa has been ten years a State, yet its progress seemed comparatively slow up to 1850. Then it took a start) Emigration, which before had, been chiefly directed to other quarters, poured into lows in such a steady and uninterrupted tide, that the whole State is swarming with new settlers, 10 The same spectacle is to be seen in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

There were thirty-two deaths by scarlet fever in Roston the past week. This is eight less than oc-curred from the same cause the week previous.

Geo. Green was murdered near Grainesville, Va,, on Christmas evening, and his body burnt by his negroes.

COMPENSATION .- "A few days since," writes "J. D. E. of St. Louis, "I was in company with one of the best of his race, and a resident of Canton county, of this State, who told the following anecdote concerning a local preacher in his section; who being a venerable personage, I'will suppress his name. At a social meeting of his fellow church-members, among to distress me. There's my son agood, reverent, dutiful boy; but there's my son Bill, he's an audactous scamp. He left his poor old grayheaded father many a day ago; and it's been a long time since I've heard on him; and when I last heard on him, he was way up to the Galeners, a-raftin sawlogs; playing "seven-up;" and horse-racing, but thank the Lord he's making money by the trip! An't f 150 for the person lending his house, and of f 14 is strictly true; but to be properly appreciated, you should hear it told as I did."—Knickerbocker.

POLITICAL PROPARITY.-In the late political campaign we have noticed in the reports of speeches, and in the newspaper paragraphs, frequent uses of sacred things, which are as revolting to all correct moral sentiment, as they are offensive to good taste. We have not preserved examples, but two that happen to lie before us will illustrate the remark. A democratic paper announcing the result of an election, says:—"Pennsylvania, against all the combined isms (5,000 Democratic.) There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth?" Another is from the pulpit :- "Jesus Christ is for Fremont," said a Clergyman a few Sabbaths since, "and He expects you all to follow Him." Is it to be wondered at that wicked men take the name of God in vain, and contemn his Holy Word, when they are prostituted in this manner by those who ought to guard them with vigilance, and treat them with profoundest reverence. Among the unhappy consequences of such a contest as we have just passed through, is the demoralization of the popular mind, not more by the intemperance of strong drink, than by the intemperance of bad language, and we have reason to believe that the pulpit, in many places, has not been a whit behind the stump in the exhibition of such an abuse of words, as must be offensive to God and all right

A HARD CASE IN LAW .- "Mr. G-, a veteran lawyer of Syracuse, used to tell a story of a client, an impetuous old farmer by the name of Merrick, who in olden times had a difficulty with a cabinet maker. As was usual in such cases, the matter excited a good deal of interest among the neighbors, who severally allied themselves with one or the other of the contending parties. At length, however, to the mutual disappointment of the allies, the principals effected a compromise, by which Merrick was to take, in full of all demands, the cabinet maker's note for forty dollars, at six months, 'payable in cabinel ware.'

Lawyer G-was called upon to draft the necessary papers to consummate the settlement, which, having been duly executed and delivered, the latter was supposed to be fully and amicably arranged.

G-saw no more of the parties until about six months after, when one morning, just as he was opening his office, old Mr. Merrick came riding furiously up, dismounted, and rushed in, defiantly exclaiming: I say, 'Squire, am I bound to take coffins?' It seems, on the note falling due, the obstinate cabinet maker had refused to pay him in any other

THE PREVALENCE OF FANATICISM .- It is almost parodoxical to say that the age of the greatest enlightenment is the age of the greatest popular delusions. And yet it is strikingly true. What era in the past history of the world was so aglow with the light of intellectual progress as the present? And at the same time let us ask, when was the mind more darkened by superstition, and led astray by vain fantasies? While we boast of the spread of literature, the sciences and arts, and of the rapid progress of refinement, civilization, and all that tends to elevate and ennoble monkind, our arder and exultation must be checked somewhat by the reflection that society is continully upheaving with some new born absurdity. And while glorying in our national greatness, and priding ourselves on the proud eminence our country has attained, it is humiliating to be compelled to confess that this favored land gives birth and sustenance to so many and such glaring errors, that shock religion, startle patriotism, and shame reason.

But a few days since we read of a "womens' rights" gathering in New York, where crack-brained pseudo philosophers, antique maidens, unhappy wives, and immodest females generally, assembled in the Tabernacle, to prattle about the wrongs of woman, and plan for an increase of her power. The fact is the 'sweet creatures" do just as they please already; when they come around with their smiles and win ning ways there's no refusing anything they ask. Then how ridiculous and unjust to the sex in general to bring reproach and sarcasm upon them by silly babblings about an impracticable equality? But it furnishes a fine theatre for indelicate and brazen faced women to acquire a notoriety, if they can't get husbands. It is one of the fanaticisms of the day, and must run its course, though reason, virtue, and all the beauties and graces of the gentler sex cry out against it as a futile, foolish and vulgar thing.

Spiritualism is still haunting the minds of some of onr people, and crowding the insane asylums with its victims. But a week since, a talented, gifted young man, sacrificed himself upon the black and bloody altar of this fanaticism. Is it not surprising that this glaring imposture, so unfounded in reason, and so absurd in practice, should find its believers and votaries in the most refined and clightened society? It has gone abroad, dethroning the intellect, and spreading sadness and desolation around many hearthstones; the manine shricks or idle gabbling of its victims may be heard in every mad house, or the record of their untimely death may be found upon the register of almost every church. It is a sad and sorrowful exhibition of the blind zeal and obstinate pertinacity with which men cling to the most fearful and fatal error.

There is a fanaticism in politics, also, that is work ing its mischief. We speak now particularly of its effect upon the Christian church. Ministers with inflamed passions, imagine that the cause of Christianity does not open a field wide enough for the exercise of their powers. They make their churches the head-quarters of their party, where its adherents are gratified with the choicest harangues upon Kansas and the niggers. Discord must inevitably follow all such prostitutions of a holy office. We observe that Dr. Tyng, who was discharged by his congregation for preaching politics, has opened a church on his own responsibility.—If this fanaticism is to be encouraged, there will be no unity and harmony in the Christian church. Instead of praying and working for the redemption of fallen man, the deacons and elders and ministers will be engaged in trickery and wire working for promoting their political views. The evil results of such profanations may be easily

and the control of the factories of the control of

THE RESULTS, OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.—The Times of Thursday begins a somewhat queer article on Education, by disclaiming all in principles of every sort, and goes on to disques the actualistate of practical education in England—"The principle of religious education is now embodied in all practice on which we have occasionally remarked, and which the more we know of it the less we desire to secure it from change. The great bulk of the children of the poor are taught the awful and touching truths of their religion by the hard race of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, generally of so inferior a class that they do not even venture to sit down in the presence of the clergyman when they do happen to see him in his own house. These unfortunates, who generally take to education because they are not fit for anything else, drive certain textbooks into the heads of their scholars with much the same gentleness, tact, and reverence as when they are teaching six-syllable words or compound addition. The awful truths of our religion—the Fall of Man, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Judgment to come, and even for naming these things we seem to owe an apology to our readers,—these doctrines, for which the Church sets apart highly educated teachers, solemn and beautiful edifices, and one day in seven, doctrines which even a parent will not mention to his children except in grave tones and on solemn occasions, are dinned, and jabbered, and rattled, out into shreds, worn-threadbare, and reduced to the lowest order of pedgogues and crowded forms of jaded and listless chiliren. This is the practice, deny it who can. The result of the practice-deny it who can-, is, that but few of the children so taught grow up attached members of the Church of England, if professors of any faith at all."

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day of the Meeting.

As matters of great importance are to be discussed, it is expected that ALL the St. Patrick's Societies throughout the Province shall be fully represented at

Signed, by order of the Aylmer St. Patrick's Societies,

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