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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

YOL. VI.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855.

NO. 17.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH-BISHOP OF TUAM.

THE RIGHT HON. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE a la exchequer.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Oct. 31st, 1855. Sir-It is now nearly two years since several of she Catholic Clergy of this diocese, as well as of other parts of Ireland, met in their respective localities to put forward their calm and solemn remonstrances against being included in the assessment imposed on the amount of legal revenues derived from trades and professions. The resolutions adopted by the Clergy at that period, whilst they express their uniform readiness to give tribute to whom tribute is due, and honor to whom honor is due, are equally explicit in declaring that they are at a loss to comprehend on what just or equitable grounds they can be taxed for voluntary offerings between any stated periods of the year, which may be withheld or diminished according to the good pleasure of their respective stead of being regretted, is alluded to as a subject of congratulation. Still the absence of this legal sanction shows that such roluntary offerings cannot be confounded with those revenues that should, if necessary, distinctly contribute to the support of the state, because the state lends its aid in enforcing their collection.

As citizens sharing the general protection which the laws afford, they always cheerfully acknowledge their liability to the common burthens of general taxation. But whilst they express their sympathy with the laity on the peculiar hardships of the income tax, aggravated by the agencies through which it was imposed, they claim, on the ground of their which fiscal or legal sophists have labored to assimilate the condition of the Catholic Clergy, they only illustrate the ingenuity of those who advance them, balance between the pittance wrung by seizures and since, for example, a lawyer's fees, however apparently irrecoverable, if not paid in advance, are well gy, and the cost of a standing army in Ireland, often secured in the bill of costs of the solicitor who employs him. It is not, however, on any invidious dissions the Clergy chiefly dwell to secure their exemp-tion from this new and anomalous taxation. No, they refer even to the times of Pagan persecution, they refer even to the times of Pagan persecution, and inquire whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer can find in its annals any instances of the reveques of the Clergy being subjected to taxation, of which the legal title was not recognised—nay more, whenever real or supposed exigencies of the state mate owners as they now secure them to the Pro-

should share in the obligations of those occasional title to its exclusive usufruct, is a proposition which, stript of any participation in this inheritance, and thrown on the voluntary offerings of the people, nistrations are so serviceable to the public weal. should be subjected to the scale of taxation affecting those legal ample revenues, is a measure that has no they are indebted for this obnoxious tax to the active analogy to justify it, especially when the requirements for the erection and sustainment of Catholic houses of worship and Catholic schools, &c., to violation of their free and honest covenants. In nowhich those revenues of old were partially applied, thing, perhaps, is the treachery of that party more must now be met by fresh appeals to the voluntary manifest than in the colors in which they labor to rebenevolence of the people. In this view, this un-constitutional tax, as regards the Catholic Clergy, They were not required to oppose every measure, falls with a disproportioned weight on the entire of whatever be its nature, which would emanate from the Catholic beyond the Protestant community. But a certain administration, as they have been circulatwhen it is recollected that the Catholic Clergy have ling with an untiring industry. Good measures they but just been relieved from the pressure of a famine, should support, from whatever government they during which the great body of them scarcely pos- might emahate. But when a government was found sessed the necessaries of life, whilst the law which refusing those measures of essential safety on which now imposes burthens never interposed with a tem- the constituents of certain members were agreed, or porary mitigation of their sufferings, as it did on a framing penal measures, as was the case during the preceding loccasion with a million of money to re- Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, then it was required that lieve the destitution of the Ministers of the Establishment, the conclusion must be obvious that, whilst should be tried to the world, and that instead of holthe one continue objects of especial predilection, the low rotes of frustrate opposition to the Titles Bill, others continue to form an exception in the general or any such measure, at the barmless nature of which measures of impartial legislation.

Clergy pleaded their exemption from the provisions age, they should at once release themselves from the tion in Ireland-a protest which I shall take care to

enactment, as well as by the sudden zeal that has sprung up among its officials to enforce the collection imposed at random, or of the other still more painful and embarrassing one of having subjects of an entirely Ecclesiastical and canonical nature laid bare to the irreverent curiosity of functionaries, some of whom, in the capricious exercise of their inquisitorial office, have been indulging in an unseasonable insolence of interrogatories scarcely to be paralleled in a court of insolvency. You will not be surprised if Ecclesiastics, who would suffer, when their cloak is taken, to let their coat go also, should shrink from the annoyance of annual appeals—that is, from the same to the same—an appeal from those who impose the tax to the same persons who gather it in, who have no ears nor understanding for those arguments which must sway the Clergy in refusing them the amount of minute and particular information which a morbid curiosity to become acquainted with all the details of Church discipline prompts them to require. Hence the cattle of Clergymen lately seized and sold; and should this inexorable rigor in requiring the particulars of canonical revenues continue, the number of horses and cows so seized would, no doubt, be a considerable accession to any of the great fairs recently held in this country.

I respectfully put it to you, and the associates of your administration, whether it is wise to harass a faithful Clergy with a tax less galling in its amount, however slender their means, than in its consequences on account of the miserable sum which it will bring. to your treasury? In the most trying circumstances special exemptions from the protection which is ex- of the country their fidelity has not only been proof tended to the collection of every other income, an against impeachment, but they have been the most exemption, too, from the correlative burthen of taxaexemption, too, from the correlative burthen of taxu-tion which such protection to enforce its payment implies. As for the pretended analogous cases to which fiscal or legal sophists have labored to assimiwould not be an unprofitable study to ascertain the amounting to thirty thousand men, which the teaching of the Priesthood, and the docility of their faithtinctions between themselves and the secular profes- ful flocks, have enabled you to spare for the exigenwhat may be asserted to the contrary, numbers of them as well as the sailors are still bereft of the consolations of religion. Theirs has been the deadly distinction to be placed, like Urius, in the front of the battlefield, though the spirit of Joab should were advanced by English monarchs, in justification never be supposed to have swayed the selection of of their appeals to the Clergy for extraordinary sub-sidies, those supplies were demanded and given from by the surviving heroes were sure to be worn by the those incomes which the laws secured to their legiti- English placed in a more secure position in the rear, Archbishop, but of the Archbishop of the see to and the same achieved by their fallen companions which I have been appointed. Yet, if I fill the paper testant establishment, to which they were forcibly was put to the indiscriminate and confused account That they who now possess and enjoy this income | Highlands not succeed in securing the exclusive glory | myself to the heavy assessment of £100 sterling. If for his own. As such fidelity springs from a holier burthens that have descended with their parliamentary source, it is independent of the favor or ill-treatment of any administration. Policy, however, as on no ground of sound or political ethics, can be well as justice—gratitude is out of the question—controverted. But that those who have been totally should prompt a minister not to annoy, with a new and penal impost, a body of men, whose divine mi-

The Clergy and the people are not ignorant that co-operation of so many of those false representatives who betrayed their constituents by the flagrant present those pledges to which they were committed. the truth or the treachery of the pledged members vote the minister could afford to smile, whilst he re-That the force of the arguments by which the ceived their support in return for his profuse patronboth Priests and Bishops, since the time of its that would persevere in such persecuting enactments. tion. It is true that I have no claim on the govern- -- an incentive to follow such an example-could be

took its noxious vitality from the Ecclesiastical Titles of this cess with an unsparing rigor. Hence those Bill, that several of those who since betrayed them seizures of the property of Ecclesiastics, latterly received the approval of assembled Prelates, Priests, become so frequent, because they will not submit to and people. It was to the persevering imitation of the alternative of an arbitrary amount of taxation the same conduct, which was marked with such high approval, that several of them have been since pledged; and as long as the Catholic Church values fidelity and truth, and condemns their violation, the Catholic Clergy cannot be parties to such breaches of solemn promises, which have been so injurious to themselves and the people. To the people, whom those pledge-breakers vainly strive to flatter with the persussions that this tax was consented to for their advantage, as if the poor tenantry had not been already taught to feel how heavily it has pressed on them in being obliged not only to pay it in the first instance, to hear from the very persons who sought to ease dreds during some of those latter years, far from them by voting for this tax that they must give up their farms or pay the additional tax with which the property of their landlord and poor protecting senawould fain persuade the country that they were viin reality they were fastening it on the Hierarchy by their effectual ones, in sustaing the persecuting mihister that sought to pass it into law. Thus have rience justice in a measure of allowances correspondtwice as many, and thus deceive their simple constituents by the delusion, would have been more gratifying to their ministerial patron, who avows his hostility to tenant right to be no less sincere than that which he feels to the titles of the Hierarchy, or those of the supreme head, from whom those titles are derived. Some of those pledge-breakers so far parties the requisition of their constituents that they since those men were generally as eager in volunteering those pledges as they were afterwards cool and unscrupulous in their violation. Now, so far from making any efforts to have this act rescinded, they have assisted in adding injury to insult by voting for taxing revenues founded upon those very titles which it so deeply aggriered them as Catholics to be ignored.

In the mass of your statute laws, were you to search the entire volume, you could scarcely discover such clumsy enactments. I am served with a paper, with D for its exponent, requiring I should fill it with an account of the profits derived from foreign funds, or trade, or profession, or any other calling. Now, it happens that from none, save one only, of those sources do I derive any emolument whatsoever -that is, my spiritual office or calling, not of an with this candid, ingenuous, and truthful statement, of British valor, should the modest historian of the authenticated with my proper signature, I subject again, to avoid the liability to such a fine for the assumption of the title, which the law forbids, I should as candidly declare that otherwise I derive neither profit nor emolument from any of the sources specified, I am then, too, subjected, as I have been, to an arbitrary amount of taxation, rigorously to be enforced, if I submit not to a novel process, to which I have before alluded, teazing and harassing in the extreme to merchants, farmers, and all the similar professions, but which, as far as regards Ecclesiastics and offerings connected with spiritual functions, assumes a complexion so far different that I am not prepared to say that I am competent to submit such things to the inquisitorial searches of any secular triis assumed, and if not yet much exercised, enough has transpired from out of the foldings of the official courtesy with which some Clergymen have been treated to show that the time is not far distant when it is hoped to bring them and their Ecclesiastical funds, as much as the rest of his budget, under the control of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is not, then, without cogent reasons that I have hitherto demurred to this most unconstitutional tax; and, when compelled by the overruling power of the accompanying the payment with a protest characterising it as unjust, unconstitutional, and oppressive in principle, and enormous in its amount beyond what I had reason to believe any example of a similar taxa-

It was for policy like this, and no other, which ment for any exceptional reductions, nor have I ever gone out of my path to carn by any overt acts a title to the special favor of any administration; but I bave a title to justice, and—what every impartial government should value as much as any special zeal for any particular colour of administration, if not more—I have a people, the most numerous in Ireland before famine thinned their numbers, whose uniform peaceful conduct and freedom from crime proclaim the zeal and labours of their Pastors, from the humblest to the most exalted, in diffusing sound instruction, by which the interests of society and good government are so effectually advanced. It is, then, with no small share of surprise that I have felt the invidious distinction with which I have been treated in this question of taxation. For whilst the commissioners or surveyors treated us to a most ample meabut like the poor rates in every instance, and doomed | sure of revenue, one exceeding the reality by hunexercising the same generous license regarding the allowances of expenses incidental to my position, they property of their landlord and poor protecting sena-tor has been burthened; and yet like those who, in the earlier stages of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, of a tax rather than submit to a vexatious process gorously opposing it by their ineffectual rotes, whilst | which I conscientiously believe to be derogatory and prospectively most dangerous to the real interests of my religion, that is no reason why I should not expeseveral of the pledge-breakers been ostentatious in ing with that which is granted in secular cases? The parading the catalogue of their ineffectual votes in maxim of our canon law, which has been incorporated favor of tenant right, at the same time that to count with every sound code of legislation, favores ampliandi and odia restringenda, is here reversed, instead of which favores restringendi and odia amplianda, would appear to be the motto adopted by the Commissioners of Income Tax. Balancing the necessary expenses of their station with their revenues, there are, I am sure, few Prelates who could be taxed with half the amount of impost, exacted from me, and there are others who should be entitled to a gratuitously promised to oppose any ministry that total exemption. I need not dwell on the suite of would not make the rescinding of the obnoxious act officials, including gamekeepers, allowed to Protestotal exemption. I need not dwell on the suite of a cabinet measure. This refutes at once the notion tant Prelates, the amount of whose allowances would of such promises being given under any compulsion, more than cover the whole of the casual income of an Irish Catholic Bishop. In the allowance for a secretary and Chaplain, besides servants, horses, and: travelling expenses, the commissioners, Lunderstand, were exceedingly courteous in the commencement,: while striving to smooth their approach to the cano-: nical revenues of the Catholic Church. Latterly, it seems, they are more distinctly evolving their scrupulous interpretation of the law, which was so long wrapped under the polite veil of being easily satisfied: with a general return, and, however slender be the means of Priests or Bishops compared with the decent requirements of their station, those functionaries are said in some cases to be most stringent in ascertaining the existence and estimating the value of those appendages which the law allows. Notwithstanding the contrast between the overgrown wealth of Procomparative povert the Catholic Clergy, both, it seems, are similarly treated; and as their own private sense is their rule for interpreting the surpluses. I should not be surprised if the commissioners were to justify their treatment of both classes by the significant words-"Forhe that hath, to him shall be given; but from him that bath not, even that which he hath shall be taken

You, Sir, view this tax in connexion with the material interests of the Treasury. I contemplate it, I will own, though in this respect I do not calculate on your sympathy, in its necessary influence on the interests of my religion. With the seizure or sale of our property, or that of the Clergy, I have no further concern than to express my profound regret that your inconsiderate measures have rendered such things of frequent recurrence. But with its Ecclesiasticas bearing we have much concern, and feel a deep bunal. For the power of such an inquisitorial rigour anxiety that the characters of any of the Clergy, or the interests of the Catholic Church, should not be compromised by the regulated written correspondence or oral communications on matters of grave import into which they are reluctantly drawn. It is a subject deserving serious deliberation in connexion with Church and State, and, therefore, we shall take every opportunity of council, as well with the Ecclesiastics concerned, as with such of our faithful representatives, who, amidst the defection to which we owe this grievance, have retained any title to be trusted.

law, which we shall never be found to violate, I have In thus alluding to our representatives, I am sorauthorised my secretary to pay the exorbitant amount, rowfully reminded of the recent void which death has made in their diminished ranks by withdrawing from this world one with the features of whose character you were not unfamiliar—who, in the brief moiety of one session of parliament, won the reluctant ear of a fastidious auditory to truths the most unpalatable, of the income tax has been felt, is manifest in the trammels of private and selfish favors, and withhold continue on every occasion of seizure or sale until and reached, as if with a bound, the loftiest parliarespite from annoyance experienced by numbers, their suffrage in the crisis of its fail from any ministry the question now at issue be settled to our satisfact mentary reputation. The secret of his great success

traced not less to his moral than to his intellectual vigor. He was listened to with a respectful attention because he made an impression that he was sincere; it was felt that his tongue would not give expression to a sentiment to which his inmost soul did not give an echo; there was no apprehension that the genius which dazzled by its brilliancy could mislead because it-was keptiby the weight of his integrity from going astray a He was one of those who would not follow the multitude if going wrong, and never could he bend the knee to Baal, however supple or numerous in adverse times might be the knees of his worshippers. You, Sir, need not be told that I allude to the late distinguished representative of Meath, for which the Treasury benches would have given a score of their covenant-breaking followers. The more Ireland feels his loss the more vigorous will be the exertions to rise up those who; by zeal and numbers, will strive to give aid like his to the honest and faithful representatives of the people:

No doubt you, Sir, are no strangers to the correspondence that passed at the close of the last century between Lord Castlereagh and several of the most exalted dignitaries in Ireland, nor are you ignorant that one of the great objects of this correspondence on the part of the minister was to bring within the pecuniary influences of the state the whole body of the Irish Hierarchy. To publish this correspondence at the time would have been a premature revelation of the designs of the minister. More than three times the period recommended, between writings and their publication, was allowed to pass ere this correspondence saw the day, nor was it deemed prudent to give it to the world until all those who had a share in the correspondence were in their graves. On that correspondence the only opinion I have now to offer is that, in dealing with statesmen and the whole train of their subordinate officials, it should teach the most prudent and most experienced a great amount of caution; and if this be the case with a few, how much more inconvenient is it to open opportunities to the young; the inexperienced, and the confiding of enunciating opinions which, when they least dream of it, may be turned to the disadvantage of the Church, for which they would cheerfully sacrifice their lives?

: Whether you and your ministerial associates contemplate the realisation of the project of Lord Castlereagh, I will not undertake to affirm; but were you to entertain that design, I hesitate not to express my conviction that the most effectual machinery for its accomplishment may be found in those measures of a Clerical income tax that are now in practical operation. The answers, written or oral, of the Bishops and Priests of Ireland will be deemed too precious to be kept under a bushel. I should not be surprised if they were already embalmed in the blue books; and should not deem it be expedient to wait too long, they need not be preserved for a posthumous publication. It is in vain the minister will be told of the repeated unanimous resolves of the Irish Hierarchy never, under any circumstances, to become connected by state pensions with the govern-ment. The resolves of Bishops or Clergy have weight in swaying the legislature only when they are backed by the weighty influence of the representatives of the people. This income tax on the revenues of the Clergy will, if it succeed, be the first links in the chain by which it has been so long sought to connect them with the state. And as it has been again and again promulgated by our highest authorities that such a connexion would be detrimental to religion, the people and their faithful representatives will not fail to exert themselves in having the Clergy eased of the burthen and freed from the snares of a tax, one of the most obnoxious and harassing as well as one of the most insidious and enslaving that can be found in the records of fiscal legislation. - I have the honor to

John, Archbishop of Tuam.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

wine oil son trincite i gentling is oil & THE FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY—DROGHEDA.—On the 8th of November, the Catholic people of Drogheda witnessed an event which will be ever memora-ble in the history of our country—the introduction of the first branch of the French "Sisters of Charity"? into Ireland. The reception given them was worthy of Ireland, and eminently due to the dignity and importance of their blessed mission. The Primate of all Ireland, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, with all the Clergy of the parish—Secular and Regular—and all the Clergy of the vicinity, assembled in the vestry of the Church to meet them on their entrance to the town. The first visit was made to the house of God, to commence their labours under the auspices of religion. The Primate, the Clergy, and the people, assembled to welcome the first entrance of the pious daughters of St., Vincent, and call down the blessing of God on the beginning of their labours. His Grace addressed the vast assembly, and thanked the Catholic people of Droghada for attending in such numbers to testify their joy on the occasion. His lordship's discourse so appropriate; so eloquent, so instructive-produced the deepest impression on all present. His Grace entered into a brief history of the sanctity and learning of the "Island of Saints" in olden times—and of the Missioners, sent from Ireland to all parts of Europe. After having traced the similarity of the Catholic spirit of the two countries, and passing a deserved eulogium on the labours of the "Sisters of Charity" at the seat of war, and throughout the whole world, on his own behalf and in the name of the Clergy and people of the town and vicinity, he welcomed them to Ireland.
After the discourse was finished, his Grace gave Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The Secular Clergy attended in surplice and soutane-the Regulars in the respective habits of their Orders. When the religious service was concluded, the Sisters retired to the Presentation Convent, where they enjoyed tired to the Presentation Convent, where they enjoyed "Anglo-Cell," the local paper, says, "Poor Smith! the cordial welcome and kind hospitality of the good No theories were devised to avenge his death; no Religious of that most excellent community. - Drogh-

Carrickfergus correspondent writes as follows :- "On this day (Friday, Nov. 2) our petty sessions were held before Messrs. E. P. Shirley, Hunt, R.M.; Trench, Norant, Johnston, Holland, and the Rev. Mr. Reid. After the disposal of a few cases, the Rev. Mr. Reid left the bench to prosecuter Elizabeth Fee for stealing some of his polatoes a Patrick Ratferty was examined and stated that the tacoused was gathering potatoes for Mr. Reid; he caught her while going towards her father's house, she having with her about half a stone of potatoes. For the defence the accused said she was merely going to a fire at the railway bridge to roastithe potatoes; she did the same when working for Mr. Plunket and others. It was usual in the country. The bench sentenced her to nay a fine of 55 and costs. pay a fine of 5s and costs, or, in default, a week's mprisonment. On the poor little girl being brought to the duck, she said, in reply to a question put to her, that she had not one shilling in the world. The Rev. Dr. M'Mahon, of this town, then stepped forward, and, with the kindliest feelings, paid the fine, to the astonishment of the poor but overjoyed little girl. Thus acted the parson and the priest. Dundalk

OPERATION OF THE INCOME TAX .- On Friday the Recorder delivered his judgment in the case which had come before the court on Tuesday. The point involved in the case was an important one, viz., whether a tenant, in deducting income tax from his land-lord, had a right to charge the tax on the gross rent or upon the nett rent after deducting poor rate. His worship, having referred to the various acts and decisions throwing light upon the question, said that the tenant was only entitled to deduct the tax on the nett rent, after the poor rate was deducted .- Cork Constitution.

Notices to Quit.-We believe that an unusual number of people have received notice to quit at the present term, not with the view of being dispossessed, but raising their rents. We could name two or three proprietors who have not been amiss in taking advantage of the present prosperity of the agricultural interest. We are glad, however, to observe that the noble lord who owns Ballinasloe and the surrounding estates does not intend in this way to make any additions to his rental .- Western Star.

ATTEMPTED EVICTIONS .- A correspondent informs us that on Friday, the 2nd Nov., the sub-sheriff of this county, John O'Hara, Esq., proceeded to the lands of Dartfield, within four miles of Loughrea, to eject some seven or eight families for non-payment of rent, at the suit of Mrs. Blake. The sub-sheriff, as a protective force, had fourteen of the constabulary under the command of Head-constable Higgins. On the arrival of the sheriff and police they were met by about one hundred and fifty of the peasantry, who were prepared to resist the evictions. The sheriff at once perceived that it would be madness to attempt to carry out the object of his visit, and, in consequence, withdrew until he is able to obtain a military escart.—Ib.

STATISTICS OF RECRUITING IN THE NORTH OF TRE-LAND.—The following statement, furnished by the Belfust Mercury, may not be without interest at the present time:—"At the present moment the demandfor recruits, to keep up the strength of our cavalry, and infantry regiments, is very great; but the supply is by no means equal to meet it. The numerous recruiting parties in Belfast are begining to complain of the scarcity of young men, and they have reason to complain when we take into consideration the fact that they are now unable to pick up in the month scarcely cone-fourth of the number they obtained in the same period this time twelvemonth. They state that the country lads are getting too cunning for them. It appears that the young fellows give the preference to the militia in the first instance, and that then, after serving in a local corps for a short period, they enter the line. The object in so doing is to get a double bounty. In joining the militia they get a bounty of 61.; in entering the line, by volunteering, they get a bounty of 81., with 11. in addition for extras. In this had been obtained for that corps. The height for those joining that service was five feet two, and the bounty 51., with rations, and 1s. 3d. per day. The who enlisted for the Land Transport Corps and the line during the month of August last, and were passed by Colonel Adair, Inspecting Field officer for the northern district, which includes the whole of the province of Ulster, was only 99; for September, 71; and for October, 156. Since the war commenced with Russia Belfast alone has contributed a large number of recruits to the army. From the month of May, 1854, till November, 1854, there was 609 recruits attested at the Belfast Police Court; and from the 1st of November, 1854, till the 1st of October 1855, the number was 851; making the total of 1,460. This number does not include the recruits who were supplied for the militia, the Sappers and Miners, and the various depôts that were stationed in Belfast since May, 1854. These may be set down at, for the militia, 1,000 men; for the depôts, 200; and for the Sappers and Miners, 50. So that from these figures it will be seen that the town of Belfast alone has contributed its fair quota to keep up the strength of the British army."

THE ASSASSINATION OF MISS HINDS. - The atrocity of which this unhappy lady was the victim continues to the depravity of human nature—at least in this part of the civilised—in a startling and most repulsive aspect. It is but a short time since a poor man named Smith was murdered in that part of the country; leaving, we believe, a family of six children behind him.

The charity sermon preached on Sunday, Nov. 3, in Cork, by the Very Rev. Monsignore Woodlock, on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, realised behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, realised Luding to him found its way into a newspaper in the meantime." Certainly not why should it? Is it for the respectable "Evening Packet," the aristocratic Carrickfergus correspondent writes as follows:—"On "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the respectable "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the respectable "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the respectable "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the respectable "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the discovery of his dead body and fearfully shattered head and our publication, no paragraph alluding to him found its way into a newspaper in the meantime." Certainly not why should it? Is it for the respectable "Evening Packet," the aristocratic "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the discovery of his dead body and fearfully shattered head and our publication, no paragraph alluding to him found its way into a newspaper in the meantime." Certainly not why should it? Is it for the respectable "Evening Packet," the aristocratic "Evening Mail," the loyal "Express," or any other the discovery of his dead body and fearfully shattered head and our publication, no paragraph alluding to him found its way into a newspaper in the meantime." Certainly not leave the respectable "Evening Packet," "respectable" paper make a fuss about spilling the red puddle of a poor man's veins, or dashing out his plebelair brains. But when a landlady is mufflered, of course not a moment is to be lost in putting the intelligence into leaded type, with a cart-horse of a leader to drag it before the public. There must be daily intelligence sent forth; meetings must be had to denounce the crime and seek means to arrest the criminals; and a pretended "liberal" landlord must come forth and declare his intention to punish or exterminate the innocent for sake of the guilty. And all the while the poor man's blood cries from the ground and no one heeds it. This excitement about the murder of Miss...Hinds is not owing merely-to-detestation of crime-those who pretend to say so are liars; for the slaughter of Smith was just as atrocious, yet it passed unheeded. The excitement does not proceed from an appreciation of the value of life; for the life of Smith was far more valuable than that of Miss Hinds. Her death was a loss to no one but herself; his death reduced to misery and despair a whole family. The one was poor; the other was a landed proprietor: that makes all the difference. Mercy or justice is not to be expected by the poor, if they are at all put in comparison with those for whom our intensely corrupt—our atrociously foul—our devilishly dishonest state of society has reserved all its favors. Why, even at the meeting recently held to devise means for bringing to punishment, the murderers of Miss Hinds, when Mr. Armstrong proposed that there should be measures taken to discover the assassins of Smith, a gentleman, of course he was a gentleman pooh-poohed the suggestion, and said, in what appears to us to have been downight ribald mockery, that Smith was murdered by his own friends! A friendly act indeed. But, as we said the man was poor, and what about his death? Such is the light in which murder is regarded by the press and gentry of Ireland. If the victim belongs to the "quality," no amount of excitement or indignation can be too great; if he is poor—pshaw, let his blood rot and his memory perish. The gentry of Cavan have offered a reward of £500 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of Miss Hinds' assassins. This is right; but they offer not a penny for the apprehension of those who slaughtered Smith, and left his children desolate. For the murder of a poor man let there be no excitement on any account. This is the fashion now-a-days with our crime-haling people, and our respectable wolfishhearted and spaniel-souled journalists. We cannot consider such as better than assassins in soul; and as the negress said, "if de debbil don't take such fellars, I don't know what Gorra Mighty keeps a debbil for !"-Fermanagh Reporter.

Miss Hinds' Murderers .- The Waterford Mail says- We understand that one of the miscreants who was concerned in this abominable crime was arrested on Monday while at work as a navvy on the Cork and Youghal railway.

MR. BEECHAN. - The latest accounts from Moorock Lodge, the issidence of Mr. Ramsbottom, represent that Mr. Beecham is going on very favorably. At every police station introughout the county the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation offering £100 for the discovery of the assassin, has been posted. Government has ordered the police force in the district to be augmented. Barrack accommodation has been provided for them. It is stated that some months ago Mr. Ramsbottom received several threatening letters.

There has been another murder-in the neighbor hood of Moate-and although the Western Star assures us that it is by no means connected with local disturbances, we perceive that the unfortunate man was a bailiff, and that the crime is stated to have been perpetrated by the "peasantry." Everywhere we see symptoms of renewed war between landlord and tenant—on the one side, a violent return to rackrents under threat of instant eviction, and on the other, a fearful violence of feeling, and disposition to revert to agrarian crime. This horrible internecine war again impends in Ireland. Take one striking symptom of the course in which the landlords are way they obtain 61. more than they would if they proceeding. We have this week received a docuioined the line in the first instance. Hence, the rement subscribed by the tenants of an estate at present be, Sir, with all due consideration, your faithful serjoined the line in the first instance. Hence, the rement subscribed by the tenants of an estate at present
vant,
cruiting sergeant says the country lads are getting too
for sale in the Incumbered Estates Court, declaring cunning for them. For some time past an active re- that the leases which are returned in the rental have cruiting was going on in Belfast for the land transport been taken by them at impossible rents, under threat corps; but an order to cease recruiting was received there on Salurday last, as enough men for the present bad been obtained for that corps. The height for out fair, and full inquiry. The landlord organs, on the best salurable to the land or the other hand, apply the most barbarous incentives to their class. A correspondent of the Mail, suggests, term of enlistment is ten years, with the privelege to that in every distracted district martial law should be well-conducted men to receive their discharge at the at once proclaimed justice executed at the drumend of five years. The entire number of young men head—the convicted murderers, and all accomplices, hanged summarily on the spot hanged by the hands of spo vile texecutioners but by andeputation of the Tenant Farmers of the district; acting under the minfluence of the bayonet. While these abominable doctrines are openly? preached and accepted by Irish landlords, it is folly to talk of the violent ideas of the tenantry. Too plainly it seems the old alternativerolling rack-rents or eviction, is presented to the tenantry. Too plainly, it seems, the people, despairing of relief from Parliament, are falling back on unlawful resources of redress. And the British Minister has more important things to think of than a war of class upon class in Ireland .- Nation.

A Model Candidate. - Another candidate for the borough of Armagh has just appeared in the person of Mr. C. Fitzgerald Higgins, who dates his address from Trafalgar-square, London. According to his own showing his principles, political or religious, are of the most accomodating nature, and totally free from the remotest taint of bigotry or partizanship. What, for instance, can be more satisfactory than the wording of this passage from his electoral address:

"You will naturally feel anxious to know what keep the press and the public in a state of excitement. particular line of politics I shall advocate in the event Reward after reward is offered for the apprehension of of your choosing me for your representative. My the assassing but in vain. There is something about answer is plain. Whatever you please. Although a the excitement created by this murder that presents Catholic, in religion, yet I am not bound by the church; and you have only to direct me how I will act, and I shall endeavor to advocate your interests."

In reference to the foregoing confession of faith the Northern Whig observes,—"Commentary on this would spoil it altogether; we know but of one declaration of principles that will compare with that of No theories were devised to avenge his death; no drive the correspondents issued daily bulletins about him. He Grimaldi's house was surrounded by the mob, and be fitted as a floating Catholic chapel, for the use of was a poor man, and though a week intervened be-

immortal artist in buffoonery put his head out of the window, and said, Gentlemens, dere be no religion here!" The mob accepted the plea as valid, and proceeded to wreak their virtuous indignation on some less candid householder, who would confess that he had religion. If this address be not a hoax-or which we ought charitally to admit the possibility—we must say that Mr. Higgins is worse than Grimaldi, for the latter was a fool by profession.

lived near Rusk in the county Meath a rich but eccentric old gentlemen named Richard Wilson; old and rich gentlemen, especially of half a century ago, are invariably eccentric. He was the father of several children, though never married; but as he had been the architect of his own fortunes, no law of entail prevented him from disposing of his wealth as he might think fit. He was a good staunch old Prolestant nothwithstanding his neglect or disregard of "the holy state;" we have no evidence that he attended regularly at Church, but we have that he hated the papists; for his son John had a mortal fear that his father should know he had married a papist wife, and soldisinherithim. In time "Old Dick," as he was commonly called in the locality; was gathered to his fathers-by his will be divided his property between his several children, directing the course of succession through their lawful heirs. He had a son John, at the time of his fathers death, a Captain in the Militia. Like his father he was said to be avaricious and penurious, and like his father, it was said he was a parent but not a husband. He was known by some to be a visitor in private at the house of a Mrs. Booth in Dublin, and was very intimate with one of the Misses Booth; whether she was Mrs. Wilson was not well known, but it was known that she was the mother of his children. She died. Captain Wilson ordered the funeral, and it is said that "Mrs. Wilson" was the inscription on the coffin plate. The children were sent to a tenants home in Kildare, where, it is stated, they were reared in ignorance of their parentage, or as the children of the tenant; whether this was because of their being illigitimate, or of the fathers penurious nature, none could say. On the 8th of February 1845, a servant of Captain Wilson brought a letter to his solicitor directing him to prepare a will leaving his landed property to his nephew Mr. Hartley, and desiring that the will be brought to him to have it signed and perfected as soon as possible. Next morning the solicitor proceeded to Rusk with it. Capi. John Wilson was dead. His children by this time had learned enough to induce them to claim not only the property, but their social positions as his lawful children. No one appeared to dispute their claims a: the time, and they came into possession of the pro-perty. In time a disputant did appear in Captain Hartley. In the course of his search after legal evidence, that the late Captain Wilson had never been married, we believe Captain Hartley stumbled upon evidence that he was, or at any rate on such evidence as that he with rare and commendable honor, at once withdrew all preceedings which went to impugn the legitimacy of his cousins, and a compromise was entered into between them. All now seemed settled, and the children long robbed of lawful children's rightful privileges and position, a father's care, a father's love, a father's patrimony, were at length, it seemed, about to enjoy, at least, a moiety of justice. Not so thought the law advisers of the Crown; by the advice, it would appear, of her dear friend, (and ours) the Right Hon. Altorney Gonoral Wm. Keogh, no less a personage than Queen Victoria begged to be considered as the heiress of Captain Wilson! Of the motives said to actuate the adviser, we offer no positive positive or an adviser of the construction of the motives and to actuate the adviser, we offer no positive or an adviser of the construction of tive opinion—neither shall we characterise the means employed to deprive Mr. Wilson of his property and brand him with illegitimey. But how escaped he when so powerful a claimant sought his property, when so clever a guide directed the course? Sitting in his study chair a reverend old. Protestant clergyman's eye lit upon some notice of the case-A pause -a flash of memory across a long vista of yearswhat! could it be—in days long past and gone ere the silver touched his locks—Lord Avonmore—Miss Sidney Booth-a stranger named John-what John? him whom he had married to Miss Sidney Booth at Lord Avonmores urgent request in 1849!". Yes, it was the same Captain John Wilson! Other proofs appeared also but this was enough—the Crown and Mr. Keogh were defeated, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Dane tri-umphed, in so far as the jury "refused to find;" and so Mr. Wilson once, more enjoys his property and Queen Victoria must do without it. So ends the story.—Nation

# GREAT BRITAIN.

. " April

The general orders of the day contain a severe reprimand to the numerous applicants for leave of absence to proceed to England, on the most filmsy pre-texts :—"The Commander of the Forces has been much surprised at the numerous applications for leave of absence which have lately reached him from officers of all ranks in the army. He has to remind them that they are still in the presence of a powerful enemy; moreover that they have duties to perform in camp not; less important; than those in the field; and that the instruction, discipline, and well being of the troops are subjects which require the earnest attention of all good soldiers."

all good soldiers.".
The United Service Gazetle says that the Duke of Cambridge has formally signified to the Commander-in-Chief his desire to be again employed on active

The government, it appears, considers that the West India fleet is not yet sufficiently reinforced to withstand successfully the projected becamering expeditions of the Kankees. Three line of battle ships and a steam-sloop have within the last month reinforced this fleet. On Wednesday an 18-gun sloop, the Malacca, sailed for that station. The Sanparell, screw-liner 70, is preparing for sea with great haste, also, for the West Indies; while a steam frigate and two steam-sloops are mentioned as fitting for that destination. The collection of such a powerful squadrou off the coasts of America can have but one result, to irritate the Americans to the highest pitch. As to the buccanneering expeditions, if any are fitting out, it is impossible that the vessels intended to be used can be line-of-battle ships or heavy-armed steam-frigates. Is Lord Palmerston afraid that we are going to have peace in the East, and so, to keep his hand in, begins to prepare a pretty little quartel in the west?—Press.

Tuesday night's Gazette announced that the Queen had been pleased to appoint Marshal Pelissier to be an honorary member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Preparations on a large scale are now being made at Windsor Castle for the reception of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, who accompanied by Count Cavour and a numerous suite, expected to arrive in England early in December.

THE MEETING IN HYDE PARK .- Sunday, as had been generally apprehended throughout the week; Hyde Park was again the rendezvous of an immense concourse of people, greater in number, perhaps, than the mob of the previous Sunday, though essentially different in character; but is gratifying to be able to state that the day passed over without the violence and outrage which reflected such deep disgrace on all parties concerned in the riot of the preceding week, and that the measures taken by the police to prevent. the repetition of such a ruffianly spectacle, and to no such touchstone as stone-walls. Even now, so maintain the public peace, were completely triumphart. - Times.

The principle of "No Irish need apply" has just been officially recognised and acted on by a depart. ment of the government. By an announcement in an Australian paper we see that the Colonial and Emigration Commissioners have issued a circular, in which they state that they have received a request from the colonists of Victoria, that a greater number of English and "Scotch should be sent out" to counterbalance the Irish in the colony. The commissioners, in communicating this request, leave it to be assumed that they are prepared to carry it out, and we believe this accords with the arrangements they have lately made connected with the emigration to Austra-

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR. - We should grieve at a war with our kinsmen at the other side of the Atlantic, but we should grieve without any mixture of tear for the result. As to any danger to be appre-Lended from a naval contest, it is a jest; the United States have no naval force to compete with one of our squadrons. And again, as to Canada, Canada proved sufficient for her own defence in the war of 1812, and the defensive power of the British North American Provinces has infinitely increased since that time .-There is another consideration that may check the belligerent spirit of the republicans of the New World. A war with England now would involve a war with France also, whereas in 1812 France was the zealous ally of the States. A war with England would, in fact, hermetically close the Continent of Europe against the commerce of the North American Republic. But some sage Jonathan will be disposed to say that the union of England with France is not likely to be permanent. This, however, is a great error. England and France have found out, too late, alas! that they have no conflicting interests-that, on the other hand, their interests in the peace and pros-perity of Europe is identical. The right of each nation to choose its own form of government and its own sovereign, is now a settled point of public law. It is the proud title upon which Louis Napoleon rests his authority—that great man, who knows that Eng-tand, as she was the first nation to establish the right of national choice of a sovereign, so she was the first to recognise in his favor its exercise by the French recopie. Swagger as they may, the United States date not go to war with England and France united, these nations, commanding the sea, and having an invulnerable point of vantage in the occupation of Canada. Nor is this all. There is danger in the South as well as in the North to quell the ambition of the blustering republicans. There are the slave States. If, according to the writers upon natural law, the state of slavery is but a continuance of the state of war-and there is no reason to question the proposition-in all the Southern States of the Union the free citizens are greatly outnumbered by enemies .-Wee to those who shall blow into a flame the smouldering war of slavery, for we repeat it, though smouldering, slavery is still war. But if the republic should ce so mad as to compel us to the use of all means of defence, a few black regiments must be sent to the American continent, and it is as easy as it must be painful to tell what would be the effect of their presence amid a population of their kindred and color, valiant and pen-valiant, as they always are, may look to obtain distinction by violent warlike "demonstrations, Meanwhile, absurd, and, in the abstract, even unjust as we may think, the interdict upon recruiting for the British service in the territory of a now independent State, though once a British dependency we by no means defend the violation of that interdict, we by no means defend the violation of that interdict, if, indeed, it has been violated. The law of the republic forbidding the enlistment of soldiers for foreign service would, however, have a better lace of justice had not the States constituted themselves the general tecipients of all emigrants of fugitives from their native countries.—London Standard, Nov. 1.

A TUNNEL BENEATH THE ENGLISH CHANNEL -It is said that, in five years time, a tunnel beneath the English Channel, will connect Doyer and Boulogue. M. Favre, a distinguished French engineer, has lately been employed in surveying the neighboring coasts and taking soundings, with a view of immediately carrying out this magnificent project. The soundings show that the soil is very favorable to such an undertaking, free-stone having been found at a certain depth. As impracticable as this scheme may appear, calculations of its expense have been actually made, and plans for its execution devised. The length of the tunnel will be eighteen and a half miles, and its cost per yard \$5,39 amounting, in round numbers to twenty millions of dollars. An atmospheric railroad is intended to be established, in order to avoid the smoke consequent on the use of ordinary locomotives. The estimate of the produce of this submarine railway are based on the supposition that two hundred thousand passengers now travel backwards and forwards annually between France and England. The company calculate that their transport of coal will amount at least to ten millions of tons yearly; and that the ships that now annually enter the harbors of Calais, Boulogne, and Dunkirk, with a tonnage of four hundred thousand tons, will yield a greater portion of

The London Record accounts for the disasters which have attended the British army before Sebastopol, as thus:-"In August, 1854, the English Parliament passed a law for the better observance of the Sabbath (the Sale of Beer Bill.) The very next month, September, the English soldiers at the Alma drove their enemies before them; and carried a position which the Russian commanders had imagined to be impregna-ble.: In August, 1855, the English Parliament retraced its steps, and passed a law for the greater profanation of the Sabbath, repealing the act of 1854. The very next month, September, the English soldiers failed in their attack on the Redan."

THE NEWGATE BANKERS .- Sir John Dean Paul. whilst he always had his religion in his mouth, rarely failed to have his hands in other men's pockets .-Whilst at liberty, Sir John's religion was, of course, a counterfeit and a slam. Let us hope that penitence and solitude may turn it into a true thing. There is greatly are certain City folks startled by what they call the severity of the sentence, they cannot bring themselves to believe that its full chartisement will be inflicted. There is a sort of City mind that cannot realise to itself a live Baronet in convict grey, whatever may be the enormities by which he has fully earned the livery. Thus, we understand there are bets offered in the city that, under the benign system of ticket-of-leave, Sir John Paul will be set free in a year or two. Who knows?—we may yet see the ticket-of-leave Sir John an evangelical ticket-porter.

The Cork Examiner gives a short sketch of the evangelical swindlers Paul, Strahan, and Bates. "Of the three" he says "Paul was the greatest villian. The annals of hypocrisy do not record a greater instance of imposture than that practised by this sleek knave—the type of his class—whose outward coat of fanaticism covered the grossest vices. The very opportunities he possessed of swindling in such an amount were derived from the confidence in his religious character-from his never-failing attendance at Exeter Hall and his hatred of popery. He built churches, he endowed evangelical schools, in fact he was the model of religious respectability, while all the time his dupes were pouring their money into his coffers, never to see it again. Thus it was that the pious Dr. Griffiths-a man "poor in spirit," with £22,000 in Dutch securities, and we know not how much besides-was induced to trust him with part of his little stock.— A staunch anti-convent man was Sir John, full of indignation at the mysteries of nunneries thinking all the while of the mysteries transacted at hear his pious voice—never shall he turn his eyes in horror at the marvels recited in that locality concerning Popery. His engagements henceforth will be of a different character from detailing slanders against Catholic institutions.

A strike in Manchester among the operatives is not improbable. On Wednesday seenight a meeting of factory operatives was held in Manchester in consequence of a number of masters having given notice to their operatives of an intended reduction of wages equal to ten or twelve per cent. The attendance was very numerous.

The Churchwardens of New Pendie, Yorkshire, have announced that in future their quarterly meetings will be held every six weeks instead of holf yearly as formerly.

Of the 37 refugees expelled from Jersey 22 have taken up their residence in Guernsey and fifteen in England.

In consequence of the great numbers of disabled and destitute German, Polish, Irish, and other passengers who have been sent to Great Britain and perhaps to Irelandaiso, during the last Summer and Autumn by the commissioners of Emigration of New York, the British Government have determined to take stringent measures against all ships conveying that class of passengers hereafter to the United Kingdom.

AN ENGLISH MOTHER'S SPORT.-Mrs. Kellar, the wife of a London costermonger, killed her infant child while drinking gin with some companions in her own lodgings. She gave the infant some in a teaspoon

# (From the Northern Times.)

Our readers may not be told the force and accepta-tion of "fast-day" in Catholic society. Catholicity in this, as in every other respect, uses the language best adapted to convey the meaning she intends, and carries out in her practice the meaning so conveyed. Protestantism, however, being a "negation," sets all language and hermeneutics at defiance in her zeal to contradict the Catholic Church. Hence "fast-day," according to modern Protestant practice, is not an abstaining from any portion of aliment, but a more than usual indulging therein. It is not a day of retirement and humiliation, but a day of pleasure, eagerly looked forward to by many in all classes. Plans of enjoyment are laid out in anticipation long beforehand. The closely-confined serving girl has been promised an escont and a trip to some favorite resort. friends are in full expectation of a visit. The apprentice projects a long walk, not to return to dusk,— Young men in lodgings have nearly all told their landladies very pointedly that they won't be in for dinner, and some have said as much as they expected a few friends to call in the course of the evening. Thus when the church bells peal forth the hour of ser vice, many hundreds are far out of hearing. There is an anecdote told of Oliver Cromwell which, as being somewhat to our present purpose, we shall here give in the words of Mr Hume-" It is a tradition. that one day, sitting at table, the Protector had a bottle of wine brought him, of a kind which he valued so highly that he must needs open the bottle himself, but, in attempting it, the cork-screw dropt from his hand. Immediately his courtiers and generals flung themselves on the floor to recover it. Cromwell burst out a-laughing. Should any fool, said he, put in his head at the door, he would fancy from your posture that you were seeking the Lord, and you are only seeking a cork-screw." In the same manner, were a stranger to Protestant habits and customs to

cloth hurrying along, and men of various shades of belief seeking their respective places of worship—not restrain it from frequent "revolutionary outhe would very naturally fancy that that town was "seeking the Lord," and yet a very large proportion of its inhabitants would be at that very moment seek-

ing cork-screws in the adjacent parishes.

Struck with the discrepancy which exists between the letter and the practical meaning of the word fast, as borne out in the conduct of Protestants, our curiosity prompted us to look into the original records which speak of the institution and manner of observing a fast-day. Accordingly, in the "Directory for the public worship of God"—a document of equal authority with the Confession of Faith, being agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, approved of by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and ratified by Act of Parliament-we found the following injunctions for the observance of a fast-day:-" A religious fast requires total abstinence, not only from all food (unless bodily weakness do manifestly disable from holding out till the fast be ended, in which case somewhat may be taken, yet very sparingly, to support nature when ready to faint), but also from all worldly labor, discourses, and thoughts, and from all bodily delights (although at other times lawful), rich apparel, ornaments, and such like, during the fast.") Here we have the law clearly laid down, and details minutely entered into, and yet the commentary made on it by Protestant practice is as directly opposed to it as it is possible for contrary propositions to be. Did we do wrong, then, to call it a burlesque? The stage has oftentimes exhibited things of far inferior quality, and won applause from delighted audiences; and we have no doubt that the Fastday, in the hands of a good play-wright, would turn out an "unparalleled success" for Christmas time.

We are often thrown into amazement by the barefaced perversions of some texts of Scripture, which Protestant divines mould to their own shape. Henceforth nothing of that kind need surprise us, for we see them twice in the year interpret a " fast" to mean feast, and turn a day of humiliation and sorrow into one of masquerade and merry-making.

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, DEC. 4.-A meeting of delegates from the different Irish organizations in the States and Canada, is now in session at the Astor House. About 150 delegates are in attendance, and more are expect-The object of the meeting is supposed to have reference to the movements on foot for securing the redemption of Ireland by means of an invasion from 117, Strand. But alas, never again shall Exeter Hall 1 this country. Parties are not admitted and the proceedings are kept private.

> Catholicity is certainly on the increase in Philadelphia-right gladly do we record the fact. In the midst of persecution, it is delightful to know the Catholic Church stands out as pure and undeviating in her principles as she did eighteen centuries ago, and thousands are flocking to her standard who, now beand peace to the human family. A few years ago, and our city could boast of but few edifices wherein the Holy Sacrifice was offered. What a change at this day do we behold! In every part almost, new churches have arisen-Temples truly of the Living God, attended by tens of thousands of devout wor shippers. A magnificent cathedral is in progress beside, designed to accomodate an immense number of Catholics, which, when completed, will certainly stand first in the rank of edifices composed of the same material, in the United States .- Catholic In-

WHAT IT Costs.-There is great danger that the exorbitant dimensions to which the cost of our School System has been swelled will destroy that system altogether, by directing against it a popular impatience of intolerable taxation. They say our city is to be called on for One Million and a Quarter of Dollars this year for the support of Schools, being at the rate of two dollars per head for our entire population, and about twenty-three dollars per head for each child actually and steadily at school. We could hire our children taught in colleges for little more than that. Another "Free Academy" (for girls) is required—to teld in severe, not to call it cruel, slavery, by a hand-ful of whites. These are considerations which must occur to the great body of the American people, she continued the operation until half a quartern was though political agitators and political writers, tongue-administered. Of course the child died. such exorbitant expenditure upon them. It will kill them if it is not curtailed. Will not the Board of Education consider?—N. Y. Tribune.

> It will seem strange and unnatural to some that we should desire, as we ever did, to maintain the historic honors of the Irish in America, while we resist the present attempt to divert Irish pride and hope into an expedition homewards. Why, they will say, if your books, your lectures, your articles, were well meant, why oppose the efforts of those who regard Ireland's opportunity as having come, and who offer themselves to Ireland under that conviction? There are full fifty reasons why we do so, but to name a few will suffice. One is, that Ireland has not invited aid at this time, or in this fashion; another is, that France and England (for the present) are allies, offensive and defensive; a third, that this government must, perforce, proclaim all private military expeditions, when they come to a head, outlawed; a fourth, that secret combination, among Irishmen takes away our best argument against secret combination among natives; a fifth, that the Catholic Church—the one remaining institution of our race—the most sacred tribunal we know on earth, condemns with her heavy anathema the employment of such means, and the violation of sworn obligations, which their employment implies. For us, these reasons are quite strong enough; those who require more must seek them elsewhere.—American

> PROTESTANT PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES .- It seems out of place to deal with the profoundest ques-tions of social philosophy in a newspaper. Happily for us, heretofore, we have had no occasion to do so. Foreigners wondered at the trivial, temporary and local questions that divided our parties. But times have changed; the party opposed to us has assailed the very foundation of the social edifice. They leave us no alternative; they appeal to the infidel philosophy of the Socialists, and we, reluctantly enough, have to

bursts," and continual agitation and riot. There, fa-mine is some excuse for its mad purposes; here jealousy of superior wealth, restlessness under the restraints of the law, government, marriage, morality and religion, are the only reasons or excuses that it Every one will recognise an exact picture of offers. our Northern Isms, or Red Republicans, in the following language of Carlyle, which he applies to the world at large, in Europe :- "From the Sacrament of Marriage, downward, human beings used to be manifoldly related one to another, and each to all; and, therewas no relation among human beings, just or unjust that had not its grievauces and difficulties, its necessities, on both sides, to bear and forbear. But hence-forth, be it known, we have changed all that, by favor of Heaven: 'the voluntary principle' has come up, which will, itself do the business for us; and now let a new Sacrament, that of Divorce, which we call emancipation, and spout off on our platforms be, universally the order of the day: Have men considered whither all this tending, and what it certainly enough betokens? Cut every human relation which has anywhere grown so uneasy, sheer asunder; reduce whatsoever was compulsory to voluntary, whatsoever was permanent among us to the condition of nomadies; in other words loosen by assiduous wedges in every joint, the whole fabric of social existence, stone from stone, till at last all now being loose enough, it can, as we already see in most countries, be overset by sudden outbursts of revolutionary rage; and, lying as mere mountains of anarchic rubbish, solicit you to sing fraternity, &c., over it and to rejoice in the new and remarkable era of human progress we have arrived at." This is an exact description of our Northern Isms, all banded together under the Red Republican banner. (We prefer the term of Red Republican to Black Republican, because it is more comprehensive, for the Red Republicans of France, like our Abolitionists, affect to the friends of the Black, "amis du noirs." The rapid growth of this party and its wide extent, shows that they are enemies not to be despised. They are already in a majority in the Lower House of Congress. It may be, that palsied by consience, or the "will of their constituents" as exhibited in the recent elections, they will not bring forward their wicked schemes at the next session. But let us not be deluded by a temporary calm. They are as pertinations and fanatical as they are wicked, and will renew their efforts at a more propitious season. Their crime is the blackest that human beings ever attempted to perpetrate. It is not mere treason, for that is an offence against the form of government or its head. They are traitors to society, to morality, to religion, and to God; for they propose, and are actively attempting to upset all institutions, human and divine, and to give us "Free-Love," passional attraction "attractive industry," and the "voluntary principle" in their stead.—Richmond Inquirer.

In St. Louis, the papers are complaining that martied men sit in church with their arms most tenderly gin to see and feel that her mission is, one of love around their wives, and suggest that "it distracts the attention of the lookers on from the preacher and his text, and thus destroys the purposes of religious meet-

Sixteen colored "gemmen," and ladies were before the Police Court of Cincinnati on the 20th instant, for kicking up a bobbery at an African freelove boarding house in Bucktown. Priscilla Ambrose the landlady of the establishment was fined twenty dollars, and the others were fined five dollars each.

TEN DOLLARS A POUND!-This is the selling price of choice specimens of human flesh in Virginia. We quote the market report of the Washington Union :-

"LARGE SALE OF NEGROES .- At Charlotte, C. H., on Monday of last week fifty negroes belonging to the estate of the late John M. Thomas, were sold at public auction for the aggregate sum of \$25,400. Some other negroes were sold at the same time, and one or two boys weighing 95 pounds brought about \$950 each."

There are no recent quotations from the Cannibal Islands. But these Virginia prices must breed a famine among the human flosh eaters, if the Washington Union circulates among them.—Washington (Mass.) Republican.

DEVOTION TO THE MOTHER OF GOO.—Do we think suffi-ciently of this—that devotion to our Blessed Lady is not a thing which like the possession of a book or a rosary, we have once for all, final and complete? It would be no less untrue to say that when we have received from God the grace of humility, we have simply to hold fast what we have got, and never dream of getting more, than to say that devotion to Mary was an ungrowing thing. I repeat, it must grow like a virtue, and strengthen like a habit, or it is worth nothing at all. Nay, it is worse than worth nothing, as a little thought will show you. Love of Mary is but another form, and a divinely appointed one, of love of Jesus; and therefore, if love of Him must grow, so also must love of her. If a person were to say—You must not must love of her. If a person were to say—You must not mingle prayer to Mary with prayer to Tesus, he would show that he had no true idea of this devotion, and that he was already on the brink of a very dangerous error. Vet peo-ple isometimes thoughtlessly speak as if devotion to the Mother was a little trifle allowably cut off from devotion to the Son; that it was something surroudered by Jesus to Mary; that Jesus was one thing and Mary was another. and that devotion to the two was to be divided between them' proportionably to their respective dignities, say, a pound to Him and an ounce to her. If such persons really saw what they mean, which they do not, they would perceive that they were talking implety. Love of Mary is an intrinsic part of love of Jesus, and to imagine that the interests of the two can be opposed, is to show that we do not understand Jesus, or the devotion due to Him. If de-yotion to Mary is not already, and in itself, dovotion to Jesus, then when we show devotion to her we are consciously subtracting something from Him, and so actually robbing God, which is sacrilege. So that when people tell us to keep within bounds, to moderate our devotion, and not to go too far, or to do too much for Mary, they are not, as they fancy, securing to Jesus His rightful honor, but they are making the horrible confession that they them-selves do take something from Jesus to give to Mary, though they are careful it should not be very much. How dreadful this sounds, when put in plain words. Devotion to Mary can get wrong in kind; it can never err in degree. If love of Mary be not love of Jesus, if devotion to Mary be not one of His own appointed devotions to Himself, aye, and the chief one, too, then my theology as well as my love tells me, I can have no room for Mary at all, for my heart cannot adequately hold Jesus as it is. Dearest Mother! how little I should know of you, if I could think of you so dishonorably! And what a poor, low notion should I have of God himself! I might as well think grace kept Desertions.—The number of men who have described from her Majesty's service during the months of September and October, and who have not been as suspended, the buzz of the streets hushed, its shop-yet apprehended, amount to 310, of whom 74 conly were natives of Ireland.

Were native of Ireland.

Were nati

# REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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# THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The America, from Liverpool, the 24th ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. Her news is not of great importance; consisting for the most part of rumors said to be premature or unfounded. It is rumored that the Canrobert mission to Sweden has been so far successful, as to induce that power to conclude a treaty with the Allies; it is rumored also that the Czar has expressed his willingness to renew the negociations for peace; and from the Crimea, we have the rumor that the Allies are about to open a grand bombardment upon the North side of Sebastopol, in order to obtain possession of the harbor as winter quarters for the Fleet. All that is positive is, that, since the last mail, nothing of any consequence has occurred either in the Crimea or in Asia. Letters from Constantinople announce a bad state of af- the British Empire which has, it is true, waved fairs there, arising out of the fanaticism of the over many a bloody field, and been foremost in many Turks; the Allied commanders had, in consequence, a dark and brutal deed, does in Canada, afford ample been obliged to use strong remonstrances towards the Turkish authorities. From England, we have nothing to report, except that trade is dull, that a great body of operatives in the North of England are on the "strike," and that disturbances in the manufacturing districts are anticipated. The King of Sardinia had arrived in Paris, where he had been received with the usual honors. It is said that the Papal Nuncio had left the city to avoid meeting him.

"A.D. 1855 Nativism, assuming the name of 'Know-Nothingism,' is sweeping like a tornado."

These are the words of a contributor to the N. Y. Citizen, describing the present state of political parties in the United States; and in these words do we find a full justification of the conduct pursued by a considerable portion of the Catholic press, in discountenancing any further Irish Catholic emigration to a land ravaged by a "Know-Nothing" tornado. "Know-Nothingism" which is the name that Orangeism assumes on this continent, is raging with irresistible fury, and is sweeping everything before it.

It is no use to deny facts patent to all men; it is impossible any longer to conceal the fact that, as a political party, the "Know-Nothings" rule the destines of the United States. The result of the last elections, in so far as these have been declared, establish this fact, and fully bear out the strong language of of persecution or proscription because of his faith in the N. Y. Citizen. Every where almost the the United States, because there, there are neither "Know-Nothings" are triumphant; and the Irish Kings nor Nobles, neither monarchy nor aristocracy. Catholic immigrant, upon his arrival in the New This conclusion is, to say the least, rash; nor does World, finds himself as much exposed to the lury of the history of the world tend to prove that democra-Protestant persecution, as completely the slave of tic institutions are one whit more favorable to religi-Protestant Ascendency, as ever he was in the Old.

many of its cotemporaries, has so often and earnestly of conscience" of a minority will meet with a more insisted upon the great advantages that Canada presents to the intending Irish Catholic emigrant; to from a Henry the VIII., or an Emperor of Russia. whom religious liberty, and freedom to worship God | On the contrary-if the protection of the weak in peace, should be as dear as any wordly prosperity, as any quantity of political privileges, or pork and Indian meal. This religious liberty, the Irishman will find in Canada; though he must be a simpleton in- strong-it would follow that one great end of all Church or School, the State taxes us, and takes one deed who should seek for it in the United States, amongst the blood stained Protestants of Louisville, against the majority. No such provision exists in ney's worth in the shape of such Schools or Churches or amongst the convent burners of puritanical Mas- the Government of the United States. The majority as we, Catholics, conscientiously approve of, and of or amongst the convent burners of puritanical Massachusetts.

hunters-i.e. patriots—as is asserted by some of our American Catholic cotemporaries, who, we regret to say it, seem to love Yankeeism more than Catholiby their subsequent moderation, for injuries inflicted American people; and "Know-Nothingism"-some-

tic of the genuine Yankee natyve as are spitting, swearing, and a nasal souffle. Individual exceptions may be met with of course; just as in society we meet with well bred American gentlemen. But as a general rule, the free-born Yankee, the genuine "natyve," expectorates freely, and blasphemes Popery through

And how should it be otherwise !- or why should we expect that the descendants of the old Puritans,—the sons of the men who fled from the shores of England, because there they enjoyed not to its full extent the Scriptural privilege of flogging Quakers, and burning Papists, and whose sole claim to be considered martyrs rests upon this, that in the Old World, unlimited power of persecution over the idolatrous Romanists was not always accorded to them-why, we say, should we expect that the descendants of these men, and the inheritors of all their traditions, should be less hostile to the Church, less the children of the devil, less the enemies of the servants of God, than were their fathers? May we not rather address them, in the words of our Lord to the Pharisees and hypocrites-the Puritans of old? "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." The devil it is plain from this was the first "Know Nothing;" and that his children are well worthy of such a parent is equally evident from their daily acts in the United States.

But-it has been asked triumphantly, and as decisive on the Emigration question-how can any one, pretending to be a friend to Irish Catholics, and knowing how they have been treated by the British home in the United States, to place themselves again under the British flag; and again to subject themselves to British law? The answer is simply this -Because the British Government with all its faults towards Catholics-and God knows that they are many and grievous-is innocence itself compared with that of the United States; because the flag of protection to Catholics who sit beneath its foldsprotection which in vain they should look for from the "Stars and Stripes" of the United States. Be-cause in Canada, the Catholic is not proscribed because of his religion; because here he is free from the curse of Protestant Ascendency; because here, he can not only worship God himself, but can ensure the blessing of a Catholic education to his children; because here he is to all intents and purposes, socially and politically, the equal of his Protestant fellow citizen; and because in the United States, should his unhappy fortunes lead him thither, be would enjoy none of these inestimable advantages -and that because "Know Nothingism is sweeping like a tornado" over the land.

These reasons should suffice. But one other consideration would we offer to those who, from having had it incessantly dinned into their ears, that, in the United States, because a Republic, there exists perfect freedom, religious and political, for all men of all creeds, and of all origins—and who never taking the trouble to inquire into the truth or falsity of what is told them-hastily conclude that democratic, or rather non-monarchical, and non-aristocratical forms of Government must be, by their very nature, peculiarly favorable to religious liberty, and freedom of conscience; and that the Catholic incurs no danger ous freedom, than are those forms of This is why the TRUE WITNESS, in common with which obtain in the Old World; or that the "rights. tender treatment from a democratic majority, than against the strong be one great end of all good governments-and if, as a general rule, in democracies the minority be the weak, and the majority the resource of a handful of needy politicians and place majority—the Catholics, the weak, helpless, and unprotected minority.

Neither is it true that kings and nobles are naturally more hostile to Catholicity, than are the people. city, and to be more zealous for the "Stars and In Great Britain, the cry for Penal Laws against Stripes" than the Cross of Christ-were this Anti- Catholics has always proceeded from the people; it Catholic fury but a transient madness, indicative of is amongst the middle classes of British society, that an abnormal state of the social organism, opposed to the Protestant, or anti-Catholic feeling is strongest the usual habits and traditions of the American peo- and soundest; and the Sovereign and the aristocracy ple, we might indulge the hope that, in a few years are but the tools, and sometimes the unwilling tools, the storm, or —"tornado" as the N.Y. Citizen calls which they use to enforce their decrees against the it—would blow over; and that the great body of the obnoxious Papists. The great Protestant champions, people, heartily ashamed of their brutal excesses, their Achilli and Gavazzi, when in England, felt this bloody orgies, and their cowardly persecution of keenly; often they complained of the apathy of the their inoffensive fellow-citizens, would strife to atone British aristocracy; and when denouncing their lukewarmness in the Holy Protestant cause, they turned in a moment of strange and sudden excitement. But for encouragement in their crusade against the Pope, such is not the case. A state of violent antagonism to the sound, staunch, and fervid Protestantism of towards the Church is the normal condition of the the manufacturing districts, and of those classes to whom the term aristocratic is not applied. Here, times under one name, sometimes under another, but and amongst these only, were their toils, their vigils in substance always the same, always the bitter and and fastings, their mortifications and their labors of

from it any more favorable sentiments towards Catholicity, than from society in England? The society of the United States is, to all intents and purposes, the society of Great Britain, minus the Royal Family and the Aristocracy. It certainly contains all the elements that, in England, are most hostile to the Church; it would not be easy to indicate one, upon which the most sanguine could found any reasonable expectations of Religious Freedom for Papists.

The merits of the respective candidates for the suffrages of the electors of Peterboro'-Messrs. Ferguson and Conger-are freely discussed by our cotemporaries of Upper Canada. Both the Mirror and the Catholic Citizen give the preference to Mr. Conger over his opponent, as the more liberally disposed towards Catholics, and Freedom of Education; though the Citizen adds that, "in the matter of Separate Schools, he-Mr. Conger-is far from being as explicit as we would wish him."

With all due deference to the judgment of the Citizen, we think that Mr. Conger is explicit enough in all conscience; and that, in his address to the electors, he approves himself to be as hostile to justice to Catholics in the matter of Education, as does his opponent Mr. Ferguson; although it must be admitted that the latter speaks out still more boldly and

plainly.

What is it that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada demand as a right-as a matter of justice, and not at all as a concession or favor? It is thisthat, in the matter of Schools, they shall in every respect enjoy, without let or molestation, everything that is enjoyed by the Protestant minority in the Government, advise them, instead of making their Lower Province, where the Catholics are in an imhome in the United States, to place themselves again mense majority. Therefore the Catholics of Upper Canada demand - not that they shall be at liberty to establish schools of their own, and that they shall be free to educate their children as they will-for this is a right of which no man, of which no legislation, shall ever deprive them; and which, in spite of, in defiance of, all human enactments-Statutes-or Acts of Parliaments-they are determined, at all hazards, to defend,—yea, even, if necessary, to the shedding of blood. Now, Mr. Conger is explicit enough towards the Catholic electors whose votes he solicits; for he tells him that this is all that he is prepared to accord them. But this we have, and mean to retain, in spite of Mesrss. Corger, Ferguson, George Brown, and the devil to boot. Small thanks to Mr. Conger then for his liberality.

The Peterboro' Review-a journal that espouses the interests of Mr. Conger-of the 30th ult., makes this quite clear and explicit :---

"Upon Separate Schools, Mr. Conger tells you that he will permit them to exist; but insists that they shall be self-supporting, and says that he will oppose every attempt to have them supported by Government aid. They are now supported by Government aid, and that is the only objectionable feature about them."—Peterboro' Review.

Now, this "objectionable feature" is the only thing that we would condescend to petition the Legislature for. Catholics would scorn to ask any man, or set of men, for permission to establish and support their own schools; and any laws that prohibited the establishment of such schools would be treated by Catholics with the contempt that they deserve.

This then is the whole extent of Mr. Conger's liberality. We still copy from his warm advocate, and the expounder of his policy, the Peterboro' Re-

"No man—that is, no liberal man—can object to any class of the community, if religious prejudice or other feelings prevent them from taking advantage of the general school system, educating their children where they please, provided they pay for that education with their OWN MONEY—AND THIS IS ALL THE PRIVILEGE MR. CONGER WOULD GIVE THEM."—Ib.

Surely the Catholic Citizen must find this explicit enough; and surely such a concession, such liberality, overnment | does not entitle Mr. Conger to

No! What we ask-not as Catholics, but as freemen, asserting, as against the State, the sole and absolute right of the individual to educate his children as he will, and denying to the State any, the slightest, right to control the education of the child -is, that, if upon the pretence of making material provision for either education or religion, for either good governments must be to protect the minority farthing of our money, it shall give us back our mofor the time being, are the absolute and irresponsible whose ministrations we can avail ourselves without Were this "Know-Nothing" movement but the lords and masters of the minority; and, unfortunately, violating our religious prejudices—if you like so to result of a temporary excitement, or the desperate in the United States, the Protestants form that tyrant call them. Mr. Conger is explicit enough to tell us, that this he will not accord. On their side, Catholics should give him plainly to understand, that, as sure as there is a God in heaven, this they will have—or else-break up the whole system of State-Schoolism entirely. If this be not accorded, we trust that it may soon be as impossible to collect School rates from Catholics in Upper Canada for the support of Non-Catholic schools, as to collect tithes for the sustenance of a Protestant church and a Protestant

> We would call attention to the approaching series of Lectures to be delivered before the St. Patrick's Society of this city. The first of these will be delivered on Monday evening next, by H. F. Clarke, Esq., on the "Past History, Present Position and Future Prospects of Canada." The subject is an interesting one, and we trust that the St. Patrick's Hall will be well filled on the occasion.

Annual Somes. - We understand that the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, intend celebrating unrelenting persecutor of Catholicity-is, and al- love, properly appreciated; and it is from them, their annual soirce, on Tuesday the 15th of January ways has been, a regular Yankee institution, import- almost entirely, that the ranks of the anti-Catholic next, at the City Concert Hall. The Committee ed by the Pilgrim Fathers, and carefully cherished fanatics of Great Britain are recruited. Now what are making the necessary arrangements, and we have ever since. To hate the Church, is as characteristis there in American society, that we should expect no doubt will be successful in their undertaking.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1855. My Dear Sir-On Sunday last, the 2nd instant, a most interesting ceremony took place in the Queber Suburbs of this city. This was the consecration and dedication of the new church recently erected by the Seminary of St. Sulpice for the Irish population of that district. The church was very appropriately placed under the patronage of St. Bridget of Kildare, the illustrious patroness of the Irish race. The centermony of consecration was performed by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, assisted by the Rev. Messis. McCulla and O'Brien, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. M'Culla and O'Farrel. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. M'Culla, who selected for his subject, the Dedication of Churches. The rev. gentleman gave a lucid explanation of the reasons for which the Church instituted this ceremony, founded on the vi and vii. chapters of Paralipomenon; 2nd, the respect due to the Temple of God; 3rd, the application of these truths to the Christian; shewing the respect with which he is bound to treat his person which is called in Scripture the temple of the Holy Ghost; the care with which he ought to adorn the interior of this temple, purifying it from the defilement of sin, and enriching it with the ornaments of all the Christian victues. The sermon was both instructive and interest. ing, and well adapted to the time and circumstances.

The erection of a church in honor of St. Bridget is the capital of British North America, may be considered an era in the history of that faithful race who have for thirteen centuries cherished the memory of that glorious virgin. The children of Ireland have borne her name to the four quarters of the globe; and wherever they can put up a second church, it is generally dedicated to St. Bridget. Of all the glorious multitude of Saints who shed lustre on the name of Ireland in ages past away, a brilliant constellation has been especially chosen for the imperishable bcmage of the Itish people: ST. PATRICK, ST. BRIDGET, and St. Columbrille. These names have come down to us as watchwords of our faith from our pions fathers; and shall we not transmit them as carefully and lovingly to those who shall succeed us in the Christian camp? Every Irish heart will answer " yes;" for we glory in the Christian traditions which we inherit from countless generations of saints and martyrs.

Let us then with one accord piously exult in this new favor accorded to our long-oppressed people; and while thanking God who is the bountiful Giver of all good things, let us not forget the gratitude which we owe to the munificent charity of that excellent society, the Sulpicians of Montreal, whose revenues are expended for such purposes. This is another noble girt to the Irish of Montreal; and, it is to be hoped, that the congregation of St. Bridget's church will be mindful in their prayers of those who provided them with a handsome and comfortable church in a quarter of the city where the Irish people were much in need of such accommodation.

On Sunday week, a handsome new set of the Stations of the Cross were put up in St. Ann's church, Griffintown, and solemnly blessed by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien;—the fourteen stations being borne by the same number of orphans from the St. Patrick's Asylum. Griffintown, with St. Ann's, and the Rev. Mr. O'Brien—and the Quebec Suburbs, with St. Bridget's. and the Rev. Mr. M'Culla-are now as well provided for as any other portions of the city. St. Patrick's is now respectably flanked by these two strong outposts; and we only require a few more Irish priests, in order to satisfy the spiritual wants of the Irish people of Montreal, now numbering from sixteen to twenty thousand souls. But this, too, will come in good time; for the Beneficent Father of all "disposeth all things sweetly."-I am, Sir, &c., &c.,
AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

At a meeting of Irishmen, held at Aylmer on the evening of the 6th November last, for the purpose of organising a St. Patrick's Society-Mr. George M'Guire being called to the Chair, and Mr. James M'Arthur requested to act as Secretary-it was unanimously-

Resolved—"That, in order to ensure unity of thought and action amongst Irishmen, in all matters which affect their civil and religious rights, it becomes necessary for them to organise and form themselves into a Society, to be called the 'Aylmer St. Patrick's Society,' having for its object the above laudable purpose, as well as the social elevation and mutual instruction of its members."

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Officers of said Society for the ensuing six months:

President—George M'Guire.
Vice-President—Martin Cullin.
Treasurer—Patrick Malarkey.
Recording Secretary—M. C. Healy.

Corresponding Secretary—M. C. Healy.

Corresponding Secretary—James M'Arthur.

Committee of Management—J. J. Roney, Thomas Mooney,

Michael Draper, Michael Hogan, John Mahon, Patrick Helly,

John M'Mahon, and P. Fitzgerald.

Committee to form Rules and Regulations for the guidance

of the Society—J. J. Roney, George M'Guire. James M'Arthur, P. Fitzgerald and M. C. Healy.

It was then Resolved—"That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Ottawa Tribune and Montreal Trans WITNESS for publication."

(Signed) GROBGE M'GUIR, Cheirnen. JAMES M'ARTEUR, Secretary.

Aylmer, Dec. 4, 1855.

We are happy to learn from the Catholic Citizen of Toronto, that the buildings for the St. Michael's College in that city are advancing rapidly towards completion. It is to the exertions of their excellent. Prelate, Mgr. De Charbonnell, Lord Bishop of Torento, that the Catholics of Upper Canada owe this splendid success.

We learn from the same source that, on the 27th ult., a large and respectable meeting of Irishmen was held in the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto.— D. K. Feehan, Esq., was called upon to preside as Chairman; and Messrs. Hayes, and Mulvey, as Vice-Chairman, and Secretary, respectively.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting-to form a "Young Men's St. Patrick's Association." The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted:-

On the motion of Mr. C. Muldoon, seconded by Mr. John M'Closkey, it was

Resolved—"That the assemblage of Irishmen present do new reselve itself into a Young Man's St. Patrick's Asse-

<u> ver mangorial ladito de militari.</u> ciation, and that we, individually and collectively tender our support to its firm and permanent establishment"

On the motion of Mr. W. Lee, seconded by Mr. D. Mahony, it was

Resolved—"That a list be now opened, and all young Irishmen at the present meeting disposed to join the Association do subscribe their names as members."

(Agreeably to the above resolution, the entire meeting came forward and enrolled their names, and tendered their services for the furtherance of its objects.)

On the motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Martin Murphy, it was

Resolved—"That a Committee be appointed to draft a Constitution for adoption at a future meeting, to be called by said Committee, comprised of the following gentlemen: Messrs. M. Hayes, John Mulvey, Eugene O'Keefe, James Fitzgerald, Patrick Hynes, D. K. Fechan, and the mover."

On the motion of Mr. William Macnevin, seconded by Mr. Patrick Boyle, it was

Resolved—"That Mr. D. K. Feehan do now leave the chair, and that Mr. F. B. Hayes be called thereto."

Mr. Lee then moved, seconded by Mr. H. Conlin.

Resolved-"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. D. K. Feehan, for his able and gentlemanly conduct while occupying the Chair."

On the motion of Mr. Hayes, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Secretary for originating the meeting, and procuring the happy results of the evening.

It was then moved by Mr. James O'Dea, seconded by Mr. James Fitzgerald, and

Lee, on the many advantages the Young Men's Saint Patrick's Association would afford the youth of Toronto, and who ably urged the necessity of its establishment. Each spoke in glowing terms of the brilliant future that was before the young men assembled in their presence, provided they took advantage of the valuable period of youth. The speakers were received with marked enthusiasm by the

It was then unanimously agreed to by the meeting that they should be called together again, at as early a period as possible by the Committee, at the same place of meeting .- Catholic Citizen.

The Tablet's correspondent contradicts the rumor that Mgr. Talbot will succeed His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, as Archbishop of Westminster, in case of the acceptance by the latter of the post of Li-brarian of the Vatican. Archbishop Errington will succeed to the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, should it become vacant. From the same source, we learn that the Hon. and Very Reverend Canon Clifford, D.D., will proceed to Rome immediately, with the Acts and Decrees of the Provincial Council, and lay them before the Holy See for its approval and confirmation.

MRS. UNSWORTH .- We are glad to learn that it is the intention of our accomplished townswoman, Mrs. Unsworth, to give a concert some time before Christmas. The well-known rocal ability of Mrs. Unsworth will, on this occasion, be assisted by that of some other eminent artists belonging to our city. The particulars will be announced, probably in our

We would remind our fair friends that Mrs. Coffy is prepared to furnish them with all sorts of winter bonnets, in the latest and most approved style. We have the opinion of our lady friends to the effect that Mrs. Coffy's millinery is this season executed in the very best manner.

Mrs. Coffy still keeps up her dress-making establishment. Her place of business is opposite to Morrison, Cameron & Empey's.

We have received the prospectus of a new paper, which will advocate republican principles, if any one can make out what that means. All men profess to be republicans—that is, to seek the common weal or good of the public; but democrats, just like monarchists land aristocrats, find that common weal or public good, in the advancement of their own particular interests, and in the receipt of quarterly salaries regularly paid out of the public purse.

The Tribune is the name of a new Irish paper, published in the interest of the Irish "National" party. "Two essential changes" it says "must be the necessary preliminary to the improvement of the people. Of these, one is the change in the existing land laws; the other, the abolition of the Law-Church, and the complete destruction of the wide spread remains of Protestant Ascendancy by the abolition of the Anglican establishment."

The Metropolitum, for December, has been received. The story of Mary Lee is continued, and if we do not speak of it as warmly as do some of our cotemporaries, it is because we deprecate the personalities and caricatures directed against one, from whom it is indeed lawful to differ in opinion, but still one whose eminent services to the Church deserve to be held in respectful remembrance. The Metropolitan points out to his "Natyve" countrymen, as a lact worthy of being remembered, that—"at the very time that the United States, with a view to prevent emigration, are endeavoring to extend the term of naturalisation from five years to twenty-Canada, under the rule of Her Britannic Majesty, is encouraging emigration; and a few months ago reduced the term of naturalisation from seven, to three years.

The Journal de Quebec very wisely endeavors to dissuade his fellow countrymen from emigrating to any part of the United States. Some have attempted it of, late; but have in almost every case found good reasons to repent the rash step of exposing themselves to the persecutions of Yankee "Know Nothings."

the 1st instant, asks us if we will "affirm that the history, the citizens of London have elected a Jew, 'license system' does not afford facilities to sell?"—Adderman Solomans, as Lord Mayor. This is hail—Assuredly we will; it imposes restrictions upon, but ed by the press as a gratifying proof of the spread affords no facility whatever to, the sale of ardent of liberal ideas, and of a spirit of religious toleration. It should be remembered however that the Lord Doyle, 63 3d; Pays to 6th January, 1856, your paper hese Laws" in England afford a facility for shooting Mayor, has for a long time distinguished himself by Laws" in England afford a facility for shooting Mayor, has for a long time distinguished himself by grouse; because no one can carry a gun without tak- his hatred of Popery; and that he was the first man ing out, and paying for, a "license." Our cotem- in the city of London to call a meeting to petition for porary says that "the trade"—of dealing in spirituous and fermented liquors—"is now upheld by the
license system." This we deny; because, if the
license system" were done away with to-morrow,
there is no more reason for believing that "the trade"
there is no more reason for believing that "the trade"
would fall, than there is for expecting that men would
the high office he now occupies.

In the city of London to call a meeting to petition for
the Penal Laws upon Papists, upon
the reimposition of the Penal Laws upon Papists, upon
the reimposition of the Penal Laws upon Papists, upon
the restoration of a Catholic Hierlicense system."
This we deny; because, if the
archy in England. To this circumstance, rather
than to any abstract love for religious liberty, are we
inclined to attribute the election of Mr. Solomans to
the high office he now occupies.

The rev. Mr. Michel, Cumberland—J. Quigly, £1 5e.
Per Rev. Mr. Michel, Cumberland cease to shoot grouse and black game in August, if As another proof of liberality, we may mention the "Game Laws" were repealed, and the "license that the Lord Mayor has appointed a Protestant system" abolished.

Our friend also professes to be unable to understand our assertion that "it is only as a fiscal mea- oralty. The new chaplain to the Non-Christian Lord sure that any restriction upon the natural inherent Mayor is said to be a very sound Protestant, and to right of every man to buy and sell what he pleases, entertain a lively hatred towards Catholics and Cacan be concluded from Protestant premises." He tholicity.

"We cannot pretend to know what is meant by 'Protestant premises;' but we profess as a Protestant, that the Government has a right on other than fiscal grounds to restrict the traffic, and entirely, independent of fiscal considerations, to suppress it altogether."—p. 363.

Resolved—"That Editors of Irish Journals in Canada and the United States be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting."

During the proceedings, the meeting was addressed by in all matters of religion and morality—that God has the Rev. Mr. Flannery, and Messrs. Hallinan, Hayes and left every one at liberty to judge for himself, from the many advantages the Young Men's Saint the Pitty when it is the proceeding and the proceedings of the many advantages the Young Men's Saint the Pitty when it is the process and that the process are the process and the process an We will endeavor to explain ourselves. The first the Bible, what is right and what wrong; and that He has left no living authority on earth competent, because divinely authorised, to adjudicate in disputed questions of religion and morality.

Now, with regard to the Liquor trade, the question arises-Is it morally wrong !-does it violate, either the natural or the supernatural law of God? If it does either, it should be suppressed; but if neither, the State has no right to deal with it save upon fiscal considerations. Hereupon issue is joined. The Temperance Advocate asserts that the trade in fermented and spirituous liquors is opposed to God's law, and the device of His enemy. "We fully believe"—[it is worth while occasionally to mark down a Temperance man's confession of faith]—" we fully believe his Satanic Majesty to be the author of the rum traffic, and the King of all Liquordom."-

This is the "private judgment" of our cotemporary. But our "private judgment," which is as good as that of any Protestant, or of all Protestants put together—(for assuredly to no Protestant will we ever yield one jot of our "private judgment")—leads us to a very different conclusion. We learn from the Bible that God nowhere prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors, as an article of ordinary consumption; we conclude therefore—that as He tolerates their use, so also He, as a logical necessity, must tolerate their manufacture and sale—and that it sounds very like blasphemy to call the Devil the "king of all Liquordom." But this is not the first occasion upon which we have detected open Manicheeism in the writings of Temperance Advocates.

Again, in the same Bible we read that the Son of God, the image of His Father, being upon earth in the form of a man, not only did not discountenance the moderate use of fermented or intoxicating liquors -and did not recommend their total prohibition; but actually became upon one occasion a "King of Liquordom" Himself, by the miraculous exercise of His divine power. We therefore conclude in our "private judgment," that the use of fermented liquors is not immoral; and, as a logical consequence, that L'Avenir, to be published in the French language, and moral to manufacture and the man rule or set aside our "private judgment," by pro-nouncing the Liquor trade immoral. But, except upon the plea that it is immoral, the State has no right to impose restrictions upon it except for fiscal purposes. -Q.E.D.

. " Use" is not "abuse."

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK.—An evangelical publishing house in London announces as shortly to appear, a new work from the pen of the swindling Saint of Exeter Hall, Sir J. D. Paul, on the Old and New Testaments. This will prove an important addition to the literature of the conventicle; and, we suppose, will be extensively patronised by the convict's brethren, members of the French Canadian Missionary Society.

RETRIBUTION.—At the Guildhall Banquet, on the toast of the "House of Commons" being proposed, Lord J. Russell rose to reply. His little Lordship was-so the papers tell us-received with such a storm of hissing and groaning that his little speech was quite inaudible. Thus have the mighty fallen; and to this depth of infamy has the author of the "Durham Letter," and the infamous " Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," sunk at last! So may it ever be with the enemies of God's Church.

On Saturday last the section of the Grand Trunk Railway betwixt Quebec and St. Thomas was opened to the public. There was the orthodox amount of glorification upon the occasion.

The names of a large number of our Canadian agriculturists, and manufacturers figure in the list of those who have obtained premiums at the Grand Industrial Exhibition in Paris. Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, is to be decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor.

"BLUE LAWS."-The Temperance Advocate of Our readers are aware that for the first time in

minister as his chaplain, and that he attended Protestant worship upon the occasion of his elevation to the May-

The Quebec Colonist notices a man of the name of King, a Protestant minister of some sect or another, as remarkably active in fomenting religious passed over without a suitable reward. - Pilot 3rd. dissension in the neighborhood of St. Sylvester, where the unhappy man Corrigan was killed.

Bishop Hopkins has been lecturing upon the most recent of Protestant" isms"-"Table Rapping-ism. The lecturer admitted his belief in the objective reality of the phenomena of "Spiritualism," and agreed that they could not be produced by mere jugglery or imposture. He professed his own conviction that the whole thing resulted from the direct agency of the devil himself, and was therefore to be avoided by Christians as the sin of witchcraft, with which he compared it. Amongst our Protestant neighbors, south of the lines, we believe that the debasing custom of evoking the spirits of the departed through the medium of tables, rocking chairs, sofas, and upholstery ware generally, still prevails to a very considerable extent; though it has never succeeded in obtaining a footing amongst Catholics. In Canada, a short time back, the pernicious practice seemed for a moment to be making some headway; but the admirable warnings of our Bishops soon put a stop to it, and since then the absurdity has died out. Superstition can never rear its head in a Catholic country and amongst a truly Catholic community; and the devil himself-if it be the devil that plays such strange pranks with our domestic furniture—flies abashed from before the face of the Catholic priest.

At a late trial in the United States, it was ruled that a priest could not be compelled to divulge in eridence, secrets communicated to him as a minister of the Gospel, and under the seal of confession.-This decision however does not seem to be universally accepted; for at another trial in Connecticut, the Judge decided that confessions to a priest were not privileged communications; and that, in any case in which he deemed it necessary, he would compet

the priest to divulge the secrets of the confessional. This silly Judge—whose name is Waldo—is evidently a "Know-Nothing;" or he would know, from the history of the past, that, in spite of all his bluster, and of that of all his brethren on the Bench, it by his penitents. The Law of God is above all human enactments; and upon this point that divine law is clear and explicit.

The N. Y. Church Journal has an article comin the last place, that the State has no right to over- | plaining that the practice of Infant Baptism is "Dying out" amongst his non Catholic brethren in the United States. "In Massachusetts"-he says-"for ten years past there has been in Congregational churches, annually, an average of three or four infant baptisms to a Church. And there is no probability that the case is any better in the other States."

Events in that unhappy and demoralised country tend to confirm this melancholy statement. There generation of Protestants, are growing up unbaptised, and are therefore, to all intents and purposes, heathens.

A GREAT BOOK .- The large throated Protestant public of America is again about to be regaled, and its capacity of swallow is about to be tested to the uttermost by a "Book," that will outdo in horrors and nastiness, even the confessions of the evangelical Maria Monk; and which is announced as about to into the hearts of Romanists, and to make the Pope of Rome quake on his throne-which as every well informed Protestant knows, is built up of little childrens' skulls, and cemented with human gore; just like the "tyrant's throne" at the Penny Theatres of London. Here is the announcement of this great work from the N. Y. Crusader: -

"The Confessions of an American Jesuit and an American Nun (Brother and Sister) are the narrative of a long, painful, and weary life in the convents of various countries, by two victims, slain by their father on the altar of Roby two victims, slain by their father on the altar of Romanism, in order to acquire position, influence, and power in the political world. Both American born, directly descended from the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock, brought up from their early age in the principles of the Bible, were sacrilegiously sold by their unscrupulous father—a demagogue—in the market of white Slavery; and as soon as they had been delivered up to Rome, soul and body, the Jesuits made them make the tour of the world so as to discharging them, and convert them both into calval. dis-Americanise them, and convert them both into galvanized corpes."

"Ah! Them Papists"—as Mr. Partington of the Montreal Witness would my-" Ab them bloody Papists !"

and a continue to the continue REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Per Rev. R. Kelcher, Ingersoll—Mr. Woodcock, 5s.
Per Rev. Mr. Michel, Cumberland—J. Quigly, £1 5s.
Per J. Farrell, Kingston—P. Cummins, 5s.
Per Rev. J. Farrelly, Hastings—Self, 12s 6d; P. M'Carthy, 10s; T. O'Reilly, 10s; T. Murphy, £1 5s; M. Mullira, 12s 6d.

Per J. Meikle, Burritts Rapids—P. Boyle 53. Per J. O'Sullivan, Prescott—James Dunn, 123 6d.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- At about noon resterday erics of distress were heard by the Police, on Jacques Cartier Square, which appeared to come from some person who had accidentally fallen into the river. Assistance was despatched by the Chief of Police, and it was discovered despatched by the Unier of Police, and it was discovered that a man named Joseph Gagnon, an employed of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, had fallen into the water. Through the prompt exertions of Sub-constable Brouzeau the man was rescued from his perilous situation. This is the second person rescued from the water by Mr. Brouzeau this second person and we have his humans affects will not be this season, and we hope his humane efforts will not be

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn from the Pilot of Saturday evening that a fatal accident occurred on the Brockville section of the Grand Trunk Raiway, about three miles this side of Conwall. The engine of the down passenger train, at the above mentioned place, struck the end of a trail which had been started by the frost, throwing it of the track, as well as the haggage car. No injury was staffered by the passengers. The engineer died in a few hours from the injuries received, and the life of one of the firement is despaired of.

A numerous and highly respectable requisition has been presented to Dr. Morrin, the present Mayor of Quebec, inviting him again to represent Palace Ward in the City Council, but he declines on the ground or imbility to devote the time requisite to his civic duties. Und he remained in the Council his re-election to the Mayoral's would have been highly probable.

New Railroad Opened.—The Hamilton and Toronto Railroad was opened for traffic on Monday, Dec. 3, arrangements having been made to run three trains a day to connect with the Grand Trunk and Great Western ronds. This road, which is forty miles in length, runs along the shores of Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and takes in its course the villages of Bronte, Onkville, and Port Credit. The Great Western Railway Company have leased the road, and have appointed Mr. W. F. Hicker as District Superintendent. Superintendent.

The railway between Galt and Preston was opened for business on the 26th ultime, on which occasion the inhabitants of Preston got up a grand celebration in honor of

Generous Donation!-We (Toronto Mirror) publish the following with pleasure. Mr. Proulx and the Catholic people in Oshawa are always the foremost in every good work. Were we to fill columns we could not say more: --"The Sisters of St. Joseph return their most sincere thanks to the Rev. J. B. Proulz, and to the congregation of Oshawa and Duffins' Creck, for the handsome sum of 540, collected on the 18th inst., in behalf of the Osphars of Toronto. May their prayers obtain blessings for the pactor and his flock.

EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.—An inquest was held on the 21st ultime, at Collingwood Harbor, before Alex. Stephens, Esq., M.D., Coroner, on the body of Boulton Switzer, an employee in the service of the O.S. & H. R. Road. From the evidence it appeared that deceased was, while in per-formance of his duty, crushed between two freight cars, and the injuries he received were so severe as to cause his death immediately. No proof was adduced as to the ac-cident having occurred through the fault of any one, Switzer himself appearing to have been careless as to he personal safety. The jury, however, returned a verdict to will ever be impossible for him, or them, by persuation, by threats, or violence, to extort from a priest of the Catholic Church, one syllable revealed to him by his penitents. The Law of God is above all ation of such carelessness."—Barric Herald.

MURDER.-The St. Catharine's Past contains an account of a deliberate murder, committed in that town on Monday last—resulting from gambling in a "saloon." The closing scene of the tragedy is sufficiently revolting to gratify the most ardeat lovers of the horrible. It appears the murders and the victim were both "colored" men, and namesakes." The murdered man, named Jones, was cook in Pike's "saloon," but was engaged in playing cards in another house of the same description on the above evening. when the other Jones attempted to join the party, but was not permitted. Shortly after, the former Jones went home, and was followed, by the murderer, who, on being refused admission broke in the door; he was expelled by Mrs. Jones and another woman, but again broke in, when Mrs. Jones called her husband, who, in the struggle that ensued, tend to confirm this melancholy statement. There was stabled to the heart. He leaned against the wall, can be no doubt that the greater part of the rising and in a few moments expired on the floor, where his does body formed a pillow for his wife, who was so drunk as to be totally unconscious of what had occurred, and slept upon the body of her murdered hesband until morning! The Coroner's jury after investigating the facts, returned a verdict of wilful murder."

ARREST FOR MURDER.—The Thorold Gazette says that two men, named William Meikel and John Haun, have been arrested for the murder of a woman whose body was found in one of the locks of the Canal on the 24th nitimo. It appears that a Coroner's inggest had been held immedi-Maria Monk; and which is announced as about to ately, but no one, then, acknowledged having ever seen be published by the saintly editor of the N. Y. Cru-the woman before, and the jury imagining she was a Gor-sader. Its very title page is enough to strike terror man emigrant, who had fallon off one of the steamers into the hearts of Romanists, and to make the Pope going through the Canal, gave a verdict in accordance with that impression. A few days since, however, Captain[Hixon, of the brig Champlata, gave information implicating the above prisoners, who had been in the society of the deceased, under suspicious circumstances, a few days prior to the finding of the body, and they have both been committed for trial.

All who read the Globe, know that that paper daily abounds with abuse poured forth upon parties both political and religious. There is a constant cry of wolf! wolf! when there is no wolf. Prodigious abuses are discovered by its editor, which nobody else can discover; and when he is called upon to prove his assertions, lo! the abuse has no existence. Indiscriminate alander of everything and everybody opposed to the selfish views of the Globe, is the constant occupation of the editor of that presumptions paper. - British Colonist.

# Died.

In this city, on the 4th instant, Margaret, second dough-ter of Mr. G. Ward, aged 6 years and 10 months. At St. Polycarpe, on the 28th ultimo, J. B. MacDonald, a native of Knoidarl, Bootland, aged 71 years, much re-

gretted by a large circle of friends.
In this city, on the 4th last, Robert Morrison, third som of Mr. Geo. Morrison, builder, aged 4 years and 10 months.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

# FRANCE.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Emperor closed the Exhibition on Thursday 15th ult. All went off well, and with the greatest enthusiasm. Prince Napoleon read the address.

The Emperor replied in the following terms :-"In viewing so many wonders the first impression arising in my mind is, that of a desire for peace to be lasting; however, peace must clearly settle the question for which war was undertaken. In order to be prompt, Europe must declare itself, for without the pressure of public opinion the contest between the great Powers is likely to be prolonged; and on returning to your fellow-citizens tell them that if they desire peace they must declare for it openly-even their slightest wishes for or against it-for in the midst of European conflict indifference is bad calculation, silence an error."

The Duke of Cambridge assisted.

# GERMAN POWERS.

The state of public feeling in Germany is thus described by a correspondent of the Times:-

"Germany has an interest in common with the rest of Europe, and that is, to arrest Russia in her aggressions, and to confine her to her frozen marshes, since she cannot issue from them without menacing the independence of the world. But there is still in this great conflict of the moment another point of view which has at least quite as much value in the eyes of the German Sovereigns-and that is, the maintenance of their Thrones. It is very well to keep on our guard against the aggressive policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, but it is also necessary to guard against the dangers of the West. We have not forgotten the disasters which the Revolution of February occasioned us, and we are not disposed to expose ourselves anew to the sanguinary saturnalia of 1848-9. Now the war to which we are summoned against Russia might revive them. It can tell or know, and we will not enter upon it from France and England, already so numerous when united to those of Sardinia and Turkey. Our doing so would be worse than ungrateful; it would be a fault on our part to attack Russia, who gave us her aid in our worst days. No! such cannot be the conduct of Germany, whose mission is to form in central Europe a counterpoise, a double buckler. whether against the aggressions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, or against the dangers which might arise in the West."

The Post Ampt Gazette contains a letter from Hamburg of the 6th ult., which states that the authorities of that place had instituted new proceedings against parties enlisting for the Foreign Legion. Several persons have been arrested, and among others the captain of the steamer Heligoland.

"Austria is reported to have resumed her intention of bringing the Eastern question before the Frankfort Diet.

"She considered herself to be now certain of the support of some of the important German states of the second class."

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES .- A letter from Constantinople of the 1st ult., says:-"It continues to be affirmed here that next spring an Anglo-French army will occupy the principalities. It can no longer be concealed that the Austrians are very uupopular in Moldo Wallachia, where the population is ever disposed to impute to the government all events, all unfortunate accidents, all struggles, all quarrels, which arise naturally in every locality where foreign troops are established. It is perhaps true that the Austrian commanders have not always main-Moldo Wallachian population is not favorable to them, and the slightest incident may occasion an ex-

# SPAIN.

Foreign Affairs if the relations of Spain with foreign that matters have arrived at such a point, and that powers were satisfactory, and he remarked that it such grave resolutions can have thus transpired and courts should be at present in the capital. The Mi-evinced by the Scandinavian press to circulate such nister of Foreign Affairs replied that the relations intelligence is a proof of the tendency of public opiwith all foreign powers "Russia excepted," were of the most friendly character; and the reason why so many ministers to Foreign courts were in Madrid was simply and solely that they had been summoned many ministers to Foreign courts were in Madrid was simply and solely that they had been summoned because they were members of the Cortes, and because they were members of the Cortes, and because without them the number of deputies would not be sufficient to enable laws to be voted. The remark of the minister about Russia excited a considerable would, of course, be a force of 297,670 men already some ders to the consequences of the attack should not succeed the army had orof it may easily be anticipated.

got frightened and ran home without mentioning a syllable of the matter to any one until the morning after. The parish authorities immediately proceeded to open the grave, but it was too late, the poon victim was dead, evidence of her having been buried alive was furnished by her shroud, which she had thrown off during her agony .- Galignani's Messen-

#### THE BALTIC.

Over the present as well as the future movements of Admiral Dundas there seems to hang an impenetrable veil of uncertainty. Only on one single point does there exist no doubt whatever, viz., that it is the evident, and very justifiable, aim of the Commander-in-Chief to balile as far as possible all endeavors on the part of those whom it does not concern to find out what his future intentions really are, in order thereby to prevent the enemy coming into possession of knowledge which might prove beneficial to him and injurious to ourselves. In a word, every one who is well acquainted with the Baltic and its peculiarities will know, that until the 25th of the present month the ice is seldom sufficiently formed to render egress from the outer harbor of Cronstadt an impossibility.

Although the winter is upon us the Admiral is unwilling to give the Russians any interval of quiet maneuvring in their own seas. "He says," writes our correspondent, "that the flying squadron shall not leave the gulf before the end of December, and that he himself is determined to see the 'young ice' before he goes." The importance and interest of this great naval siege grows with each ensuing spring. Our seamen are feeling their way, mechanicians are maturing their plans, and our Admiralty must learn to be correspondingly foresighted and vigorous. All would be a war whose extent and duration no one is probably over for the present year, though Admiral Dundas and his flying squadron will, of course, the fear that its results should be disastrous to us. remain long enough to prevent the realization of the We will not contribute to augment the battalions of startling plan revealed to us within the last few days by the Pays. Constantine and his fleet were, according to this second-sighted journalist, to sally from Cronstadt, break through the diminished squadrons of the allies, pass the Sound, land 20,000 Muscovites in Nortolk, and thus conclude the war by a coup de main, or meet a glorious grave. We are told who in the secret discussions of the palace were for and who against the scheme. The Empress was for prudence, Constantine for heroism; the Emperor inclined to wisdom and his wife, and the project was postponed. Most people may be inclined to laugh at this story and the correspondent who has so successfully penetrated the mysteries of the imperial councils; but the rumor probably represents some idea affoat in the minds of the Russians, which, like myths in general, has attached itself to the name of a prince known to be of a hardy and reckless temperament. It is not impossible that in the last hour, when destruction is nigh, the Russians may try some desperate scheme, not, indeed, of invading England, but of attacking their enemies in the open sea. Admiral Dundas, with the fleet he already possesses, will hail with joy such a resolve; but we cannot think that a race so calculating as our enemies will try such an alternative, unless the allied fleet be reinforced with vessels and weapons of such efficiency as to place the Muscovite navy in peril even behind the shoals and batteries of Cronstadt .- Times.

The Pays says:-" The news from Stockholm speaks of the exceedingly warm reception given to General Canrobert in that city. The attitude of the Swedish nation seems more and more decided in favor of the Western alliance; but the Oeresund tained by energetic chastisement the discipline of Posten goes somewhat too far when it appounces their soldiers. Be that as it may, the feeling of the that the alliance is absolutely concluded, and that in consequence the Swedish Government is about to convoke an extraordinary diet for February next. The length of the session, it says, will be three weeks only, and immediately after its termination war will In the Cortes M. Arcas asked the Minister of be declared against Russia. It is difficult to imagine was strange that so many Spanish ministers to foreign become known to a journal; but the eagerness nion in the north, and as such is worthy of notice."

organized, but, fortunately, the actual amount is somewhat removed from the nominal strength, and, like The Sardo-Tuscan difference appears likely soon three-quarters of the full complement. The Govern-

heard some moans issuing from it, but instead of in the hospital. Flight is out of the question; the forming, the authorities, he contented himself with frontier is beset with a cordon of officials, and the mentioning the circumstances to a farmer living hard Prussian authorities show the runaway Tews no favor, by who took no further notice of the matter. This it not being considered desirable by any class in very farmer hearing the same moans in the evening, Prussia to have an increase of Polish Jews among the population: All corn and hay waggons are obliged to unload at the frontier, that the officials may ascertain that there are no fugitives concealed. The levy in the kingdom of Poland is to be completed before the end of the year, and the recruits are to complete their drilling by the beginning of next April.

The official list of the killed and wounded during the attack upon Kars shows no less than 250 general staff, and superior officers, of whom 78 were killed. Eleven Generals and staff officers, all above the rank of major; were killed on the spot; the rest have died of their wounds since.— Times Correspondent.

WAR IN THE EAST.

We have just received the following important news from Asia:-

"Omer Pasha has beaten the Russians in a great battle which took place on the 5th ult., at the Passage of the Ingour. The Russian forces were twenty thousand strong. The battle lasted five hours, and the enemy suffered severely." A second despatch states that Omer Pasha has forced the Passage of the Ingour at four different points against superior numbers of the enemy. The Turkish Generalissimo had pushed on to Kutais. This is authentic. Advices from Trebizond of the 1st ult., announce that the Russians have sent off from Kars, in the direction of Alexandropol, the greatest part of their luggage, which would seem to indicate that they contemplate the raising of the blockade of Kars. It is announced that the besieged have contrived to preserve the liberty of their communications .- Tablet.

A private (French) letter from Sebastopol, of the 30th October, states as follows:-" We are still overwhelmed with work. You will not be surprised when you know that our single regiment occupies Sebastopol, and the whole service falls to its lot. Yet this excess of work rather increases than diminishes the gaiety of our soldiers. The enemy's batteries do not cease firing at us. Night and day we hear the shells and balls which destroy, or rather complete the destruction of, the houses in the town which are in their way, and it is by no means reassuring for the occupants of the houses near them. The regiment is encamped in huts in the gorges of the Flagstaff Bastion; thus the men are nearly under cover; the officers only are lodged in the houses, which they have selected at their pleasure. We continue the same kind of camp life, only everything is a little dearer. We are cheated in an ignoble manner by people it is not necessary to describe. The Russians continue to fortify to the north of the bay, and all the heights bristle with batteries. I confess that I do not see clearly the utility of these works; it is certain that they will never be attacked there.

# AUSTRALIA.

As regards the gold-yielding qualities of Australia. we learn that the quantity being produced was decidedly on the increase, not only at the older fields, but also at those more recently discovered, and not merely was the gold produce increasing in amount. but the prospects in regard to the supply were almost daily improving not only by an extension of the area of those fields which were familiar, but by the suc-cessful working of others lately opened. The progress of discovery was principally in the direction of the north-west portion of the colony, although accounts had lately been received of a favorable character from parties who had been "prospecting" to the eastward.

As regards immigration, we find from the returns that the balance of arrivals over departures for the portion of the year which terminated on the 25th of double the population in four years.

### THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. (From the Times' Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 3 .- For the last two days there has been a great deal of movement in the moveable—that is, the French—part of the allied armies. There seems to be, however, another circumstance besides the necessity of contracting our too extended line for the winter which may be brought into connexion with this movement of French troops. Yesterday afternoon a younker, or cadet, who, according to his own accounts, was for some slight of fence taken; from his fregiment and attached as a ders to evacuate the Crimea, and to take up its posi-tion at Kherson and Nicholaieff. According to the accounts of the younker, who seems to be marvel-

is quite sufficient for a Russian army to repair any breakage in the perfect machinery of their military discipline. They have, as well as we ourselves, been relieved from the harassing trench work which imposed upon them such sacrifices, and, not being pressed upon them said, there is nothing to prevent them from making an attack, if this should enter into their plan of operations. It seems much more difficult to understand why they should forsake their advantageous defensive position, and risk everything on the slight chances of a successful attack: It is a wellknown fact in Russian military history that her success in arms has always been owing to the persevecess in arms has always been owing to the perseverance and tenacity with which she tired out her adversaries rather than to any brilliant acts, of daring, and whenever she attempted any of the latter she nearly always failed. She gains her point by the weakness of her opponents, and not by her own strength. The present war confirms this fully. On the Danube she kept the whole Turkish army at bay with a considerably inferior force; but when she tried the offensive by besieging Silistria her armies tried the offensive by besieging Silistria her armies were unable to overcome a handful of Arabs and Arnout Irregulars. In the Crimea the Russian army, notwithstanding its repeated efforts, could never gain back an inch of ground which it had once lost. Even recent events in Asia prove the same. As long as the Russian army was satisfied with investing Kars, the place seemed lost, ond one may say it has been relieved by the Russian attack. It would be wonderful if the Russian Generals, who have formed the military system of the empire, were not aware of its strength and weakness; and if, instead of profiting by our faults, they should think of committing themselves to one which may be fatal to them, they must have entirely forgotten the maxim of Peter the Great, who, after the disastrous battle of Narva, consoled himself with the idea that it would be the faults of the Swedes which would teach him how to win-an idea fully realised by the battle of Pultowa.

Besides this the source from which the information about an impending attack comes seems to be suspicious. The younker, as I have said, is marvellously well informed about everything which the Russians intend to do; this is the more surprising as he formed part of the most advanced Cossack posts, who can know less about the meyements of the army than the little the troops in the rear may gather from what they see. If one adds to this the slight cause which he gives for his desertion—namely, his punishment to serve for a time with the Cossacks, in consequence of a love affair-one cannot help doubting the infor-

mation which he brought.

But, even while doubting, one cannot help now that the apprehension of an attack has been again evoked, looking at the Russian line with more interest than usual, and fixing one's attention even on comparatively slight signs of life on that side, which one would have scarcely remarked at other times. Thus for the last two days, but especially yesterday, the Russians have been burning the furze on the Mackenzie ridge; it may have been an accident, but the line of fire seemed too regular not to suggest the idea that it was by design that it took place. The Tehoulion valley is swarming with Cossacks. They are likewise more numerous on all the hills about Apu and Ozembash. A party of the Quartermaster-General's Department which were out sketching the day before yesterday was hindered by them from finishing their work. Up to Tuesday the whole camp turned out every morning before daybreak, in consequence of the rumours of an attack which arose some time ago; it has been countermanded since, now I suppose it will

be again taken up.
The north side is rather more quiet than it has been for some time past. Scarcely a score of shots are fired from either side in 24 hours. It seems a kind of compromise between the two belligerents, arising probably from the conviction of the uselessness of firing, -at any rate, in the way it has been done hitherto, and each party, although so close to the other as to be on some points within grape distance, goes about its own business without caring much for the neighbour-

hood of the other.

Kinburn is quite secured against any forces the enemy can bring against it, covered completely as it is by the guns of the formidable flotilla we have left behind to protect it. The garrison is strong; it is well to keep the exact force secret, but the Russians must August was 40,172, or about 5,000 a-month, a rate know as well as we can how many men the fort will of increase which, omitting natural causes, would contain with convenience. The French troops will double the nonulation in four years. left to guard the flag which waves along with the tricolour from its ramparts, and the task of its defence will be shared by a powerful English squadron with our allies. They have worked with extraordinary energy to repair the place. All the curtains are rebuilt, the ruins cleared away, the damaged guns removed, and fine ships guns put in their place; the fosse cleared out and deepened, the palisades repaired, the south-eastern gateway filled up, and its approaches covered by a strong ravelin; the crest of the paragets repaired solidly and well, with faccines and parapets repaired solidly and well, with fascines and earthwork, the Russian guns rendered efficient, the casemates cleared out and filled with stores, or adapted as barracks, and the interior buildings in course of reconstruction and renovation. The batteries on the Spit are to be destroyed, and that process is easily effected by removing the massive beams which support the sand and few gabions used in their construction. The reconnaissance which started the week before last did very little, except burn all the stores and houses which could render service to the enemy for seven or eight miles towards Kherson, and therefore I the less regret being in the mouth of the Bug at the time it started, and being unable to accompany it. The to-tal strength of the expedition was 4,541 men and 279 for this retreat are already made: The heavy position lage I wormless beyond the place of disembarcation of the Spit, the French being in another will be attended to a villent being in the batteries on the Mackenzie the Spit, the French being in another village a mile to be brought to an amicable termination, the Sar- ment has issued a special instruction commanding that dinian Government having accepted by diplomatic in the ensuing levy of recruits all ages from 20 up to heights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the men remained inheights have been removed, and replaced by others in advance. On the second day, the force matched to an extended iner earnest desire that an accommodation should be in Poland since the beginning of last year and its come to as soon as possible.

The Nexportrax Question.—The King of Naples has nominated Mazza, formerly director of police; and so obnoxious to England, a councillor of police; and so obnoxious to England, a councillor of distressing case occurred at Monesiglio (Pedmont).

A Woman Buried Alive in Pledmont.—A distressing case occurred at Monesiglio (Pedmont) and squalor and close-moons, in the 30th Oct. A woman who had a riolent at tack of cholera had been buried the evening before. In the morning, a countryman, passing near her grave, and the state of the beginning of last year, and its income to as soon as possible.

The fact speaks for the winter under an appresiment of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the find the winter under an appresiment of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the constitution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of the fact speaks for the distribution of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for the distribution of the fact speaks for the distribution of the fact speaks for the force returned, having still and the force returned that the force returned

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

gunboat, which accompanied the expedition as closely as possible, but was rill a long way from the shore. The rafts are all safe of Kinburn, and they are no insignificant prize just at this moment, when such efforts are being made to put the Bug in a state of deforts world with the second

# (From the Times.)

How, far may we count on the speedy exhaustion of the Russian empire? It is evident that the power of our adversary is a question second only in importance to that which regards our, own resources. The levies of men in the depths of the Muscovite territory, the marching of barbarous and even pagan tribes from beyond the Ural range and from the frontiers of the Chinese empire, the stores of com in the provinces of the south, the currency of the State, the feeling of prince, nobles, and people, are all matters which should interest Englishmen almost as much as their own recruiting system or income-tax. But mystery seems to envelope the land on many points of which the allied expeditions have descended.

Men, money, provisions, and transport are said to

be wanting in Russia. As yet, however, those brought into contact with the Russian armies have observed no deficiency that may not possibly be only tempo-lary. As other opponents have said before, the allies may say now, that the Russian hosts are like swarms of insects, which, when brushed away, return as numerous and obstinate as ever. But we believe that it is in men that the strain will chiefly be felt. The Russians probably lost in the Crimea alone nearly 200,000 men, and the total number dead or invalided since the begining of the war cannot fall short of the third of a million. These were mostly old and seasoned soldiers; whole regiments were the medal for the Hungarian campaign, the average age of the men was about 26 years, their discipline was exact, and their manœuvres like a machine. It will be difficult for the Czar to replace such men. The new levies will many of them be below or above the proper fighting age. It is impossible for a boy of 17 to stand the shock of battle, or the fatigues of the bivouse and march, as it is for a man of 40 to commence with willingness and aptitude the private's drill. After the losses of the present year there must be one thing that the Czar chiefly hopes. It is that no serious operations will take place during the coming summer, and that at least a twelvemonth will be given him to refill his exhausted ranks and to turn into good soldiers the young and sullen serfs whom he has enrolled. With regard to the deficiency of food, we cannot fully agree with the opinion which many persons have expressed. It has been said that the enemy's country is desolated by being forced to supply the wants of an immense army. In one article it is, indeed, very probable that scarcity prevails. Horses and oxen fit for draught have been employed for nearly 15 months in conveying the products of the corngrowing provinces into the Crimean peninsula. In some places it cannot be doubted that the supply of animals must be exhausted. They will have to be sought for over a large and continually increasing radius. But of corn and lorage there will, doubtless, be an abundance.

Financial embarrassments must, after a time, hamper the Russian Monarch, but it is likely that his empire will be able to maintain the contest longer than those expect who argue that poverty must lead to weakness and submission. Russia, though poor in realized wealth, is rich in almost all the materials of war. Her territory, extending from the extreme north to a climate which in summer is almost tropical, produces all that a nation can need in war or peace. The country is, above every other, sufficient in itself, and may be isolated without feeling the want of any thing but luxu:ies. For the purposes of internal trade paper may be largely substituted for the precious metals without distress to the people; and it is evident that the more they are disconnected from foreign countries the more they are independent of the me-tallic currency which is necessary for international dealings. It is dangerous to argue that the want of capital will insure the submission of an enemy. Where a people wishes to fight, and has corn, cattle, and every material resource in abundance, it is hardly probable that they will give up the contest merely from a deficiency of those metals which have been adopted as a standard for measuring other values. Hunt to-morrow, and try them four hounds. Well, are not few world give up the contest merely to wiolate some law or other. When I comes to Allow the standard for measuring other values. Hunt to-morrow, and try them four hounds. Well, are not few world give up the contest merely to wiolate some law or other. and the prophecies of Russian bankrupicy and con-cession are probably as over-confident as those which told of the inevitable and speedy submission of the French Republic at the outset of a war which lasted 22 years. It is therefore from a wish to see the real state of things rightly contemplated that we speak of this subject. The approaching ruin and exhaustion of Russia enter more or less into the calculations of every Russia enter more or less into the calculations of every politician. There is some fear that both the people and their rollers may be led to depend too much on these supposed embarrassments. If so, it is possible that they may relax from the labours and sacrifices which alone can insure success. Now is the time of preparation for the deeds of mext year, it is within the present and the next month that the Cabinet must decide if operations commensurate with those against decide if operations commensurate with those against Sebastopol shall be directed against any other stronghold of the enemy. In a few months the English people will have the choice between premature inaction or greater sacrifices than before. At such a moment an idea that time, without exertion on their part, will vanquish the Czar would possibly find no unwilling acceptance. But there can be no more dangerous delusion. We have stated some things in which the enemy are likely to be deficient—their men will be inferior to those who fought at Sebastopol, the difficulty of transporting food and the muni-tions of war is likely to be increased; but that the actual supply of food will fail, or that want of money will compel an abandonment of the struggle, we do not believe. At any rate, it is better to dismiss from the mind all such expectations. It is enough that they may be false. Let us believe that the only vic-tories are to be twon by toil and valor. Should for-tune in addition throw in any gifts of her own there will be so much gained.

#### THE AMERICAN ALADDIN. From a recent lecture by G. W. Curtis.

When we go out on Saturday afternoon to moralise and see new houses, we usually take our young ones by Aladdin's palace. Aladdin was a Yankee. He

he went to school all the summer to learn the golden man I met in coming ashore would up and say, It's rule of arithmetic—addition for himself and subtrac- agin the law, Russell, to go overboard without a tion for his neighbor.

At an early age Aladdin was considered to be good at a bargain-which meant that he could always succeed in changing a worse for a better—always keeping the blind side of a horse to the wall when he had to sell i:; and the village said that certainly Aladdin would succeed. When he left, "he will be rich," said the village, with more approval than it would say "he will be generous and true." To Aladdin the world was but a market in which to buy cheap and sell dear. For him there was no beauty, no history, no piety, no heroism. Vainly the stars shone over him—vainly the south wind blew. In the wake of the great ship Arago, in which Jason and his companions sailed for the Golden Fleece, over the gleaming Mediterranean—where the ships of Tyre, Rome, and of the Crusaders had been before him—through the Pillars of Hercules, through which Columbus sailed to find a fame in a new world-now sails Aladdin to find fortune. To him all lands are alike. No Homer sang for him in the Ægean; he only curses the wind that will not blow him into Odessa. No syrens sing tor him, but he loves the huge oath of the lively boatswain. With the Bible in his hand and a quid of tobacco in his mouth, he goes about the holy places in Jerusalem, and "calculates" their exact site. He sees the land of the Rameses and the Ptolemies; and the reverend records of the Lybian desert, whose echoes have slumbered since they were tramped over by Alexander's army, are con a walkeded by the shrill whistle of Old Dan Tucker. He insults the Grand Llama, hobnobs with the Grand Mogul, turns his back upon emperors, and takes a pinch out of the Pope's snuff box. He chews with the Arabs, smokes opium with the Turks, and rides for a bride with the Calmuck Tartars.

Aladdin comes home again, and the admiring village points him out to the younger generation as a successful man: "My son, look at him; he began with nothing—now see" "My son" does see, and beholds him owning a million of dollars—of all societies of which he is not president, a director. His name is as good as gold—he has bought pictures and statues—he has also bought a Mrs. Aladdin and housed her in luxury; but he picks his mouth with a silver fork. He has a home for a poet, but he makes it his boast that he reads nothing but his newspaper. He goes to church twice on Sundays, and only wakes up when the preacher denounces the sinner of Sodom and Gomorrha, and those "tough old Jews" of Jerusalem. His head is bald and shiny with the sermons which have his and glanced off. He claps his hands in prayer, but forgets to open them when the poor box is passed around; and he goes home like a successful man, thanking God that he is not as other men are. And after dinner he sits before the fire in his easy chair, lights a large cigar, and looks languidly at Mrs. Aladdin through the thick smoke.

By and by old Aladdin dies. The conventional

virtues are told over as the mourning carriages are called out. The papers regret they are called upon to deplore the loss of a revered parent, generous friend, public-spirited citizen, and pious man; and the precocious swapper of jackknives, and the model set up to the young generation is laid in the dust. Above his grave the stars he never saw now burn with a soft lustre which no lamps about a king's tomb can emulate; and the south wind for whose breath upon his brow he was never grateful, strews his lonely last bed with anemones and violets that his heel crushed when living; and we who are to be formed upon that model, carelessly remark, as we stir our toddies, "So old Aladdin is gone at last; and, by the way, how much did he leave?"

# A WICTIM.

Mr. Russell formerly residing in Schohaire. He now lives in Albany. Russell appears to be the victim of unpropitions circumstances. Having an unhappy faculty of doing business contrary to law. On Tuesday, Mr. Russell was arrested for the eleventh time since autumn set in. We give his examination.

"Well, Russell, you are here again, I perceive."

Poor nations have fought in every age of the world, sir, out I goes, and what do you thing? Before I got and the propheties of Russian bankrupicy and con- to the next corner, Barney Whalen tapped me on the shoulder, and says, 'old feller, that's agin the law.'
What's agin the law, I replies; and he says, 'having dogs in the street without muzzles. He accordingly arrested me and brought me to the police court. The result of that piece of fun was a fine of five dollars. Well, what did I do then? " Can't say."

"Well, listen, and I'll tell you. I sold the fox hounds to one of 'Aunt Pat's? friends for twenty dollars. With the proceeds, I bought a sow and five pigs. I took them home, built a pen in the back yard, and thought all my troubles were at an end; but I was mistaken: Officer Bradwell called upon me the very next morning, and says; "Russell, keeping hogs in the yard is agin the law." I doubted it. This riled Officer Bradwell, who had me arrested again. This time I was fined five dollars."
"Wel!, what did you do then?
"I sold my sow and pigs, and bought a horse and

"I sold my sow and pigs, and bought a horse and cart, and undertook to draw wood. The very first load I put on drew the attention of Policeman Sickles, who said that driving a cart without license was agin the law. He arrested me for that offence, which caused me another fine of five dollars."

"Well, what did you do next?" "I sold the horse and cart, and bought the half of a

charcoal wagon." "Well, what success did you meet with after

"The same old luck, sir. The first day I commenced pedling Policeman Snooks took me by the collar, and says, Russell, that's agin the law, old feller.' What's agin the law, I said. He replied, selling charcoal in a wooden measure. That cost me a fine of three dollars.??

"Did that drive you out of the charcoal business."
"Yes, sir. I sold out, und thought I would try my fortune in carrying baggage between the steamboats and railroads. But what's the use? . I only commenced work to day and yet here I am again."

"What for now?"

"For soliciting baggage without a permit from the mayor. As I said before, I'm a wictim. If I should statted life by swapping jackknives, then putting the mayor. As I said before, I'm a wictim. If I should A great assortment of White halves of broken marbles together, and passing them save a man from drowning by jumping into a whirlarrived for Mr. Cunningham, off as whole ones. When he had gathered some brass pool, dash my vig if I don't believe the first police- Street, near Hanover Terrace.

license from coroner."

The justice having heard Mr. Russell to the end, admitted that he was a "wictim," and let him off this time without paying a fine. Russell left the office, saying that he would go and kill himself "if it were not for one thing." On being asked what that was, he replied that some policeman would discover it was "agin the law to commit suicide," and undertake to collect the fine from his "misfortinit children." Russell's case calls for sympathy. We hope it will meet with it.—Albany Police Gazette.

# DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER

REMEDY FAILS.

New York, September 15, 1952.

IF This is to certify that my child, three years old, was roubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until L tried Dr. MLane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely; restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians bills.

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By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Secretary.

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son prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury

SECOND NATURE.—Physical force, moral force, and the police force, are all very powerful things, and so is the force of habit. It killed a young gentleman, last month, at Bunbury Academy. He was the only boy left at school in the holidays, and the very first walk he took he split himself, poor fellow, in trying to walk two and two.

# NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. By the Subscribers.

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tory, 32 vols., 12mo., with an engraving in each.
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