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### VOL. VII.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

### A REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR CATHOLIC SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE CON-VENTION AT BUFFALO, UNTIL THE MEETING OF THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1856.

Fellow-Countrymen and Co-Religionists-That time of the year having arrived, when agricultural settlers usually cease going West, we avail ourselves of it as a fitting opportunity to communicate with you, on the progress of our undertaking, its operations during the past, and its prospects for the coming season.

Your Delegates came together at Buffalo in February last to give authority and impetus to the general principle of the agricultural settle-ment of Catholic immigrants: their time was short, their deliberations necessarily of the most general character; but the very fact of nearly a hundred gentlemen of the highest character, so assembling from such distances, and so unanimously concurring in mature recommendations, lifted the whole subject into national importance, and attracted to it the earnest attention of the best friends of the emigrant abroad. As our preliminary task at Buffalo was to collect and digest information, it is gratifying to record that the documents which emanated from the Convention received an unusually large share of publicity. In the United States, the principal reports and addresses, must have reached, through the leading daily journals, and the Catholic press, not less than half a million readers; in the adjoining Province they attracted equal attention, and excited, if possible, a still more lively interest. In Ireland-the mother country of these chiefly to be benefitted-they were reproduced by almost the whole press of the country. In France, the most widely circulated Catholic journal, the Univers, dedicated its space to an editorial, exposition of our views and suggestions. In Rome the Civilta Cattolica, the organ of the Holy Father, gave like currency and approval to the general design of the movers. Not one adverse opinion reached us from the parent countries of those for whom we took council together; while at home, no considerable opposition was manifested. Considering that an unavoidable consequence of our advice was to diminish somewhat the present numbers of congregations at the east, and further, that the fact of such diminution was almost immediately felt, we cannot mention with too much praise those disinterested and devoted clergymen, who not only never murmured at this decrease of their flocks, but encouraged on befitting occasions, the timid, instructed the ignorant, and exhorted the apathetic, on their duties and opportunities in relation to this great enterprise. They took a large, a truly Catholic view of the whole field and plan of action. And as well in justice to them, as to ourselves, it devolves on us to exhibit, before coming to nearer particulars, that the actual loss of numbers sustained during last season, by the older congregations, or likely to be sustained in any one year, by systematic Catholic Colonization, will be more than compensated by the natural increase, by the new arrivals, two-thirds of whom fall into work and make at least their temporary homes in the Atlantic States; and by the greater demand for labor and more generally comfortable condition of the immigrant workingmen of longer standing, who will not go West. We will take as a basis of calculation the six northeastern or New England States. According to the much-understated figures of the Census of 1850, Maine had over 13,000 natives of Chicago, and Saint Louis. From the Colum-Ireland, New Hampshire over 8,000, Massachusetts over 115,000, Rhode Island over 15,000, from the Cleveland \$25; from the Very Rev. Vermont over 15,000, and Connecticut over Mr. Dunne of Chicago \$10, his personal sub-26,000. Though we do not admit the fulness of these figures, we give them for illustration sake : in all they amount to nearly 200,000 natives of Ireland for the New England States in 1850 .-The arrivals of the last six years-averaging over 100,000 a year, until last year, when they suddenly fell off to one-half, probably raised the the Directory have been, with the closest econo-Irish numbers in those States to nearly half a million, or about one-fifth of the whole population. The proportion of adults even to a quarter million is at least three-fifths, and the natural increase of 150,000 such adults, will be not less than an average of three children to each pair of parents, or 225,000 children between 1850 and 1880. Let us suppose, then, that 10,000 adults annually leave New England for these thirty years, half the native increase of itself would almost supply their places. We do not enter into questions whether and how it is possible to preserve to the Church all, or the major part of buque. From the Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsthese children of foreign Catholics : it is sufficient for us to indicate that nature gives as many as necessity removes ; the other considerations are foreign to our deliberations as an organisation for promoting agricultural settlements. Moreover, it is well known, that above half the newly-arrived seek employment as near the docks as possible. On this head we have exact statistics of the immediate distribution of those who arrived at New York between the 1st of September, 1855, and the 30th of July, 1856. The the clergy, and a large number of laymen, of

funds in their possession are also given.) Destination. Emigrants. Cash. Fifteen slave States 3,256 \$194,888 01 and D. C.,..... Six New England 121,623 73 8,134 States,.... 39,943 2,272 9,421 1,291,628 09 214,955 79 New York,.... New Jersey, ..... 546,033 78 Pennsylvania, ..... 6,117 479,633 99 Ohio ..... 1,369 7,713 101,862 63 Indiana, ..... 698,456 31 119,300 86 Illinois ..... 2,889 10,457 1,855 Michigan ..... 1,045,661 38 Wisconsin, ..... 248,335 40 Iowa, ..... 806

sional Committee, are these: (the acknowledged

California, ..... Kansas,......... 305 Minnesota,.... 1,829 Jtah ..... Oregon, . . . . . . . . . . . . Totals,..... To slave States.... 105,707

3,256

\$5,203,481 53 102,451 To free States, ..... Here out of 100,000 arriving at this port, we and that New York gets one in three; New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, one in five; the slave States one in thirty; and the entire West less than one-third-less than the single State and city of New York. From this source alone—apart from the national increase the Catholic ranks could be recruited to their full strength-notwithstanding the largest western migration.

Lastly, we claim that our efforts to direct and distribute the laboring foreign population, have all worked for the greatest good of the greatest number. Before the Buffalo Convention, many of that class had a groundless fear of the western country. They had a theory that all the water bred fever, and that all the woods swarmed with Indians. No instructor arose to dispel the delusion. It served the purposes of eastern employers and eastern speculators to confirm or connive at it. Individual testimony to the contrary availed little or nothing. What was the conse-quence ? This selfish plot often defeated itself. The strikes at Fall River and in other manufac-turing towns, the threatening demonstrations of the unemployed in this city in the winters of '52, '53, and '54, will not be forgotten. This year, how stands the market? Laborers' wages at class at Chicago were up to \$2 25 per day .---Again why? Because a portion of the then laborers had been cured of their unfounded apprehensions of the West, and had trooped off there in thousands to employ and be employed. And this great change wrought within the present year, as we can prove from the amplest information, is largely due to the Convention which met last February. The Executive arrangements established by that Convention were necessarily normal and imperfect. The members present, after electing a Supreme Directory of five members for the United States, pledged themselves explicitly to found on their return to their homes local societies to co-operate with the Directory so appointed, each local Society "to contribute at least \$25 to the expenses of the Directory. We have been notified of the existence of such Socities at Salem, (Mass.), Boston, Oswego, (N. Y.,) Cleveland, and Columbus, (Ohio), Detroit, bus Society we received a contribution of \$50, scription. From the other Societies we have not as yet received even the minimum contribution agreed upon. This we attribute rather to want of thought, or system, than to any want of spirit on behalf of our friends in these places. When they learn, however, that the expenses of my, some \$5,62, they will not, we are guite satisfied, allow the expenses of this public cause to be unjustly imposed hereafter on particular individuals. We had proposed offering in this report brief extracts from the more important letters of our correspondents at the West, but we find they would extend to a great length and require a pamphlet to themselves. From the Rt. Rev. Bishops of St. Paul and Dubuque, we have received every encouragement ; the latter Rt. Rev. Prelate is President of the local Society at Duburgh we received a very cheering letter, with a subscription of \$500, which has been already made public. The Right Rev. Bishop of Cleve-land, having declined the presidency of the local Society there, recommended one of his clergy to the committee, and otherwise encouraged them in their laudable work. Other Prelates have given us equally kind personal assurances of the interest they have long felt in what we are now endeavoring to accomplish. A great body of

been equally earnest in their expressions of approbation. Their letters, now on our files, sneak for them; and when the report of our first settlement having been established, comes to be

published, we purpose to reproduce those words of encouragement so favorable to such an attempt,

especially in its infancy. The amount of stock necessary to the purchase of one Township is calculated at \$25,000. The Directory by their circular of April last, explained to the friends of the movement their intention to confine their superintendence to the settlement of a single Township at a time; to 165,125 13 128 00 share subscribed; to have power to hold the 35,156 00 stock for a period "not exceeding five years;" to 55,670 93 pay seven per cent. interest to those who invest-10 00

\$5,398,369 54 lands to those who subscribed with the intention 194,888 01 of becoming themselves settlers. This and the

other details of the plan for the settlement of the proposed Township of Saint Patrick's met with a considerable degree of public favor, and up to the present date there have been taken of this 347 shares, (\$17,250), on which \$1,950 have been paid in, and are at present lodged in the "Emigrant Savings' Bank" of this city, to the credit of the subscribers and the Directory .-This sum does not exactly represent the ten per cent. required by the April circular : it exceeds that amount; but some of the small subscribers paid in the full amount of their shares on taking them, while others have paid one-half, one-third, or one-fourth down. Others again have not as yet paid any per centage on their shares, but are quite prepared to pay in the whole amount when called upon to do so.

We have not thought it prudent nor necessary to publish the list of individual subscribers. An analysis of it, however, will afford both encouragement and information to our friends. Of the whole number of shares, 194 have been taken by clergymen, who have paid upon them \$300; of the remainder, 158 have been taken in ones and twos by parties anxiously awaiting to enter on the settlement, who have paid \$1,000. The remainder is held by a few Catholic merchants and professional gentlemen, chiefly of this city, who have thus employed a portion of their surplus New York have been \$1 25 per day, and men means "to encourage," as they say, "so laudable enough could not be got even at that? Why? an undertaking." It will be seen from the figures Because, as an illustration, wages for the same just given, that a hundred and fifty-five shares remained untaken up to date ; but the necessity of further canvass for these is now obviated by the fact of the Salem Society, which possesses a stock of \$10,000, of which 25 per cent. has been paid into Bank in that place, having expressed their readiness to take one-third, or even onehalf, of the proposed township, in connexion with us. This arrangement, mutually advantageous to both parties, will enable us on the re-opening of the land offices in the new States, to make a prompt purchase, to be followed by a speedy settlement. It is necessary to explain here that the principal Land offices of Iowa, northern Missouri, Minnesota, anti Wisconsin have been closed almost since the date of the Buffalo Convention, and still continue closed. This course was decided on by the Government at Washington, partly to defeat speculators who were overrunning the West, and partly to enable the Railroad Companies of the several States to "locate" the large grants of lands made them by the present Congress. In Iowa alone these grants exceed four million acres, an immense grant, by which not only the plans of private speculators but the prospects of all future settlers must be permanently effected. Even if your Directory had the whole sum necessary for the purchase of the proposed Township the last session, there was not one to be bought, at government price, as we took every opportunity of learning. Thus, in the month of May, a clergyman and layman, in the interests of this movement, spent three weeks traversing western States; visiting Detroit, Chi-cago, Milwaukie, Madison, Fond du lac and Dubuque. They reported the Land offices as closed, aud great inaction even among the friends of their mission in those States. Of general views and statements they could get enough; but our westera friends had no particular practical direction to give, except to recommend for the present, the squatter system of settlement. In the month of July, the Vicar-General of Pittsburgh and another clergyman of that place made a journey over part of the same field, and the general result of their tour, as expressed in the following note of the Very Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, we here present :---

Of course, I sought information from those who were best acquaiated with the subject, as to the best mode of locating our people on this land. And the result has been a thorough conviction that the most practiand Mr. M'Gee, be a Committee to report Progress.' Passed unanimously.

cal as well as the most effectual way of carrying out the benevolent object of our Convention, would be to encourage and even to advise our people to go and take possession of some of this land. By this means they will acquire a pre-emption title which no one will dispute with them, and in which the Government will protect them when the land comes into market.

To accomplish this object you will permit me to say that you and the other members of the Directory should turn your attention and direct all your efforts. It is, I am intimately persuaded, the only thing that can be done, under existing circumstances, much obtain the capital stock in 500 shares of \$50 a better than any further effort that may be made to share ; to take 10 per cent. or upwards on each purchase a township. By this way the settlers will share subscribed : to have power to hold the be equally secure in the possession of their land, and you will save yourselves from the annoyance of mak-ing application to your friends, to take sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest to those who invest- purchase a township. Moreover, in consequence of ed simply to aid on the settlement and to give many of the land offices being closed, it is very doubtful whether a sufficient body of land to form a township can be purchased.

Therefore, in every view that can be taken of the subject, I think that the plan which I propose is the only one that can, or ought to be, adopted. Scarcely any difficulty presents itself in the way of its accomplishment. There are several gentlemen in the West —some of whom are already known to you—who are most anxious for it, and are ready and willing to aid in carrying it out. All, then, you have to do is to call the attention of our model to it. call the attention of our people to it, and to counse the unsettled portion of them to emigrate to the West immediately. It would be well to inform them that each person or head of a family will require \$200, or at least \$100, and that he must be prepared to undergo many privations for one or two years.

I have used the words "unsettled portion," &c., be cause I wish to caution those who are already set-tled, and who have comfortable homes, against the movement. They should remain as they are, for it is more than doubtful whether their condition would be improved or not by moving to the West. I would suggest, therefore, that you should use your influence in dissuading them from doing so.

There is only one other suggestion which I think necessary to make at present. It is the formation of Societies, at various points, who may direct our people, and give efficiency to the movement. You know pie, and give efficiency to the movement. You know that they stand in need of counsel and advice, and now is the time to give it, if we wish to avail our-selves of the favorable opportunity that presents itself for improving their condition. Any informa-tion, aid or assistance that I can render, will be al-ways at the service of the Directory, whilst I remain yours very respectfully, E. M'MAHON.

This statement, accompanied with details not necessary to be made public, was the chief business of our present meeting. It commanded, as everything coming from such an influential quarNo. 6.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the undersigned have to submit the foregoing report, the whole matter of which may be summed up in a very few words :---1. As to the past---the en-couragement for our undertaking has been great, both from the clergy and laity; the chief organs of public opinion both in this country and in the mother country, of the majority of our Catholic emigrants, have been unanimous in their approval of the general design; any congregational decrease at the East will be more than supplied by the natural increase and the new arrivals; the extension of the field of immigrant labor has already sensibly benefitted those who remain at the East, as well as those who have gone West; the impulse given to that salutary change by the Buffalo Convention has been widespread, continuous, and effective. 2. As to the present-the majority of the local Societies formed have been hitherto of no pecuniary assistance to the Directory; this has somewhat retarded united operations, and ought to be remedied by the Societies ; a large share of public confidence has been and continues to be placed in the Directory by several Bishops and Clergymen, and by many of the intending settlers, as shown by our correspondence and the financial statement; it is demonstrated that the money and the men are forthcoming; but the closing of the principal Land offices during the season of 1856 rendered it im-possible to effect the purchase of any large tract at Government prices; in view of the fact that they still are closed, and upon the further autho-rity of the Very Rev. Dr. M'Mahon's and other western reports, we suggest to all who can possibly avail themselves of its advantages, to try the squatter system; the subscribers present, and the Directors, are moreover unanimously of opinion, that, conjointly with the Salem Association, we should have arrangements completed whereby, on the first opening of the Land offices, to secure the Township of St. Patrick's. The details of these arrangements, which for obvious reasons cannot be made public till perfected, are intrusted to the Board of Trustees.

J. Kelly, Commit-D. SADLIER, tce. THOMAS DARCY M'GEE. 164 William St., New York, August 22nd, 1856.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 4th, 1856. Rev. Dear Sir-As [ have lately visited lowa and Minnesota, I think I owe it to you as the President of the Directory appointed by the Buffalo Convention, to communicate to you some impressions made upon my mind during my tour. In the first place, the land is rich and the climate

quite healthy; and, in the second place, there is a vast amount of Government land as yet unoccupied. figures prepared at Castle Garden for a Congres- well known respectability and influence, have tinue in that situation for one, two, or more years.—

ter deserved to command, the best attention of all present, whether Directors or subscribers to the Township stock. It was decided, as the best means of calling attention to the present advantages of the squatter system, to insert Dr. Mi-Mahon's letter in the present Report, while at the same time the junction of our Salem friends. having now relieved us from the necessity of further appeals for subscribers, and our own subscribers having shown the fullest confidence and utmost interest to the proper establishment of the Township, it was decided not to abandon that project, but only to await the opening of the Land offices to carry it into immediate effect.

The present advantages of the squatter system to one class of Irish settlers cannot be questioned. They need wait for no Land office to open; they may go in, and, in western phrase, "make claims" this present "fall." As Dr. M'Mahon observes, they need only a couple of John Russell. His descendants had great share hundred dollars to start with; but they must have in the ruin of Scotland, and one of them lives to or pick up some knowledge of frontier life; they revile the religion of her ancient hero as "tendmust for a time go alone and stand alone. If they can and will do this, success and independence certainly await them. But for the Directory to undertake to superintend an extensive experiment of this kind, would require more funds, and more agents, than they have any prospect of the Papacy, because it always resisted oppression. obtaining. All, therefore, that we can do, is to suggest to those eager for entering on a western life, the advantages of the squatter system properly understood; all we can do is to give freely such information as we possess, and to refer for particulars to those western friends who reside on, or near the spot, who are accurately informed, and whose local Societies can alone adequately direct successive arrivals of sqatters.

the earliest re-opening of the Western Land doomed to fall eventually victims to English inresolutions, after the hearing of reports and readmously :—

Moved by Henry Beirne, seconded by T. D. M'Gee, Esqrs. :-

been unavoidably obliged to decline acting as one of the Trustees of the funds subscribed for the purchase of a Catholic settlement— "Resolved—That it appears from information re

ceived at this meeting, to be desirable that a Board of Fire Trustees should be chosen for that purpose." "Resolved—That Rev. J. Kelly, Jersey City; Rev.

M. Hart, New Haven; and D. Sadlier, Esq., with of the Church. two such Trustees as the Salem Society may elect, The Church. shall form such Board." Passed unanimous

Moved by Rev. M. Hart, seconded by Henry

### RESULTS OF CALVINISM IN SCOT-LAND.

#### (From the Glasgow Northern Times).

Catholicism was planted in Scotland by voluntary conversion and moral influence-Calvinism was established by the sword. Scotland was great and glorious when Catholic, and lost her inlependence when she yielded to Calvinism.

There has lately been a meeting at Stirling, and a public breakfast at Bridge of Allan to-day, for a testimonial to Wallace, at which the faith of Wallace was ignored or reviled. Scotchmen should recollect that their greatest patriot was a Catholic, and it should not be forgotten here that his tutor and patron in patriotism was none other than a Bishop of Glasgow. In that age a Countess of Monteith was disinherited because she stooped to marry an obscure Englishman, named ing to enslave."

Wallace, who protected the monks, was faithful to the death in the cause of patriotism. Edward I., who defied the Holy See, murdered the Scottish hero. Tyranny, in every age, has hated Scotland began to decline when her loyalty to Rome declined.

Alexander III., was disobedient to Christ's vicar and his line, the male descendants of the sainted Margaret and the noble Malcolm, was extinguished. Then ensued the evils of disputed succession and civil strife.

The ill-fated House of Stuart, who afterwards succeeded to the throne of Scotland, followed the In order to be prepared to avail ourselves of evil example of the English sovereigns, and were market for the purchase of the Township, and to trigues. Their history illustrates in no ordinary inform our friends of our decision, the following way Divine retribution upon royal pride and self-. will. From their accession to sovereignty in the ing of correspondence, were agreed to, unani- thirteenth century to their extinction as a dynasty, their history is unhappy, and is marked by disas-. ter. Their weakness led to the ruin of Scotland, through the selfish machinations of the " Whereas-The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor having nobles. Still, so long as the Stuarts were Catholic they retained the Crown. No sooner did Calvinism enter the land than all was confusion. The throne was shaken, and soon fell. The Scottish nobles became conspirators, and found tools in the Calvinistic clergy. Their aim was the subjugation of the Crown and the spoliation

The Church had founded the universities, and covered the country with cathedrals, convents, hospitals, and schools. She was the bulwark of 

# THE TRUE WEINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

tion was the very Wiseheart; who was put to death under the Cardinal's administration, but those of Hamilton and Wiseheart, even were they instances of death for religion, would prove nothing. The murder of Cardinal Beaton mark-ed the spirit of Calvinism, for it was hailed as a promise to cancel them if his work should come to a nothing. The murder of Cardinal Beaton marktriumph by the sect. In 1560, when Borthwick was tried for heresy, before a Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, he was only doomed to be burned in effigy, and that, we believe, was the last trial for heresy. The Calvinists did not content themselves with effigies.

2

We repeat, the Calvinists were engaged in a conspiracy. The nobles were the conspirators, the Calvinistic clergy their tools. Laing, the Protestant historian, says that Knox, when he began to assail the Church, did so in safety, in the Castle of St. Andrews, " and while the conspirators kept possession of it he preached publicly under their protection." So it was with Luther at Worms. Heretics have ever been the willing instruments of wicked men.

When the Catholic Church was despoiled, the spoils of the Catholic bishoprics (says Laing) were engrossed by the nobles. Thus, Morton, the Regent, on obtaining a grant of the revenues of St. Andrews, bestowed the see on a needy dependent, to whom he gave a slender stipend, and the same expedient was adopted whenever an episcopal benefice was vacant.

"The Reformation was effected," writes the Protestant historian, "by the sword." Calvinism must share the reproach with Mahomedanism of having been originally planted in blood.

The first penalty paid by Scotland was the loss of her nationality and independence. Then came also civil war and intestine strife-constant bloodshed-slaughter and torture.

The reign of blood and torture began under Calvinism. Before this era, there had, at the utmost, only been isolated instances : now thousands suffered : a whole nation was enslaved. The Protestants first extirpated the Catholics by the sword, and the last of the Catholic prelates and priests perished by the halter. Then the disciples of a pure gospel fell to persecuting each other. First, the Episcopalians tried by torture to convert Calvinists to Episcopacy. "Under Charles I.," writes Laing, "two courts of high commission were erected at St. Andrew's and Glasgow, of such transcendant jurisdiction that every ecclesiastical court was subordinate, and with such inquisitorial powers, that every individual could be cited and examined on his conversation, conduct, and religious opinions; excommunicated and outlawed if contumacious; imprisoned and fined if obnoxious or guilty." Such were the first fruits of Protestantism; and the Protestant Archbishops of Glasgow and St. Andrew's presided at the infliction of tortures, even after the civil power had forbidden them. In their turn the Calvinists became triumphant, must contain a list of tolls. He felt so sure of it, and repaid torture with slaughter. To use the that he recorded and published the fact, without taklanguage of a Protestant historian, "The triumph of the Covenant was followed by executions without number ; even those who laid down their arms on the promise of mercy were inhumanly butchered at the instance of the sanguinary preachers." The Revolution came, and with it the establishment of Calvinism, and the massacre of Glencce. The Calvinistic nobles now had their way. And their policy was to absorb the land as much as possible in their own hands. They had plundered the Church; they now oppressed the people. The extirpation of the Highlanders commenced under George I., and has been carried on by a fatal course of expatriation to the present day. The work we have already more than once noticed, " The Highland Clearances," describes the process. "Few instances," it says, " are to be found in modern European history" (few ?--none) "of such a wholesale expatriation, and with such revolting circumstances." These circumstances we shall expose. Meanwhile, enough to add, that the foremost in this infernal work have been the great families most active in destroying the Catholic Church, and that they found ready tools in the clergy of the Calvinistic Church. "Black was made white, or white black, as it answered their purpse. They did not scruple to introduce the name of the Deity, representing Him as the author and abettor of all the foul and cruel proceedings carried on. The principle of evil was in the ascendant. The tyranny of one class, and the wrongs and sufferings of the other, had demoralizing effects on both. The national character and manners were changed and deteriorated, and a comparatively degenerate race is the consequence. This was already manifest in the year 1822, when George IV., made his famous visit to Edinburgh. The brave, athletic, and gallant men who, in 1745, rose in thousands at the call of their chiefs, were no longer to be traced in their descendants. Many vices, higherto almost unknown, began to make their appearance, and drunkenness and incontinence became frequent-and religion, from the conduct of the (Calvinistic) clergy, began to lose its hold on their minds." Such is the picture of the operation of Calvinism-a picture drawn by a Presbyterian writer. The other day our cotemporary the Paisley Independent, in an able article, stated the practical result, which is, that half Scotland is owned by six or eight families, and whole counties are laid waste.

Beaton. as Regent, was the last of a long series and list weld is an English Barrister of character and of illustrious ecclesiastical rulers, whose rule respectability and on his return published an flected distression of the good of the counsister of the good of the counsister from this that the English tyrant, Henry VIII., who was her deadly enemy, plotted his death, and contrived his murder, through the agency of the Calvinistic Clergy. Dalrymple agency of the Calvinistic Clergy. Dalrymple doubts if the Wiseheart whose name appears as one of Henry's agents in this diabolical machinaeyes, but what his prejudices told him ought to be there; and therefore turned what was in fact only a very simple and natural invitation to the Catholics admits that he was one of the same party. It is of Montreal to contribute towards rescuing the heaclear that his execution was far more a political then children in China from temporal and eternal than a polemical matter. The Calvinists were death, into a promise of salvation for themselves to conspirators. The Church had never used her power for persecution. That was reserved for her enemies to practice. That was reserved for be purchased by paying money to the Priests. This foul dream of poor Mr. Weld's we found it our duty to dissipate. We obtained from the Rev. Pere Daniel, her encmies to practice. Isolated instances, like of Montreal Cathedral, the original notice which he saw there, and published (some months ago) its exact words. The editor of the Weekly Register also personally brought the facts before the notice of Mr.

second edition. Of this second edition we have heard nothing ; but a second tour and a second book there has been, to wit, the tour in Brittany which we lately reviewed. Strange to say, he has fallen once more into the same snare. [See the correspondence, &c., in page 5.] At Morlaix, he saw on the doors of the Church of St. Melaine a notice offering an indulgence on the usual conditions to all who should say certain prayers, one of which was the well-known Antiphon, for the Feast of St. Michael-Defende nos in pratio, ul non perenmus in tremendo judicio. The French translation of these words-Defendez nous dans ie combat, afin que nous ne perissions pas au jour terrible du jugement-suggesied to our Protestant traveller, unaccustomed to the common phrase of Catholic devotion which represents the spiritual life as a combat, the idea of a literal battle; and, as he chanced to see it at the moment when the French armies were before Sebastopol, he jumped to the conclusion that it was a notice addressed to the soldiers going to the war, and exhort-ing them to invoke St. Michael for their preservation in battle. Of course this would have implied nothing wrong, and therefore little comes of this inaccuracy. Still it is not unimportant to see how little we can depend upon the accuracy even of educated Protestants, when they relate, on the evidence of their own senses, facts bearing upon the religious condition of Catholic countries. All this nonsense about a special exhortation to the soldiers and sailors going to the war, their security in battle, and that the prayer will not burden their memory, was, from first to last, an idle dream of Mr. Weld's, founded upon the fact that, knowing nothing of the Christian life, he was not aware that it is a "spiritual combat," and therefore concluded that the words Defende nos in pralio-defend us in the fight-could refer only to the soldiers and sailors before Sebastopol. So much does mere sheer ignorance incapacitate men from observing facts. Mr. Weld is no more capable of seeing and reporting correctly anything which bears upon the spiritual life, than an untutored savage is of giving an accurate record of some phenomenon of natural philosophy.

Hitherto, however, he has been the victim of mere ignorance. Still greater, of course, is the blinding effect of prejudice. Mr. Weld asserted that the notice offered (1) an indulgence, and (2) remission of sins, to those who should use these prayers, on condition of confession "and an oblation to the Saint"-i.e., of course, an offering of money. This was a pure dream. The notice contained nothing whatever about an oblation either to the Saint, the Priests, or any other object. How, then, did Mr. Weld come to fancy it? To any one who has lived among English Pro-testants, the answer is plain. He saw that the paper related to an indugence, and it was with him a cer-tain, self-evident, axiomatic truth, that an indulgence means the pardon of sins past and permission to sin in future, on condition of paying money to the Priests. He therefore at once jumped to the conclusion that such was the case in this instance, without the least intention, we are sure, of being guilty of a deliberate invention. He assumed that the notice must offer pardon of sin in return for money, just as naturally as he would have assumed that the board stuck up by the side of an English turnpike gate ing the trouble of reading the notice carefully through to see whether it was so or not. Mr. Weld is a model Protestant, for in matters of religion he trusts to his prejudices for his facts. Such is, unhappily, the authority upon which the great mass of educated and amiable men and women whom we see around us, and with whom we are daily in habits of intercourse, are content to trust for the facts which immediately affect their own religious position, and, in consequence, their eternal safety. If Mr. Weld had read the notice through, he would have found that it referred to a movement against the dissemination of licentious engravings, books, &c. These pestilent publications have penetrated to Morlaix, and the Cure of St. Melaine has opposed them, by inviting his parishioners to join, in destroying them as they have opportunity, and in praying against them, especially to the Blessed Mother of Purity and to St. Michael. Mr. Weld's office is at Somerset House. What he cannot help seeing, every time he crosses the Strand and passes the North Side of St. Clement's Church, may suggest to him the thought, that even in London a Catholic Priest has a battle to fight against the flesh and the devil as important as that before Sebastopol, and, if less personally dangerous, quite as difficult. The only difference is, that the Catholic Clergy of Morlaix carry on that battle by spiritual weapons, while the printsellers of Holywell-street are opposed only by informations under the Act of Parliament. Which plan succeeds best he may judge by his own observation, as he knows both places.

yent dir. Weld publishes what, though nothing is farther from his intention are in trath nothing more nor less than false accounts of what he has himself seen and copied; and even when he has one year been exposed and brought to book, he repeats an exactly similar inaccuracy the next year. While we write, lie is most likely getting out his fishing rod and travelling gear to visit some other Catholic land, which he will see with just as little accuracy as be-fore. The man who does all this is a lawyer, a gentleman !'s man of honor !!! What degree of credit, then, ought we to attach to the statements of men like Burnett, who was none of the three, and who lived when Catholics were gagged and denied the use of the Press, so that, report what they might, there was no danger of being refuted, as Mr. Weld is year by year.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. Dr. Gillooly having consented to become coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Elphin, the day for his consecration now only remains to be appointed.

The Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Eishop of Clonfert, laid the first stone of the new chapel about being crected at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea, on Thursday.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS MOYLAN, P.P. OF WIND-GAP .-- On Saturday, the 23rd August, the lamente d Clergyman whose name heads our notice breathed his last. For some months previous his death had been expected, as his illness was of such a nature as to afford little or no hopes of his recovery .- R.I.P.-Kilkenny Journal.

The parishioners of South Kendon have decided by a majority of 50 against 10, not to pay any church rate.

Major William Talbot, of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, is, it is said, determined to assert his claim to the title and estates of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

COMMUNICATION WITH SCOTLAND .- A Treasury minute just issued notifies that the Lords of the Admirality have reported that the ports of Donaghadee and Portpatrick are the best that could be selected for establishing a short sea passage between the north of Ireland and Scotland; and that, upon certain couditions being complied with by the promotion of this line of communication, the Government will be prepared to make the necessary improvements on the two ports named, and use the packets plying between them for the mail service, at a fair rate. The conditions are two-first, that a steamboat service, suit-ed both for passengers and mails, shall be established by a private company without any aid from the Government, except a reasonable charge for carrying the mails; and, secondly, that the railways on each side of the Channel shall be completed, so as to connect Donaghadee with Belfast on the one side, and Portpatrick with Glasgow and Dumfries on the other: As soon as the Government are satisfied that these works will be carried out they will proceed to execute the improvements.

We believe it is certain that the authorities have determined on not building, as intended, new barracks in Nenagh, and we have heard that the present barracks are to be sold.—Limerick Reporter.

IRISH MERIT TRIUMPHANT .- We quote the following from a London contemporary, the Globe :- "We have glanced at the change which has taken place within Ireland. We have before us proofs that she has carried her revenge home by retaliating the invasion. She has invaded England, and she has made good her inroad upon its most central and highest place. Look at the list of the successful candidates at the last examination for appointments to provisional commissions in the Royal Artillery, and for admission to the Royal Academy at Woolwich. These appointments and admission are given to the successful competitors in open examination. There were two classes. Of the provisional commissions, eleven were given. Out of the eleven successful candidates, the first, the third, the seventh, the ninth, and the tenth, were Irish students. Out of eleven commissions given to the Royal Artillery, therefore, there were six Irish, and the highest degree of merit is taken by Ireland. Of the admissions to the Royal Academy there were thirty; and of these not so large a number were gained by Ireland, probably not more than one-fourth. But the first five, in a list where the merit is strictly graduated, were Irish. Ireland, therefore, takes the highest place at the Royal Academy, and supplies the largest number of commissions to the Royal Artillery at Woolwich." Not only does the Irishman make the best soldier in the field, but, before entering the service, he proves, in a competitive examination, in which the talent of the British empire is arrayed against him, that he is of the proper metal for promoting the progress of military science, as well as for travely contesting the prize of victory in a hand to hand encounter with his country's foe. The Globe justly adds, that there is no drawback from the triumph which Irish merit has secured on this occa-Favor nor affection had nothing to do with it. sion. The sheer force of superior merit alone secured it; and thanks are due to certain Fellows and Professors of Trinity College, who set about preparing candidates for the express purpose of contesting the prizes offered for competition at the public examinations for civil as well as military appointments. The Catholic University and the Queen's College, Belfast, also figure in the list of honor.—Dublin Paper. FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL .- It is right to distinguish between the two classes of honours conferred by the Emperor Napoleon on the British army. The Legion of Honour included both officers and men. The lists of the decorated appeared some weeks ago, and in that list we recognized a large proportion of our countrymen in the three grades of the cross. A second list hes just been issued containing the names of soldiers decorated with a separate honour-namely, the French military medal. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are alone included in the second list. Here, too, our countrymen, if they do not preponderate, at least approach to a moiety of the whole. We do not know in what proportion Irishmen appear in the War Office returns, but we know from the list in the Monitcur that they have borne away one-half of the military medals. If we divide the total number of decorations into two divisions, including in the first the artillery, the household troops and the Scotch regiments, and including in the other division all the regiments of the line beginning with the Royals and ending with the Rifle Brigade, we arrive at this conclusion. To the first division were awarded 114 medals, of whom 12 Irish artillerymen obtained medals. It is to be observed that this is generally considered an exclusively English force, but the twelve Irish honours prove that in this select body our countrymen maintain their ground: We may also observe that we include no name which is not essentially Irish, so that it is highly probable that a much larger proportion of Irishmen is to be found in the artillery, that body having been largely recruited in Ulster, the names of the men, consequently, having a Scotch or English sound. As to the second and more important divisions-in fact, what is known as the British infantry -we find that 224 medals were distributed among thirty-nine regiments. Of these one hundred and ten were conferred upon Irishmen; leaving only eighty or some few more to be distributed among all the English and Scotch in these selected regiments. This is a great distinction, and places Irish valour in a still more conspicuous light. We have selected names which admit of no doubt-all Irish-all familiar to the native ear. The doubtful, no doubt, include a considerable per centage of Irishmen, and if we take the moderate number of ten, and add them to the Irish list, we find the grand result thus :---224 medals to the English infantry, of which 120 were the prizes of Irishmen. We have no doubt whatever that this

Tim MILITIA.-We have heard recently of some new arrangements respecting our disembodied militias which appear very strange indeed. It is under-stood that the various militia corps are to be bereafter called out annually for a month's training, in order that such an effective military organization supplementary to the standing army, should be always kept in a tolerably effective state in case of sudden emergency. The wisdom of such a regula-tion no man could gainsay, but the authorities would apper to have taken most efficient precautions against having any such arrangements ever made available. The militia arms in place of being stored in the armories of the barracks of their respective county towns, to be used at these annual periods of muster and training, have all, by command, been packed off to Dublin Castle, and there laid up in state. But this is not all. We understand the Carlow Militia have received an order to forward all the clothing of the regiment to the government stores at Weedon, in England, and although such an order has not yet been received in Kilkenny, doubtless, " like case like rule" must be the system. Now we are at a loss to understand what these arrangements can be for, or why the moths of Weedon should be deemed more worthy of being amply victualled at the State's ex-pense than those of Carlow or Kilkenny. But this at least is very apparent, that if the clothing goes to England, whilst the arms have already been packed off to Dublin, should the Irish Militias be called out once a year for a month's traning, it will cost the country something for the annual transit to and fro of cases of rusty arms, and bales of ragged uniforms, whilst in the mean time the grand juries of our counties have been compelled to levy rates on the cess-payers to supply and fit up militia stores in their respective localities, in which nothing whatever is left to be stored .- Kilkenny Moderator.

The NEXICE METHY .- Rumors have been prevalent within the last few days with respect to the promulgation of the sentence on the men of the North Tipperary Regiment of Militia tried by court-martial. it is asserted that the finding of the court has been approved by the Horse Guards; and that more than one man has been ordered to be shot to death. We need not say that anything like sanguinary retaliation in this instance cannot be looked upon otherwise than with alarm and horror by all right-thinking persons. It is as evident as noon, that a little tact and common sense properly employed in the commencement would have obviated all the mischief that ensued ; and that if there had been any degree of confidence between rank and file in the regiment there would have been no outbreak, no mutiny, no bloodshed-none of the bitterness, bad feeling, and hatred which have increased to an extent so alarming since the occurrences of the 7th and 8th of July. If there should be military execution, we can scarcely picture to ourselves the consequence. The voice of all parties in the country-of Tory, of Whig, of Radical-of all classes-of peer, of commoner, of peasant-is carnestly and emphatically raised against them. Let us hope, therefore, that the rumors bruited abroad are not founded on an accurate knowledge of the circumstances, but that they are given birth to by the fears and apprehensions of those with whom they have originated, rather than on anything like positive authority. The brawl about the old black trousers-the drunken riot-the disorganisation-the madness-the firing-all these incidents of the 7th and 5th of July were not deliberate-they arose from a sudden impulse—there was no masterly, sympathising hand in the first place to check the early ebullitions of fury, and command obedience where it might have been easily won. The facts are history; and let not the page on which they are recorded be blotted with more blood, but rather let the military au-thorities view the case in the light in which reason regards it; and if there be punishment for a breach of military discipline and the outrages which ensued, let it not be the vindictive sacrifice of some wretched ignorant militia youths to the chafed and angry spirit of the soldiers of the line.

There is as yet no reply from the Executive to the recommendation of the juries in the cases of the Militia men convicted at the last Nenagh Assizes. The first of October has been fixed for the execution of Stephen Burns, should there be no commutation of the sentence.

The Lord Lieutenant has ordered the discharge from Ennis jail of the prisoners committed at last assizes of the assault upon the police at Kilrush, in connection with the riots arising out of the attack upon the scripture readers, his Excellency being of opinion that the law had been amply vindicated by the imprisonment already suffered by the parties. REDUCTION OF THE CONSTABULARY FORCE .--- In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the magistrates of the County Down, at a meeting held at Downpatrick subsequent to the last assizes, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has directed that the existing police force be reduced by 22 men. The following are the police stations abolished :- Rostrevor, Lisnacree, Dundrum, Strangford, Tyrella, and Scarva. RAILWAY TO MAYO .- We have great satisfaction in informing our readers that there is every prospect of an English company, without requiring any guaran-tee, taking upon themselves the construction of a railway under the name of the North Western Railway Company, which will offer the most direct com-munication between the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, and with Dublin, as also with the south of Ireland. The line will commence at Athlone, and proceed by Roscommon, Castlerea, Clare, Balla, and Castlebar, to Westport, with branches from Castlerea to Sligo, and from Balla to Ballina, and likewise from Balla to Ballinrobe. In addition to which it is proposed that there shall be a connecting line between Moate and Tullamore .- Mayo Constitution. It is a remarkable occurrence, says an Irish paper that the great warmth which has prevailed has had the effect of killing thousands of fish in all country rivers. During the past week they have been cast upon shore, in various parts of the counties of Limerick and Clarc, dead, and anglers attribute this circumstance to the intense heat of the water in shallow rivers, where trout and other description of the finny tribe abound. A letter from Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork dated the 20th inst., and duly authenticated by the signature of the writer, says :--- "Since Plast addressed you on the subject of the potato blight, I have now to inform you and the public that what I then stated is all but too truly realized, for the blight we have got, doing its deadly and destructive work. On the 18th ult. we had the first fall of it, but, in consequence of the atmosphere becoming clouded, ere the sun arose next day it did but little affect the crop, and so continuing up to the 1st inst., when the late great heat, with a clear atmosphere, set in, the blight continued falling by night, the intense sun heat by day burning the disease into the green and succulent stalks of our potato crop; and then, succeeded by the late heavy rains, facilitated decomposition, and the malaria is now descending to the tubers from the stalks, day after day, in rapid succession." The agricultural report of the Cork Examiner thus custody. They will be removed to the county gaol refers to the progress of the disease :-- "In consequence on Saturday, to await their trial at the spring assizes. probably of the damp, we have to record a considerable extension of the disease, which has already appeared in the direction of Kinsale, Cloyne, and the localities surrounding the city. It appears to have been sufficient to excite considerable apprehension among farmers, as potatoes were yesterday pushed into the market in such large quantities that the prices fell to 6d. a weight. We doubt very much, however, if there is any serious ground for these apprehensions, as the weather has taken up dry, warm weather checks the progress of the disease. Besides, its spread has been partial, and confined to the places where the heavy rains fell." All the other accounts from the country make no mention of the blight, so to bathe with a few others, immediately after mass-thus far it is to be inferred that the failure is confined this being a holiday—and was picked up with life to Cork and Kerry, and a small district in the neighborhood of Dublin.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN'S RETURN TO CAHERMOFLE. -On Friday night the ancient town of Rathkcale was filluminated in honor of Smith O'Brien's return, after an absence of so many years, to his residence, Caher. moyle. On the occasion the townsfolk seemed to vie with each other in decorating and illuminating their respective habitations. There was scarcely a build. ing in the town unlit. About eight o'clock in the evening might be seen the fair inmates of each dwell. ing busily engaged at preparing and embellishing the windows, and shortly after illuminating commenced. when a sight presented itself to my view which I rarely, if ever, saw surpassed, either for brilliancy, regularity of arrangement, neatness, or multiplicity of lights. Some of the houses had upwards of 150 lights -few less than forty. In one window I counted sixty candles. Several tar barrels were paraded through the town amid cheering. Rockets were also sent up in every part of the town, which had a beautiful ef. fect. Bonfires were lit and blazed away all night. Great excitement prevailed. There was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the multitude of promenaders while walking the streets during the carlier part of the night. Not one person was taken up for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.-Limerick Reporter.

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A PROTESTANT ON THE LIVES OF CATHOLIC SAINTS. -The following extracts are from the writings of one of the most able and distinguished members of the Established Church in Ireland during the present century, Mr. A. Knox, the friend and correspondent of the amiable (Protestant) Bishop Jebb :-"I do say that for the Roman Catholic Saints altogether, we have infinite reason to thank God. For leading into the very depth of piety, inward subduedness, and inward, and of course, outward self government, and true self denial, they are, under the Divine Teacher

of all, and His inspired followers, the great masters." (P. 120.) Again, "I am acquainted with no modern writers by whom the energies of Christianity are so directly applied to their true purpose, as by thoroughly spiritual writers of the Church of Rome. They continually turn the view of the mind to Our Blessed Redeemer, and they point to Him as an inward and spiritual Saviour. It is His vitally influential Spirit within them which they look for: they have no idea of any other salvation than that which frees them from the slavery of sin, and gives the carnest of heaven to a man within his own purified bosom." He refers to the high esteem in which the life of Mons. de Renty was held by Westey, and adds :- "A Puritan biographer of J. Alleine tells us that he (Alleine) was much taken with M. de Renty, whose life he read often, and, adds the biographer, imitated some of his severities upon better ground; (who art thou, continued Knox, that thus judgest thy brother ?) especially his self-annihilation, striving continually to be nothing, that God might be all."

According to the Record, the Rev. R. F. Collis, Rector of Kilconnell, points to the 11th Article of the Establishment "as the very plague spot of the Eng-lish Church—the essence of legalism, pharisaism, and self-righteousness." The errors of legalism came into the Protestant Church, he says, " through the Lutheran fide sola heresy; it is found concentrated in the latter clause of the Eleventh Article, and is more fully developed and expounded in the Homily on Salvation (justification)," which homily he further defines as a collection of "sentences void of all sense and meaning !" He thinks the case would not have been so had had Cranmer been left to himself. But Luther was in the habit of dragooning his fellow Reformers, and "he seems to have ruled over him (Cranmer) with such a predominant sway as to have made him embody in the Articles and Homilies of the Church of England his favourite tenet." In reference to his subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, Mr. Collis says, "I subscribed ignorantly in unbelief; nor would I for any position in the Church, however high in rank or great in emolument, give my assent and consent again, without being permitted to give any open, unqualified exception against the Lutheran view of the Eleventh Article." With reference to what he terms "the seductive sophisms" of his "Bishop" (Dr. O'Brien) in his sermons on justification, he advises his readers to imitate that species of serpent which is deaf to the "voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely."

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS IN IRELAND .- On this subiect the Office of National Education at Dublin has issued the following letter :-- "Office of National Education, Aug. 21.-Sir,-We have had the honor of laying before the Commissioners of National Education your letters of the 10th of July and the 18th inst., relative to the great importance of the destruc-tion of weeds along the sides of the highways. We are directed to state in reply, that the commissioners cordially approve of the suggestion you have made, that the children attending the National schools should be instructed by their respective teachers as to the necessity of destroying all weeds found on the farms of their parents, or on the highways adjacent thereto. The commissioners will therefore have much satisfaction in pointing out to their inspectors the steps necessary to be taken for carrying your suggestion into effect."

### PROTESTANT LIES EXPOSED.

We (Weekly Register) take the liberty of recalling to the recollection of our readers a review which appeared in the Weekly Register of July 19th, of "A Lawyer's Vacation Tour in Brittany," by C. R. Weld.

As to our own share of the matter, we wrote as follows on July 19 :---

"We have not seen the notice which he professes to copy; but, without having seen it, we venture, upon the mere knowledge which every Catholic has upon the subject, to say that it contains nothing of the kind which he says he saw, that it invited no 'oblation to the Saint,' that it promised 'no forgiveness of sins, but merely offered, upon the usual conditions of Confession and Holy Communion, en induigence (which, if Mr. Weld did not know it, every peasant in Brittany knows, has nothing to do with forgiveness of sins, and, indeed, can only be obtained by those whose sins have already been forgiven.) We make this assertion on our own risk, and invite Mr. Weld to prove his own accuracy, and disprove our assertion if he can, by publishing the words of the notice which he says he saw, and at the same time, we would request any of our readers who have the opportunity, to send us a copy of the notice which he really did see on the church doors of St. Melaine, and which he (litetally blinded by prejudice and bigotry), has, we are certain, unintentionally misrepresented.

This invitation brought us no explanation from Mr. Weld, but a letter from the Rev. Abbe Alexander, Dean and Cannon of St. Melaine, transmitted through the Rev. Abbe Miot, of Chelsea, and containing a statement of the real facts. As, however, it did not explain the foundation for the statement about " soldiers and sailors," we waited until we had received a communication direct from the Abbe Alexander, for which we beg respectfully to tender our best thanks, and which has enabled us to follow Mr. Weld through the whole maze of his blunders. The good Abbe has rendered another service to religion in tracing out one, at least, of the common Protestant delusion.

We would respectfully invite impartial men to consider, how little they can depend upon "authentic statements" by Protestant travellers of the "superstitious and idolatrous practices" they. have them. of Irishmen. We have no doubt whatever t selves witnessed in Catholic countries. Year after calculation is far below the mark .- Freeman.

MURDER, ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS .- A correspondent of the Cork Reporter, writing from Castletown Berchaven, says :- " We have to deplore the committal amongst us of a foul and brutal murder, the unhappy subject of it being an old man named Trokerry, who held a small farm near the village of Cahermore, six miles to the west of the town. A coroner's inquest has just taken place, and the jury had returned a verdict of murder against six persons, a man named Sbeehan, his wife and son, a servant boy, and two others of the name of Driscoll. It appears that an old grudge existed between these parties and the family of the deceased, and that on Sunday last, after having had some drink at the village, blows were interchanged between them, old Trokerry (the deceased) and his son receiving some severe injuries .--It was only through the interference of the coast guards, for there is no police station in the neighborhoed that the result at this time was not more serious Unfortunately however, matters were not to end here. Sheehan's family, the Driscoll's having separated from them, followed the Trokerry's in their way home about dusk, and having come up with the father com-menced on him the murderous attack which has terminated so fatally. They must have been inspired with the most demoniac brutality, as the appearance which the unfortunate victim presented at the post mortem examination was frightful, so much indeed, that the medical gentleman by whom the examination was made remarked in his evidence that in all his experience so shocking a spectacle be never witnessed. During the assault on the father, the son was lying concealed in one of the furrows of an adjoining field, but so terrified as to have made no effort at as sistance. It was providential, perhaps, that he did not attempt doing so, as in all probability the odds being so great with the other party that his own life would have been the penalty. He remains, however, to prove the deed against them, as immediately after the occurrence he made off for the police at the Cluin station, and in a few hours the unhappy men were in In other matters there is very little news to communicate; in fact, anything in this quarter lately, that may be called such, comes in the shape of a tragedy thus, in addition to the unfortunate case above alluded to, there have been three others in which life has been lost. One, that of a poor man, who got entangled in some machinery at the mines, and was dashed to pieces; another, that of a young girl, strangled under a basket, with a load in it, which she was carrying ; and the third, was a case of drowning, which occurred not three hours since. The sufferer in this instance was a young boy, the son of a farme named Bawn, in Bere Island; he got into the water just extinct, by the boat in which our clergyman was returning to the mainland."

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER, 19, 1856.

THE OLD COLOURS .- Our Tory contemporaries and the Protestant Association " view with alarm and indignation" the conduct of Lord Carlisle with reference to the Presentation of Colours to the 18th Royal rish. He found a part of the arrangements he had originally made for the cremony very offensive to the soldiers and the Catholic public, and he had sense enough to countermand it. But, thereby, he griev-ously wounded the bigots, who rejoiced in the hope of inflicting "service," and a fine sermon, on a Catholic regiment .- Nation.

IRELAND AND ITALS .- There is an admirable suggestion in the Morning Star on the subject of the dispute with the King of Naples, which we trust, will receive the hearty support of the whole of the war newspaper press of England. It is at once simple, comprehensive, and in perfect accordance with all that has been written upon the Italian question since the conclusion of our tragic campaign in the Crimea, where we distinguished ourselves by destroying the finest docks in the world, carrying away their gates as trophies of British civilization over Russian harbarism! What the Star recommends is the placing all Europe under a British commission, "who shall take charge generally of all civil, political, and reli-ligious administrations." The Star is confident that nothing but infatuation could prompt nations to decline such a protectorate, with the example before them of the historical evidences of the humane and benevolent mildness of our sway in Ireland, where no one ever heard of Ribbon and Orange conspiracies, and Rathcormac massacres, and annual coercion bills -in Canada, where the whisper of rebellion has never been heard, and the blood of women and children has never been shed in its terrible repressionin Ceylon, where the tooth of Bhudda has been guarded and worshipped in perpetual peace-and again, in our most neighborly intercourse with Obina, Burmah, Affghanistan, Greece, and the Ionian Is-lands. We are quite of opinion that our warlike co-temporaries ought forthwith to adopt this suggestion, and devote all their energies to carry it into practical operction. There is another matter to which it would be as well to call their attention. In 'an able pamphlet, just published by that general admirer of the British constitution, Count de Montalembert, the English government and press is charged with bullying weak states, while not daring to remonstrate against the tyranay of the strong. That eminent person charges Lord Palmerston with being very fierce before the feeble, but very humble in the pre-sence of the really powerful. We attacked Russia when we had secured the powerful aid of France, and the co-operation of Turkey and Sardinia; but we succumbed to America, because we had before us a power claiming to a match for us. Now, the war journals should remember that numerous as are the victims of Neapolitan tyranny, they do not constitute a tithe of the innocent men driven into banishment by the Emperor of the French. Let them, then, call for the European commission, and begin the work of Continental reform at Paris. Do not let us go playing the bully in Italy till we have settled our old scores with France and Prussia. Above all, do not let us be exposing ourselves by the utterance of bombastical threats, which even the King of Naples can afford to despise. A British commission, such as the Morning Star suggests, is the great thing wanted. That well established, the management of the affairs of Europe will be an easy matter .- Hull .adverliser.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. W. Littleboy, Curate to the Rev. P. Wilson, rector of Kunptoft and Shearsby, forsook his charge (the parish of Shearsby), and left behind a letter addressed to the Rector, in which he stated that he had embraced the Catholic faith .- Liverpool Mercury.

DINNER TO THE GUARDS AT THE ROYAL SURREY GARpess .- The dinner to be given to the Guards on their return from the Crimea takes place on Mondry next. The arrangements are as follows :- The Grenadiers, numbering 739 men, will march from their barracks in Birdcage Walk, over Westminster-bridge, past the Amelia-street, to the Gardens. The Fusileers, numbering 708 men, will march from their barracks at, Charing-cross, over Waterloo-bridge, following the Grenadiers from the Elephant and Castle. The Goldsrteams, numbering 562 men, will march from the give license to married persons to marry again. But Tower, over London-bridge, by the Elephant and it the Protestant Establishment escapes from this Castle, and the same route thenee to the Gardens. imputation, it is only to place herself under one, if The total number of non-commissioned officers and possible, more shameful. For has it not, over and privates is 2,009, all wearing medals. They will arrive at the Royal Surrey Gardens at a quarter to 2 divorced parties, which are legalised by Act of Par-o'clock, and enter by the usual entrance. An equal liament? Is there any instance on record in which o'clock, and enter by the usual entrance. An equal number of each regiment will fill the hall, and take their places at the tables; the remainder will occupy the tables placed in front of the building, under an awning. While the men taking their places the drums and fifes will play the "Roast Beef of Old England," and the bands of the three regiments will station themselves in the orchestra. During dinner the bands will play appropriate music. The chair will be filled by Sergent-Major Edwards, the senior Ser-jeant-Major of the Guards and the oldest soldier in the army, and Mr. Harker will officiate as volunteer toastmaster. The soldiers will then file off into the gardens, and the music-hall will be cleared of all visitors in order to prepare for the concert. Amusements of various kinds will be found in the gardens to occupy two hours. When ready to commence the concert, the soldiers will be marched into the hall, the centre of which will be specially reserved for them. M. Jullien's band will perform a number of pieces arranged for the occasion, and conducted by him, and vices to enhance the effect. After the concert the soldiers will be placed on the ground between the hall and the lake, and a grand display of fireworks, with suitable devices, will take place. The soldiers will then be mustered and marched home at 9 o'clock. The second act of the concert will then be performed, and afterwards a finale of rockets and fireworks will conclude the amusements. The dinner provided for the men will comprise meats, meat pies, salads, tarts, plum puddings, and fruits, with other accessories. A bottle of stout will be supplied to each man, a bottle of champagne to every three men for the toasts, and substance are sanctioned, it will make the discredit each man will have a quarter of a pound of tobacco to take home with him.

your neighbors, until you get cited in the Ecclesias-tical Court and suspended for three years, which will save you all professional labor, and only oblige you to keep a curate. You will be able to get one for £100, a year at most, and he will have to do all your dury, whilst you will be secured from all censure for neglecting it, which would not be the case if you merely kept a curate without getting yourself suspended .- Punch.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE .- One of the most important matters, in a social point of view, which occupied the attention of Parliament during the recent Session was the question of divorce. Although the matter can only indirectly affect us as Clatholies, for we need scarcely say an Act of Parliament can change neither the doctrine nor the practice of the Catholic Church, yet we are heartily glad that the proposal to facilitate divorce was attended with no result, and that, at least, a year's respite is granted to us from the immoral consequences which could scarcely fail to follow from the enactment of this proposed legislative measure. It cannot be too often repeated that Protestantism is responsible for all the inroads which have been made, or which may yet be made, on the sanctity of marriage, It may be feared, that even to this day many Protestants are ignorant of the extreme rigidity of the Catholic Church on this matter. In it divorce, in the sense in which Protestants understand the term, is absolutely unlawful, and therefore unknown. Protestants of superficial knowledge, hearing of questions of divorce being carried to Rome, often lie under a misapprehension that the Catholic Church in some cases sanctions divorce after a true and genuine marriage. This is altogether a mistake, The question of Henry VIII.'s divorce from Catherine will probably occur to the English Protestant reader ; but there the question was not, whether the Cing, having lawfully married Catherine, could obtain a divorce. On such a point there could be no question. The Church holds every real marriage to be indissoluble, but it was whether or not the marriage was void ab initio; that is, whether there had been really any marriage or not. The question which the Court of Rome had to decide, was whether Henry could be married to his brother's widow. Also, under lextreme circumstances, the Catholic Church sanctions the legal separation of man and wife, without, however, of course, allowing either party to contract another marriage. Both these cases then-viz., the pronouncing of a marriage unlawful and void from the beginning, and the sanctioning of a simple separation of the parties-are sometimes popularly called cases of divorce; but they must be carefully distinguished from that kind of divorce which Protestantism has sanctioned, and which the Catholic Church has always forbidden, viz., the releasing of the parties from the marriage bond, and leaving them at liberty to marry again. "The Christian doctrine on this point," says the learned Balmez, "is very simple : one with one exclusively, and for ever. But the doctrine would have been powerless if the Church had not undertaken to apply it, and if she had not carried on this task with invincible firmness; for the passions, above all those of man, rebel against such a doctrine ; and they would undoubtedly have trodden it underfoot, if they had not met with an insurmountable barrier, which did not leave them the most distant hope of triumph. Can Protestantism, which applauded with such senseless joy the scandal of Henry VIII., and accommodated itself so basely to the desires of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, boast of having contributed to strengthen the barrier? What a surprising difference! During many centuries, amid circumstances the most various, and sometimes the most terrible, the Catholic Church struggles with intrepidity against the passions of potentates to maintain unsulfied the sanctity of marriage. Neither promises nor threats could move Rome : no means could obtain from her anything contrary to the instructions of her Divine Master. Protestantism at the first shock, or rather at the first shadow of the slightest embarrassment-at the mere fear of displeasing a Prince who was certainly not very powerful-humbles itself, consents to polygamy, betrays its own conscience, opens a wide door to the passions, and gives up to them the sanctity of marriage, the first pledge for the good of the family, the foundation stone of true civilization." But perhaps it will be said : The English Protestant Establishment is at least free from these imperfections, for it has never sanctioned polygamy; and to this day Ecclesiastical Courts have no power to

every man who is qualified to be a preacher. We have heard some of these peripatetic ministers, and we must confess that we have never yet found them to be the best possible instructors. Occasionally, it is a gentleman under the impulse of an onthusiasm which looks highly morbid; at another time, it is some uneducated man who is quite incapable of per-ceiving the distinction between a " call" and an irresistible egotism. The maladroit preaching does not so often expound religion as expose it; and the brummagen apostle cannot prevent himself from sinking into the accomplice of the pickpoket. No reverence for religion should restrain the police from executing their duty in preventing street nuisances, or check the magistrate in backing the police with the full authority of the bench. If there is any good to be done by street preaching, it will be strengthened, not injured, by preventing it from being confounded with a mountebank burlesque of religion, or with a conspiracy for the benefit of thieves,-Specta-

PROSELYTISING PLACARDS .- The walls of Birkenhead have been placarded during the last few days with an announcement that a reward of £1,600 will be given to any person who will prove a number of the principal dogmas of the Catholic Church to be true. The placard, it is undertood, emanated from a local Clergyman, a furious controversialist. The tendency of the placard in a place like Birkenhead, which numbers a great many Catholics amongst its population, is exciting and dangerous. Several of the leading inhabitants have petitioned the Bishop of Chester to interfere.—Globe.

POISONING IN ENGLAND .- In the town of Bolton there are three very evil customs. The first custom s, that husbands get drunk ; the secoud, that wives idminister to them when in this state, without their knowledge, powders of tartarized antimony; the third, that hybrid druggists-that is shopkeepers, half druggists, half grocers-sell these nowders to all applicants under the name of "quietness." In other words, the husband gets drunk, the druggist sells poison, the wife purchases it, and allays her husband. Now, it would be far too much to say that under ordinary circumstances the wife deliberately intends to take her hurband's life. Brutal ignorance and the force of example have far more to do with this result than malignity and set purpose. The con-sequences are not the less fatal. "Quietness" is zecured at the price of existence. The drunken fit of ife is over, and the wretched man sleeps peacefully at last in his unhonoured grave. Now, this is a very terrible state of things. It is right that drunkards should be reformed, but it is wrong that wives should he empowered to award against them the sentence of death as a punishment for their offence. It is a great reproach against our police regulations that such a thing is possible as the purchase of drugs which can destroy life, even when administered in serial doses. The subject, no doubt, including, as it does, the whole chapter of quack medicines, is encompassed with difficulties ; but these are not of a nature which might not readily be overcome with a little attention and determination. Probably, the best resource in the existing state of the law would be to put it stringently in force against the rendor of poisonous drugs. "I think it right to state," said Mr. Justice Wiles on Sa-turday at Liverpool, " that if any persons engaged in the sale of drugs choose to sell to married woman poisonous drugs without the knowledge of their husbands, and well knowing that they are intended to be administed to their husbands, no matter for what purpose, and death ensues, all persons so acting are equally guilty of manslaughter." It is almost superfluous to state that the criminal liability of the druggists is not in any degree affected by the conjugal position of the parties. Whether the poison be sold to wife or husband, father or mother, daughter or son, to A or to B, matters not, under the conditions expressed by the learned Judge; the rendor of the poison is liable to indictment.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL ON MARITIME LAW .- The President of the United States proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris the following words :-- "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." There is no disguising the fact that America would gain vasily by such an understanding, and that the security thus provided for her vast commercial marine would more than compensate for the loss she might sustain by abandoning the right of privateering ; but it is an advantage, notwithstanding, which would be shared in a very large degree by this country. Our merchant service would be uninterrupted during war, and our navy would consequently be freed from the duties of protection and convoy, ind would be wholly available for operations of offence and defence against the enemy. War would thus become a conflict of armies against armies and navies against navies-not a system of plunder and profit of individuals, as privateering made it within the memory of many now living amongst us. We have a strong impression that the commerce of England would profit as much as that of the United States by the adoption of the condition proposed by the President, and we trust that it will not be rejected by our Government without careful and mature consideration. Possibly France might object to it, but a separate convention might be concluded between England and the United States, abolishing the right of capture of private property in any future war between the two countries. Mr. Marcy concludes with some suggestions with regard to a change in the doctrine in relation to a contraband trade during war. into which, as he does not press them to be embarassment of pending negotiations, we need not enter, further than to observe that he appears to have a very arge and American sense of the rights of neutrals. t seems rather an abuse of terms to call one nation a neutral" which supplies a second with the means of damaging or resisting a third. But this by the way. -Manchester Guardian. CHILD MURDER IN ENGLAND .- Last week we had occasion to express somewhat unpopular, or, at any rate, unusual opinions about "the victims of seduction;" and we took the liberty of totally dissenting from the sentimental view of the subject. The fact unfortunately is, in too many instances, that young people "keep company" on the understanding that marriage is to be postponed till it becomes necessary. The girl generally selects this view of life as a safe investment, and makes up her mind to all chances. The road to matrimony, in too many rural districts, lies through anti-nuptial incontinence. In the farmer class, the girl, if the man repents of his bargain, has the action for seduction and breach of promise to fall back upon-in the laboring classes it seems to be the rule that infanticide should clear off the score. We say "the rule," because judging from the newspaper reports, the thing has grown into the compact-. ness and order of a recognised system. This is its usual course-an extremely simple one. The young people keep company, and the natural consequences follow. Marriage is postponed or refused. The girl conceals her sin, sometimes from modesty, but-in many cases, at least-for another purpose. In the latter contingency, she has made up her mind to the emergency. She hides her shame not because it is a shame, for it is the custom of the country, but because she has already begun to contemplate the murder of ber child. She goes about her daily work-she suppresses every natural emotion-she becomes a mother sithout a single shrick; and after depositing her 'birth-strangled babe" in the nearest dunghill or well, or concealing it under the mattress, she goes about her work as if nothing had happened. Very often her employers, and even the occupants of the same room, have not been aware that a deed worse that Medea's has been done in their very presence. Now, we are asked to believe that all this is not murder, for juries will not convict girls of any crime un-der these circumstances. Medical men also "take

born alive-a labor in the dark is so very dangerous world, and gained unfading laurels for England. instead of performing another operation incidental found drowned, and the mother is proved to have such as the Catholic soldier should possess? absolutely identified. This is the medical evidence -that is, the evidence of the general practitioner, whose business lies in the villages where these cases getting the charracter of a hard man in his neighborwhich we have strong together will be found "in ] evidence," most of thom no further back than during the present assizes. They are so familiar that most of our readers will recognise them at the first glance. One may usually anticipate both the facts and defence of an infunticide case with as much certainty as Mr. Peacock can trace a Post Office robbery. Turning to the recent assize reports, we find the following fearful unpunished infanticides :-

July 14 .- M. A. Jones, at Aylesbury, is convicted only for manslanghter, in consequence of the suggestion that perhaps, when dosing her infant to death with laudanum, she merely meant to administer a sleeping potion. Chief Justice Campbell, with his usual floods of emotion, sentences the woman to one month's imprisonment.

July 16 .- The Barratts, at Aspley Guise, are convicted of having starved a stepdaughter to death, under circumstances of especial atrocity. The reluctant jury, though finding the parties guilty, recommended them to mercy.

July 26 .- Hannah Adams, a married women, most seriously wounds her infant of three months' old with a carving knife. She acknowledged that she had meditated the act for a forthight. The case is ruled to be one of morbid action of the brain (Justice Erle concurring). Not guilty,

July 30 .- At Hereford, Eliza Davies' illegitimate child is found dead in a well. The surgeon is of opinion that the child might have died without drowning (Justice Wightman agreeing). Not guilty. August 1 .- At Calstock, in a case against M. A. Roberts in which the medical evidence was very plain, a similar verdici is returned. On the same day, Sarah Harris, at Birmingham, and Catherine Marphy at a place near Birmingham, are also acquitted on charges of child murder. In the latter case, the child's throat was burned with aqua fartis. Even Patrick King, the Clergyman, whose case was pretty clear, was acquitted of the capital offence.

In short, it seems to be a safer course to murder a hild, of whom it is wished to get rid. Unly kill an afant outright, and you are tolerably sure to be acquitted-beat and starve, and perhaps you may get a ong imprisonment. Infanticide is a better investment than ill-treatment, for we find, July 17th, the case of one Empsall, who for maltreating an illegitimate child, is, with an immense rush of indignation, sentenced to three years' hard labour by Boron Bramwell

But the crowning case is that of a child murdered at Trurp. This seems to have attracted both attention and indignation. The victim was the illegitimate child of a woman named Matthews. By the clearest evidence it was proved that one Jose, the father, himself a married man, murdered the infant a few minutes after its birth, in the presence of its mother. Jose held his finger down the infant's throat for five minutes, in the hope of suffocating it; and at last he fetches a jug of water, pours it into an open pan or pail, and holds the child's head in it till it is dead, just as he might have drowned a kitten. Here the precious jury, after consulting the judge, who himself consulted a learned brother, bring in-with the judge's permission, though evidently with his atter disapproval-a verdict of manslaughter.

If this was not murder, then murder is impossible. Either Jose was entirely innocent-that is, the evidence was false-or he was a murderer, as much as Thurtell, or Rush or Palmer. A verdict of manslaughter would not have been a greater insult to truth, or a grosser wrong to justice, in either of those cases, than in this Truro affaic. Jose might as well have been found guilty of burglary as of manslaughter. Manslaughter, as distinguished from murder, consists in its being committed under a violent and unpremeditated impulse, or where the intention was only to harm, but not to kill, as in a fray or the like. The essence of murder is its voluntary and wilful sincerity. Though the victim of what seems to us a character. According to this Cornwall jury, to per- delusion, he, was, we have reason to believe, an hosist in an attempt to strangle for five minutes, and, failing this, deliberately to place water in a pail, and hold the infant's head in it till life is extinct, does not prove deliberation and wilfulness. We do not, of course, impugn the law of the learned judge and the learned serjeant, who affirmed the legal right of the jury, under these circomstances, to bring in a verdict of manslaughter; but we do say that if this is trial by jury, its blessings are dearly purchased by such violation and defiance of moral right .- Saturday Review. RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IS THE ARMY .- We were under the impression since the year 1829 that by the Act of Emancipation the Catholic citizen and the Catholic soldier enjoyed the same rights to the exercise of his religion with his Protestant comrade. During the late memorable and destructive struggle with the tyrant of the Russias in the Orimea, England felt and acknowledged the services she received from Catholic soldiers whether of France or of Ireland. In the hos-pitals, too, our Sisters of Mercy and of Charity were an Irish brigade in the cause of religion ; and yet upon every occasion of honour, of privilege, and of right, the Catholic is almost invariably treated with coolness and contempt, and particularly so in the army. The Queen will compliment in person her English and Scotch Guards, while she will scarcely recognise, even at second hand, the blood poured out like water of her brave Irish soldiers in every part of the world. Honours and wealth are showered on Miss Nightingale and her Protestant assistants; while in public meetings or in social intercourse, the labours of the Sisters of Charity and of Mercy are passed over in silence or with something like disdain. These remarks are drawn from us by the fact that at the consecration of the new military cemetery on Monday, in Limerick, the existence of the Catholic faith-the faith of the Irish people-without whom the British army would be a nonentity-was not only ignored, but the Catholic soldier was treated with the contumely and scorn which follow the profession of his religion at home as well as abroad-in the midst of his own friends and relatives, as well as on distant shores on the East. The ceremony of the consecration was gone through not only according to the rite of the Church of England, but with all the eclat appertaining to a dominant Establishment, surrounded hy English bayonets. The Protestant Bishop, the Dean, and a number of the Protestant Clergy were present. The general and his staff were in attendance, and a great number of military rank and file. After the ceremony the Bishop handed the general a deed, signed and sealed, giving jurisdiction, on the part of the Pretestant Rector of St. Munchin's, for the interment of the military exclusively. The Protestant Rector of St. Munchin's thus obtains the burial fees on each soldier, whether Catholic or Protestant. The Law Church thus absorbs all within its voracious jaws. We would ask is this to be permitted? Are the feelings of Catholic soldiers to be outraged without cause? Insult is to follow even to the grave, and, if possible, beyond it. When the soldier complains and remonstrates he is frowned down by official arrogance, and told that he is liable to be tried by court-martial when he exclaims against the aggressions practised on his principles and his feelings. there was no distinction between the Catholic and the Protestant soldier in the Crimea-none in the the instrument into the tube, and thence into the Peninsula under Sir John Moore-none at Waterloo milk pail. Nothing can exceed the simplicity of this under Wellington, when Catholic bravery and devc- device. . Its size is convenient, and its cost not the merciful view." They pretend to entertain very under Wellington, when Catholic bravery and devc- device. 'It's s drunk, or swear, and disregard the remonstrances of found in the streets rather than the church, it is not grave doubts. It is possible that the child was not tion conquered the greatest military genus of the great."

-a woman is so very likely to cut the child's throat There is a distinction, however, when the Law Church interferes; and even in death the last resting place to the case; in delivering herself she may easily of the Catholic is not respected. Why not apportion twist the child's neck. Indeed, though a child is a plot in the cemetery for a Catholic burying ground Wby been at the pond, and her child is certainly gone, yet the deceased child and the prisoner's child are not We believe the general of the district has little or no volce in the matter. Whether he has or not is a ques-tion for those who are placed over him, to whom the facts should be made known without the least delay. occur, and who is not likely to be very desirous of A burial-place for the Catholic soldier can be had at the new Catholic Cemetery of Mount Saint Lawrence; hood. Juries, add too often judges, acquiesce in all and we do not know that the military code can prethis, and the consequence is that a conviction for in- vent the execution of the will of the dying Catholic, fauticide is all but impossible. Such excuses as those though he should wear the Queen's uniform, of being interred where prayers can be offered up for the repose of his soul, and where the minister of his faith can preside over his funeral obsequies. As it is, nothing can be more disreputable and disgraceful.-Limerick Reporter.

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### UNITED STATES.

Father Schaffleiter, a Catholic priest of the Re-demptorist order tell down within the rails of the altar while singing the Magnificat, in St. Mary's Thurch, Buffalo, during vespers, on Sunday evening. He lived only about half an hour. The cause of his death was disease of the heart. He was a very learned and benevolent priest, and much beloved by his neople.

"Protestant Unity," is admirably illustrated by the following correspondence published by the N. K. Church Journal. The said Journal is an organ of the Anglican heresy. We insert the following extract from a private letter of a clergyman of high-stand. ng in the Church of England, to a clergyman of this city (New York) :- "I hope in some respects the violence of party spirit is abating, and that the two extreme parties have less influence than before. But what we most apprehend at present is the spread of Rationalism, which has appeared in a prominent but insidious shape in the writings of Messrs Stanley and Jowett, the former unfortunately a popular writer. Our hope is that this evil tendency is not in accordance with the general temper of the English people ; still I regret that it is not opposed with greater vigor. There is much said of an alteration of the Prayer Book, for convenience sake. To this I must say I em strongly opposed, and have spoken against it in our Convocation. I do not think there is a prospect of its being carried : so great are the differences of opinion even among those who are disposed for change: and these I cannot believe to be the majority. The new translation question (of the Bible) is also beginning to make a stir. But here I may say the same as of the Frayer Book : with this great difference, that here not only Britain, but America, and all our celonies must combine : and I do not see how agreement is probable upon so difficult a matter, at least not till after the controversies of many years.

The Dayton Goxette gives the details of the death of a Protestant minister, lately converted to the Sect of "Spirit Rappers," and lately of the Universalist lenomination, by name, the Rev. Joshua Upson :-'He has lived in an almost skeleton condition, abstaining from nourishment for lifteen, twenty and even thirty days, in succession. He has maintained and believed that he did this under the direction of "the spirits," who promised by this course of discipline, to develope him into a more extraordinary medium" than has hitherto been known. He lived under the impression that hundreds of disembodied spirits were constantly talking to him, directing him, encouraging, rebuking him, prescribing what he should cat, what he should say, forotelling every day, the least change in his physical condition, and punishing him severely when he refused to act in accord. ance with their directions." The Gasette says: -- " Professedly by their information, he pointed out with singular accuracy many of the symptoms that would manifest themselves in his own case, sometimes for weeks before they actually occurred. With limbs hardly larger than an infant's, unable to rise from his bed, and frequently suffering exquisite tortures yet supported as he said by the "spirits" he exhibited the most extraordinary hope cheerfulness and enthusiasm. The "spirits" constantly signified to him that he should recover to fulfit his mission ; to afford a wonderful specimen of a spiritually developed man, and to proclaim the truth to a world sunk in doubt and unhelief. In this the "spirits" were misteken, but there is not the slightest reason to doubt Mr. Upson's

A MONSTER FRIGATE.- A London paper describes a new frigate at the Royal dockyard at Pembroke, the Diadem. The Diadem is the first of the new class of enormous frigates building to match the Americans, and though only togenry 32 guns, yet her length and tonage are equal to a ship of the line. Her length is 240 feet, and her tonnage will be upwards of 2500. The armament of this ship will be enormous being 32. 86-pounders for 8-inch shell, with one pivot gun of 95 cwt, and 10 feet in length. Her engines are to be of 1000 horse power, and as her model is exceedingly good it is expected she will be very fast.

JOHN BULL THE ONLY BISHOP MAKER .--- The Hull Advertiser says : "Our Government is noted over the world for one signal and most dangerous peculiarity. It delights in meddling with the affairs of other peo-It likes to tender advice, and to play the busybody as a sort of generally accredited representative of liberty all over the world. And yet John Bull is furious at any reciprocation of the attentions which he is always bestowing upon others. We all remeniber how it fared with the Pope when he bestowed upon British Catholics the boon of a properly organised Hierarchy. Honest John, in his fierce indignanation, proclaimed himself the only Bishop-maker, and pointed to Gibraltar and Jerusalem in vindication of that claim. Neither in ecclesiastical nor in civil affairs will John acknowledge that he can be aided by foreign sympathy and benevolence."

ADVICE TO WEALTHY ANGLICAN MINISTERS .- HOW

the "Church of England" has refused the marriage rite to those whose previous marriage has been dissolved by Act of Parliament, or having dealt with persons so united otherwise than with persons law-fully joined together in holy wedlock? Are there not instances of the Clergy themselves having contracted such polluted marriages without Episcopal reproof: may, without even a suspicion that they were transgressing the laws of their "own Church ?" The recent comments on Mrs. Fitzherbert's case show how entirely the English Protestant mind is possessed with the notion of marriage being a mere civil contract. "Approved writers" over and over again have maintained that Mrs. Fitzberbert's marriage was void, because an Act of Parliament existed restraining the Prince from any such marriage. They ignore the fact of there being any law of God upon he matter. That Mrs. Fitzherbert's marriage was imprudent, none will be more ready to confess than she was herself; that it was equally illegal according to the law of England, is too manifest to need com-ment. But, if "the Church of England" means what she says when she adopts the language of the Catholic Church, and says, "Marriage is ordained of God," &c., then there is another tribunal by which the validity of the marriage was to be tried, and by that tribunal it was pronounced valid. We have referred to this case as strikingly; illustrating "the position" of the Establishment on this question. We will only add that, while the proposed new law cannot make that position more discreditable, yet, by multiplying marriages which in the letter are disavowed and in more apparent, acd the acts of immorality more fre-

quent.- Weckly Register.

THE STREET PREACHING DODGE .- Mr. Norton, the Magistrate, has been charged recently with a somewhat embarrassing duty. More than once his attention has been called to a curious complicity in of-fences against the police laws. The other day, a man was brought before him and convicted of picking pockets, the opportunity having been made for him by a person who professes to perform the part of a preacher, on Sunday, at the Obelisk near the Surry Theatre. The preacher was not a solitary example he has a rival near him. Others of the same kind have selected other places, all round the metropolis; one standing near a police station, another making a corner near the station of the Great Northern Railway his church. In short, wherever an open space and the choice of collecting a crowd present themselves in combination, you may find some man, who believes himself to have a "call," delivering himself with great unction to a congregation more or less attentive, more or less restless, more or less amused, and more or less intermingled with the pickpocket class. The man who is intently listening to a sermon is the very beau ideal of an object for the pickocket. He is just in the position of the doll suspended by Fagan for the practice of his pupils; only that, while quite as little likely to notice the freedom taken with hum, he is more stationary. To increase Mr. Nor-ton's embarrassment, he has a strong impression, which is quite natural, that it is unbecoming in a Christian country to place impediments in the way of those who carry the sermon to the multitude in TO OBTAIN A TUREE YHARS' HOLIDAY .- Habitually get the street. But even if the congregation is to be nest and good man.

TROUBLE WITH & PRIBST .- The Martinsburgh (Va.) American gives a long account of the arrest of a Catholic priest in that city, who was held to keep the peace. It is alleged that by his conduct he had become so obnoxious to the more respectable portion of his congregation that they locked up the church, of which he had but lately been appointed pastor. This offended the priest, who, it is alleged, made such threats against his opponents that they had him arrested. At this his friends became indignant, and made a demonstration that came near leading to a riot. Ten of them, however, were arrested, and the rest quietly dispersed. Such is the substance of the account given by the Martinsburgh paper.

As a sequel to the above, we copy the following from the Frederick Examiner of yesterday :- "A per son, representing himself to be the Rev. William Kinney, Roman Catholic Priest, at Martinsburgh, Va., was committed to jail yesterday in this city, together with a man named Patrick Topan, under the following suspicious circumstancos :- The accused had called at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. A. & (). H. O. Fox, and offered for sale a silver and gold plated chalice for a sum so insignificant as to create a suspicion of its being stolen, and caused their arrest. They were promptly taken into custody by police of-ficer P. J. Ifawman, and upon examination before Justice Harding, it appeared by telegraphic dispatch from Martinsburgh that the chalice and other articles were taken away from the church and the priest gone ; but the Roman Catholic priests of this city not being able to identify the one called Kinney, and unwilling to hold any communication with him, he and his alleged confederate were committed on suspicion of baving stolen the articles. Their carpet bags were afterwards examined and found to contain a gold plated heart, containing an apartment with a lid for the consecrated wafer, a small golden plate to receive the wafer, sundry sacerdotal vestments, missals, a small dark lantern, daguerreotypes of women, &c. It is proper to state that Kinney persists be is the priest as represented, and that the articles belong to him. There is some mystery about the matter which a day or two may clear up .- Balt. Sun.

There is no priest of this name belonging to any Diocese in the United States. We recollect a few years ago an unhappy man of the name falling into the hands of the N.Y. Police. He claimed to be an ex-priest," degraded, or converted to Protestantism, or something of the kind, in Ireland .- N. Y. Freeman.

COWS MILEED BY MACHINERY .- Mr. H. A. Reeves, an ingenious New Yorker, has invented a machine to assist dairy maids and others who milk cows. It is thus described by the Scientific American -- "The milking is done by means of a crank attached to a shaft, on which there are four elastic arms of steel, the ends of which are furnished with rollers. On one side of the ring within which the rollers move there is an elastic pocket, into which the animal's teat is placed. The back of this pocket is stiff, so that when the rollers revolve they will come in contact with the front part of the pocket and press it, with the teat against the back part. The teat thus pressed is relieved of its milk, which flows down through the pocket, and through the hollow case of

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SÉPTEMBER 19, 1856.

### Barley E we REMITTANCES den fillen ist se : TO and a print of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotia-chie at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, ..... London. The Bank of Ireland, ..... Bublin. The National Bank of Scotland, ..... Edinburgh. By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street. St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854.

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### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A LITTLE cloud, small as yet, is clearly discernible on the political horizon, and by some is thought to be the forerunner of a storm, which will sweep away the last vestige of the "entente cordiale" betwixt the French and British Governments .---It is not probable, scarcely possible, that the revolution now in progress in Spain can run its destined course, without provoking the intervention of France; it is not likely that both France and England will agree upon a common policy to be pursued towards Spain; and it is therefore very probable that, ere long, the former allies in the East may confront one another as actual foes in the West. At all events, it is certain that the rumor gains ground that there is a coldness, not to say a misunderstanding, betwixt Louis Napoleon and the British Government.

Full details of the Continental news will be found on our sixth page. The admirable and unanswerable Note, attributed to the King of Naples, in reply to the impertinent interference of the British Cabinet with the internal affairs of the former Kingdom, has naturally provoked much discussion. By some its authenticy is called in question.

The news from Great Britain is devoid of interest; consisting, for the most part, of a dreary record of infanticides, parricides, and poisonings of husbands by their wives-"a noxious and hateful practice"-as the judge in pronouncing sentence upon a woman at Bolton, very lucidly observed---" which ought to be put a stop to."---The reports of the coming harvest were generally favorable; and the accounts of the potato rot in Ireland are thought to be somewhat exaggerated. The "Central American Question" is said to be definitively settled.

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

"This prohibition-(Thou shalt not kill)-does not apply to the civil magistrate to whom is entrusted power of life and death, by the legal and judicious exercise of which he punishes the guilty and protects the innocent. The use of the civil sword, when wielded by the hand of justice, far from involving the crime of murder, is an act of paramount obedience 10 this commandment which prohibits murder. The end of the commandment is, the preservation and security of human life; and to the attainment of this end, the punishments inflicted by the civil magistrate, who is the legitimate avenger of crime, naturally tend, giving security to life by repressing outrage and vio-lence."

Thus speaks the " Catchism of the Council

wisdom and justice, of God's commandments, and of the Cauchon ministry.

It is no opinion of our own that we are emitting; neither do we presume to dogmatise upon the subject. We content ourselves with laying before our cotemporary's eyes the words of the Catechism, in the hopes that he may be induced to reconsider his rash opinion, and to retract his condemnation of the positive teachings of the Catholic Church. That the civil magistrate has the right-that, for the preservation and security of buman life, it is his duty (" an act of paramount obedience")-to punish the murderer with death, is as certain as it is that the Church is the divincly appointed teacher of the nations; and to call in question even, the right of civil governments to inflict the " Death Penalty," is to call in question the justice of God, and the wisdom of His Church. The Quelec Colonist "scorns the idea" of being governed by the "bad laws" which through Moses, God gave to the children of Israel; and pronounces such government "un-

worthly the advocacy of a cultivated mind." We still trust, however, that he will admit that we are bound to be governed by the good laws which God has given to us through Christ ; and of these laws, one is defined in the extract above given from the Catechism of the Council of Trent. But who has authorised the Quebec Colonist to pronounce the laws given to the Jews respecting the punishment of the murderer " bad laws"? Were it not for the blasphemy, there would be something amusing, in the off hand manner in which our cotemporary treats the Mosaic code. Listen to him :---

"Even under that law, bad as it was, the man slayer had the 'cities of refuge' to which he might escape, and which if he could reach before the ' aven ger of blood' overtook him, he was perfectly safe Here then was justice tempered with mercy.'

Evidently our cotemporary's acquaintance with the Bible which he quotes, is as superficial as is his acquaintance with the Catechism ; or he would hardly venture upon such a display of ignorance. The "cities of refuge," in which the man-slaver might, under the Mosaic law-" bad as it was"find shelter from the "avenger of blood," offered an asylum to him only who had killed a man accidentally, or without malice aforethought; but were in no wise intended for, and afforded no protection to, the wilful murderer. As we have quoted the Catechism of the Church to show what are her teachings upon the question of Capital Punishments, so we will now quote the Bible to show for whom, and for whom only, the six cities, which, upon taking possession of the Holy Land the Israelites were commanded to set apart, were intended as places of "refuge." The laws upon this subject are to be found in the 35th chapter of NUMBERS, and the 19th of DEUTERONOMY.

Six cities were to be set apart for the " refuge of fugitives who had shed blood against their will."-NUMB. XXXV., 11, 14; "three beyond

pen for a few days, and to betake himself to the do say, that for their own sakes, for the sake of study of his Catechism; he will find much therein justice, and the welfare of the community, it to cause him to modify his opinions respecting the would have been well if the reasons for the leniency that they have displayed towards him, had been given to the world. As it is, the public are

left to form their own surmises; and it is insinuated-we hope falsely-that in sparing the life of Corriveau, the Ministry were not altogether actuated by conscientious motives. To these culpable weakness, and have too readily yielded to popular clamor, and the unreasonable importunities of a maudlin sentimentalism. To clear themselves from this reproach, and from the other still more disgraceful suspicions, it would be well if the reasons for sparing Corriveau's life were case, the death punishment has been remitted.

end, and to this end only, should the punishments form their own conclusions. inflicted upon the murderer by the civil magistrate consider only, whether it is likely to be the most of human life; whether in short, the imprisonment of Corriveau is more likely to deter others from repeating his offence, than the carrying into execution of the sentence originally passed upon him, would have been. This is a question upon opinion; and if the Quebec Colonist had contented himself with arguing, that the ends of justice-that is, the repression of crime, and the security of life and property-are better attained by perpetual imprisonment, than by the infliction | Mr. Carden, possess. of death, we should have had no quarrel with him. But when a professedly Catholic writer calls in question, not the policy or particular expediency of the civil magistrate to inflict it upon the murderer, we cannot-seeing that the Catholic Church has settled this question authoritatively and for ever-allow such a dangerous and anti-Catholic line of argument to pass unnoticed. leniently with Corriveau we do not say ; but taking the teachings of the Church as our guide, we do say-that if guilty of murder they had the right to hang him; and that, if thereby, life and property would have been more effectually secur-

ed than by any other mode of punishment, it was their duty to hang him : for as the Catechism of 

"The end of the commandment is the preservation and security of human life." In justice to the Quebec Colonist we would add

that he has since qualified his statements respecting the "cities of refuge;" though he still holds to the opinion that the Mosaic Law respecting the shedder of blood was a "bad law." It is a pity that the Lord did not consult the Quebec editor before issuing His instructions to the peo-

prepared to argue the point, I am ready to meet him, in a kind gentlemanly, and, I trust, Obristian spirit; but I will not again answer any communication which has not the author's real name signed to it. and that writer must be one duly authorised to declare the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church on this, and all other of her doctrines."

' Mr. Carden well knows that no one, except a duly ordained priest of the Catholic Church, is, or can be, " duly authorised to declare the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church" on any of rumors however we give no credence ; though we her doctrines : he is also, no doubt, aware that no fear nevertheless that they have been guilty of a priest of that Church will enter into a public or newspaper controversy with him upon points of doctrine; his declared intention, therefore, not to take notice of, or reply to, the arguments of any layman is virtually a retraction of his former rash challenge to "any CLERGYMAN or LAYMAN to stand up against him." And if this be not a made as public, as has been the fact that, in his "backing out" of a controversy, which he had

tend. To judge therefore of the propriety of the course adopted by the Rev. Mr. Carden is the course adopted by our Canadian Government | the most prudent. He finds himself in a difficult in the case of the murderer Corriveau, we must position; engaged to perform an impossible task -a task which, as we shall show, he himself adconducive towards the preservation and security mits to be impossible. Evidently, therefore, to braced the Gospel," is represented as mourning decline the contest altogether, is his wisest policy; though perhaps not altogether one that is calculated to raise him in the opinion of his friends. We would still remind Mr. Carden that the lay editor of the TRUE WITNESS is quite prepared which indeed there may be a great diversity of "to stand up against him;" and to prove from the writings of Protestant authors that the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" is not contrary to reason and common sense"-that is, to the sense which all men, in common with

Mr. Carden misrepresents the argument of the TRUE WITNESS. We never pretended " that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is not of capital punishment, but its justice, and the right | contrary to reason and common sense, because the contrary to that doctrine is certainly not " contrary to reason and common sense;" neither did we call upon him " to believe that the Virgin Mary was born without sin, because Cain and Abel were born in sin." Such absurdities may That the ministry have done wrong in dealing | find a place in the brains of an evangelical minister, but none assuredly in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS.

> Our argument was this-That, if to assert the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin be "contrary to reason and common sense," then, " reason and common sense," without the aid of revelation, must suffice to establish the contrary doctrine-or, that the Blessed Virgin was conceived Maculate; that is, stained with " Original Sin." But, we argued, "reason and common sense" alone cannot suffice for this; because certainly, without the supernatural light of revelation, it cannot be proved that, to any of the descendants of Adam, is the sin of their first parent transmitted; and because, even with the aid of that supernatural light, many, perhaps the majority of, Non-Catholic Christians, at the present

Sacrament of Baptism upon newly born children, thus delivers himself :----

"These children are saved, by this surreptitions sprinkling from that bitter wrath" of their Heavenly Father, to which their innocent souls would otherwise have fallen victims"-p. 170.

Mark well the Reviewer's expression-" in. nocent souls." So, according to this exponent of evangelical Protestantism, the "souls" of the unbaptised children of idelatrous parents are "innocent;" but if "innocent," then "immaculate ;" for that which is " maculate," or stained with sin, cannot be "innocent" in the sight of Him Whose eyes are too pure to behold iniquity. A few lines further on, the same writer is still more vehement in his denunciation of the doctrine that all are partakers in the sin of Adam; or that the consequences of his prevarication have been transmitted to his descendants. This himself provoked, we must confess that we know | idea-he says-the idea of the hereditary trans-"The end of the commandment is the preser- not in what other terms to qualify it. Upon this mission of sin and consequent damnation of the vation and security of human life;" and to this point, however, we will leave our readers free to unregenerate-" appears in the following extract

from the American Missionary Report, which Perhaps however, though not very honorable, has been quoted and deservedly chastised by Bishop Colenso in his pleasant and genial Ten Weeks in Natal." The Reviewer then quotes an extract from the said Missionary Report, in which "a heathen child, after having emover the probable fate of her deceased idolatrous relatives; and comments thereupon as follows :----

"Can this be mere ad captandum language, intended to draw contributions to the missionary societies. If so, it is very wicked. But if it be really genuine and sincere, how melancholy a fanaticism does it display! We shudder at the accounts of Devil-worship which come to us from so many mission fields. We pity the dreary delusion of the Manichees who enthroa-ed the Evil Principle in heaven. But if we proclaim that God is indeed one, who could decree this more than Moloch sacrifice of the vast majority of his own creatures and children, for no fault or sin of theirs, we revive the error of the Manichee; for the God whom we preach as a destroyer of the guiltless, can be no God of justice, far less a God of love"-p. 17].

Here again then the Reviewer openly asserts that heathen unbaptised children are guiltless, and therefore immaculate: for that which is guiltless, cannot be " maculate," or stained with sig, either original or actual. Indeed, the majority of Protestant writers are willing to admit the " Immaculate Conception" of all the descendants of Adam, with one solitary exception, in the case of the most pure Virgin " Mother of God."

The above extracts are sufficient to show that the doctrine of the "maculate conception" is not self-evident to the " reason and common sense" of a very considerable portion of the Protestant world; and that therefore, the opposite of that doctrine, or the "Immaculate Conception" of Mary, is not, as Mr. Carden rashly pretends, contrary to reason and common sense.-Q.E.D. This our challenger himself virtually avows; for, in his last letter of the 11th instant. he says-" I admit that the doctrine of Original Sin is taught in the Word of God, and in that alonc."

Not content however with imputing Original Sin to the Blessed Virgin, Mr. Carden now proceeds to assume, from "reason and common sense," that she was guilty of actual sin; that she was-not what the Liturgy of the Church of England for Christmas Day calls her, "a purc virgin"-not "full of grace" as the Angel Gabriel pronounced her to be-but a depraved creature, and a " guilty sinner." We will give our readers the benefit of Mr. Carden's logic :---

of Trent," in its exposition of the obligations imposed by the fifth commandment; and after so plain and explicit a definition of the right-nay of the duty-of the civil magistrate to inflict capital punishment upon the murderer, one would hardly expect to hear that right called in question by Catholics. To punish the murderer with death "is an act of paramount obedience" to the law of God which says " Thou shalt not kill."

Yet plain as are the teachings of the Church upon this subject, there are, we regret to say it, but too many even amongst her children, who fancy themselves wiser than she is; and who pretend to have obtained a deeper and clearer insight into divine truth than has their spiritual Mother. She is getting old; she dotes; she is too feeble to keep up with the advancing spirit of the age, and her eyes are too weak to stand the new light of this nineteenth century. It is in this spirit that the Church is too often treated even by those who call themselves Catholics.

Thus our cotemporary the Quebec Colonist of the 11th inst., has an article upon the "Death Penalty ;" in which-instead of showing that in the case of the man Corriveau there were mitigating circumstances, which justify the action of the government in commuting his punishment to imprisonment in the Penitentiary-he discusses the question-" Is it right to take life for life" !--- and argues that the law " of the case" as contained in the Old Testament, was designed for the Jews alone, and may have been a bad law,---" like their law of divorce, one of those laws which were not good, and which were-' permitted' to them because of their hardness of heart."

"Are we bound" he asks; " to be governed by those bad laws, which were enacted for the government of a nation universally acknowledged to be the most sensual that ever inhabited our earth ?"

From these premises, the Quebec Colonist thinks himself authorised, in direct opposition to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, to maintain that the law which punishes the murderer with death is "Nor a wise or just law;" and that, in acting upon the assumption that the law of God against murder, as expounded by the Catechism of the Council of Trent, is neither wise nor just, "the government of the country prove they are

Jordan, and three in the land of Chanzan." But these cities offered no refuge to the wilful murderer :—

"This shall be the law of the slayer that fleeth, whose life is to be saved. He that killeth his neighbor ignorantly, and who is proved to have had no hatred against him yesterday and the day before, \* \* he shall fice to one of the cities aforesaid and live." -DEUT. XIX., 4, 5.

"But if any man hating his neighbor lie in wait for his life, and rise and strike him, and he die, and he fice to one of the cities aforesaid, the ancients of the city shall send, and take him out of the place of refuge, and shall deliver him into the hands of the kinsman of him whose blood was shed, and he shall die. Thou shalt not pity him."-DBUT. xix., 11, 12,

These quotations will we think suffice to convince the Quebec Colonist that the "cities of refuge" afforded an asylum to those only who had been guilty of what the law calls " manslaughter ;" and that the wilful murderer could derive no benefit whatever from them. The "justice" therefore of the Mosaic law was "not tempered with mercy" towards the murderer; on the contrary, that law said. Thou shalt not pity him." We have been thus particular, because it was our object to show-firstly-that the Catholic Church distinctly recognises the right, and the duty of the civil magistrate to punish the murderer with death; secondly-that the Mosaic Law did not provide any place of refuge wherein the wilful and malicious slayer of his neighbor might find refuge from the avenger of blood. If we have succeeded in either of these objects by means of the quotations by us given, we trust that the Quebec Colonist will have the good taste to do one of two things; that he will either acknowledge his error and retract his hasty opi-

nions; or openly acknowledge that he has as little respect for the teaching of the Catholic Church, as he has for the precepts of the Mosaic Law.

Into the merits of the particular case in question-that of the man Corriveau-we do not intend to enter, as we do not pretend to be fully acquainted with all its particulars. There may be in that case, mitigating circumstances, known only to the Ministry, and which render him a proper object of mercy, because not a wilful murderer. We do not impute guided by correct views." We strongly recom- unworthy motives to the Government that has mend our cotemporary to lay aside his editorial remitted the sentence passed upon him; but we

nle of Israel : so might He have been saved some gross errors in legislation.

### BACKING OUT.

In the month of March last, the Rev. Mr. Carden-a Protestant minister, attached, we believe. to the Anglican sect-delivered at Quebec a lecture upon the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception;" in the course of which be pronounced that doctrine to be "contrary to reason and common sense ;" adding " that he was willing to listen to any priest or lauman who was prepared to assert that what he alleged was incorrect."-Such at least was the report of the reverend gentleman's lecture, as given by the Quebec Gazette.

The lay editor of the TRUE WITNESS immediately accepted this challenge; and called upon the lecturer to prove that the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" was " contrary to reason and common sense;" or, in other words, to prove that the opposite of that doctrine-the "Maculate Conception" of the Mother of God-was evident to, and in accordance with, reason and common sense.

Several months elapsed, and we thought that Mr. Carden had forgotten the subject altogether ; or, that feeling himself unable to substantiate his rash assertions, he was willing to let it drop .---In August last however, there appeared in the Quebec Gazette a letter from the same gentleman, in which he admitted that, as he had " challenged any clergyman or layman to stand up against him in defence of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception,' he was bound to take notice of the remarks made in the TRUE WIT-NESS." To this we again replied at once, that we were still perfectly willing to accept the proffered challenge; and we again called upon the challenger to prove "that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was contrary to reason and common sense." To this acceptance of Mr. Carden's challenge to "any clergyman or layman to stand up against him," he-the same Mr. Carden-replies under date of the 11th inst., as follows. The Italics in all these quotations are our own :---

"I wish it to be distinctly understood that, if any authorised priest of the Roman Catholic Church is the zeal of Catholic missionaries to confer the in hell fire.

day, reject the doctrine of the hereditary transmission of "Original Sin" altogether, and assert the "Immaculate Conception" of all the human race-except the Blessed Virgin.

Now, although Mr. Carden thinks fit to call those who differ with him upon this point " heretics," because in the exercise of their private judgment they arrive at conclusions different from his own, this in no wise affects the validity of our argument. For even "beretics" have natural " reason and common sense ;" and guided by these alone, they reject as "contrary" to them, the doctrine, not of the "Immaculate," but of the " Maculate Conception" of any child of Adam. Now, a "sense" which Mr. Carden does not possess in " common" with heretics and infidels is not a "common," but a peculiar sense. His thesis therefore should have been that the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" was " contrary" to his " peculiar" sense.

Does Mr. Carden intend however to brand as "heretics" all Protestants who deny the " Maculate Conception" of the descendants of Adam ?---If so, the number of the orthodox must be an infinitesimally small quantity. In the first place, all the Protestant denominations called " Liberal," and they comprise the names of the most eminent and philosophical writers upon theology in the Protestant world, reject that doctrine as injurious to the mercy and justice of God; in the second place, we find that even amongst the so called "evangelical sects, the doctrine of the " Maculate Conception" is indignantly repudiated, when it suits their convenience to sneer at the Romish doctrine of "Baptismal Regeneration." We will furnish Mr. Carden with an instance.

He will admit, we suppose, that the North British Review is a fair exponent of the theological views of the said "evangelical" party in England and on this Continent. Now in the August number of that Review we find the doctrine of the "Maculate Conception" of any, even of the children of idolatrous parents, scouted as a Popish absurdity, as an insult to the divine attribute of mercy. As thus :--

In an article on " Christian Missions," the Reviewer, with the object of turning into ridicule idea of predestinate babies, not a span long, burning

"My reason and common sense must tell mc, if I pay any attention to the actions of mankind, from their very infancy, that they are prone to evil, and more delighted with carnal and immoral pleasures, than in cultivating boly and virtuous thoughts, and walking in the peaceful and godly paths of religion. Common sense takes note of facts, reason draws just deductions. The history of man is but one long continued series of depravity and its inevitable results. Without, then, reference to the Word of God, for that is the condition of the controversy, common sense notes the depravity of all mankind, and reason points out no exception. But the Blessed Virgin Mary, (according to the teaching of the Church of Rome,) must have been an exception-one solitary exception, and an exception unnecessary and purposeless in the long uninterrupted succession of centuries. It is this which the Pope and Cardinals, &c., in solemn conclave assembled hold, and it is this new and startling dogma, solemnly announced for the first time, in the 19 century, which both reason and common sense revudiate.

Again, having quoted certain passages from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, he continues :---

"In these two passages we find distinctly stated the universal fall and depravity of mankind, no exception is made, no not even the blessed Virgin Mary. And, once more. If we refer to the Virgin's own words, we shall find that she acknowledged and beleved herself to be a guilty sinner.'

Alas! for the inconsistencies-nay, we should say-blasphemies of Protestantism; according to which the children of South Sea idolaters are immaculate and " guiltless;" but the Blessed Virgin Mother of God-who, in her chaste womb, and in her maternal arms, hore Him Whom the heaven of beavens cannot contain because of the infinite Majesty of His Glory, in Whose dread presence the Cherubim and the Seraphim veil their eyes-was depraved and " a guilty sinner !" If these be the teachings of Protestant "reason and common sense," what must the ratings of Protestant madness be?

To refute such nonsense, would be a waste of

<sup>\*</sup> We would remark that, though the Catholic Church teaches that unbaptised children are damned, or lost, in the sense that they cannot be partakers of the "Beatific Vision"-she does not teach that they are damned, in the sense that they are condemned to eternal torture. It was left for Calvin and his followers to gloat, with fiendish malignity, over the

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .----SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

Carden's attention to two things. Firstly- of the increasing population. If therefore it were "common sense" cannot " note the depravity" of true that the Chinese, Hindoo, and Waldenses the unborn, and newly conceived child; and se- populations had increased, or were increasing, condly-that the Blessed Virgin Mary, was-if the Bible be true and Christianity not a fable-" an exception," a " solitary exception," to those laws which govern the rest of the human race .---She alone amongst women, being a virgin, conceived a son; she alone, after having brought forth, remained " a pure virgin ;" she alone was the "Mother of God;" she alone was the Spouse of the Most Highest; and she alone amongst women has been "found with child of the Holy Gbost.-Sr. MATT. i., 18. Here then are exceptions enough in one order, to make us believe that, in her case, there were exceptions no less extraordinary in another order; and that as the Blessed Virgin was "sone solitary exception" to the physical rules of our being, so also she may have been "a solitary exception" to the moral rule that all are depraved. To the Protestant, this exception may seem " unnecessary and purposeless ;" but not so him who carefully meditates on the peculiar privileges of Mary ; and who endeavors to realise the stapendous fact, that she was indeed the Mother of God-or, in other words, that the Person Whom she bore in her virginal womb was " Very God, consubstantial to the Father, by Whom all things were made.<sup>28</sup> Was it "unnecessary," was it "purposeless," that such a Son should have a Mother, pure, immaculate, free from all taint of sin, original or actual? These things we leave to the attentive consideration of Mr. Carden.

To continue a controversy with an opponent who so wilfully mispresents our arguments as does the Montreal Witness, and who is so grossly ignorant of the first principles of political economy, would be an endless task; we will the refore, with a few words at parting, drop the question at issue betwixt-as to whether, the greater fertility of the marriage unions of the Catholic portion of the Canadian population, than of those of their Non-Catholic neighbors, is not also a sign of their greater morality-

"The TRUE WITMESS "says our evangelical cotemporacy-" continues to contend for his new discovery in behalf of Romish infallibility, which is to be proved from the greater fertility of Roman Catholic marriages than all others."

The Montreal Witness well knew when he penned the above, that he was giving utterance to a deliberate-falsehood; for in neither of the two articles which we have written upon the subject, was there the remotest allusion to "Romish infallibility." We contended that, all external circumstances remaining the same, the marriage unions of the more moral portion of a community would be also, as a general rule, the more fertile. This, every student of political economy, every theologian, and every medical man, who from the practice of his profession knows only too well the reason why marriage unions are so often harren, will admit to be the case. We say it advisedly; and could be speak the truth openly, there is not a medical man who would not confess that his services were nearly as often put in requisition to destroy human life, as to save it. There is in short, no class of advertisements in our public papers that pay better, or are more extensively circulated, than are those which announce to anxious mothers the quickest, cheapest, and safest method of procuring abortion. To the credit of our Montreal press generally, of all denominations, we would add that, since the castigation inflicted some years ago upon the then editor of the Montreal Gazette, these filthy advertisements have disappeared from their columns, though they are as numerous as over in those of our republican neighbors. The premise of the Journal de Quebec, which the Montreal Witness now "holds out as supremely ridiculous," was, that the marriage unions of Catholics, both in Upper and Lower Canada -and not in Upper Canada only, as the Montreal Witness mendaciously pretends-are invariably, and universally more fertile then are those of their Protestant neighbors. Upon this fact did the first named journal pretend to justify the difference betwixt the School Laws of the two sections of the Province; and to maintain his thesis that, in the matter of those laws, the Catholics of Upper, were better treated than the Protestants of Lower, Canada. Since, however, the Witness looks upon the Journal dc Quebcc's premises as "supremely ridiculous" he can hardly pretend to have much respect for the Journal's conclusions based thereon. Having proved himself ignorant, or rather regardless, of the laws of bonorable controversy, the Montreal Witness makes a display of his ignorance of the first principles of political economy, as touching the laws which govern population. First, he assumes his facts: and then arguing from them as if they were true, he produces the most marvellous results, betraying at the same time a total unconsciousness of the real question at issue. We fear however that it would be in vain to speak to him about the we have no very recent and remains successful way "ignoratio elements:" he would not understand somewhere about 20,000. Certainly not that of "a us, and might suspect it to be a Romish term for " pease-meal."

time. Yet may we be permitted to call Mr: the rapid increase of population to the morality more rapidly than the populations of Christian, or Catholic countries-(which we deny)'-our arguments in favor of the proof of a high degree of morality as afforded by-not the absolute increase of population-but the comparative fertility of the marriage unions of people of the same country, and under precisely the same external, or physical conditions, would not compel us to admit the morality of either Budhist idolators, or of Waldensian or Mormon Protestants. The only conclusion to which, from the Montreal Witness' premises, we should arrive-even admitting them to be true, which we do not-would be, that, in China, India, in the Valleys of the Waldenses and of Utah, the pressure upon the means of subsistence was not so great as in other countries where the population had increased, or was increasing less rapidly.

If the statistics of our cotemporary are unreliable, his theory of the laws which govern population are, as he would say, "supremely ridiculous." A population does not increase rapidly because its members are hard worked and ill-fed; neither can " the unprecedented fecundity" of a community be owing to " the poverty of the land" which they inhabit, or "the oppression of the people." Were these the physical laws which govern human increase, the most barren and sterile countries would be the most populous; and the most oppressed nations would be the most prolific. This, all history shows to be false ; nor is there, we trust for the credit of human nature, any man outside of the conventicle silly enough to assert that "the lower hard worked classes" are naturally, or in virtue of their abject physical condition, and their exhausting mode of life, 'more prolific than the educated or wealthy."-Our poor friend of the Montreal Witness, never very bright at his best, has evidently completely bewildered himself in the maze of political economy; nay-who knows-he may have got hold of Malthus, and of course misunderstood him .---We will try to let a little light into the poor creature's brain.

The "lower hard worked classes" are not naturally "more prolific than the educated or wealthy classes ;" though, as having little to lose, and as being uneducated—and therefore to a certain extent wanting in prudence-they are more likely to contract early and improvident marriages, than are their wealthier, better educated, and therefore more cautious and prudent brethren. The "lower hard working classes" therefore, may increase quicker than the latter; not because more prolific, but simply because they contract matrimonial unions at an earlier age than do the other classes of society; and because matrimonial unions are always more fertile than are those other unhallowed unions, which alas, when marriage is delayed, too frequently, almost always, take place betwixt young persons whom wordly prudence forbids to marry. The peasantry of Ireland, for instance, were and are remarkably prolific-not because " of the poverty of the land," not because of "the oppression of the people"--- not because they were, and are, ill fed, and hard worked-but because they almost invariably contracted, and contract early, and what the world calls improvident, matrimonial unions; and above all, because of the almost "incredible chastity" of the Irish peasantry, which all Protestant tourists in Ireland recognise, and at which they stand amazed, having met with nothing like unto it at home. It is evident then, that it is from his complete ignorance, of the first principles, both of physiology and political economy, that the Montreal Witness has been betrayed into the monstrous absurdity of attributing the rapid increase of the lower, ill fed and hard worked classes of society to physical causes; and of laying it down as an axiom, of political economy, of nature and physiology, that the "lower hard worked classes are more prolific than the educated or wealthy classes." No educated man would dare to lay down such a monstrous, such a self evident absurdity; for there is no proposition in physiology more universally true than this-that the ill fed and hard worked are naturally, or physically, less prolific than are the strong, well fed and moderately worked. The former are indeed more improvident; less careful to see that they have the means of supporting a family ere they marry; and therefore contract earlier marriages than do their wealthier and more "canny" neighbors; and as the latter, though naturally more prolific, · Of modern Protestant writers on China, none has had better opportunities than has had Mr. R. Fortune, of judging of the internal condition of that country. Deputed by the East India Company in 1848 to China, in order to procure information respecting the tea plant, he visited all parts of the country, before unexplored by Europeans. His opinion, repeatedly expressed, is, that the greater part of the tales handed down to us of Chinese prospe-rity, are "exaggerations and absurdities;" and that the people "are retrograding, rather than advanc-ing."-" Wanderings in China." Of the Waldenses, we have no very recent and reliable statistics at large people," as the Montreal Witness calls them .-Besides, it is worthy of notice that the Waldenses, like the Mormons and other Protestant sects, received We would therefore merely remark, that the additions to their ranks by the process of proselytism, as well as by the operation of the laws which univer-

generally postpone their marriages to a more advanced period of life, the absolute increase of population is not so great amongst the wealthy, well to do, classes of society, as it is amongst the poor and ill fed. But this is owing-not to natural or physical causes-but to the artificial or moral restraints placed by our peculiar social condition upon early marriages amongst the upper classes of society; restraints which enforce celi-

bacy upon the women, and drive the young men too generally into concubinage. But we have given more attention to the editor of the Montreal Witness and his arguments, than either he or they are worth.

THE "Devil can quote Scripture for his purposes ;" and even Mr. George Brown of the Toronto Globe let falls, now and then, a word in season, infinitesimal fractions of truth, upon which, however-so rare are they coming from such a quarter-we are glad to seize and to make the most of. "For his purpose," even Mr. George Brown can speak like an oracle.

His present purpose is to conciliate the Ultra-Radical, or democratic party of Lower Canada -known as " Rouges"-and to unite them, together with the Ultra-Protestant, or " Clear Grit" party of the Province. in one general assault upon the Catholic Church, and Lower Canadian independence. Of these affied forces, Mr. George Brown trusts of course to be the Commander-in-Chief.

"What are called the Rouges of Lower Canada"said Mr. G. Brown in the Globe of the 20th alt. -"are our 'natural allies.' We differ sometimes, it is true, but there is a general harmony of sentiment, and progress was made last Session towards a more thorough union.'

To us there is no novelty in this announcement of the great leader of the Protestant host of Upper Cannda; for we have always insisted upon it, that there was not only "a general harmony" betwixt Rougeism or ultra-democracy, and ultra-Protestantism; but that there was no important difference betwixt them. Given therefore the political programme of the Lower Canadian Rouges, that of the great Protestant party of Upper Canada is also given.

Now the former party make no secret of their political principles, or of their ultimate objects. No lying professions of loyalty drop from their lips; neither do they, like many of their " natural allies" of the Upper Province, seek to conceal that the assimilation of all our institutions to those of the United States is the great reform which they have at heart. Orangemen may continue to make annual protestations of attachment to the British Crown; but their "natural allies" -- the Lower Canada " Rouges"-plainly tell us that "annexation to the United States" is one of the planks of their platform; whilst Mr. G. Brown assures us that betwixt the said " Rouges" and the Upper Canada Protestant party, "there is a general harmony of sentiment." From this we may estimate the value of Protestant professions of loyalty, and devotion to the British Crown. Such feelings of loyalty may exist to a considerable extent amongst the Catholic population of Canada; because they are the "natural opponents" of the "Rouges," and of Protestantism; because, betwixt their sentiments and those of the last named party there can be no "harmony" whatsoever ; and because they know that whatever tends to assimilate our political institutions to those of the United States, must also tend to abridge their personal liberty, and must be prejudicial to the moral and religious well being of their country. It is the interest then of the Canadian Catholics to be loyal, and to assert the authority of the British Crown-as tion." the means of averting the catastrophe of "annexation" with which they are menaced, by the alliance betwixt " Rougeism" and Protestantism -and as a barrier against the inroads of Protestant ascendancy, which would inevitably be the first fruits of that unballowed union.

the liberality of our Catholic citizens will enable our brave "Sisters" to place their asylums on a proper footing.

The collection on Sunday will be taken up by the Deaf and Dumb pupils of the Long Point " Popular Modern History," by the same author. Asylum; and it is to be hoped that the St. Patrick's Congregation will upon this, as on so many other occasions, distinguish themselves by their liberality.

WHAT THE "VOLUNTARY SYSTEM" CAN DO. THE American Celt publishes the following, which we transfer to our columns as an admirable illustration of what can be effected for the cause of Education by Catholics, under the operation of the "Voluntary System," or when left entirely to their own resources.

And, as the Catholic population of the United States are, by an iniquitous law, robbed to a considerable amount annually, for the support of the Protestant schools " Established by Law," the "Voluntary System" under the most unfavorable circumstances. What might not have been the result of that system, but for the infamous system of "State-Schoolism," for the support of which Catholics must pay, as well as for their own " Free Schools ?"-

"As an illustration of what has been done in this city, we may point to the latest opened Catholic Schools, St. James's, in Roosevelt street. Their history is well worth reciting as an evidence of the innate passion for education which characterizes the Celt in the XIXth as in the XVIIth or the VIIth century-in New York as strongly as at Armagh, or Bangor, or Louvain or Salamauca.

"Two years ago, the present School flouse was known as 'the Bethel,' or Mariner's Church, and was controlled by a Seaman's Society, for whom it was not at all an agreeable task, to make out a title in the name of Archbishop Hughes. The bargain, however, was made, the building bought, and the title unwillingly made out. For the mere shell and ground, the Pastor of St. James's, Rev. Mr. McKenne, fearlessly engaged to pay the immense sum of \$20,000. In repairs, additions, partitions, and other necessary arrangements, the round sum of \$10,400 has since been paid, making a total of \$30,400, expended to complete a single school, capacious enough for the children of the single parish of St. James's. This outlay will not appear excessive, high as is the figure, to those who know the value of 70 feet front hy 60 deep, within two minutes' walk of the wharfs of the East river, occupying a central point between Pearl street, Chatham, Catherine and Front, the principal thoroughfares in that part of the city.

"Passing the school last week, we did ourselves the honor of a casual call. We found on the first floor, four 'Christian Brothers' presiding over some 400 boys, of different ages, in various stages of study. We found five 'Sisters' presiding over a nearly equal number of little girls, in the upper rooms. Both the Sisters and Brothers have been obliged to send away large numbers of applicants; and the basement story of the school as well as of the neighboring Church, is to be thrown upon to accommodate the surplus. The school, is entirely free-the only condition on which a religious can compete with a State School. The whole charge of the purchase, the salaries of Teachers, Books, Maps, and Stationery has been cheerfully assumed by the generous congregation of St. James, who are justly provd of their work. In one collection-at the outset, they subscribed \$7,000 in response to the appeals of their Pastor. Since then the active spirits among them have formed themselves into a School Fund Committee, and bring in regular monthly collections, sufficient to meet all current espenses.

" As an evidence of the love of education existing among our people; as a proof of what pastoral anthority and congregational action can effect when judicionsly combined, we point to St. James's new

NEW BOOKS .- We have received from Messrs. Sadlier & Co., the following new works, which we shall notice in our next :---" The Altar Manual," "Stepping Stone to Geography," "Ancient History," by Mathew Ridges, and a

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS IN THE CITY .--- A highly respected citizen reported at the Station, that he had reason to know that there were very suspicious per-sons prowling about St. Paul and St. François Xavier streets on Sunday night. The police were immediately on the alert, and observed four fellows of the description given, in the places described, and likewise in Custom-house square. These light-fingered gentry remained prowling about for two hours, and then went towards the New Market. The police recognised one as being an old offender, - Herald.

THE LATE ROBERIES .- The police complain of the insecure manner in which the citizens generally fasten or lock up their stores and dwelling house. In McGill street, the constable reports, that during three hours of his beat on Saturday night, he found the shutters merely closed, without any fastening, and that this was the case on the premises of certain parties who were lately robbed.-Ib.

A young man named Britt, was on Sunday comthe following statistics give us only the result of Sadlier, in Notre Dame Street. He also made his way to the adjoining shop occupied by Rice, Van Dusan & Co., but was arrested before he had taken any property .- Ib.

> SUPPOSED CASE OF INFANTICIDE .- Sub-Constable O'Sullivan of the City Police, reports seeing early this (Tuesday) morning the dead body of an infant lying on a vacant lot of ground off Grant Street, Quebec Suburbs. The Coroner was notified .- Montreal Pilot.

> THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- We learn, yesterday, by telegraph from Brockville, that His Excellency is expected in that thriving town to-day, en route for the Ottawa District. His Excellency will, we understand, be accompanied by Mr. Vankoughnet, the Minister of Agriculture, who is now in the field as a candidate for the Rideau Electoral Division .- Herald of Tuesday.

> THE WATER WORKS .- We understand, from the best authority, that some persons, dressed in the garb of gentlemen, were amusing themselves by throwing stones into the reservoir, and sending their dogs to dive after them, on Sunday afternoon. In consequence of such malpractices the police have been stationed at the reservoir, with orders to shoot all dogs that may enter the water, and arrest any person or persons who shall in any way interfere with, or damage the Water Works .- Herald.

A fire occurred about seven o'clock on Tuesday vening in the carriage factory of Mr. Joseph Tees, Uraig Street, which, with the entire contents, were, we regret to state, totally consumed.

DEATH BY FIRE .- At South Georgetown, County of Chatcauguay, on the 12th instant, Ann Roberston, aged 70 years, sister of the deceased Robert Robertson, Teacher of the same place, was left in the house of Mrs. Robertson, her sister-in-law, while the family were all engaged harvesting some distance from the house. It is supposed she had gone to do something about the fire on the hearth, and that her clothes caught fire, and on the impulse of the moment she had run out of the house to call for help. Soon after, the family in the fields perceiving some smoke rising near the house, were attracted thither, when they found her lying at a short distance from the door, her clothes burned off her body; yet she was sensible and spoke some. Dr. Anderson was soon in attendance, but medical aid was of no avail; she died in a fem hours after.—Montreal Transcript.

The M. Cauchon of '54 is a very different individual from the Honorable Mr. Cauchon of '56. Mr. Cauchon in 1854 could see no greater injustice than that perpetrated towards the Upper Canadian Catholics in refusing them a proper control over the education of their children. Both by his pen in Le Journal de Quebec, and by his votes in the House, Mr. Cauchon. protested against the shameful timidity of each successive administration in dealing with this question, On the Bill for an Elective Legislative Council, too, Mr. Cauchon did not fear to stand alone with George Brown in opposition to what he, in common with Mr. Brown, declared to be a revolutionary innovation .-Schools, in this city. Many other Parish Schools Therefore Mr. Cauchon was returned by an over-equally deserving of admiration, are or have lately whelming majority, and in defiance of government been put up by other congregations. We can barely influence, for the county of Montmorenci, and was reinfluence, for the county of Montmorenci, and was received with enthusiasm wherever he presented himself throughout that loyal constituency. But Mr. Cauchon now, through his organ, Le Journal, is the bitterest enemy to the cause of Separate Schools, and the prosperity and influence of that Church whose greatest champion he professed to be in 1854-the year of his triumph-he is endcavoring to give the fanatical party of Upper Canada an additional weapon to wield against us in his puny but damaging efforts to prove that the Catholics have been for many years in conjunction with their Bishops endeavoring to snatch Protestant money for the support of their schools; when the French deputies seemed inclined to support the principle of Mr. Bowes' Bill, which was nothing more or less than that Catholics, on account of their accidental situation in different municipalities, should not be deprived of one half of their taxes for the support of schools with which they had nothing to do, Mr. Cauchon was one of those ministers who inaugurated a second "Reign of Terror" in Parliament, and least his salary should be endangered, coerced these French deputies to vote down Mr. Bowes' Bill against their conscience. - Toronto Mirror.

TRUE WITNESS never pretended to argue from sally govern population.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM .- We would remind our readers that the collection during High Mass at St. Patrick's on Sunday next, is intended for the support of the admirable Asylum at Long Point; where, under the charge of Sisters especially devoted to that work, a number of deaf and dumb girls are receiving an excellent education, and in spite of the deprivation under which they labor, are being trained up as useful citizens, and as good Christians.

Cut off as the objects of this noble charity are from almost all communication with the outer world, to any who have not visited their Asylum, their aptitude at learning, their quickness of apprehension, and the progress that they have already made, would seem incredible. The education of the "deaf and dumb" is indeed one of the marvels of modern times; and it would not be creditable to Canada were it to be neglected here. To the honor of our separated brethren be it said, that, in the United States they have several flourishing "Deaf and Dumb" institutions liberally supported ; whilst in this country, but for the exertions of a few individuals these unfortunates would have been entirely neglected. 'It is hand; and that even without government aid, ticles sent to us for publication.

allude now to St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, the New Transfiguration Schools, or those of Jersey City and Brooklyn. As opportunity serves, we hope, to notice them all in detail. Who will ask us any longer-What has your Church done for Education?"

Mr. Vankoughnet is in the field as a candidate for the Rideau Division. The Ottawa Tribune recommends him to the Catholic voters of the district ; though in Mr. Vankoughnet's address to the Electors, there is not the faintest allusion to his intentions upon the question of questions,the question to which amongst Catholics all other questions should give place-the " School Question"-or the question of "Freedom of Educa-

That Mr. Vankoughnet promises great things in so far as the development of the material resources of the Ottawa County is concerned, is true; that he is sincere, is probable; that the subject of local improvements is an important one, worthy of the attention of our Canadian Government in general, and which has strong claims upon the electors of the Rideau Division in partiticular-we allow. But we would remind our Catholic readers that their moral and spiritual interests are of far higher importance, and have a prior claim upon their attention.

" Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice"-are the words of Divine truth-"and all these things shall be added unto you." So spoke Our Lord nigh two thousand years ago; nor have his words lost their force. "Seek first," would we say to the Catholic electors of the country-" seek first" that which relates to God and His Church ; and all other things-railroads, ships, canals, and material prosperityshall be added unto you."

We would call the attention of the editor of the Montreal Witness to an article on infanticide in Protestant England, which he will find on our 3rd page, and which is taken from a Protestant paper, the Saturday Review. From this it will be seen that amongst the masses of the Protestant population of England, impurity is not looked upon as a "shame," and for mothers to kill their littles one, and wives to poison their husbands is the " customs" of the country-Non noster hie sermo.

much pleasure in inserting their communications. to be hoped however that a better day is at But we cannot take any notice of anonymous arDied.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Alexander, youngest son of A. McCambridge, Esq., aged 1 year and 3 days. In this city, on the 14th inst., Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Smith, aged 26 years.

### EDUCATION.

### MR. ANDERSON,

No. 50, ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET,

BEGS to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his NIGHT SCHOOL is now open for the reception of Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Students, from Half-past SEVEN to Half-past NINE o'clock, FIVE NIGHTS per week.

REFERENCES :

Revds. Canon Leach, McGill College, Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces, The Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, Cols. D'Urban and Pritchard, Hon. Jno. Molson, Dr. Hingston, and Rector Hows, High School.

Mr. A.'s Literary attainments, as above attested, combined with upwards of twenty years' experience in the most efficient mode of imparting instruction. may, without egotism, be urged as some claim upon the patronage of a liberal and eulightened public. Sept. 18.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF one THOMAS HEYCOCK, who left Antioch. If an "Admirer of Canadian Institutions" and an "Upper Canada Catholic" will favor us in confidence with their names we shall have

ISALO HEYCOCK OF E. S. INGALLS, Attorney-at-Law, at Antioch, Lake county, Illinois, they will confer a great favor upon his family, and upon himself, by informing them where a letter will reach him.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. 226 A

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TANOM WHILE AND FRANCE TO BEE STRAND The Paris correspondent of the Times (of Friday) has been enabled, on official information, to contradict some of M. Louis Blanc's statements, as to the cruelties inflicted on the French political prisoners at Cayenne:-

Seven of the persons who sign the letter he gives, and who were condemned by a mixed commission, had previously undergone punishment to which they had been sentenced by ordinary criminal tribunals. Pelletier, Cayet, and Patdouani are liberated galley slaves ; Descalles, Dore, Priol, and Ailhaud are repris de justice, men who have been punished for offences against the laws, and not of a political nature. As regards the cruelties alleged to have been practised upon the priseners, the chains, with a cannon ball attached, which they were compelled to drag, the floggings at the stake, and the blows and brutal outrages their guards were allowed to inflict upon them, these are formally and completely denied. It is positively stated, that the sole punishments to which they have been subjected for misconduct are imprisonment and stoppage of their wine or of some other portion of their rations, and that in no one instance has corporal punishment been applied, except in the case of the criminals confined on the Isle Royale. These are not political prisoners, but proceed from the French bagnes, and constitute quite a different category. From the 1st to the 30th June (in the hottest season of the year), there were but two deaths out of 181 convicts. This can hardly be considered to indicate overpowering toil or a very unhealthy condition, in a climate which is so notoriously insalubrious. Two of the persons who signed the letter to M. Blanc, Labrousse and Frison, have been pardoned."

. The French naval power is being largely augmented.

The trial before the Correctional Tribunal of Lyons of a number of persons accused of connexion with a secret society, has concluded. The society was organised nearly on the model of that of the Seasons or of the Enfans de la Terre, and comprised the societies of the Voraces, the Charbonniers, and the Invisibles. After several long sittings the court pronounced its sentence. Ten of the accused were acquitted, seven were condemned to four years' imprisonment, six to two years, and eighteen to various terms, varying from eighteen to four months. All those found guilty are deprived for three years of civil rights.

THE BOURBONS .- The movements of the Bourbons are again beginning to attract attention. It seems that the Duchess of Orleans has been spending the summer, with her sons, at a secluded spot in the Tannus mountains, from whence she lately removed to a residence in Thuringia, while her sons went on a tour. In the course of their journey the young Princes went to Hamburg, where, on the 12th of August, they met M. Thiers. The little congress thus formed was not without an object. On the 24th of August the Comte de Paris attains his majority, upon which occasion it was intended to issue a manifesto in his name, which had been written by M. Thiers. With a view to discuss this manifesto, and publish it in Hamburg, the Princes and their faithful adviser engaged apartments for a fortnight in adrance. It was runored in the city, that the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville had obtained information of what was going forward. and that they were already on their way to Hamburg to arrest the proceeding, or, at least, to modify the terms of the manifesto. But in the while the local authorities, regarding the publication of such a document as a demonstration of hostility to the Emperor, intimated through the police a hint that it would be desirable for the Princes to withdraw from the city. The whole party immediately left Hamburg for England, where they have since arrived. The manifesto, the main object of which is to repudiate a fusion with the Comte de Chambord, will, therefore, be printed and issued in London. So long as Louis Napoleon lives, appeals from either branch of the Bourbons are idle; but by thus keeping alive their claims, and supplying a rallying point for their adherents, the Orleanists are preparing for those convulsions which must inevitably ensue upon the death of the Emperor. The Univers continues to publish letters from different Bishops, approving of its religious tone. The Bishop of St. Claude sums up its enemies as " the doctrinaires, the worshippers of a representative government, the Gallicans, the moderate Republicans, the Fusionists-all the worsted parties." The Univers of the 28th contains a letter from Cardinal Villecourt, approving of the sentiments contained in the letter of the Bishop of Arras in reference to the discussion unhappily existing between that paper and the L'Ami de la Religion. Cardinal Donnett, the Bishop of Poitiers, and other Prelates have also expressed their concurrence.

£200. The population of England and Wales at the last census was, in round numbers 18,000, The result of the comparison, is then as follow

France. England. Income of Bishop, 16 £800, 1 £5,600 £200 Ditto each Clergyman £35 Cost of Ministration to

8s. each Person 15. So that the English Establishment is from six to eight times more expensive than the Catholic Church in France. The observation usually made upon such statements as this, is that England has to maintain a married clergy, whereas priests have no wives. Very well, then ; let John Bull estimate the cost of parsons' wives.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Government have published an elaborate address to the Queen on the subject of the National Guard, which is dissolved and definitively suppressed by a decree of the 15th of August. Its attitude, they allege, has, in every case of revolutionary movements during the last few years, "merited the bitterest censure, in whatever point of view it is considered ;" and its existence they believe to be absolutely "incompatible with the normal and regular government of the State." By a second article of the decree, Government is to account for the measure at the next meeting of the Cortes .- Weekly Register.

### ITALY.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF CICERCACCHIO. -A letter from the Milan Gazette affirms positively that Ciceruacchio was drowned in crossing the Po, and it defies Garibaldi to prove his assertion that he was shot by the Austrians.

TUSCANY .- A correspondence from Tuscany in the Genoa Corriere Mercantile of the 18th August, gives an account of the moral condition and state of parties in the Grand Duchy. The writer says that the national and constitutional party is by far more numerous than the reactionary faction and the Republican coterie, and that all the talented and distinguished men of the country belong to it. As to the manners of the population, the correspondent was happy to state that they were still distinguished by that gentleness which had become proverbial in Europe .--As a proof of it, he observed that the penalty of death, long abolished by the Tuscan code, was recently on the point of being applied, when the Grand Duke thought proper to pardon the criminal, and that this act of clemency met with universal approbation. The experiment made at Massa Carrara did not suffice to open the eyes of the Mazzinian party, and convince them that ceeding. A band of about thirty young men but a detachment of Tuscan gendarmes easily routed them, with the loss of a few prisoners .--Mazzini was said to be in Piedmont, but others considered it more likely that he remained concealed in Switzerland, whence he continually forwards proclamations to his partisans in central Italy, where he still exercises some influence.

A letter from Turin, of the 22nd Aug., says: Piedmont is arming and making warlike preparation, as if she were on the eve of a new collision. The fortilications of Alessandria and Ca- ambassador from her to the coronation was about sale are rapidly advancing. The troops are to show himself here, that Russian newspapers employed in constructing the works. Grand mi- committed a mistake in 1855 when they affirmed litary manœuvres are about to take place, and the | that the Black Sea was a Russian sea. D'ailleurs, Minister of War has ordered the commanders of the events in the East will in no way deteriorate the military divisions and sub-divisions to suspend our relations with France, and the present gothe delivery of furlough, in order that as many vernment will avoid, as much as that of Alexanmen as possible may be present under arms from der I. did, exciting the illwill of England by any the 1st of September to the 15th of November, the period fixed for those manceuvres. General Great Britain. Great Britain. Trotti has assumed the command of the fortress of Alessandria." NAPLES .- The Frankfort Journal contains a letter from Vienna, which professes to throw a new light on the reply of the King of Naples to | for the manufacturers of canards-those industhe representations of the Western Cabinets, trious individuals having, for the last few weeks, published by the Cologne Gazette. The corresdondent of the Frankfort paper thus expresses himself :--the King of Naples to France and England, of opportune to put them on their guard respecting which the Cologne Gazette has offered an analy- all that they may read on this subject; it is a sis, is in conformity with the latter. The King duty to call upon them to disbeheve all that is has considered the counsels offered by the West- | being rumored here relative to the reconstruction ern Powers as an interference in the affairs of his of the Crimean stronghold as a military post. In kingdom, and in the relations existing between well informed circles it is firmly believed that the him and his subjects, which is not justified by ac- | Czar will apply himself to make of necessity a tual circumstances; and he has energetically re- virtue; and Sebastopol, as a naval arsenal, being jected those counsels. It must not, however, be among things of the past, that he will leave nothereby interpreted that the King has refused to thing undone to avail hunself of its splendid haradopt reform : he has only declared himself to | hor to make it what nature has clearly intended be the most competent judge of these measures. to be the commercial Queen of the Euxine. A With respect to the analysis in question, it is in- network of railways is already projected to conprobable that the passage in which the King declares that he would repel force by force, exists tricts which border the Sea of Azoff and the in the reply of the Neapolitan Cabinet. The Caspian. German artizans are to be employed COST OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH Western Powers in their notes had, in fact, offer- in the work of re-edification of the town, and are CHURCHES .- We extract the following interest- | ed no menace, or even a prospect of menace, to that Cabinet; they confined themselves to expressing anxiety that a refusal of their advice might lead to a rupture of tranquillity in Italy."

continue their journey to "the New Jerusalem in the great interior salt basin of America."" On 000, cless than a molety of which are of athen Est athen ast August the Mormon community bina the tablished Religion-say, 9,000,000-which makes city of Dresden numbered sixty members, males the average cost for each person belonging to the and females, belonging to various grades of so-Establishment about Ss. 4d.—say Ss. ciety, some of them persons of high intellectual endowments. The greater part of these new-born "saints" are making preparations to "forsake the thraidom of the heathens," and journey to the holy city of Nauvoo.

### RUSSIA.

BERLIN, AUG. 24TH .- The Kreuz Zeitung is informed by a correspondent in London, that in the early part of last week Lord Palmerston was in the receipt of a note from the Russian cabinet, in which-" The complaints of the English government as to the manner in which Russia has carried out the stipulations of the treaty of peace, meet with a complete answer. The note is described as taking one by one each fact of which the English government makes a reproach, and in each case depriving it of all ground for complaint, equally firmly and happily. The note then expresses itself in general terms with reference to the mistrust shown by the English government. It is said in it, Russia concluded peace in the full hope that confidence would fully and completely return ;; this expectation, however, could not be otherwise than completely disappointed by the distrustful policy that England had assumed. One passage is more particularly worth notice in the Russian note. The English government had, it appears, on some occasion declared that if it could have known beforehand how Russia would have put the terms of peace into execution it would have kept its troops six months longer in the Crimea. To this the Russian cabinet answers, that would of itself have put an end to the peace."

The following letter in the Hamburger Borsen Halle, from a correspondent in St. Petersburg, dated 18th ult., is quoted by the Times as likely to be correct in its statements :---

" It is affirmed that this cabinet has laid down for itself as the rule of its policy a wise moderation and reserve with reference to the internal politics of the states of Europe. The recent events in Spain (their results more particularly) have excited its attention to a very high pitch and meet with universal approbation at court. A similar acknowledgment has also not been withheld from the attitude and bearing of the Neapolitan government and of the internal policy of Denmark. It is, however, incorrect to suppose that this cabinet has in any way communicated to the respective courts its approbation, disapprobation, or advice. This resolution of the government, which meets also with the sympathy of the majority, is evidenced in the endeavors it is making to maintain a good understanding with France, armed attempts have now lost all chance of suc- and to consult the commercial interests of England by moderating the tariff. France's motives lately landed in the Maremmes, near Orbitello, for not prosecuting the war further men here know how to appreciate, and M. de Morny, Lord Granville, and Count Esteshazy will have opportunities of remarking it. It has produced great satisfaction here to find that France has not made the tardy surrender of Kars and the lighting up afresh of the lighthouse on the Isle of Serpents ground for a vote of want of confidence in this cabinet. All the attempts are in vain to justify the want of delicacy that England has shown in reminding Russia, at the very moment when an Sebastopol is to be reconstructed on a new plan, which has been agreed upon in St. Petersburg. Of that plan nothing of course is known -an ignorance which proves a perfect godsend been terribly hard up for raw material. The various stories which are now being propagated in Paris will, doubtless, find an echo, and may pos-"We have reason to doubt that the reply of sibly mislead the public ; it is not therefore innect it with Odessa, Moscow, and the fertile disto form the nucleus of a 'leutonic colony. Immigration from all parts of Europe, but chiefly from Germany, is to receive every encouragement. and all the resources of the empire are to be employed in giving the latent wealth of the country the development it requires to regain by commercial emmence the warlike prestige of which the late war has irretrievably bereft it. Such are the intentions ascribed to the Czar, and for the sake of Russia herself, as well as for that of Europe; it is to be hoped that these coulcur de rose anticipations will be borne out by the event.

readily doubled if suitable, accommodation, could be produced. The books given in prizes to the pupils were due to the French Ambassador and Monsignor Mussabini. Archbishop of Smyrna: The distribution took place on the 22d autocin the garden of the Embassy; the ceremony was presided over by the Archbishop of Smyrna, Monsignors Hassoum, Armeno Catholic Bishop ; Trioche, Archbishop of Babylon ; Salvyam, Bishop of Erzeroum Harting, bishop in partibus, and the Armeno Catholic Patriarch. There were also present Count de Sagur, first Secretary of the French Embassy ; General Parisset ; and a number of priests of the parishes and Catholic chapels of Constantinople. A French military band was in attendance. The different works of the pupils, copy-books, drawings, &c., were suspended to the trees, and some of the children recited interesting dialogues with much grace and facility. The majestic appearance of the pontiffs with their long white beards, the delight expressed by the pupils, and the enlivening airs of the music, altogether made the fete a most attractive one.

### LETTER FROM GERMANY. (From Correspondent of Weekly Register.)

THE STATE OF PROTESTANT GERMANY IN 1848 .- Be fore beginning this letter, I will speak of two or three of the Protestant journals, to which I must occasionally refer, as illustrating my subject. It would be boundless were I to enter upon the monthly or quarterly journals of Protestant Germany; but of those which approach more to the character of newspapers, there are three of especial note. It may be useful to those who are interested in the question to know something of their character. Hengstenberg's Evangelical Church Journal is conducted by a highly respectable Professor of Divinity in the University of Berlin, a moderate supporter of the Union, and with a lean ing to Pietism, but whose main characteristic is what his countrymen call Orthodoxy. He is, and ever has been, a staunch opponent of the principles advocated by the Protestant Church Journal-the principles, that is, of Rationalism. The name of Rationalist, however, has now become unpopular, and, instead of it, people speak of the Subjective party. This last jour-nal, which, like the last, is published at Berlin, was originated about two years ago by the same Rationalistic party, which directs what is called the Gustavus-Adolphus Society, and has since taken the lead in opposing all attempts to restore a more positive (or Obective) system of belief among the German Protes-Midway between the other two stands the tants. Darmstadt General Church Journal, founded by Zimmerman, but now carried on by Dr. Palmer and others. At the same time I must observe that those who wish only to learn results may find them in the Historisch-Politische Blatter, formerly conducted by Phillips and Gorres, and now by Jorg, at Munich. In an excellent series of articles, written, I believe, by the editor himself, on the recent History of Protestantism, he complained of the tedium and disgust which he has experienced in reading the journals of the Reactionists (i.e., of those who are attempting to restore Lutheran belief), in a manner not encouraging to Catholics. "For two years," he says, "we have imposed upon ourselves the burthen of reading a good part of these journals, with a view to their religious interest. For this is unquestionably the only method of finding one's way through the labyrinths of these recent Protestant entanglements; the, independent works of separate party leaders naturally assume that their general principles are already understood. Till one has come to understand the bearings of the case, there is nothing more wearisome for a Catholic than to read a Church paper of the Protestant Reaction. The lack of clearness is their views is only exceeded by the lack of nature in their expressions, while commonly every tenth word is a hit at some other party." The papers of the new Lutheran party, he says, " are the best, because they are already aiming after a real historical Church and occasionally their words seem quite familiar to the Catholic reader. At other times, however, they are sadly wanting in consistency and distinctness, except when they employ directly Catholic expressions; and this they don't venture to do at the perd of their lives." The last words will be amusing; I think,

of. "authority and agreement." The only point however, in which they found that they could the roughly arrest was in rejecting the authority of the Apostles' Creed; they did not succed in making a new one which gave any satisfaction. The exhibition which they afforded was nov doubt one things which led to the subsequent Lutheran reaction : "Atthis hour," says M. Jorg, "the organs of the Reaction one and all of them; hold it out as a waining, at least once a month, that at a period just so may years back, the General Synod of the United Prussian National Church was occupied in abolishing the Apostles' Creed, and in substituting a new one in its place" (xxxv., p. 795). It was only two years after this, that the year of revolution showed how little hold existing institutions possessed over the minds of the people. The account which is given by Protestants themselves of the entire abandonment of all external religion is portentous. In Berlin, for in. Stance, according to the statements made at the Church meeting there, not more than 20,000 people out of a population of 220,000 are attendants at church. (Politische Blatter, vol. xxxvi., p 664.) In Brunswick, according to the assertions made in Hengstenberg's Church Journal, the state of things is even worse. "Out of five preachers in the chief town, four are supporters of Rationalism ; and when the fifth lately introduced the old Lutheran method of celebrating the communion with kneeling and the use of the hymn, 'Christ, thou Lamb of God,' city and country cried out that this concealed Jesuit was leading people in seven leagued boots to. Popery." It is stated, as a ground for satisfaction, that the Clergy have left off preaching about Robert Blum, the revolutionary bookseller, who was shot by the Austrians for treason, but it is added: "A preacher was lately pensioned off who has has had fifteen illegitimate children. The Sunday service in the capital town is frequently not celebrated in considerable parishes, because no one is to be seen in church." Vide Pol. B., vol. xxxv., p. 651.)

Such circumstances as these must needs be very striking to the Catholics of Germany, who witness the wonderful difference in regard to attendance which is exhibited by their own churches. And surely there cannot be a fairer way of comparing the two systems, than by seeing their effect in the same coun. ry, and when their subject-matter is the same race of men. The political and social circumstances of different countries is so various, that it is hard to say how much is the effect of religion, and how much of institutions. But when the two systems are presented, as in Germany, side by side, no one can doubt that the Catholic Church fosters devotion, and that Protestant principles discourage it. In respect, how-ever, of the effect of the year 1848, as revealing their true position to the Protestants, I need not refer to any Catholic testimony, but only to the works which they themselves published at that period. The last work, for instance, of the aged Rationalist De Wette, a commentary on the Revelation, was published just at this period, and he might have been expected to express his satisfaction at the triumph of the opinions which he had so long advocated. On the contrary, the preface is full of expressions of alarm and regret at what was going on around him : he speaks much as Laharpe did when he had witnessed the atrocities of the French Revolution. Still more remarkable perhaps are the expressions of Professor Hengster. berg, who also published a commentary on the Revelation the same year. He seems to have been partly led to do so by the fact, that the state of things in Protestant Germany afforded so good a commentary on the Scriptural statements respecting the operations of Antichrist. "The Book of Revelation," he says, "stands in the nearest relation to recent events," so that "the mournful times of March 18th, 1843, have not interrupted my work, but furthered it." (Preface, p. vi.) If we look into the book itself, to see the grounds of this judgment, we find that the tendencies of power and of knowledge, as they exhibited themselves in Protestant Germany, appeared to the writer totally precisely with those two enemies of the Church, which St. John describes as a beast rising from the sea, and a beast rising from the earth. The former "beast," says Hengstenberg, vol. i., p. 528, " is the Godhating Heathen State." "The brutal charac-ter of the Godhating power, as it is expressed by this image, comes back again in our time with continually increasing clearness." It is to be observed, that be considers the beast to have represented, in the first place, the Heathen Roman Empire, the principles of which he supposes to be again becoming predominant. He illustrates the mark of the beast by saying (vol. ii., p. 29), "In our time the Anti-Christian revolutionary disposition shows itself by wearing the black, red, and yellow cockade " and in respect of the beat from the sea, he says (ii, 44), "Where the Godhating State revives again, there the Godhating wisdom is sure to be near, to strengthen its hands, and give a color to its pretensions." Such was the aspect of things in Germany in 1848, and to this state had the destruction of all spiritual authority reduced the destruction of all spiritual authority reduced the countrymen of Luther.

ing statistics of France from a recent number of the Civilta Cattolica:

"According to the official documents, the numbers of the French belonging to different forms of worship are as follows :

Catholics	• •	••	••	35,921,032
Calvinists	••	••	••	480,507
Lutherans			••	267,825
Jews	••	••	•••	73,975
Other religio	ons	••	••	33,000

.032

It appears that in France each Bishop is maintained at an annual average cost of about £800, and that the average stipend of each priest is

de l'est a l'estate

### GERMANY.

MORMONISM .- The "Latter Day Saints" 0,507 evince a most extraordinary activity in making proselytes. In Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries their missionaries found a fruitful soil, and gained thousands of converts, mainly. among the agricultural classes. From Denmark. some of these Apostles to the Gentiles journeyed to Hamburgh, where they firmly established themabout £35, and that the ministrations of the selves, and have already issued a German transla-Church are supplied to each individual Catholic | tion of the Book of Mormon. They have also on an annual average cost of Is. Now, with penetrated to Saxony, and have succeeded in this, let us contrast the annual expenditure of the forming a society of adherents in the city of Dres-Church Establishment in England. When the den, carefully avoiding any collision with the porevised scale of Episcopal Incomes has come lice, who are ever on the alert for new religious into full operation, the total amount will be sects, suspecting every new doctrine to be a mere £152,200, which gives on an average to each cloak for some political plot. The apostles seem not but thank Providence for the advantages proof the twenty seven Bishops an income of £5,600. I to have plenty of funds at their command, appa-, The total number of inferior Clergy is estimated | rently derived from England, with which they. Deans and Chapters, of at least £3,600,000, ral families have recently left Dresden for Liver-giving an average income to each clergyman of pool, where they will meet other converts, and which now reckon 7,000 pupils, and might be

### TURKEY.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN TURKEY .--- A letter from Constantinople, in the Gazette du Midi, after giving an account of a distribution of prizes made to the pupils of the Christian schools in that capital, says: " In the capital of Islamism, and 1,000 leagues from Marseilles, such a picture is more striking than elsewhere, and we cancured to civilization and Christianity by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith., It is

to those who are familiar with the papers of the Pu-scyite reaction; while those who have gone lower, and looked into another so-called religious paper, will be amused at learning that the language of cant is tween the City Mission and the Wesleyan Methodists), "who seems as though they had entirely lost the German language;" and he adds-"one reads so many reports about Pastoral and other Conferences, where precious dear brother Knack stands in the nul pit, or about dear Stahl, whose learning is no hindrance, because he has a simple eye and a child's heart," or about those "to whom the Lamb, when

they lay down to rest, is counterpane and mattress, and pillow and all." (Vol. xxv., p. 229.) To return to the subject of my last letter. The effect of the Union in Prussia has been to afford shelter to a party which rejects all positive belief and thus tends to the overthrow of all existing insti tutions. It was devised to heal those internal dissensions among Protestants which had been found to be a political evil: it was found that there was no way of inducing them to agree except by making them indifferent. This began to show itself even in the time of the late King of Prussia. "He saw, with grief and concern," says M. Jorg, "that this party had got possession of his Union. Hisalarm increased, when, at the July Revolution, lawless spirits crept out of the dark, and began to knock at the doors of the German princely houses. Meanwhile, the reaction in favor of the old Lutheran Confession began to grow louder. Thus, a feeling arose in high places against the Union. The old Lutheran belief, it began to be said, was the best dam against revolutions. Union, Science, Neology, were rationalistic and revo-lutionary." From this time, says the Darmstadt Church Journal, "the Union was stopped in its career of victory; the King gave up his magnificent idea of the Union as a means of uniting and welding together different Confessions, and of joining the Clergy and Theologians in one faith and form of teaching, even as it had insensibly diffused one form of opinion among the people." (Jan. 23, 1854.) It seems doubt-ful whether Frederic William had ever entertained the idea thus attributed to him; that which he professed, as was stated in the last letter, was to aim only at a practical Union; the notion of getting a creed for the Union was among the more daring conceptions of the present King, as Professor Leo of Halle (the historian) has explained the matter in an article in the Berlin paper (Kreuzzeitung) for Aug. 25, 1853. "The task of carrying out the Union was committed to the theological schools, and they undertook it without anticipating its danger. The Luthe-ran movements roused them out of their innocent dream. The Union at last began to have feeling, if not conscience enough; to be sensible of its soreits own. A creed, on which to stand as a specific Church institution, most happily it had none. The Lutheran separatists made it feel this want to be a reproach, and the self-flattering vanity of the schools was no sconer sensible of the ill, than for a passing moment in 1846 they entertained the really frantic thought of desiring themselves by scientific methods to fabricate a creed for the Union.<sup>27</sup> Professor Leo is referring to what was called the *General Synod*, which was held at Berlin in 1846. The present King open-

The Rev. Dr. Cahill, writing under date of the 20th ult., thus forcibly denounces the foreign policy of England :---

"The King of Naples is prepared to meet the menaces of Sardinia and England at the point of the bayonet. In a few months, the world will see and read an additional lesson in the perfidious history of England ; the cut-throats of Naples will find them selves deceived by Minto, like the assassins of Switzerland, Hungary, and Spain; and they will learn to their cost that England encourages them for a season for her own purposes, and then abandons them to their fate, to perish in exile or in dungeon-chains, or to die by the axe of the executioner. The King of Naples does not address to France the same language which he expresses to England : he knows well, that as France has spent millions of money, and spilled a river of blood, in humbling Russia, for an attempt to interfere in the internal concerns of Turkey, she cannot contradict that glorious policy in acting a dif ferent part towards Naples. How can she assume the character at Naples which she has condemned at Constantinople? How can she change sides and lefend in the Two Sicilies the Malakoff which she has dismantled in the Crimea? No, France, glorious France, (not like England) is consistent, and she will not menace Naples for her constitutional attitude against the assassins, whom the agents and the gold of England have called into revolutionary existence to disturb the public order, to utter blasphemy against God, and to murder the King. France will never advocate this anomaly; and tarnish her Crimean victory, and reverse her Turkish policy. Fer-dinand well knows, that France commanded Switzerland in 1854 to banish from her territory seventy-five thousand cut-throats, being the number of foreign revolutionists assembled there from all Europe, in the year 1847. These assassins of priests, these rob-bers of convents, these Mazzinis; Kossuths, Garibaldis, Astiazzis, fearing to return to their own country, viz., Austria, Hungary, Naples, Italy, and France, demanded passports to Belgium: Napoleon instantly sent an imperative note to Leopold to remove them even from Belgium; or in the event of a refusal that he (Napoleon) would send a French army iato Belgium, to conduct them to the shore." It is unnecessary to add, that the cut-throats were immediately removed to England, where some of them are still residing, while the remainder emigrated to America, and there joined the murderous ranks of the Orangemen of America, now called "the Know-Nothing Society." Surely, Ferdinand must know that France could not reverse this policy, and join England in her revolutionary stratagem towards Naples. Ferdinand is also perfectly convinced that Austria still meditates revenge against; England, for her assistance to the Kossuths in revolutionising Hungary;

#### English faction; and, therefore, challenges, without disguise, in words or feeling, fallen Great Britain to meet her, if she dares, in national conflict.

The result is plain: England dare not move with-out the consent of her ally and mistress-France; and it' Sardinia arm one battalion for the campaign against Naples, Austria enters her gates, effaces in, forty-eight hours her petty Orimean glories, uproots her name, sends her cut-throats to Palmerston, and teaches her, through all her future history, a bleeding lesson for her foolish reliance on anti-Catholic. England.

England has been playing the game of modern revolution in Europe now upwards of forty years; she has been even amongst the principal actors, by counsel and encouragement, in bastening the first revolu-tion in France, in 1789. It is time for Catholic Europe to take warning from the past, and unite by firm defensive measures against the disasters which from this English policy, have befallen France, Spain, and Portugal. The revolution in France cost that country the lives of one million of men from 1789 to 1815; she lost also almost all her foreign possessions in the East and West Eighty-nine line-of-battle ships were captured, burned, or sunk by the enemy; and the expulsion of upwards of fifty thousand ecclesiastics, the beheading of four thousand priests, the confiscation of Church property, the temporary overthrow of religion, and the spread of infidelity were the melancholy results of that terrible epoch in French history. And from that hour to the present moment the political changes of that country, the expulsion of kings, the establishment of republics; up to the existing Imperial dynasty are like so many volcanic eruptions, shaking the foundations of social order, rending the framework of constitutional law, and spreading around devastation and death in successive periodical catastrophes.

England decidedly has had a guilty share in the scenes which I now attempt to describe; and again, when we visit Spain and Portugal and read English machination in the annihilation of the ancient character, laws, order, and prosperity of these two Catholic kingdoms, it is wonderful that Catholic Europe has not sooner combined to arrest the progress of a system which has taught rapine and plunder as a constitutional law, and has spread infidelity and la-Litudinarianism as the fundamental principle and liberty of the Gospel. Europe would have, perhaps, sooner resisted this palpable English scheme, if France had been peaceful, and free from her internal distracted policy : France, when settled and happy, can command Europe ; but France revolutionised and diseased is the focus of universal anarchy. Her central position renders her either the bulwark of order, or the terror of European peace. By one shot from her citadel she can disarm the disorder of surrounding nations; and by one shout of Revolution for the lamp-post and the guillotine, she can ignite a spark which spreads a devouring conflagration from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. In our memory, she was never more fixed, more peaceful, more contented, than at the present time : united with Austria, Naples, Spain, and Portugal, she is clearly the arbiter of the destinies of Europe and of the world-and hence this position of French policy being now uni-versally understood and appreciated, Naples ad-vances to the very front of the defensive Catholic Confederation, and replies to the English note of Palmerston by a discharge of artillery into the English camp, challenging him to battle. The next step in Neapolitan internal policy will be, to seize the assassins, and the English faction, and double their chains, and thus convince England, that so far from her interference having any influence on Ferdinand, it will produce the opposite result, and will teach the nurderers of their King, that reliance upon his honor, and not on the perfidy of Great Britain, is the truest security and guarantee for their lives and their liberties in their own country. The Queen of Spain has given to England the first political check, in banish-ink from her presence the English agent, the priestkiller, and the convent robber-Espartero-and in throwing herself on the protection of the French Ambassador, instead of Lord Howden, the English Souper at Madrid- The English Cabinet having sto-mached this insult, and the English Ambassador having retired to make room for the French champion of the Queen of Spain, the King of Naples (always, called heretofore by the English press "King Bomba"), being encouraged by this brave example of Queen Isabella, and taking courage from the political kicks and cuffs which England has every day and everywhere received, since old Mrs. Simpson hid herself in the trenches of the Redan, saying her prayers with her petticoat round her head, King Bomba shakes his clenched fist in the teeth of Palmerston.

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