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#  

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH.
BLSHOP OF TUAM.

- THE BIGIT HON. TAE CHAN

St. Jarlati's, Tuam, Oct. 31st, 1855.
Sir-It is now nearly two years since sereral o Que Catbatic Clergy of (liis diocese, as well as of
ether parts of Ireland, met in their respective localicther parts of tereand their calm and solemn remonstrantees to paint being included in the assessment imposed on the amount of legal rereaues derived from trades Cadergy at that period, whilst they express their uniform readiness to gire tribute to whom tribute is due, form reanine to whom honor is due, are equally expliciet ia declaring that they are at a loss. to comprebend os what just or equitable grounds they can be taxed for roluntary offerings between any stated periods of
the year, which mapy be withheld or diminished according to the pood pleasure of their respective locks, and for the recovery of which the civill laiv affords no assistance. The latter circumstance, instead of being regretted, is alluded to as a subject
of congratulation. Still the absence of this legal of congratulation. Still the absence of thisis legal
sanction shows that such roluntary offerings cannot be confounded with those revernues that should, if ne-cessary, distinctly contribute to the support of the
state, because the slate lends its aid in eaforcing their collection.
As citizens slaring the general protection which the laws afiord, they almass cheerfully acknowledge their liability to the common burthens of general taxation. But whilst they espress their sympathy with the laity on the peculiar lardships of the income tas, aggraatated by the agencies through waich it
was imposed, they claim, on the ground of their pecial exemptions from the protection which is : exceaded to the collection of erery other income, an tion which such protection to enforce its payment inplies. As.For the pretended analogons, cases to anich fiscal or legal sopnist condition of the Catholic Clergy, they ouly illustrate the iogeniity of those who advance. them, since, for example, a laryyer's fees,
rently irrecoverable, if not paid in adrance, are well secured in the bill of cosis of the solicitor who emplops him. It is not, however, on any invidious dis-
tinctions betwenn themselves and the secular .profesions the Clergy chiefly dwell to secure their exemp ion from this new and anomalous taxation. No they refier even to the times of Pagan persecution,
and inguire whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer can find in its annals any instances of the revenues of ibe Clergy being subjected to taxation," of hich the legal title was not recogoised-nay more, whenerer real or supposed exigencies of the state
were adranced by English monarchs, in justification of their appeals to the Clergy for extraordinary subcidies, those supplies were demanded and given. from dose incomes which the laws secured to their legiti-
nate omners as they now secure them to the Prosana owners as they now secure them to the Pro-
festant establishment, 10 which they were forcibly ransferred.
That they who nor possess and enjoy this income chould share in the obligationg of those occasional burthens that have descended with their parliamentary tille to its exclusive usuruct, is a proposition which,
on no ground of sound or political ethics, can be controrerted. But that those who bave been totally stript of any participation in this inheritance, and thrown on the voluntary offerings of the : people, hould be subjected to the scale of taxation alfectiog qualogy to justify it, especially when the requiremants for the erection and sustainment of Catholic bouses of worship and Cationic sciools, ach, aust now be met by fresh appeals to the voluatary benevolence of the people. In this riew, this unconstitutional tax, as regards the Catholic Clergy; falls, with a disproportioned weight on the entire- of the Catholic beyond the Protestant community. But but just been relieved from the pressure of a famine, diuring which the great body of them scarcely posow imposes bursaries of life, whilst the lat : which porary mitigation of their sufferings, as it did on preceding loceasion with a million of money to re
lieve the destitution of the Ministers of the Esta blishment, the conclusion must be obrious that, whils the one continue objects of especial predilection, the
others continue to form an exception in the general measures of impartial legislation
That the force of the arguments by which the Clergy pleaded their exemption from the provisions
of the income tax has been felt, is manifest in the of the income tax has been rel,
respite from annogance experienced $\quad$ by espite from annoyance experienced by numbers,
enactment, as well as by the sudden zeal that has sprung up awong its officials to enforce the collection of this cess with an unsparing rigor. Hence those become of the property of Ecciesiastics, laterl/g the alternative of an arbitrary amount of taration imposed at randon, or of the other still more painful and embarrassing one of haring subjects of an entirely Ecclesiastical and canonical nature laid bare to the irreverent curiosity of functionaries, some o whom, in the capricious exercise of their inquisito-
rial office, have been indulging in an unseasonable in rial office, have been indulging in an unseasonable in-
solence of interrogatories scarcely to be parallele solence of interrogatories scarcely to be paralleled Ecclesiastics, who would suffer, when their cloak is taken, to let their cost go also, should shrink from the annoyauce 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 ia, who bave no ears nor understanding for those argument 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 is requiring the particulars of canonical revenues continue, the doumber of horses and cons so seized would, no great fairs recently beld in this country
I respectfully put it to you, and the associates of faithful Clergy with a tax less falling in its amouat laithful Clergy with a tax less galling in its amouat however slencer their means, than in its consequence on account of the miserable sum which it will bring of the country their fidelity has not only been proof against impenchment, but thay hare been the mast active in maintaining the public tranquillity. It it Clergy form the "chias defence of the nation," and
as you are well versed in the science of figures, it as you are well versed in the science of figures, would not be an unprofitable study to ascertain "the
balance between the pittance wrung by seizures and ductions out of the alms given to the Catholic Clergy, and the cost of a standing army in Ireland, often amounting to thirty thoisand men, which the teach ing of the Priesthood, and the docility of their faith ful flocks, have enabled you to spare for thie exigen-
cies of a distant war. In that mar the Irish Catholic soldiers are among the most distinguished in the discharge of their military duties, though, no matter piscat may be asserted to the contrary, numbers of then as well as the sailors are still bereft of the con solations of religion. Theirs has been the deadl dise battlefield, though the spirit of Joab should never be supposed to hare swayed the selection of by the surriving whist the laurels that were wo English placed in a more secure position in the rear, and the lame achieved by their fallen companions of British valor, should the modest historian of the Highlands not succeed in securing the exclusive glory for his own. As such fidelity springs from a holier ment it is independent of the favor or all-reat ment of any admaistration. Poric, however, should prompt a minister not to anaoy, with a new and penal impost, a body of men, whose arval.
The Clergy and the poople are not iguorant tha hey are indebted for this obnoxious tax to the active co-operation of so many of those false representa
tives who betrayed their constituents by the flagran riolation of their free and tionest corensals. In nothing, perhaps, is the treachery of that party ciore manifest than in the colors in which they lator to represent those pledges to which they were committed whatever be its nature, which would emanate from a certain admiaistration, as they hare been circulating with an untiring industry. Good measures they should suppoit, from whaterer government they right emanate. But when a gosernment was found the coustituents of certain members were agreed;or framing peral measures, as was the case during the Ecclesiasticar Titles Bill, then it ras required that the truth or the treachery of the pledged member should be tried to the world, and that iastead of hol low votes of rustrate opposition to tae Titles Bil or any such measure, at the barmless nature of which
vote the minister could aford to smile, whilst he reveived theirs support in return for his profuse patronage, they should at once release themselves from th theirmeis of private: in the crisis of sits farll from-any ministry that roould persevere in such persecuting enacfineats

It was for policy like this, and no other, which Bill, that sereral of those tho since betrayed them receired the approral of assembled Prelates, Priests and people. It was to the perserering initation of the same conduct, which was marked with such high aproral, that sereral of them lise been sisce pledre ed; and as long as the Catholic Church ralues fidelity and truth, and condemns their violation, the Catho lic Clergy cannot be parties to such breaches of so lemn promises, which bare been so injurious to themselves and the people. To the people, whom those pledge-breazers vainy stive to hatter with the perrantage, as if the poor tenantry had not been alread taugbt to feel bow hearily it has pressed on thera in being obliged not only to pay it in the first instance,
but fike the noor rates in every instance, and doomed but like the poor rates in every instance, and doome o hear from the very persons who sought
hem by rotagg for this tax that thes must give a cheir farms or pay the additional taz with which the poperty of their landlord and poor protecting sena the earlier stages of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, would fain persuade the country that the) were ri orously opposing it by their ineffectual rotes, whils in reahty they were fasteaing it on the Hierarchy by
their effectual ores, in sustaing the persecuting tnitheir effectual oues, in sustaing the persecuting mi
vister that sought to pass it into daw. Thus hav several of the pledge-breakers been ostentatious in parading the catalogue of their irseffectual rotes in faror of tenant right, at the same time that to count rice as many, and thus deceive their simple const tifying to their ministerial patron, who avows his hostility to temant right to be no less sincere than that ribich be feels to the tittes of the. Hierarchy, or are derired. Some of those pledge-breabers so Fa whtran the requisition of their constituents that the gratuituusly prumbed to- oppose any ministry that
would not malse the rescinding of the obnoxious act cabinet measure. This rerates at once the notion of such promises being giren under any compulsion, ince those men were generally as eager in rolunteer unscrupulous in their riolation. Now, so far from making any efforts to bave this act rescinded, thier have assisted in adding injury to insult by voting for taring revenues founded upon those rery titles which it so deeply aggriered them as Catholice to be ignored In the mass of your statute laws, were you to search the entire rolume, you could scarcely disco er such clumsy enactments. I am served with it with an account of the profits derired from foreign funds, or trade, or profession, or any other calling. Now, it happens that from none, sare one only, of hose sources do I derive any emolument whatsoev Archbishop, but of the Archbishop of the see which I have been appointed. Fet, if I fill the paper with this candid, isgenuous, and truthful statement authenticated with my proper signature, I subjec yself to the heavg amsity to such a fine for the as sumption of the title, which the law forbids, $I$ shouid as candidy declare that otherwise I derife neither ed, I an then too, sabjected as I hare beea, to a arbitrary arsount of taxation, rigorously to be enforc ed, if $I$ submit not to a norel process, to which bave before alluded, teazing and harassing in the ex rene to merchants, iarmers, and all the similar pro and assumes a complenion so far: different that I am no prepared to say that I au competent to submit such hangs to the inquisitorial searcties of any secular tribunal. For the power of such an inguisitorial rigour assumed, and if not yet much exercised, enough has ranspired from out of the foldings of the official courtesy with which some Clergymen have bee reated to show laat the hae is not far distant whe it is boped to bring them and their Ecclesiastical
lunds, as much as the rest of his budget; under the funds, as wuch as the rest of his budget; und
controt of the Chancellor of the Erchequer.
It is not, them, without cogent reasons that I hare aitherto demurred to this most unconstitutional tax and, whien compelled by the overruling powet of the authorised niy secretary to pay the exorkitant amount accompangiof the paymest with a protest character ing it as ungust, yocanstitutional, and oppressire principle, and enoraous in its amount beyond what tion in Ireland-2 protest which I sball take care to continue ou every occasion of seizure or sale: unt tion. It is true that E bave no claim on the govera-
ment for any exceptional reductions, nor have I ever
goae out of my path to carn by any osert acts a title to the special faror of any admiaistration ; 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 hare a people, the most numerous in Ireland before famine thinned their numbers, whose uniform peaceful conduct and freedom from crime proclain 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 gorernment are so effectually adranced. It is, then with no small share of surprise that I. bave felt the in this question of ion with waich I bare been treated sioners or surreyorsation. For whilst the commis sure of rerenue, one exceeding the reality by huadreds during some of those latter jears, far from xercising the same generous license regarding the allowances of expenses incidental to my position, they hare not reduced tueir imaginary budget br a single ferred letting the law talee its course in the exaction of a tas rather than submit to a vexatious process which I conscientiously beliere to be derogatory and prospectively most dangeroms to the real interests of my religion, that is no reason why I should not expe mence justice in a measure of allowances cor log with that which is granted in secular cases? The with erery sound code of legislation, favores ampliandi and odia restringenda, is bere reversed, in stead of which favores restringendi and odia ampli anda, would appear to be the motto adopted by the Coramissioners of Income 'Tax. Balancing' the necessary expeuses of their station with their revenues laxed with half sure, felv. Prelates who could be me, and there are' othou of impost. exacted fod to total exemption. I need not divell on the suite:o officials, inclading gamekeepers, allowed to Protes lant Prelates, the anount ol whose allowances would more than cover the whole of the casiul iacome of secretary and Chaplain besides servint hoce travelling and Chaplain, besides, ser ants, horses, an were exceedingly courteous in the commencement while striring to snooth their approach to the cano nical revenues of the Catholic Church. Latterly it seems, they are more distinctly evolving their scru pulous interpretation of the lam, which wos so loo wrapped under the polite reil of being easily satiskied with a general return, and, however. slender be the means of Priests or Bishops compared with the de cent requirements of their station, those functionaries are said in some cases to be most stringent in ascer the existeace and cstimating the ralue of appendages which the law allows. Notwithstanding lestant sint between the overgrown weilh of botu, it seems, are similaris treated; and as their oirn prisate sense is their rule for interpreting the surpluses, I should not be surprised if the commissioners were to justify their treate tha both, tas by that hath not, even that which ge hath shall be taken away.
You, Sir, view this tax in connesion with the maerial interests of the Treasury. I contemplate it, will own, though in this respect I do not calculate on your sympathy, in its necessary influence on the terests of my religion. With the seizure or sale of our property, or that of the Clergy, I have no further concera than to express my profound regret that your inconsiderate measures bave rendered such things of requent recurrence. But with its Ecclesiasticas bearing we have much concern, and feel a deep anxiety that the characters of any of the Clergy, or he interests of the , Catholic Caurch, should not be compromised by tae regulated writen correspondence or oral con into which tey are reluclanty drawn. It is a subect deserng serious diberation in conain witb mortunty pportand of co concerned, as with suclu of our faitufui representatiest the defection to which we owe this rio, amidst the defection to whave retained any title to be trusted.
In thus alluding to our representatives, I am sorowfully reminded of the recent roid rhich death has his world oie with the ranks by withuraviag rom Cis world one wil ou were sossion of parliament, won the reluctant ear of: a astidious auditory to trutbs the most unpalatable and reached, as if with a bound the loftiest parliamentary reputation: The secret of bis great success -30 incentire to follow such an example-could be
traced not less to bis moral than to his intellectual vacer. He was listened to with a respectuul atten-
tion because he malo an impression that he was tion because he mauc an was felt that his tongue would not give expression to a sentiment to which bis inmost sou
did not give an echo; there was no aprehension

 would no follot the multitule it going wrong, and
never could he bend the knee to Baal, hoverer supple or numerous in aurerse cimes migh be the knees of his worshippers. You, sir, need hot be told hare giren a score of their corenant-breaking followers. The more Ireland feels lis loss the more by zeal and numbers, will strive to give aid like his
to the thinest and failful representatives of the Neople:-, Noubt you, Sir, are no stranger to the corresponilence that,passet at the close er tre last cen tury exalted dignitaries in Ireland, nor are you ignorant
that oine of the ereat objects of this correspondence on theie part of the munister was to bring within the pecuniary influences of The state the whole body of at the time would have been a premature revelation of the wesigns of the minister. More than three their públication recommendewed to pass eve this cor respondence saw the day; nor was it deemed prudent to give it to the worid until all those who had a share correspondence the only opinion $I$ have now to offer is that, in dealing with statesmen and the whole train prudent and most experienced a great amount of caution; and if this be the case with a few; how nuch more inconvenient is it to open opportunities
to' the young; the inesperienced, and the confiding of enunciating opinions which, when they least dream o it, may. be turned to the disadvantage of the Church,
or which thep would cheerfully sacrifice their lives Whether you and your ministerial associates con template the realisation of the project of Lord you to entertain that: design. I hesitate not to express ny consiction 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 urder 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 ous publication. It is in vain the minister will be told of the repeated unadimous resolves of the Irish Hierarchy never, under any circumstances, come connected by, state pensions with the govern-
mènt. The: resolves of Bishops or Clergy bave weight in swaying the legislature only when they are backed by the.wighty income tar or the resenues f the Clergy will, if it succeed, be the first links in the chain by: which it has been so long sought to conand again promúlgated by our bighest authorities that such a connexnon wrould be detrimental to religion, the people: and their faithful representatizes will no ail to exert themselvesin having the Clergy eased o of the mostrobnoxious and harassing as well as one of位most insidious and eqiation.- I bave the honor to be, Sir,', with all due consideration, your faithfal servant!
$\dagger$ John, Archbishop of Tuam.

## TRISH TATELLIGENCE

The French Sistras on Charity-Drogheda.-On the 8 th of Noxember,; the Catholic people of Drogheda ble in he history of our county-the introduction o the first brathoh of the French "Sisters of Charity'y oforrand, and eminenly due to the dignity and im-
portance: of their blessed mission. The Primate of all
 of the parish Secalar and Regular-and all. the
Clergy of the vicijity assembled in the yestry of ite
Church to meet them on' their entrance to the town. Church to meet them on their entrance to the town.
The first visit was made to the hoise of God, 10
commence theirlabours under the auspices of religion. commence their labours under the auspices of religion, to welcome ibe first entrance of he pious aqughers on
St. Vincent, and call down the blessing of God on the
begining of their labours. His Gface aduressed the beginning oftheir labours. His Grace addressed the
vast, assembly and hanked he Catholic people of
Droghed for attending in such numbers to testify their joy on thei'óccasion. His lordship's discourse-
so appropiate, so eloquent, iso instructive - pioduced he deepest impression on all present. Hisgrace.enof the ©Is Is and of Sints? In olden times-and of the Affer having traced the similarity of the Catholic spirit of the t wo countries, and passing a deserved eulogium
on the labours of the "'Sisters of Chatity at the seat
of war, and throughont the whole world, on his own behalf, and in the name of the, Clergy and people of the toyn and vicinity, be welcomed them to reland.
After the ciscoutse was finished, his Grace gave Be-
nedicion of he Mos Blessed Sacrament. The seounediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The seou-
lar Clergy attended in surplice and soutane- he Re-
ularsítithe iespective habits of their Orders." When the religious service was concluded, the Sisters retired to: the Presenlation:Coavent, where they enjoyed the corcial welcome and kind hospitality of the good Redi
efrgus.

The charity sermon preached on Sunday, Nov, 3,
in Cork, by the Very Rev. Monsiforitivoodlock, on
behalf of the Sociely of St. Vincentide Paul, feallied behan
f110.
The Parson and the YRiest-A Contrast.-A
Carrickferguc correspondent wites as follows:- On


 gathering potatoes tor Mr. Reild ; he oangingerwh
ging



## imprisonmen.

Her, that she had not one shiling in the world. The
Rev. Dr. MrMahon, of this town, then stepped for ward, and, with the kindliest feelings, paid the fine,
to the :astonishment of the poor but operioyed little girl. Thus
Opration of the Income Tay-On Friday the
 ther a tenant, in deducting income tax from his land lord, had a right 10 charge the tax on the irboss Fent
or upon the nelt rent after deducting poor rate. His worship, having referred to the various acts and de-
cisions the tenant was only entilied to deduet the taa on on the
netr rent, after the poor rate was deducied.- Cork

Noricess To Qurr.-We believe that an unusnal
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 present prosperity of the akiicultural vantage of the present prospenity of the agricutural
inerest. We are glad, however, 10
noble observe lord what the wowns Ballinasloe and the surrounding eisates does siot intend in this way to make any ad
ditions to his rental - Vestern sata A tienpten Evicrioss.- $A$ correspondent inform
us laz: on Friday, the 2 nd Nov., the subsheriff
 ject some seven or eight families ior non-payment on
rent, at the suit of Mrs. Blake. The sub-sheriff, a a protective force, had. forteen of the conetabulary
under the command of Head-constable Higgins. On he arsival of the sherift and police hey were met by were prepared to resist the evictions. The sheriff at to carry out the object of bis visit, and, in conspe-
quence, wihdrew unil he is able to obtain a military


 and inantry regiments, is very great; but the supp
is by no means equal to meet it The numerous re cruiting parties in Belfast are begining to complain complain when we take into consideration the fact that they are now unable to pick up in the month
scarcely one-fourth of the nivmber they obtained in
the same period this time that the country lads are eetling, tom cunning for thate. to the militia in the first instance, and that then, atte serving in a local corps for a shotrt period, they enter
the line. The object in so doido in io 10 get a double
 cruiting sergeant. says the country lads are getting too
cuuning: couning:Ior them. For some time past an active tre-corps jobt an ordertio ceane recruiting was receivad
here on Saluiday last, as enough men jor the presen had been obtained for that corps. The heighi fo
 well-conducled men to receive their' discharge at the end of five years. The entire number:of young men,
whoenisted for ibe Land Transport Corps: and the
 province of UIster, was onjy 99 ; for'September, 71 With Russia Belfast alone has contributed a larg
numberof recruits to the army. From the montho May, I854, itll November, 1854, , here was 699 re
cruits attested
the 1st of November, 1854 , till the It It of October
11555 the number was This number does not tinclude the recruits who were
supplied for bee militia,
one Sappers and Mines, and May, 1854. These maycoe set down at, for the milit
tia, $1,000 \mathrm{men}$; for the depots, 200 ; and for he Sap Ma, i, men ; for the depotz, 200 , and for the Sap
pets ind Miners, 50 So that from these figures it
will be seen that the town of Belfast alone has con tributed its fair quota to keep yip the strenglh of the
The Assasisisarioy or Miss Hinds.-The atrocity o
which this unhappy lady was the victim contione which this unhappy lady was the victim continues 10
keep he press and the public in a itate of excitement
Rend Reward afier reward is offered for the apprehension o the assassins ; bit in vain: There is something about
the excitement created by this murder that presents the civillse -in a starthing and most fepulisive appect
Itio but a short time since a poor man named Smith was murdered in that part of the country ; leaving we
 No theories were devised to avenge his death; Ho
corregpondents issued daily bulletins about bim, He was a poor man, and ihough a week intervened be-
tween the aiscovery of his dead body and fearfully
shattered head and our publication, no patagraph al-
lading to him foubd its way into a newspaper in the lading to him fourdits way into a newspaper in the
meanume." Certainly not! why should it? Is it for the respectable" "Evening Packel," the aristocratic
"Evening Mail," he loyal "Express," or any other
"respectable" paper make a fuss:about spilling the

 adenounce the crime and seek means to arrest the
 round and no ove heeds it. This excitement about lestation of crime-those who pretend to say so are
liars ; forithe'slaughter of Smith wwas just as atrocious, yt it pased unheeded. The excitement does not
proceed from an appreciation of the value of life; for The life of Smith was far more valíable than tháa:- of bis death reduced to misery and despair a whole faproprietor that makes all the difference. Mas a landed jistice is not to be expected by the poor' if they are
ai all put in comparison with those for whom our in tonsely corrup- our atrociously foul- our devilishly Why; even at the meeting recently held to devise means for bringing to punishment ihe, murderers of
Miss Hinds, when Mr. Armstrong proposed that inere hould be measures taken to discover the assassins of Smith, a gentleman-of cnurse he was a gentleman-
pooh-poohed the suggestion, and said, in what appears Sus to have been: downight ribald mockery, that
Smith was murdered by his own friends! A friendly act indeed.: But, as we sadd the man was poor; and
what about his death? Such is the light in which murder is regarded by the press and gentry of lreland. oxcitement or indignation can be too greal; if he is poor-pshaw, let his blood rot and his memory perish.
The genity of Cavan have offered a reward of f 500 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of
Miss Hinds' assassine. This is right; but they offer not a penny for the apprehension of those who slaugh-
tered Smith, and left his children desolate. For the nurder of a poor man let there be no excitement on our crime-baing people, and our respectable wolfish-
hearied and spaniel-souled journalisti.. We rannoi consider such as better than assassins in soul; and ellars, I don't bnow what Gorra Mighty keeps a Miss Hisds Muaprrers.-The Waleiford Mail Was concerned in this abominable crime was arrested
Monday while at work as a navyy on the Cork on Monday while at
and Youghal railway.
Mr. Beechins:-The latest accounts from Moorock Lodge, the jesidence of Mri Ramsbottom, represent Very "police 'station thronghout the county the Lord very of the assassin, has been posted. Government
has ordered the police fo:ce in the district to be aughas ordered the police force in the district to be aingfor them. It is' stated that some months ago Mr.
Ramsbotion received several thireatening letters. There has been another murder-in the neighbornuies us that it is by no means connected with local disturbances, we perceive that the unfortunate mau
was a bailif, and that: the crime is stated to have
been perpetrated by the " peasantry." Everpyhere been perpetrated by the "peasantry". Everpwhere and tenant-ontie one side, a volent return or rack-
rents under threat of inslant eviction, and on the other, a fearful violence of feeling, and disposition to
revert to agrarian crime. This horrible : jnternecine war again impends in Ireland. Take one strikiug
symptom of the course in which the landidords: are symptom of the course in which the landlords: are
ploceeding. We bave this week received a docuent subscibed by the tenants of an estate at present that the leases which are eturned in the rental have otberwise of instant extermination. The facts are so extraordinairy that we hesitate to publisi them withDher hands apply the most barbarous, incendives, to
heir clas. correspondent of, the Mail suggests
hat in every disiracted district martial law inould be hat incery distrated district martial aw should be head the convicted murdéers, and alr ccomplice,
 fluence of the bayonel: While thege abominable dioctines are openly preached and accepted by lish rolling rack-rents or eviction, is presented to the teof relief from Parliameat, are falling back on unlawua resources of redress. And the British Minister
ha more important thing to think of than a war of A Mon class in Ireland.- Nalion. $\quad$ CANDDAte -Another candidate the borough of Armagh has just appeared in the person of
Ir. C. Fitzgerald Higgins, who dates his address own showing his prineiples, political.oriceligious; are of he most accomodating, nature, and tolally free
from the remotest taint of bigotry or partizanship:
W What, for instance, can be more satisfactory than the particular line of politics I shall adrocate in the evvent answer is plain- Whatever your representative. My
please. Alhough a Catholic, in, religion, yel: I am not abound by th
chureh jund you have only to direct mo how I wil In reference to the foregoing confession of faith th Nothern Whig observes, - Commentary on thi rotion of princlples that will compare with that of Grimaldits house Was surrounded by the mob, : and
immortal artist in buffoonery put his head out of window, and said, "Gentemenens, dere be no out of thig
bere !"' The mob accepted the plea as valid proceeded to wreak their virtuous indignation on som bad religion. If this address be not hat h
 2Thy R R lived near Rusk in the county Meath a rich but ec
centric old gentlemen named Richard Wilson; and rich gentlemen, especially of half a century as ral children, though never married; buther of se he ha enad prevented him from disposing of his weald as b
might think fit. He was a good staunch old Protes ant nothwithstanding his negiect or disregard of "the
tioty state", we bave no evidence that he allended regularly at Church, but we have that he hated the
papists; for his son John had a mortait fear that his rather should know he had married a papist wife, and commonly called in the locality was gathered to his fathers-by his will be divided Fis propety between through therr lawful. heirs.: He had a son John, a Lhe:time of his hath nurions, and like his father, it was gaid he, was a pa rent but not a husbande. He was known by some to
béa visitor in private at the house of a Mrs. Booith Dobling and was very intimate with one of the Misses Enown, but it was known that: she! was the mother 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 weie
sent to a tenants' home in Kiluare, where, it is stated, they were reared in ignorance of their parentage, of
as the children of the tenant : whether this was beO or the falkers pe nurious nature, none could says. On the Sh of Fe-
bruary 1845 , a servani of Captain: Wison brought lea ving his landed property 10 his to prepare a wis. Mr. Han have it signed and perfected as soon as possible. Ney John' had leanned enough to induce them to claim not only the property, but their social positions as his lawfrl chidren. No one appeared to dispute their claims a:
the time, and, they came into possession of the pro-
perty. In time a disputint did appear in Hartley. In the course of his search after legal evi-
dence, hat the -Jate Caplain Wilson had never bee married, we believe Captain. Harlley s.sumbled upon ast hat be with rare and commendable honor, at once legitimacy of his cousings, which a went to impugn the
tered into between the was enand the children long robbed of lawful children's
rightful privileges and position, a fathers rightful privileges and pobition, a a father's cares,
father's love, a father's patimony, were at lenoth; soomed, about toenajoy, at least, a moiety of justice.
Not: so thought the law adisers of the advice, it would appaay, of her dear friend, (and ours)
the Right Hon. Atoraey Gonoral Wm. Keogh, no les a personage than Queen Victoria begged to be cob-
sidered as the heiress of Uaptain Wilson! Of the
motives said to ive jpinion-neither shall we:characterise the mean brand him with illegitumcy... But how escaped be When so powerful a claimant sought his property,
when eqo clever a guide ditected the couise? Sittins man's study chair a reverend old Protestant clergy$\rightarrow$ a'flash of memory across a long vista of yearswhat ! could it be-in days long past and gone ere the
silvertouched his locks- iord Avonmore-Mise Sid ney Booth-a stranger named John-what Johi ? hito Whom he had married, to Miss, Sidney Booth at Lord the stme Capan Jobún Wilsón Other proofs ap Keared also but this was enough-the Crown and Mr.
 Queen Victoria: must do without it: So ends tha

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The general ordets of the daycontain afsevere re sence, toproceed to England, on the thor leave of abmilich sur of absence which have ately reached him from offi-
cers of all ranks nn the army. He has to remind them that they are still in the presence of caspowefful enemy; moreoverthatibey baverduties to perform in that the instruction discipline and well being of the roops are subjects which require the eatnest attention The United Servicc Gazette says that the Duke of Cambiddge aas formally signified to the Commander-
nthief his desire to be again employed on active

The government, it appears, eonsiders that the vithstand successfulif the projected bucicanneering expeditions: of, the s Yankees: eThree cine offbaille loop, the Malacia, sailed for thit statio. The Sansgate and two steam-sloops are mentioned as fiting ul squadrou off the cioasts of America can have but one result, to irritate the Americans to the highest
pitch As to the buccanneering: expeditions, it, any
are fiting out, it is inipossible that ihe pessels intended to be used can be line-of-batile ships or heay-
 keep his hand in, begins,
rel :ni the west?-Press.
The gunnery ship Hotspur, 44, in Hamoaze is to
be fitted as a foating Catholic chapel, for the use of
Irish militia expected at plymouth.

Tuesday night's Gazelle announced hat the Queen
bad been plessed to appoint Marshal Pelissier to be tad been pleased
an hongrary, member of the Military Division
First Class, or Kright Grand Cross, of the Bath:
EPrenaration on a large scale ate row being made
at Windsoir Caiste for the reception of Vicior Emmaat Windsor Castle for the, recepton on
ajel, King of Sardinia, who accompanied by Count
Cavoír and a numerous suite, expected to arive in England early in December
The MEETNG HYpE PARK-Sunday, as had
 concourse. or people, greater in numbers:perhaps, than
be mob of the previous. Sunday; thoughessentially dhe mor
different in characeer, but is gratiffing to be able to
state that the day passed over without (he violence state that the day passed over without the violence arties concerned in the rrot of the preceang week add that the measures, tasen by the poition of such a rufianly spectacle, and to ainitaí the
The principle of "No. Irish need apply" has just
aeen officially recognised and acted on by a depart. ment of the government. By an auncuncement in ta Australian paper we see that the Colonial and Emi rration they state that they have received a request fom the colonists of Victoria, that a greater number erbalance the Irish in the colony. The commissioness, in communicating this request, leave it to be as-
sumed that they are prepared to carry it out, and we
telieve this accords with the arrangements ther have titely made connected with the emigration to Austra-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lia. } \\
& \text { The Anglo-Anerican War.- We should grieve at } \\
& \text { itar with our kinsinen at the other side of the At- }
\end{aligned}
$$ Wartic, but we should grieve without any mixlure of

lear for the result. As to any danger to be appre Leaded from a naval contest, it is a jest; the United scuadrons. And again, as to Canada, Canada proved
sufficien for her own defene in the war of 181, and
te defersive power of the British North American the defersive power of the British North American Provinces has infinitely increased since that time.-
There is another consideration that may check itie
telligerent spirit of the republicans of the New telligerent spirit of the republicans of the New
World. A war with England now would invole a
war with France also, whereas in 1812 France was tie ezealous ally of the States. A war with England
would, in fact, hermetically close the Continent of
Europe agzins the commere of Europe against the commerce of the North A merican
Republic. But some sage Jonathan will be disposed
say that the union of Enrland with France is not to say that the union of England with France is not
likely to be permanent. This, however, is a sreat
eiror, England and France have found ont, too late,
alas! that they bave no conflicting interests-that, on alas! that they bave no conflicting interests-that, o
the other hand, their iaterests in the peace and pros
perity of Europe is identical. The right of each na Eerity of curope is choose its own form of government and it
ton to
own sovereign, is now a settled point of pubbic law
It is the proud title upon which Louls Napolen res
tis authorits- hat great man, who hows that Eng its authority-that great man, who tnows that Eng
tand; as she was the first nation to establish the righ
of national clopece of a sovereign, so she was the fir to recognise in his fapor its exercise by the French
feeple, Sivagger as they may, the Uniled States
care not go to war with England and France united,
teese nations, commanding the sea, and having an inpulnerable point of vantage in the occupation of
Canada. Nor is this all. There is danger in the
Southas well as in the North to queil the ambition of
the bluslering republicans. There are the slave the bluslering republicans. There are thie slave
States. If, according to the sriters upon natural aw,
the state of slavery is but a contituarice of the stape the state of slavery is but a cuntituarnce of the state
cf war-and there is no reason to question the propo-
sition-in all the Southern States of the Union the iree citizens are greally outnumbered by enemies. -1
Woe to those who shall blow into a llame the smoutdering war of slavery, for we repeat it, hough smoul-
dering, defence, a few black regiments use of all means of Amercan continent, and it is as east as it must be
painful to tell what would be the eflect of their presence amid a popalation of their kindred and color,
teld in severe, not co call.it cruel, slavery, by a handteld in severe; not fo call it cruel, slavery, by a handthough politiogal agitators and political writers, peongue, Taliant and pen-valiant, as they allvays are, may
look to obtain distinction by violent warlike demonlook to obtain distinction by violent wartike demon-
stations, : Meanwhile, absurd; and; in the absitract; ecen unjust as we may think, the interdici apon ure- re-
cruiting for the British service inithe territory of a now independent State, though once:a Bitish-dependency We by ne means defend he wiolation of that inderdict, unblic forbidding been evilistede The or solaw of the re for serviceivould ho weder have betlerface of justice teipients of all emigrants or fagitive ofromit A Tunel Benearh phe Enchin chanel. ithis
 been employed ia suryeying the neigh boring coasts 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:...Asisimpracticable as this scheme may appear calculations of its expenge thave been actually made, and plans tor its execution devised. The length of
the unnel will be eighteen and a half miles, and its cost per yadd $\$ 5,39$ amounting, in rolf miles, and numbers to
and is intended "to be establithed, in order to a avoid he
smoke consequent ori the use of ordinary locomotives. The estimate of the produce of this submarine railway sand passengers nupposition that two hundred thou-
sack wards: and forwards
anualy between. annually between Franee and England. The company calculate that theit fransport of coal will amount
at least to tei mitlions of tons yearly; and that the
shipsodhat now annually enter the harbors of Calais, ships chat now annually enter the harbors of Cilais,
Boulogne, and Ditnkirk; with a tonage of foit hun
dred thousand tons, will wield a reater portion of

Desertions:- The tumber of men Who have de-
serted from her Majesty's service during the months of Sed from her Majesty's service during the months
jet apprehended, aotober,'and who have not theen as
an 310 , of whom 74 ionly


The London Record accounts for the disasters which
have attended the: British army belore Sebastopol, have attended the British army before Sebastopol, passed a law for the better observance of the Sabbath (the Sale of Beer Bill.). The very next month, Sep
tember, 'the Erglish soldiers at the Alma drove thei neimies before them; and carried a position which th Russian commanders had imagyned to be impregna raced its stepe, ad pesed a bor that refanation of the Sabbath, repealing the act of 1854 The rery next month, September, the
The Newgate Bankers.-Sir John Dean Yaul,
whilst he always had his religion in his mouit, rarel failed to have his thands in other ments mouth, ratel Whilst at liberty, Sir John's religion was, of course, nd solitude and ay turn it Let us hope that penitenc no suchi touchstone as stone-valls. Even now, so call the severity of the sentence, they cannot bring
themselves to believe that jts full chastisemert will be inflicted. There is a sort of City mind that canno
realise to itself a live Baronet in convict grey, what ever may be the enormities by which he has fuill earned the livery. Thus, we understand there are
bets ofiered in the city that, under the benirn syblem ficket-ot-leave, Sir John pauk will be sel, free in a
ear or two. Who knows?-we may yet see the icket-or-leave Sir John an evangelical ticket-porter Tangelical smindlers Paul, Strahan, and Bates, The three" he says "Paul was the greatest villian.
The annals of hypocrisy do not record a greater in-
stance of imposture than that practised by this sleek tance of imposture than that practised by this sleek
tnave-the ifpe of his class-whose outward coat of fanaticism covered the grossest vices. The very op
prtunities he posesed of swiudling in such an
amount were derived from the confidence in his reli ious character-from his never-failing attendance
at Exeter Hall and his hatred of popery. He built as the model of religious respectability, while all he
ime his dupes were pouring their money int his coffers, wever to see it again. Thus it was that he
pious Dr. Griffulhs-a man "poor in spirit," will
$£ 22,000$ in Dutch securities, and we know not how much besides-was induced to trust him with part of thinking all the white of the my steries transacted at
117, Strand. But alas, never again shall Exeter Hall orror at the marvels recited in that locality concerlu-
ing Popery. His engasements, henceforth will be of
difterent. character from dentiling slanders arainst

A strike in Manchester among the nperatives is not
improbable. On Wednesday se'nnight a meeting of lactory pperatives was held in Manchester in conse-
quence of a number of masters having given notice to their operatives of an miteuded reduction of wages
equal to den or welve per cent. The attendance was qual 10 ten or
vers.
The Churchwaidens of New Pendie, Yorkshire, ings will be he
ly as formerly
Of the 37 refugees expelled from Jersey 20 have taken up
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 oy Ireland also, 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
of passengers hereafter to the United Kingdom.
An Exglish Mother's Sport.-Mrs. Kellar, the
wiff 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
and the grimaces which the poor child made rather
a mused her' and ber dram-drinking friends, amused her, and ber dram-drinking friends, 50 that
she contmued the operation untilhalf a quartern was
administered. Of course the child died.
(From the Northern Times.)
Our readers may not be told the force and accepta-
ion ol "fast-day" in Catholic society. Catholicity in ithis, as in eyery other respect, uses the language
best adapted to convey the meanitig she intends, and carries out in her practice the mieaning so conveyed. Protestantism, howerer, being a "negation;", Eets all conguage and hermeneutics:att defiance in her zeal to
cone Catholic Church. . Hence "f fast-day?" staining from any portion ot aliment, but a more ihan usual indulging therein: It is nota day of retirement and thumiliation, but day of pleasure, eagerly looked forvaid 'to'by many ha all classes. Plans of einjoyThe, cososely-confined serving: girl has been 'promised an escothand a trip to some favorite resorti: Country
friends are in full expectation on a visit: The apprentice projects a long walk, not to retro to dusk.-
Young mentin lodgiagshave neariy all told their
landadies very pointedly that they wont landjadies very pointedy that they won't be in, for
dinner, and some have said as much as they expected a.ferv friends to call in the coirse of the evening.
This when the church bells peaif forth the hour of service, many hundreds are far out: of hearing, There s.an anecdote told of Oliver Cromwell which, :as
being somewhat to our present purpose, we shall here geing somewhat to our present purpose, we sall here
give in the words of Mr Hume- It is a tradition, botile of wine brought him, of a kind which he valued so highly that he must needs openthe botle
himself, but, in altempting it, the cork-screw drapt from bis hand. Immediately his courtiers and gens-
rals flung themselves on the floor to recover it rals flung themselves on the floor to recover it. Crom,
ivell burst out a-laughing. Should any fool, said he, put it his bead at lae door, he voold fancy from your only seeking a cork-screw." In the same manner, were a stranger to Protestant habits and customs to ispoture morning, and ubserve foi, a fev-int traffic
 ipealing forth cheadles in arms, aentlemen of the
cloth hurrying along, and men of various shades o
belief seeking their respective places of worship-
he would very natrels' belief seeking their respective places of worship-
he would very nalurally' fancy that hat torn wa
"seeking the Lord," and yet a very large proportion of its inhlabilants would be at that very moment seek ing cork-screws in the adjacent parishes. the letter and the practical meaning of the word fast riosity rirompted us conduct of Protestants, our curiosity prompted us to louk into the eriginal record
which speak of the institution and'manner of absery ng. a ast-day. Accordingly, in the "Directory fo
he public worship of God"-a document of equa authority with the Confession of Faith, being agreed
upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminiter 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-w ound the following injunctions for the observante of fast-day: " $A$ religious fast requires total absinence
not only from all food cunless bodily weakness do ma-
nifestly ed, in which case somewhat may bo faken, yet very
sparingly, to support nature when ready to faint), but also f:om all worldly labor, discourses, and thoughts and from all bodily delights (although at other time lawful), rich aptare, ornaments, and such like, dur-
ng 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 a directly opposed to it as it 15 possible for contrary pra-
positions to be, Did we do wrong, then, to call it a
burlesque? The stage has oftentimes exlibited things burlesque? The stage has oftentimes exhibited thing ed audiences; and we have no doubt that the Fast
day, in the hauds of a good play-wright, would turn
oul an "unparalleled success" for Christmas time. We are oflell thrown into amazement by the bare
aced perversions of some texts of Scriphure, which Protestant dirines mould to then own shape. Hence
forth nolling 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 humitiation and soriow into
one of masquerade and merry-making.
jority of the people. There, millions of basonets can-
orit restrain it from frequent "crevolutionary out
not
bursts," and continual agitation and riou. There, fa bursts," and continual agitation and rive. : There, fa
mine is sume excuse for its mad purposes;
here jeaEtrainis of the law, government, marriage the re and religion, are the only reasons or excuses that offers. Every one mill recognise an exact picture of our Northern Isms, or Red Republicans, in the followat large, in Europe:-" From the $;$ Sacrament of Mar iage ${ }^{2}$ do
ly relate ras no relation among human beinge, just or unjus hat had not its grievauces and difticulties, its nees
sities, on both sides, to bear and forbaar. But hence forth, be it known, we have changed ail that, by fa ap, Which will, itself do the business for us; and no emancipation, and spout off on our plalforms be, uni versally the order of the day: Have men considered There groun so uneas5, sheer asunder; reduce what soever was compulsory to coluntary, whatsoever was permanent among us to the condition of nomadics ; in joint, the whole fabric of social encedges in ever tone, till al last all now being loose enough, it cau, as den outbursts of revolutionary rage; and, lying as and remarkable era of human progress in the new 5 publican banner. (We prefer the term of Red Reomprehelnsive, for tue Red Republicans of France








 around their wives, and sugrest that "it distracts the Sixteen colored "gemmen", and ladies were before the Police Court of Cincmuati on the 20 th ith-
stant, lor kicking up a bobbery at an African freelove boarding house in pucktown. Priscilla Ambrose
the landlady of the establishment was flaed twen!y
dollars, and the others were fined five dollars each. Ten Dollatas 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 Sare or Necoess.-At Charlote, C. H., he estate of the late John M. Thomas, were sold at public anction for the aggregate sum of $\$ 25,100$. one or tuo. boys weighing 95 pounds brought about
$\$ 950$ each." There are no recent quotations from the Cannibal famine among the human flesh eaters, if the TVash-
ington Union circulates among them.-IFashington ington Union circulates among them.-IVashington
(Mass.) Republican.


## THE TRUE WINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND \& WALES SIGHT DRAFTS rom One Pound vewards, nogaiable at


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## THETRUE WITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1855
NEWS OF THE WEEK.
The America, from Liveriool, the 24 th ult., arof great importance; consisting for the most part
of rumors said to be premature or unfounded. It is of rumors said to be premature or unlounded. It his een so far successful, as to induce. Lhat power to conclude a treaty with the Aiflies; it is rumored also that the Czar bas expressed bis willingness to renew
the negociations for peace ; and from the Crimea, we grand bombardinent upon thie North side of Sebastopol, in orcer to oftain possession or the liarbior a liat, since the last mail, nolbing of ans consequence bas occurred either in the Crimea or in Asia. Letfairs there, arising out of the fanaticism of the
Torts; the Allied commanders had, in consequence, een o Turkish autborities. From England, we lave sothing to report, except that trade is dull, that a great hody of operatives in the North of England are on turing districts ase anticipated. The King of Sardinia bad arrived in Paris, where be had been received Nupcio had left the city to aroid meeting him.
"A.D. 1855 Nativism, asuming the rame of 'Know These are the words of a contributor to the N. Citizeen, describing the present state of political par
ies in the United States; and in these vords do ww lind a full justification of the conduct pursused by considerable portion of the Cathonic press, in discountenanciog any further Irish Catholic emigration to
a land rarared by a "Know-Nothing" tornado. a land ravaged by a "Know-Nothing" tornado
"Know-Nothingism" wluich is the name that Orange ism assumes on this continent, is raging vith irresist Ite firy, and is sweeping everym. in imposisble any loriger to conceal the fact that political party, the "Koiv-Nothings" rule the de elections, in so far as these have been declared, estab lish this fact and fully bear oul the strong language the. N. Y. Citizen. Every wbere almost the
"K noiv- Nothings" Know-Nothings" are triumphant; and the Irish World, finds bimself as much exposed to the lury of Protestant persecution, as completely the slare
This is why the True Wirness, in common rit many: of its cotemporaries, has so often and earnestly insisted upon the great adrantages that Canada presents to the intending. Irish Catbolic emigrant; to on peace, should be as dear as any wordily prosperity as anr quantity of political privieges, or pork and In dian meal. This religious liberty, the Irisbiman will ind in Canada; thougb be must be a sirppleton inamongst the blood stained Protestants of Louisville, or amongst the convent burners of puritanical Mas
Were this" "Know-Nothing", morement but the esult of a temporary excitement, or the desperate hunterg-i.e. patriots-as is asserted by'some of our American Catholic cotemporaries, who, we regret to say it, seem to lore Yankeeism more than Catholicity, and to be more zealons for the "Stars and Stripeg than the Cross of Chirist-were this AntiCatholic fury buit a transient madjess, indicative of an abnormal state of the social organism, oppnsed to ebe Ugual habits adid traditions of the American people, we might indulge the hope that, in a Rep years - mould blow orer;'; and that the great body of the people; heartily asbamed of their brutal excesses, their bloody orgies, and their covardly persecution of their inoffensive fellow-citizeng, would strife to atone by their subsequent moderation, for injuries inficted a moment of strange and sudden excitement. But such is not the case. A state of violent antagonista towards the Church is the normal condition of the American people ; and "Know-Nothingism"-somein substance always the same, always the bitter ond anrelenting persecutor of Catholicity-is, and ways has
tic of the genuige Yankee patye as are siitiogs,swear-
iny and a nasal' snumfe. Indisisual ezceptions may be met with of course $;$ just as in society wa may witb well bred American gentlemen: - But as a geñral rule, the free-born Yankee, the genuine "riaty ye,"
expectorates freels, and blaipbemes Popery through

## his nose

And bow should it be otherwise!-or why shoult we expect thiat the descendavis of the old Puri of England, because" there thes eniored not to fill extent the Seriptural prisilege of Rogging Quakers, and burning Papists, and whose sole clainin to be considered niartyrs rests. upon this, that in the Oid
Wordd doratrous Romanists was not alivays 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 lootile to the Church, tess traditions, should be less los enemies of th less the chilaren of the deril, thesi fhe enemest May we
servants of God, than were their fathers? not rather address them, in the words of our Lord to
the Pharisees and hypocrites-the Puritans of old? " Y are of your lather the deril, and the lisss o your father ye do. He was a murderer from thic
beginning, and aboile not in the truth, because there
 was the first "Know Nothing;" are well worthy of such a parent is equally evident But
But-it has been asked triumphantly, and as decisire on the Emigration question-how ean any one,
pretending to be a friend to frish Catholics, and kinowing how they have been traated by the British Goverument, adyise thenl, instead of making their
home in the United States, to place themselves again home in the United States, to place themselves again
moder the Bfitish flag ; and again to subject themudder the British flay, and again to subject thetin-
selres to British law? The answer is simply this -Because the British Gorernment with all its faults many and grierous-is innocence itself compareu
with that of the United States ; because the flag of he British Ene Unted States; because the flag of orer many a bloody field, and been foremost in many a dark and brutal deed, does in Canada, aford ample protection to Catholics who sit beneath its foldsrotection which in rain they should look for from the Stars and Stripes" of the United States. Be cause of his religion; because here he is free from the curse of Protestant Ascendency; because here, he can not ouly worsbip God himself, but can en-
sure 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 Protes
tant fellow citizen ; and becuse in lant cellow cirizen; and because io the United States, should bis unhappy fortunes lead bim thither, be would emjoy none of these inestimabie adrantages
-and that because "K Koov Nothingism is sweeping ite a tornado:" orer the land
These reasons should suffice. But one other conideration would we ofier to those who, from having had it incessantly dinned into their ears, that, in the
United States, becouse a Republic, there exists nerfect freedon, religious and poltical, for all men of alt creeds, and of all origins-and who never taking he trouble to inquire into the truth or falsity of what is told thern-hastily conclude that democratic, or of Goverannent must be, by their rery nature, pecuiarly farorable to religious liberty, and freedom conscience ; and that the Catholic incurs no danger or persecution or proscription because of his faith in Kings nor Nobles, neither monarchy nor aristocracy This conclusion is, to say lie least, rash ; nor does the history of the world tend to prove that democraic institutions are one whit more favorable to religious freedon, than are those forms of goverument obich obtain in the Old World ; or that teve "rights. ender treatment from a democratic majority, than from a Henry the VII., or an Emperor of Russia.on the contrary-if the protection of the weak
against the strong be one great end of all good go-veraments-2 trong ity be the weak, and the majority the good gosernments must be to protect the minalt good governmeats must be to protect the minority the Goverument of the United States. The majority or the time being aiv the absolute and irresponsibly rods and masters of the minority and unfortuantely in the United States, the Protestants form that tyrant majority-the Catholics, the reak,: belpless, and un protected minority.
Neither is it true that kings and nobles are natually more hostile o Catholicity, than are the people. Catholics has always proceeded from the people ; it 3 aniongst the midule clacses of Britisti society, that the Protestant, or anti-Catholic fecting is 'strongest and soundest; and the Sovereign and the aristociacy are but the tools, and sometimes the unwilling tools, which they use to enforce their decrees against the Achili and Gavazzi, when in England, felt this zeenly; often they complained of the apathy of the British aristocracy; and when denouncing their lukearmpess in the Holy Protestant cause, they turned for encouragement in their crusade against the Pope,
to the sound, stauncb, and ferrid Protestantism of the manufacturingidistricto, and of those classes whom the term aristocratic is not applied. Here and amongst these only, were tbeir toils, their vigils and fastings, their mortifications and their laborg of
love, properly. appreciated; and it is from them,
almost entirely, that the tanks of the anti-Cathotic
rom it any more farorable sentiments towards Caof the: United Stales 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 bostile to the Church; it would not be easy to indicate one, upon expectations of Religious Freedom for Papists.
the merits of the respectire candidates for the sufrages of the electors of Peterboro'-Messrs. Fer guson and Conger-are freely discussed by our co-
temporaries of Upper Canada. Both the Mirror and the Catholic Citizen gire the preference to Mr . Conger orer his opponent, as the nore liberally disposed toriards Catholics, and Freedom of Educaof Separate Schools, be-Alr. Conger is far from being as explicit as we would wish bim.
With all dae deference to the judgment of the itizen, we think that Mr. Conger is explicit enourh all conscience; and that, in bis address to the electors, he approres himsel to be as hostile to justice to Catholics in the matter of Education, as does his opponent Mr. Ferguson; although it must be ad
mitted that the latter spleaks out still more boidly and plainly.
What
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 erery respect enjoy, without let or molestation, ererything Lower Province, where the Catholics are in an im mense majority. Therefore the Catholics of Upper
Canada demand - not that they shall be at liberty to establish scioools of their own, and that they shall be ee to educate their children as they 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 Act Parliaments-they are deternimed, at all hazards, delend,-yea, even, if necessary, to the soedding wards the Catholic electors whose votes he solicits for be tellis him that this is all that he is prepared 10 accord them. But this we hare, and mean to retain, in spite of Mesrss. Conger, Ferguson, George Brond then for his liberality
The Peterboro' Review-a journal that espouses we interests of Mr. Conger- of the 30th ult, makes this quite clear and expicit :-
"Upon Separate Schools, Br. Conger tells you that be
will pernit them to exist ; but insists that they Ehall be gelfWill pernil them to exist ; bat insists tiat they shall be self supporting, snd says that he Fill oppose erery attempt to
bare them kupported by Gorornaent aid. They are now
supported by Government aid, and that is the owly objecsupported by Government aid and that is the only objec
tionable feature sbout them."-Pelterboro' Rectick. Now, this "objectionable feature" is the only thing that we would condescend to petition the Le-
gislature for. Catholics would scorn to ask any man, or set of men, for permission to establish and support their olvn 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' nd the expounder of his policy, the Peterboro' Re and the
"No man-that is, no liberal man-can object to any celings prevent them from taking adrantage of the ohene ral school ssytem, edueating their children where they
please, provided they pay for that edication with thei
mand Sude arre thex,"-Ib. . nough ; Carely such a concession, such liberality, does not entitle Mr. Conger to one single. Catholic

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 chil-
dren as he will; and denying to the State any, the dren as he will; and denying to. the State any, the
slightest, right to control the education of the chitd slightest, rigbt to control the education of the child provision for either education or religion, for eithe farthing of our money, it shall give us back our mopey's worth in the shape of such Schools or Churches as we, Catholics, conscientiously approve of, and o volatiog our reigious prejudice-if you live so to vill them Mr Cous prejudices-if you lise so to that this he will oot accord. On their side; Catholics should give bim plainly to understaind;' that, as sure as there is: God in lieaven, this they will have-or elge-break up the whole śystem 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 Capada for the support on Non-Catholic schoois, as to collect tithes: for the sustena
clergy.

We would call attention to the approaching series
of Lectures to be delivered before ibe St. Patrick's Society of this be delivered before ithe St. Patrick's Society of this city. The first of these. Will. be deli-
vered on Monday evening next, by H. F. Clarte Esq., on the "Past History;" Present Position an Future Prospects of Canada: $\because$. The subject is an interesting one, and we trust that the
Hall will be well filled on the occasion.

ANNUAl Sornce,-We urderstand that the Young
Men's St. Patrick's Aspociation, intend celebratiog Men's St. Patrick's Association, intend celebratiog their annual soires, on Tuesday the 15 th of January
next, at the City Concert Hall. The Comraittee

To the Editor of the Trué Witness: Montreal, Dec 4h, 1850 Ay Dear Sir-On Sunday last, the 2nd instant, Suburbs of this city. This wras the consecration a dedication of the vew church recently erected by in Seminary of St. Sulpice tor the Irish population of that district, The church was very appropriately
placed under the patronage of'St. Bridget of Kildare, the jllustrious patroness of the Irish race. The cere mony of consecration was performed by the Rev. Mr
$\mathbf{O}^{\prime}$ Brien, assisted by the Rev. Messrs: MrCulla an O'Farrel: The consecrations. Mesmon ras Mr Cuached by the Rev: Mr. M‘Culla, who selected for 'his sinbjoet, lucid explanation of the reasons for which gar Church instituted this ceremony, founded on the and vii. chapters of Paralipomenon ; 2nd, the respee die to the Temple of God; 3rd,the application of the truths to the Christian; shewing the reipect with
which he is bound to treat has person which is callail in Scripture the temple of the Holy Ghost; the car with which he ought to adorn the interior of this tem le, purifying it from the defilement of sin, and 8 riching it with the ornaments of all the Christian vis
tues. The sermon was both instructive and interes ing, and well adapted to the time and circumstances. The erection of a church in honor of St. Bridget i he capital of British North Amenica, May be onnsi have for thirteen centuries cherished the memery hat glorious virgin. The children of Jreland bave wherever they can put up a second church, it is : a multitude of Saints who ehed lustre on the name o Ireland in ages past away, a brilliant consteliation
has been especially chosen for the imperishable behas been especially chosen for the imperishable be-
mage of the frish people: ST. Patrich, St. Bricers
 athers; and shall we not transmis them as carefully and Jovingiy to those who shall sueceed us in the yes ;" for we wlory in the Clristian tradilions which
ye inherit from countless generation of Let us then with one accord piously exult in tha Dew favor accorded to our long-nppressed people ; and good things, let us vot forgel the gatitude which we We to the munificent charity of that excellent societ he Sulpicians of montreal, whose revenues are os
pended for such purposes. This is anotber noble girt o the Irish of Montreal; and, it is to be hoped, that al in their prayers of those who provided them with handsome and comfortable church in a quarter of the city where the Iris
such accommodation.
On Sunday week, a handsome new set of the Sta tions of the Cross were put up in St. Ann's chirce,
Griffintown, and solemnly blessed by the Rev. Hr. - Brien;-the fourteen stations being borne by the me number of orphans from the St. Patrick's Asy-
Gram. Grifintown, with SI. Ann's, and the Rev. AIN and the Reve. Mr. MrCulfa-are nowv as vell provided or as alyy other portions of the city, St. Patrick't,
is nows respectably flanked by these iwo atrong outosts; and we only require a few more Irish prieste, in order to salisy the spiritual wants of the frish people
of Montreal, now numbering from sixteen to twenty housand souls. But this, too, will come in good
ime; for the Beneficent Father of all "disposeth all


At a meeting of Irishmen, held at Aylmer on the organising a St. Patrich's Society-Mr. George GGuire being called to the Chair, and Mr. James M'Arthur requested to act as Secretary-it was un-Resolved-" That, in order to cnguro unity of thongt:
nd action amongat Irishmen, in sll maters which affecs
 jact the above laudable purpoose, sacerent as the
vation and mitual instruction of ite members,"


Aylmer, Dec. 4, 1855
We are happy to learn fron the Catholic Citisen Oilleronto, that the buildings for the St. Michael' completion.: It is to the aderentions of their excellest Prelate, Mgr. De Charbonnell, Lord Bishop of Tosplendid: success.

 or to mo we, seconded by M D. Mábony, it was
rogolved " "That a list be no opence, and all young
Iribhmen at: the present meetiong disposed to join the 1 s ribibmen at: the present meetioit dispposed to join
(Agreabbly to the abore resolution, the entire meeting services for the furtherance of its objects.)
On the motion- of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Martin Murphy it ivas ${ }^{\prime}$
poosolved "That a Cominitice be appointed to draft a
 iitzgerald, Patrick Hynes, D. K. Fectan, and the coover."
On the motion of Mr. William Macnerin, seconded by Mr. Patrick Bogle; it was
Feosolved-"That Mr. U. K. Feehan do now leave the
chair, and that Hr. F. B. Hayes be called thereto." Mr. Lee then moved, seconded by Mr. M. Conlin, and
Resolved-"Tbat the thanks of this meeting be tendercd
on Mr. D . Feekin, for his able and gentlemanly conduct hile occupying the Chair."
On the motion of Mr. Hayes, the thanks of the meeting
mend tendered to the Secretary for orisiating the meeting, and procuring the happy results of the eresing.
It was then mored by Mr. James O'Den, second-1
ed by Mr. James Fitzgerald, and Resolrod-riThat Editors of Irish Journals in Cannda
and the Unitod States be respectfally requested to publish and the Unitod States be respect
 Lec, on the many advantages the Young, Hen's Saint
Patrick's Association rould nford the youth of Toronto Patrick's Association rould nford the youth of Toronto,
and wo ably urged the necessity of itt establishment. Each
ppote in glowing ternas of the brillinnt future that was beappote in glowing terms of the brilliant futare that was be-
Sore the young men assembled in their presence, provided
they took adrantane of the ralazable prioid of youth. The
speakers were received with marked enthusiasu by the peakers.
mect was then unanimously agrecd to by the moeting that
Ihey should be calld together ngain, at as early a period
mej 23 possible by the Com
ing.-Catholic Citizen.

Ihe Tablet's correspondent contradicts the rumor al Wiseman, as Arclbishop of Westminster, in cordiof 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 racant. From the same source, we learn that the Hon. and Very Rererend Canon
Clifiord, D.D., will proceed to Rome immediately, Clifiord, D.D., will proceed to Rome immediately,
with the Acts and Decrees of the Prorincial Comncil, and lay them before the Holy See for jts approra and confirmation

Mrs. Unsworth. - We are glad to learn that it s the intention of our accomplished townsroman, Mrs. Unsworth, to give a concert some tupe before
Cbristmas. The well-known rocal ability of Mrs. Christmas. The well-known rocal absility of Mrs.
Unstrorth will, on this occasion, be assisted by that Unsporth will, on this occasion, be assisted by that
of some otber eminent artists belonging to our city. The partic

We would remind our lair friends that Mrs. Coffy is prepared to furnish them with all sorts of winter
bonets, in the latest and most approved style. Wre bave the opinion of our lady friends to the effect that Nis. Coffy's millinery is this season executed in the very best mamer.
lishnent. Her place of business is opposite to Mor rison, Cameron \& Empey's.
We hase received the prospectus of a new paper L'Averier, to be published in the French language, and which will advocate republican principles, if any one can make out what that ineans. All men profess to be republicans-that is, to seek the common weal or
good of the public; but democrats, just like monarehsts land aristocrats, find that common weal or pubcular interests, and in the receipt of quarterly salaries regularly paid out of the public purse.

The Tribune is the name of a new Trish paper, published in the interest of the Irish "National"" party. "Two essential changes" it says "must be
the Decessary preliminary to the improvement of the people. Of these, one is the change in the existing and laws the ther, the abolition of the Law-Church and the complete destruction of. the wide spread, rethe Anglican establishment."

The Metropolitun, for December, has been reif we do not speat of it 35 warmly as do some of our cotemporaties, it is because tre deprecate the perwhout it is indeed, lawful to difer in opinion, but still one whose eminent services to the Church deserve to be beld in respecfful remembrance. The Bfetropolitan points out to bis "Natyvè" countrymen, as a lact worthy of being remembered, that -" at the very time that the United States, with a riew to prerent emigration, are endeavoring to extend the term
of paturalisation from five years to twenty-Canada, of paturalisation from five years to twenty-Canada,
under the rule of Her Britannic Majesty, is encouunder the rule of Her Britannic Majesty, is encou-
raging ernigration; and a few months ago reduced the terim of naturalisation from seven, to tbree years.
The Journal de Quebec very wisely endeavors to apy 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
ihemselves to tbe persecutions of Yankee "Know

## "BuUe Laws."-The Temperance Adrocate of

 the 1st instant, ashs us if we will "affirm ithat the Ascensedy we will; it inpose restricios to sell ?"Assuredly we will ; it maposes restrictions upon, but. spirits. Laws" in England afford a facility for shooting grouse ; because no one can carry a gun without tak porary says that "the trade"" "fense." Our cotemous and fermented liquors-" is dealing in spiritulicense system $\%$ This we denp. because if the "license system" were done away with to-m there is no more reason for beliering that "the trado" would fall, than there is for erpecting that men would cease to shoot grouse and black game in August if the "Game Laws" were repealed, and the "license system" abolished.Our friend also professes ta be unable to understand our assertion that "is is only as a liscal meaight of erery restriction upon the patural inheren can be concluded from Protestant premises." He
"Te
Te e cannol protend to know what is meant by 'Pro-
testant premizes;' but we nrofees as a Protestant, that the Gorernment has a right on other than fiscal grounds to
restrict the trafic, and cntirely, independent of fiscal con-
siderations, to suppress it alto
We will endearor t! explain ourselves. The inst Protestant premise"; that on which the whole in all matters of religion and morality-a left every one at liberty to judge For himself, from
the Bible, what is right and what wrong; and that the Bible, what is right and what wrong; and that
He has left no living auhority on earth competent because divmely authorised, to aujudicate in dispuled questions of religion and morality.
ion arises-ls it morally wrong ? - does it riolate either the natural or the supernatural law ol 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. Eereupon issue is joined. The Temporance Advosute asserts that the trade in fermented and spirituous liquors is opposed to God's
law, and the derice of His enemy, "We fully belaw, and the derice of His enemy. "We fully be-liere"-[it is worth while occasionally to marls down fully believe his Satanic Majesty to be the author of the rum traffic, and the King of all Tinuordom." p. 363.
This is

This is the "private judgment" al our cotempoary. But our "private judgment", which is as rood
as that of any Protestant, or of all Protestants put 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 jndgment") from the Bible that God nowhere probibits the use of intoricating 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 Deril the "king of all Liquordom." But this is not the first occasion upon which we hare detected open Mani-
cheeism in the writings of Temperance Addocutes
Again, in the same bible we read that the Son 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 -actually became upon one occasion a "King of Liquordom" Himself, by the miraculous exercise of His divine pover. We therefore conclude in our "prirate judgment," that the use of fermented liquors
is not inmoral ; and, as a logical consequence, that is not momoral ; and, as a logical consequence, that
that which it is not immoral to use, it cannot be immoral to manufacture or sell. We conclude then, in the last place, that the State lias no right to orerrule or set aside our "prirate judgment," by procept unon the plea that it is inmoral, the State has po right to impose restrictions upon it except for fiscal purposes.-Q.E.D.
"Use" is not "abusts"
A New and Valuable Boob-An evangelical pablishing house in Liondon announces as shorthy to appear, a new work rom the pen of the swinding
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; win be exteasively patronised by the consionaty Societty.

Retribution.-At the Guildhall Banquet, on the ast of the "House of Commons" being proposed, was- so the papers tell us-received with such a storm of hissing and groaning that his little speech was quite inaudible. Thus bave the mighty fallen and to this depth of infarmy bas the author of the 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 ras the
of glorification upan the occasion

The names of a darge number of our Canadian The names or a darge pumber of our Casadian
agriculturists, and manufacturers figure in the list Industrial Extibition in Paris. Mr. Logan, the signia of the Xeggion of Homor
story, the citize are avare that for the first time in Alderman Solomans, as Lord Mayor. This is haildy bress as a gratifying proof of the spread fineral ideas, and of a spirit of religious toleration It slould be remembered hoverer tbat the Loord Mayor, has for a long time distinguished limself by his hatred of Popery; and that he was the first man the city of London to call a meeting to petition fo the remposition of the Penal Laws upon Papists, upon he occasion of the restoration of a Catholic Hier archy in England. To this circumstance, rathe than to any abstract love ior veligious liberty, are we joclised to attribute the election
thie high office he now occupies.
As another proof of liberality
hat the Lord Mayor has appointed a Droneston ninister as his chaplain, and that he attended Protestan vorstip upon the occasion of his eleration to the MayMayor is sid entertain a lisely hatred towards Catbolics and Ca icity.

The Qucbec Cozonist notices a man of the name othing, as remarkably actise in fomenting religious dissension in the neighborhood of St. Syls
where the mhappy man Corrigan was killed.
Bistiop Hophins has been lecturing upous the mast Thecent of Protestant "isms"一"Tubler Radnitted his belief in the objective reality of the phenomena of "Spiritualism," greed that they could not be produced by mere jug
glery or impossure. Ha protessed his own conviction hat the whole thing resulted from the direct agency of the deril himself, and was therefore in be aroided
by Clustians as the sin of witheraft, with which he compared it. Amongst our Protestant neighthors, tom of evoking the spirits of the denarted through the mediun of tables, rocking chairs, sofas,and uphols. tery ware gencrally, still prevails to a very cousiderable extent; though it las never succeeded in ob taining a footing amongst Catholics. In Canada, short time back, the pernicious practice seemed for a moment to be making some headway; but the admiand since then of our Bishops soon put a ston to it, stition can never year its head in a Cathotic country and amongst a truly Catholic community; and the devil bimself-if it be the devil that plays such strange
pranks with our domestic furniture-flies aloselhen from before the face of the Catholic priest.
At a late trial in the United States, it was ruled
Hat a priest could not be compelled to dirulse in that a priest could not be compelled to dirulge in eridence, secrets communicated to him as a minister This decision, and under the seal of confession.This decision however does not seen to be unitersally accepted; for at another trial in Connecticut, the Judge dectued that confessions to a priest were not whivileged communications; and that, in any case the priest to divulge the secrets of the confessional. This silly Judge-whose name is Waldo-is evithe history of the polling ;" or he would know, from ter, and of that of all his brethren on the Bench, it will ever be impossible for him, or then, by persuaof the Catholic Chuicence, to extort irom a priest by his penitents. The Law of God is abore all human enactments; and upon this point that divine law is clear and explicit.

The N. Y. Church Journal has àn article complaining that the practice of Iniant Baptism is "Dying out" amongst his non Catholic brethren in the for States. Io Massachusets -he sayscburches, years past there has been in Congregational fant baptisms to a Cburch. And there is no probability that the case is any better in the other States." Events in that unhappy and demoralised country can be no looubt that the greater part of the rising gemeration of Protestants, are growing up unbaptised, and are therefore, to all intents and purposes, heathens.

A Greas Boor.-The large throared Protestant public of America is again about. to be regaled, and its capacity. of swallow is" about to be tested to the and nastiness, a Boor, bat will outdo in horrors Maria Monk; and which is anoounced as about to be published by the saintly editor of the N. Y. Crusader. lts rery tite page is enough to Ntrike terror 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 ; jus dike the "tyrant's throne" at the Penny Theatres of London. Here is the announcement of this great
 painal, and weary life in the convonte of rations countries
by two rictimg, slain by thefr father on the alter of Ro



"Ab! Them Papists"-23 Mr. Partington of the Montren?
Papists?"?

HEMITYTANCES RECCEIVED.
St, Jerome, P. OShea, 6 jo ; St. Cesaire, $T$
St,
$10 \mathrm{~s} ;$
10 a
trie






 quare, which appeared to come from some person who
 Grat a man mamed Josept Gagnon, an emploged of te
Grand Trunk Railwn Company bad fallen into the watar.
Though the pronpt exertions of Sub-congnable Brouzagn







 ments having igen wade to zun three trains a das to com-
nect with the Grand Trunh nad Gueat Western zondas.


 the erent.




 Morder,--The St. Catbarino's Pos contains an arcem:
of a delibarate murder, commoited in that town on Honday lasi-resulting from gambling in a "snloon." The clos-

 Pike'g " ssaloon," but was engaged ia playigigg caad sin ano-
ther housc of the same degctiption on the above erening When the othor Jones atienmpted to join the party, but wrese
not permitted. Sborthy after, tha former Jonag wint bome
 acmiesion broke in tae door; be was expelled by hifs.
Jone and another woman, but again broke in, when Ros.
Jones called her husband, who, in be struggle that ongued Was stabbed to the keart. He lesned againgt the wall,
and in a fom moments expired on the Aoor, uhere his cacd
body formed a pillow for his soife, Tho wog so duld
 Ansigr ron Kcamse.-The Thorold Gazettesaya that two




 All who zead the Glosc, know list trat paspor dicily,

 congtant opacaparation of
paper.-Britut Calonist.


## 6

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Paris Exhinirion-The Emperor closed the
 reãd lue address:
The Einjperob seplied in the following terms :arising in my mind is, that of a desire for peace to be lasting's hoverer, peace must clearly sette the ques-
tion for ithich var was undertaken. In order to be prompt; Europe muis: declare itself; for witliout the pressure of pubilic opinition the contest between the great Powers is likely to be prolonged; and on re-
turining to your fellow-citizens tell them that if they turniag to yourr tellow-cildzens tef wem openly- eiren desire peace they must deciare for it openly in the midst of Europeaia conin
The Duke of Cambridge assisted.

## GERMAN POWERS

The state of. public' \{eeling in Germany is thus described by a correspondent of the Times:-
«. Germany has an interest in common wilh "Germany has an interest in common winh ine aggressions, and to confine her to her frozen marshes,
since she cannot issue from them without menacing since she cannot issue from them without menacin
the independence of the world. But there is still in this preat confict of the moment anolier point of riew which has at least quite as much value in the eyes of the German Sorereigns- and hat is, the
maintenance of their Thrones. It is yery well to kep on our guard against the aggressive policy of
the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, but it is also necessars to guard against the dangers of the West. We tion of February occasioned us, and we are not disposed to expose ourselves anesr to the sanguinary
saturnalia of $1 S 1 S-9$. Nors the war to which saturnalia of 1 St-S-9. Nows the war to which Ye can tell or know, and we will not enter upon it from the fear that its results should be disastrous to us
We wiill not contribute to augment tiie baltalions of France and England, already so numerous when
urited to those of Sardinia and Turkey. Our doing sc would be worse than ungrateful; ; it would be a
tault on our part to attack Pussia, who gave us her sid in our worst days. No I scll cannot be the
conduct of Germany, whose mission is to form in central Europe a counterpoise, a double bucklifer
whiether against the aggressions of the Cabinet of Whether against the aggressions of the Cabinet of
St. Petersburg, or against the daugers which might The Post Anpt Gazette contains a leter froun
Hamburg of the 6th ult, which states that the aul Hamburg of the 6th ult., which states that the aul-
thorities of that place lad instituted new proceedings against parties enlisting for the Foreign Legion.
Sereral persons liave been arrested, and amono Sereral persons have been arrested, and
others the captain of the steamer Heligoland.

Austria is reported to hare resumed her intenFrankiort Diet.

She considered herself to be now certain of the support of some of
The Austrians in the Priscipalities.-A letter from Constantiuople of the 1 sts ult., syys: :"It contiautes to be affirned here that next spring an
Aoglo-French army will occupy the principalities. Anglo-French army will occupy the principalities.
It can no longer be concealed that the Austrians are rery uupopular in Moldo Wallachia; where the population is erer disposed to impute to the goveriment
all erents, all unfortunate accidents, all struggles, all quareels, which arise naturally in erery locality where foreign troops are established. It is perhaps true
that the Austrian commanders bare not always maintaized by energetic cbastisement the discipline of their soldiers. Be that as it may, the .eeing of the them, and the slightest incident may occasion an esplosion.

## SPAIN.

In the Cortes M. Arcas asked the Minister of Foreign Atairs if the felations of Spain with foreitin
powers were satitactory, aid he remarked that it powers were satitistactory, and he remarked. that it
was. strange. that so many Spanish ministersto foreign courts should be a t present tin the capital. The Mnister of Foreign Alfairs replied that the relations the most friendy characters and the reaso whis so
many ministers to Foreign courts wiere: in Madfid was simply and solely that they bad beein summoned because they were memberts' of the Coites, and because without them the numbiber of de difties would not be suificient to enable laws to be roted. Ther remark of the minister about Russia excited 'a conisiderable of it mar easily be'anticipated.

> TRALY:

The Sordo-Cuscana difierence appears likely soon o be brought to:an' amicable termination, the Sar dinian Corierniment Lazing accepted by atiplomatic conrersation with the Sardinian Charge did Afaires England lavins, communicated to that of Tuscand Engiand having; communicated to that or Muscanyt ome'to as soon as pios sible
Twe NeA Potrtar Quistion. The King of police; and soo obnoxious to England, a councillor of
atate. Woman Buried aliye in Piedmont.-A
distressing case occurred at Moniesiglio (Piedmont),
on the 30 th Oct A A Woman who bad a yiolent at-

 Torming, the authorities, be contented bimself with
mentioning the circumstances ;o: farmer living ;aird by who took no further notice of the matter: This very farmer hearing the same moans in the: evening gotffrigtened and ran home vithout mentioning a sfter. The parish authorities immediately proceeded to open the grare, but it was too late, the poorsic 0.onen the grare, but it was too .ate, the poorstic alive was furnished by her shroud, whaieb sbe hiad throw
ger.

Orer th THE BALTIC
Over the eresent as weil as the future morements of Admiral Dundas there seems to hang an impene-
trable reil of uncertainty. Only on one single point fabes reil of uncertainty. onist no doubt on one one singer, viz., that it is the erident, and rery justifabie, aim of the Conideavors on the part of those whiom it does not condearors on the part of those whom it does not con-
cern to find out what his future intentions realls are, cern to find out whia his future intentions really ine possession of knowleulge which might prove beneficial o him and injurious to ourselres. Th a word, ever peculiarities srill know, that until the 25 thi of the present month the ice is seldom sufficientily formed to ender egress from the outer harbor of Croustadt an npossivility.
Ailling to gire the Pussing us the Admiral is unnanourring in their own seas. "He says," writes our correspondent, "that the ellying spquadron shal
oot leare the gulf before the end of December, and that lee himself is deternined to see the ' young ice' before he goos." "The importance and interest of Our seamen are feeling their way mechanicians are maturing their plans, and our Admiralty must leari oo be correspondingly foresigited and vigorous. Al is probalily over for the present year, thiough, Admi-
ral Dundas and lis fying squadron will, of course, remain long enough to prevent the realization of the
starlling plan recealed to us within the last few days by the Pays. Constaatine and his fleet were, ac
cording to this second-sighled journalist, to sally from Cronstadt, break through the diminished squa-
drons of the allies, pass the Sound, land 20,000 Musdrons of the allies, pass the Sound, land $20,000 \mathrm{Mus}$ -
corites in Nortolle, and luas conclude the war by a coup de main, or meet a glorious grave. We are
old who in the secret discussions of the palace were for and wloo against the scleme. The Etrpress was for prudence, Constantine for heroisin ; the Empero inclined to ivsom and iis wile, and he project was
postponed. Most people may be inclined to laugh at this story and the correspondent who has so successfully penetrated the inysteries of, the imperial coun-
cils; but the rumor probably represents some idea afloat in the minds of the Russians, which, like myths in general, has altached itself to the name of a pringe It is not impossible hardy and reckjess temperament struction is nigh, the Russians may try sone desperate scheme, not, indeed, of invading England, but of attacking their enemies in the open sea. Admiral
Dundas, with the fieet 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 race so calculating as our enemies will try such an
aiternative, unless the allied fleet be reinforced with vessels and weapons of such efficiency as to place the Muscorite nary in peril eren belind the sloals and
batteries of Cronstadt.-Timzes. The Pays
The Pays says:-"The news from Stockholn speaks of the exceedingly warm reception giren to
General Canrobert in that city. The attitude of the Swedish nation seems more and more decided in Papor of the Western alliance ; but the Oeresunct Posten goes someswat too far when it announces
that the alliance is absolutely concluded, and that in convoke an extraordinary diet for. February next: The length of the session, it sajs, will be bere wreeks ony, and imme
be declared against : Russia. It is dificult to imagine that-matters lave arried at such a point, and that such graze resolutions can liave thus: transpired:and become- known to ${ }^{2}$ journal ; but the eagerness
erinced by the Scandinavian press to circulate such intelifigence is a proof of the tendency of publico opi
nion in the porth, and as such is worthy of notice.? RUSSIA:
Berlin, Nor, 12 - If we are to judge of the exten of the armed militia of Russia by the numbers of oficers already nominated, we must. . conclude that druschine had its full complement of 1 , 030 men there would, of course, be a force of 2976, 70 men already organized, but, fortunately, 1 de actuat,amount is somethe regimenis of the active armys does, not exceed three quarters of tie fult complement. The Governt
mient bas issued a spectial instruction commanding that
 result may' be as numinierous a lefy as possible: Even those who do not attain their "Oith year until January is Potland be taten: This is the elgath. conseription in Poland ince the begining of cast, year;' and its
extent
 fíd theinstros deprived of their uisual indulgence,
 Hebrerr pppuation or Poland is accustoment to ian The Government had litherto readily cexcused those who were willing to pay smart money, since efert the
heailthiest soone became ciandidates for admistion to
the hospitialy Flight is out of the whestion; the
frontior is beset with a cordon of officials, and the Prusian:auilhorities show the runavay Jews no faror rusian not: being considered desirable by any class Pussid to have sin inceasese of Polish Je tivs amono the popilation: -All corn and bay wagoons are obliged ot uriload at the frontier, that the ofteitils' uny ascer tain that there are no fugitives concealed. The levy in the kingdom of Poland is to be completed before he end of the year, and the recruits are to
The official list of the killed and trounded darin he attack upon Kars shows no less than 250 geneeria Eleven Generals and staff oficeers, all aboive the rain fimajor; were killed on the spot; the rest have die WAR IN THE EAST.

## We have just

tile which tool has beaten the Russians in a grea sage of the Thogoir. Thie Russian forces were tiventy housand strong. The battile lasted ave he hours, at tates that Omer Pasha has. forced the Passage of die Tigour at four different points against syperior ad push of the enenye. The Turkish Generaissimo nices from 'Trebizonid of the 1st vit., announce that he Russians hare sent of from Kars, in the dire cion of Alexandropol, the greatest part of their lug jage, which rould seem to inuicale that they connnounced that the besieged hare contrived to pre erre the liberty of cheir commaications.- Table A private (French) letter from Sebastopol, of the
30th October states as follows:-"We are still 30th October, states as follows:- "We are still
rerwhelmed with work. You will not be surprised hen' you know that our single regiment occupies Yet this , and the whol serce falls to its lot Yet his excess of ork rather increases than dimi-
nishes the gaiely of our soldiers. The eneny's bateries do not cease firing at us. Night and day we complete the destruction of, the lhouses in the tow chich are in their way, and it is by no means re-
 the Flagstaff Bastion; thus the men are nearly under corer; the offieers only are loiged in the houses
vhich they have selected at their pleasure. We continue the same linild of camp life, only ererylling is ittle dearer. We are cheated in an ignoble manne by people it is not necessary to describe. The RusIn the heiglits bristle with batteries. I confess that 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 de ciuedy on the increase, not only at the older fields merely iras the gold produce increasing in amount but the prospects in regard to the supply were almost daily improring not oniy by an extension of the area cessul working of others lately opened. 'The pro gress of discorery was principally in the direction of the north-west portion of the colony, altheugh ac-
counts lad lately. leen received of a far orable character from parties isho had been "prospecting" to the astivard
As regards immigration, we find from the returns that the balance of arrizals orer departures for the
portion of the year which terrinated on the 25 th of portion of the year which terminated on the 25 th or
August vas 40,772 , or about 5,000 a-month, $a$ rate of increase which omitting natural couses, woul double the population in four years.

THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. CFrom (he Times' Correspondent.) tro days there has been a great deal or movement in
the moveable-that is, the F rench -part of the allied armies. There seems to be, however, another cir-
cuimstance besides the necessity of contracting our tuimstance bestes the necessity of contracting our
too eitended line for the winter which may be brought Yesterdayi a afternoon a mounkent of French titiops.
 punispment, to the, Cossacks, came over, to us, and thatile he nusian army or the Crimea, about 70,0000 then, oad received orders and was prepating to at to the extreme right on the 6 th or 7 h of this month, and if the attack should nor succeed the army had, or
 ocotnts of the younker, who seems to be marvel or this retreat áre:already made. The heaveposition guns which were:in the batteries on thé'Mackerizie
heights have been removed, and seplaced by others heights have 'been removed, and replaced by others So hefe we are, two monins áter the fall of Sebas opol, settling down for the winter under an apprehension of a Russian attaok!. The fact speaks for enemy from the strongest position behind which sol
diers :ever fought - an army which is ás numerous, it diers ever fought an army which is ás numerous, it
not more so, than whenlit:gained this victory is - renot more so, than whenlit:gained this victory is. re-
düced to defend itself against the vanquished army, The atack may take place or not, but the circumnotimpossible is nearly as significant tas if the atlack had actua! ly takenplace; it is the judgment:on
is quite sufficient for a Russian army to repair any
brealage in the perfect machinery of their mill dieakage in the perfect machinery of their military
disipine. They have, in well wo we parselves, been relieved from the harásing trach wo wh which been
poséd upon them? such sacrifices, and pressed from any side, there is nothing to preverent hem from making an attack, if, this shonid enter into cult to understand why they should forsake more difflvantageous defensive position, and risk everyening the slight chances of a sucensfulialtack: It is anvell nown fact in Russian' military historythat: her suc essin arms has alyays been owing lo; the perseveance and tenacity with which she tired out :her adand whenever she atempted any of the, of daring; nearly alway failed. She gains hé opint by she strengin. The present war confirms thie fulty. On we Danube ste kep the whole Turkish army at bay ried the offensive by besiegirg Silistria her, armies nout Irregulars. In the Crimul of arabs and Ar notwithstanding its repeated efforts, could never gain back an inch of ground which it had once lost. Even he Russian army was salisfied same. As long as he place seemed lost, ond one may say it has been fulif the Russian Generals, who have formed the military system of the empire, Were not aware of its by our faults, they should think of committing themmas be fatal ta them, they mus who, after the disastrous battle of Narya, consoled
himself with the idea that it would be the fall he Sivedes which would teach him how to win-an dea folly realised by the battle of Yultowa
Besides this the source from which the bout an impending attack comes seems to be suspiell informed about, as 1 have said, is marvellously ntend to do; this is the more surprising the he formed part of the most advanced Cossack posts, who can
snow less about the mevements of the army than the snow less about the mevements of the army than the
ittle the troops in the rear may gather from what
hey see. If one adds to this the slight cave which he gives for his desertion- namely, has purishment
he fice serve for a time with the Cossacks, in consequence
of a love affair-one cannot lielp doubting the mation which he brnught.
Bat, even while doubtithen
But, even while doubting, one cannol help now that
he apprehensinn of an attack has been again evoked looking at the Russian line with more interest than slight signs of life on that side, which one woul have scarcely remarked at other times. Thus for rige ; it may have been an accident, but the line of re 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 like-
wise more numerous on all the hills about Apu and
Ozembash. A party of the Quater Department which were out sketching the day before yesterday was bindered by them from finishing their
Folk. Up to Tuestay the whole camp tuin very morning before darbbeak, in consequence of the mours of antach whe countermanded since, now I suppose aro will be again taken np.
The north side is rather more quiet than it has been for some time rrast. Scarcely a score of sliots are
fired from either side in 24 hours. It seems a kind of ompromise between the two belligerents, arising pro-
bably from the conviction of the uselessness of finiug, -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 Kinburn is quite secured agains: any forces the
enemy can bring anainstit, covered completely as it is enemy can bring againstit, covered completely as it is
by the guns of the formidable flotilla we have left behiad to protect it. The garrison is strung; it is well
to keep the exact force secret, but the Russians mus now as well as we can how many men the fort wi contain with convenience. The French troops. wil occupy the fort, but a small body of English will be
left to guard the flag which waves along with the tri-
colour from its ramparts, and the colour rom sts ramparts, and the task of its de-
fence will be shared by a poiverful English squa-
dron with our allies They have worked with e etraordinary energy to tepair the place. Allthe cuttain removed, and fine ships guns put in theirplace ; the
fosse cleared out and deepined the palisades ed, the south-eastern gatēway filled up, and its ap proaches covered by a strong ravelin; ; the crest of the
parapets repaired eolidly and well with fascines and arthyork, the Russian guns rendered efficient, the ed as bairach, a ad doo interior buitcingsin course of Spit are to be destrosea, and d hat process is easily ef
 The reconnaissance which stirted the itreek beforelab which could render service to the enemy for seiven of eight miles towards Khersan, and therefore It the less regret being in the moith of the Bug at ithe time it
slared, and being unable to acompany t. tal strenglh of the expedition was $4,541 \mathrm{men}$ and 279
 the Spit, the French' beingcin another:village a mile
in adyance. Ont aotive on the third day the force, marched to anwas completely deserted, Except by añ ald, map and
his wife, and by a peasaitt who was found upa chim neyd Tuo of the Cossiet douaniefs came'in ond snt the force, returned, thaving' stititañotheridday's' slain immense quanifities of poultry, geese, piges sc: Was shot in the leg by an unnkilful, pigshooter, and pigs, or cock sand to ths, whenefer the fotce caméto

unboat, whici, accompanied the expedition as closelunboat, which, accompotill a long way from the shore. The rafts are, all, safe, off Kinburn, and they are no inforts are: being made to piit the Bug in a stato of de: feñce.

## (From:lle Times.)

How far may we corntion the speedy exhaustion of he Rossa, ity a question second only in importance of hat which regade ont own iesources. .The Tevies marching of barbarous and evenspagan tribes from beyond the vire, the stores of corn in the provinces of the south, the curreific 'flt the' State, the feelitig of prince, nobles, and people, are all matters which wo recruiting Eyetem or income-lax. But mystery seems to envelone the land on many po

Men, money, provsions, and transpor: are said be panting in Russia. As. yet, however; thase brought no deficiency that may not possibly be only tempomay say now, that:the Rusgian hosts nare Jike swarms of insects, which' "when brusbed away, return as numerous and obistinate as ever. But we believe that it is in men that ihe strain will chiefly be felt. The Riussians probably lost in the Crimea alone nearly 00,000 meny and the total number dead or invalided since thes a million. These were mostly old and seaoned soldiers; whole regiments wore the medal for the Hungarian campaign, the average age of the men their mannuivies- like a machine. It waill be difficult or the Czar to replace suich men. The new levies figtingizaje. It is impossible for a boy of 17 to stand he shock of battle, or the fatigues of the bivouac and march, as it is for a man of 40 to commence with
willingness and aptitude the private's drill. After he losses of the present year there must be one thing hat the Czar chiefly hopes. It is that no seriou nd that at least a twelvemonth will be given him to refill his exhausted ranks and to turn into good soldiers the young and syllen serfs whom he has enrolled. With regard to the deficiency of food, we canno: filly 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 ihe wants of an immense army. In one article it is, indeed, very probable that scarcity prevails. Horses and oxan fit for draught havo been employed fnr neary 15 months in conveying he prowing provinces into the Crimean peninsula. In growing places it cannot' be doubled 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, donbtless, be an abundance.
Fipancial embarrassments must, after a time, hamper the Russe will be able to maintain the contest longer than those expect who argue that poverty must lead o weakness and submission. Russia, though poor in ealized 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, roduces 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 anyhing but luxu:ies, For the purposes of internal trade paper may be largely substituted for the precious
metals without distress in the people; and it is evident that the more they are disconnected from foreign countries the more they sare independent of the metallic currency which is neecessary for international dealings. It is dangerous, to argue that the want of capital will insure the sibibmission of an enemy-
Where a people wishes to fight, and has corn, catle, Where a people wishes to fight, and has corn, cattle, probable that they will give up the contest merely rom a deficiency of those metas which have been Poor nations haye fought eve ever age of the world, cession are probably as over confident as those which told of the inevitable, and speedy submission:of the French Reppublic at the dutset of a war which lasted 22 years. It is therefore from a wish to see the real state of hings:rightly contemplated that we speas 0 this subject. The approaching ruin and exhaustion of politician There is some fear that both the people and theit sulers may be led to depend too much on bese, supposed embarrassments. of so, it is possible which alone coñ insure success. Now is the time of preparation for the deeds; of mext, yyear, it is within decide if operations commensurate with those against Sebastopol shall be directed against any other strongbold of the enemy. In'aifer months the Eoglish people will have the choice between premature inacment an ideater sacrifices than befcre. At such a mopart, will vanquish the.'Czar would poissibly find no unwilling acceptance. But there caid be no more dangerous delusion. We have stated some things in Which the enemy are likely, to be deficient-their
men will be inferiorto thiose who fought at Sebastomen will be inferior to those who fought at Sebasto-
pol, the diffuplty of transporting food and the muniual supply food will fily or that want of mone wall compel-añod abindonment or that want of money not believe. At any tate, itis beiter to dismiss from the mind all such expeclations; ; It is enough that they may be false Let us believe that the only victories are: to be iwon by toil and valorion Should for-
tune in addition throw in any gifis 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 by Aladdin's: palace:ッ Aladdin' wàs a' Yankee He started life by swapping jackknives, then putting the halves of-broken-marbles together, and passing them
off as whole onjes. When he hac gathered some brass
he went to.school all the summer to learn the golden rule of for his nieighto
At an early age Aladdin fyas considered to be good at a bargain-which riean that he could always, sucing the bling side of a horse ta beller-allays. keep to sell is $;$ and the village said that certainly Aladdin would succeed, When he left, "he wiil be rich," said the village, with more approval than it would say 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-vaiily the south. wind blew. In the wake of the great ship Arago, in which Jason and his com pa-Mediterranean--where the ships of Tyre; Rome, and of the Crusaders had been before him-through the Pillars of Hercules, throigh which Columbus sailed to fortune ame in a new world- oow sails Aaddin to find for him in the $\not \subset$ gean; he only curses the wind that for him in the Agean; he only curses the wind that
will not blow him into Odessa. "No syrens sing for bim, but ke loves the huge oath of the lively boat swain. With the bible in his hand and a quid of Jerusalem, and "calculates". their exact site. He sees the land of the Rameses and the Ptolemies; and echoes have slumbered since they wers tramped over
 whiste of Odd:Dan Tucker. He insalts the Grand Llama, hobnobs with fhe Grand Mogul, turns his back upon emperors, and takes a pinch out of the
Pope's snult 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 vilage points him out to the younger geceration as a successiul man: "My son, look at him; he began with nothing-now see" "My son" does see, and beof which he is not president, a director. His name is as good as gold-be has bought pletures and statues in luxury; but he picks his: Alaudin and housed her He has a home for a poet, but he makesit his boast that be 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 $\mathbf{G o}$ morrha, and those "tough old Jews" of Jerusalem. His head is bald and shiny with the sermons which have hit and glanced off. He claps his hands in prayer, but forgets to open them when the poos box is man, hanking God the goes home 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 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
deplere the loss of a revered parent, generous friend, public- spinted citizen, and picus 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 siars he never saw now burn with a sol
lustre which no lamps about a king, ulate; and the south wind for whose breath upon his brow he was never grateful, strews his lonely Jast bed with anemones and violets that his heel crushed when fiving; and we who are to be formed upon that mode careledsly remark, as we. stiy our toddies, "So old
Aladdin is gone at last; and, by the way, how much Aladdin is gone
did he leave?"

## A WICTIM.

Mr. Russell formerly residing in Schohaire. He now lives in Albany. Russell appeare to be the vic happy faculty of doing business contrary to lave. On Tuesday, Mr. Russell was arrested for the elevent time since autumn set in. We give bis examination.
"Well, Russell, you are here again, I perceive." "Yes, sir. The fact is, squire, J'm a wictim Blow me if I care what Bobby Russell does, he is bure to wiolate some law or other. When I comes to AJbany, 1 says to myself, Russell, my boy, we'll take a
bunt to-morrow, and iry them four hounds. Well, sir, out I goes, and what do you thing? Before I got shoulder, and says, 'old feller, that's agin the law. What's agnothelaw, I replies; and he says, ' havin 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. result of that piece of fun w
Well, what did I do then?

## 6. Can't say.? Well

hounds to one of 'and [PI tell you. 1 sold the fox lars With the proceeds, I bought a sowand five pigs, It took them home, builta pen in the back yatd, mistaken: Officeribridivell called upon méthe ver next moiraing, and says; "i Russell, Keeping hogs in Officer Bradwell, who had me arrested again. :Th "ime 1 was fined five dollars."
"Well, what did you do then
cart, and undertook to draw wood. Tind a houge aid cart, and undertook ho draw vood. 1 put on drew the attention of Policeman Sickles who said that driving a cart without license was agin the Jaw.? He arrested me for that offe
caused me another fine of five dollars."
"Well, what did you do next?"
"I sold the half of a charcoal wagon." success did you meet with after CThe same old lucs; sir. The first day I commenced pedling Policeman Suooks took me by the collar, and says, Russell that's agin the law, old "sellity chatcoal in a wooden measure? That cos "Did that drive you out of the charcoal busingess:" "Yes; sir. I sold dut, utid thought I would try my fortune in carrying baggage between the steamboats
and failonde. But what's the use? Jionly; commen-
ced work iorday and yet here I am arain. "Whiat-for-now?
"For soliciting baggage without a permitfomthe mayor. As I Baid before, 1 'm'a wictim. If I shoul save a man from drowning by jumping into a whirl-
pool, dash my vig if I don't believe the first police
man met in coming ashore would up and say; ${ }^{6} 1^{2}$ s agin the lav, Russe
The jusiice baviog heard Mr, Russell to the end this time without paying a fine. Russell left the office, saying that he would go and kill himself "ifit
were not for one thing." On being asked what that was, he replied that some policeman would discover it Tas "agin the law 10 commit suicide," and undertake Russell's case calls for sy meet with it.-Albany -Police Gazette

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

Nsw Yone, Scptember 15, 1353.
IT This is to certify that my child, tbree jears old, wa If This is to certify that: my child, taree sears old, Fa
troubled with worms gome six months. I had tried savera
kinds of medicine but none of them dane any rood; and kinds of medicine, but nose of them done bay rood; and
it Fas not untilr tried. Dr. NLane's celcbrated Vorminige that sho found any relief. I gave ber the coire quantity botlle, which brought from ber a very large quant ithe imposible to cont them, My daughter is yow doing. well take pleasura in rececmmending it to parents. I woild say,
by all means ceep a supply of this valuable madicine constanily in your houses. I have known many: cibiliren to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also yot unfre
quently happens that children are treated for croup; Fhen the choling and coughing is caused altogetber by the inri-
tation of worms. : Therefore, woisay again; kecp it always in the hoose; it costs bot lititle, sand may bee the means o Ning life; and at any rate it will anvo physicians bils.
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