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VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856.

GLEANINGS FROM MACAULAY. We purpose, from time to time, to lay before our readers extracts from the last published volumos of Macaulay's History of England; especially from those portions which relate to the unfortunate issue of the gallant struggle made by the Irish in the latter end of the XVII. century, for their national independence. After the conquest of England by the Dutch, under the Prince of Orange, James II. found amongst the Irish Catholics that loyalty and devotion which he had looked for in rain amongst the greater part of his native subjects, and even his own children. There was, however, according to Macaulay, a difterence betwixt the loyalty of the Irish, and of the Eaglish Jacobites. The Jacobitism of the former being essentially patriotic and national :---

"Between English Jacobitism and Irish Jacobitism there was nothing in common. The English Jacobite was animated by a strong enthusiasm for the family of Stuart; and in his zeal for the interests of that family he too often forgot the interests of the State. Victory, peace, prosperity, seemed evils to the staunch nonjuror of our island if they tended to make usurpation popular and permanent. Defeat, bankruptcy, famine, invasion, were in his view, public blessings, if they increased the chance of a restoration. He would rather have seen his country the last of the nations under James the Second or James the Third, than the mistress of the sea, the umpire between contending potentates, the seat of arts, the hive of industry, under a prince of the house of of the Celtic peasant were such that he made no sa-Nassau or of Brunswick.

"The sentiments of the Irish Jacobite were very different, and, it must in candor be acknowledged, were of a nobler character. The fallen dynasty was nothing to him. He had not, like a Cheshire or Shropshire cavalier, been taught from his cradle to consider loyalty to that dynasty as the first duty of a was at hand, that the tyrants who spoke Saxon and Christian and a gentleman. All his family traditions, all the lessons taught him by his foster mother and by his priests, had been of a very different tendency .-He had been brought up to regard the foreign sovereigns of his native land with the feeling with which the Jew regarded Cæsar, with which the Scot regarded Edward the First, with which the Castilian regarded Joseph Bonaparte, with which the Pole re- were still revered by the native population, had, from gards the Autocrat of the Russians. It was the boast a thousand altars, charged every Catholic to show of the highest Milesian that, from the 12th century his zeal for the true Church by providing weapons to the 17th, every generation of his family had been in arms against the English crown. His remote ancestors had contended with Fitzstephen and DeBurgh. under Ormond, had consisted of only eight regiments, His great grandfather had cloven down the soldiers was now increased to forty eight : and the ranks were of Elizabeth in the battle of the Blackwater. His grandfather had conspired with O'Donnell against short notice one tenth of the number of good officers James the First. His father had fought under Sir which was required. Commissions were scattered Phelim O'Neill against Charles the First. The con- profusely among idle cosherers who claimed to be fiscation of the family estate had been ratified by an act of Charles the Second. No Puritan, who had been cited before the High Commission by Laud, who had charged under Cromwell at Naseby, who had been prosecuted under the conventicle act, and who had been in hiding on account of the Rye House Plot, bore less affection to the house of Stuart than the O'Haras and MacMahons, on whose support the fortunes of that house now seemed to depend. " The fixed purpose of these men was to break the foreign yoke, to exterminate the Saxon colony, to sweep away the Protestant church, and to restore the almost every barony in the island. For the arming soil to its ancient protectors. To obtain these ends they would without the smallest scruple have risen up against James; and to obtain these ends they rose up for him. The Irish Jacobites, therefore, were not at all desirous that he should again reign at Whitehall; for they could not but be aware that a sovereign of Ireland, who was also sovereign of England, would not, and even if he would, could not, long administer the government of the smaller and poorer kingdom in direct opposition to the feeling of the larger and richer. Their real wish was that the crowns might be completely separated, and that their island might, whether under James or whether without James they cared little, form a distinct State under the powerful protection of France." Little was known by the Englishman of those days of that beautiful island on which nature has lavished her richest stores, but which Protestantism has done its best to convert into a liell upon earth :---"The south-western part of Kerry is now well known as the most beautiful tract in the British isles. The mountains, the glens, the capes stretching far into the Atlantic, the crags on which the eagles easily be crushed. A day was spent at Kinsale in build, the rirulets brawling down rocky passes, the lakes overbung by groves in which the wild deer find covert, attract every summer crowds of wanderers sated with the business and the pleasures of great of March, James proceeded to Cork. cities. The beauties of that country are indeed too "We should greatly err if we imagined that the the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. No public cere- opinion of his fellows; and in their opinion devotion

sunny shore of Calabria. The turf is of livelier hue half what the shipping of London was at the time of brighter green. But during the greater part of the seventeenth century, this paradise was as little known to the civilised world as Spitzbergen or Greenland. If ever it was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert, a chaos of bogs, thickets, and precipices, where the she wolf still littered, and where some balf naked savages, who could not speak a word of English, made themselves burrows in the mud, and lived on roots and sour milk."

Such a country was worth fighting for; and, cucouraged by promises of assistance from France, the people of Ireland in the spring of 1689 rose as one man, with the firm resolve to throw off the accursed yoke of the foreigner, and to assert their inalienable right to freedom and national independence :---

"The Irish nation was called to arms; and the call was obeyed with strange promptitude and eutbusiasin. The flag on the Castle of Dublin was embroidered with the words, " Now or never; now and for ever:" and those words resounded through the whole island. Never in modern Europe has there been such a rising up of a whole people. The babits work far more than danger. His national and religious feelings had, during three years, been exasperated by the constant application of stimulants. Al every fair and market he had heard that a good time lived in slated houses were about to be swept away, and that the land would again belong to its own children. By the peat fires of a hundred thousand cabins had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. The priests, most of whom belonged to those old families which the Act of Settlement had ruined, but which against the day when it might be necessary to try the chances of battle in her cause. The army, which,

often hidden in the mist and rain which the west wind road by which he entered that city bore any resem- mony could be performed in a becoming manner unbrings up from a boundless ocean. But, on the rare blance to the stately approach which strikes the tra- der the Viceregal roof. Nay, in spite of constant, days when the sun shines out in all his glory, the veller of the nineteenth century with admiration. At glazing and tiling, the rain perpetually drenched the landscape has a freshness and a warmth of coloring present Cork, though deformed by many miserable apartments. Tyrconnel, since he became Lord Deseldom found in our latitude. The myrtle loves the relics of a former age, holds no mean place among puty, had erected a new building somewhat more soil. The arbutus thrives better than even on the the ports of the empire. The shipping is more than than elsewhere : the hills glow with a richer purple : the Revolution. The customs exceed the whole rethe varnish of the holly and ivy is more glossy; and venue which the whole kingdom of Ireland, in the berries of a brighter red peep through foliage of a most peaceful and prosperous times, yielded to the Stuarts. The town is adorned by broad and well built streets, by fair gardens, by a Corinthian portico which would do honor to Palladio, and by a Gothic hung from the windows of those who could afford to college worthy to stand in the High Street of Oxford. In 1689, the city extended over about one tich stuffs with blackets and coverlids. In one place tenth part of the space which it now covers, and was was stationed a troop of friare with a cross; in anintersected by muddy streams, which have long been concealed by arches and buildings. A desolate marsh, in which the sportsman who pursued the waterfowl sank deep in water and wire at every step, covered the area now occupied by stately buildings, the palaces of great commercial societies. There was only appeared in all the pomp of office. Soldiers were a single street in which two wheeled carriages could drawn up on the right and left to keep the passages pass each other. From this street diverged to right clear. A procession of twenty coaches belonging to and left, alleys squalid and noisome beyond the belief of those who have formed their notions of misery the gate, the King was met by the bost under a cafrom the most miserable parts of Saint Giles's and nopy borne by four bishops of his church. At the Whitechapel. One of these alleys, called, and, by sight he fell on his knees, and passed some time in comparison, justly called, Broad Lane, is about ten devotion. He then rose and was conducted to the fact wide. From such places, now seats of bunger | chapel of his palace, once-such are the vicissitudes and pestilence, abandoned to the most wretched of of human things-the riding house of Henry Croinmankind, the citizens poured forth to welcome James. He was received with military honors by Macarthy, who held the chief command in Munster."

From Cork the King proceeded to Dublin. His progress is thus described by the historian, whose bafred to the cause of Irish freedom makes him represent everything in the light most unfavorable to James and his loyal Irish subjects :--

"At length James was able to leave Cork for the capital. On the road, the shrewd and observant Avaux made many remarks. The first part of the out for the Prince of Orange. Of its defenders-journey was through wild highlands, where it was not to whom it is impossible to deny the praise of great strange that there should be few traces of art and courage, and much skill in their defence-Macaulay industry. But. from Kilkenny to the gates of Dub- thus speaks :lin, the path of the travellers lay over gently undulating ground rich with natural verdure. The fertile district should have been covered with flocks and berds, orchards and cornfields: but it was an untilled and unpeopled desert. Even in the towns the artisans were very few. Manufactured articles were bardly to be found, and if found could be procured only at immense prices. The truth was that most of the English inhabitants had fled, and that art, industry, and capital had fled with them.

" James received on his progress numerous marks of the goodwill of the peasantry; but marks such as, en bred in the courts of France and England

commodious. To this building the King was conducted in state through the southern part of the city. Every exertion had been made to give an air of festivity and splendor to the district which he was to traverse. The streets, which were generally deep in mud, were strewn with gravel. Boughs and flowers were scattered over the path. Tapestry and arras exhibit such finery. The poor supplied the place of other a company of forty girls dressed in white and carrying nosegays. Pipers and harpers played "The King shall enjoy his own again.' The Lord Deputy carried the sword of state before his master. The Judges, the Heralds, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, public functionaries was mustered. Before the Cassight be fell on his knees, and passed some time in well. A Te Deum was performed in honor of his Majesty's arrival. The next morning he held a Privy Council, discharged Chief Justice Keating from any further attendance at the board, ordered Avaux and Bishop Cartwright to be sworn in, and issued a proclamation convoking a Parliament to meet. at Dublin on the seventh of May."

In a few months the foreign oppressors of Ireland were almost entirely driven from the soil which they had so long polluted; and Londonderry alone held out for the Prince of Orange. Of its defenders-

" Whatever an engineer might think of the strength of the ramparts, all that was most intelligent, most courageous, most highspirited among the Englishry of Leinster and of Northern Ulster was crowded behind them. The number of men canable of bearing arms within the walls was seven thousand; and the whole world could not have furnished seven thousand men better qualified to meet a terrible emergency with clear judgment, dauntless valor, and stubborn patience. They were all zealous Protestants; and the Protestantism of the majority was tinged with Puritanism. They had much in common with that sober, resolute, and Godfearing class out of which Crowmwell had formed his unconquerable army .--But the peculiar situation in which they had been placed had developed in them some qualities which, in the mother country, might possibly have remained latent. The English inhabitants of Ireland were an aristocratic caste, which had been enabled, by superior civilisation, by close union, by sleepless vigilance, by cool intrepidity, to keep in subjection a numerous and hostile population. Almost every one of them had been in some measure trained both to military and to political functions. Almost every one was familiar with the use of arms, and was accustomed to bear a part in the administration of justice. of manner, though none of the Castilian indolence, that they spoke English with remarkable purity and correctness, and that they were, both as militiamen and as jurymen, superior to their kindred in the inother country. In all ages, men situated as the Anglosaxons in Ireland were situated have had peculiar "On the 24th of March he entered Dublin. That vices and peculiar virtues, the vices and virtues of lent-for fraud is the resource of the weak-but imperious, insolent, and creel. Towards his brethren, perty and life. It is a truth ever present to his mind that his own wellbeing depends on the ascendancy of

descended from good Irish families. Yet even thus had an uncouth and ominous appearance. Though the supply of captains and lieutenants fell short of the demand; and many companies were commanded by cobblers, tailors and footmen.

"Though four-fifths of the population of Ireland were Celtic and Roman Catholic, more than fourfifths of the property of Ireland belonged to the Protestant Englishry. The garners, the cellars, above all was devoured by bands of marauders who overran was now universal. No man dared to present himself at mass without some weapon, a pike, a long knife called a skean, or, at the very least, a strong ashen stake, pointed and hardened in the fire. The very women were exhorted by their spiritual directors to carry skeans. Every smith, every carpenter, every cutler, was at constant work on guns and blades. It was scarcely possible to get a horse shod. If any Protestant artisan refused to assist in the manufacture of implements which were to be used against his nation and his religion, he was flung into prison."

On the 12th of March, the King landed at Kinsale, and was received with shouts of joy from the ranks of the Irish patriots and loyalists :---

"CORK IN THE XVII. CENTURY.

"James learned that his cause was prospering. In the three southern provinces of Ireland the Protestants were disarmed, and were so effectually bowed down by terror that he had nothing to apprehend from them. In the North there was some show of resistance : but Hamilton was marching against the malecontents; and there was little doubt that they would putting the arms and ammunition out of reach of

very few laborers were seen at work in the fields, the road was lined by Rapparees armed with skeans, stakes, and half pikes, who crowded to look upon the deliverer of their race. The highway along which he travelled presented the aspect of a street in which a fair is held. Pipers came forth to play before him in a style which was not exactly that of the flocks and herds of the minority, were abandoned the French opera; and the villagers danced wildly to the majority. Whatever the regular troops spared to the music. Long freize mantles, resembling those which Spenser had, a century before, described as meet beds for rebels and apt cloaks for thieres, were spread along the path which the cavalcade was to plied the place of laurele, were offered to the royal It was remarked by contemporary writers that the hand. The women insisted on kissing his Majesty; but it should seem that they bore little resemblance to their posterity; for this compliment was so distasteful to him that he ordered his retinue to keep them at a distance.

"DUBLIN IN THE XVII. CENTURY.

city was then, in extent and population, the second masters, as opposed to the vices and virtues of in the British isles. It contained between six and slaves. The member of a dominant race is, in his seven thousand houses, and probably above thirty dealings with the subject race, seldom indeed frauduthousand inhabitants. In wealth and beauty, however, Dublin was inferior to many English towns .-Of the graceful and stately public buildings which on the other hand, his conduct is generally just, kind, now adorn both sides of the Liffey scarcely one had and even noble. His selfrespect leads him to respect been even projected. The College, a very different all who belong to his own order. His interest imedifice from that which now stands on the same site, pels him to cultivate a good understanding with those lay quite out of the city. The ground which is at whose prompt, strenuous, and courageous assistance present occupied by Leinster House and Charlemont | may at any moment be necessary to preserve his pro-House, by Sackville Street and Merrion Square, was open meadow: Most of the dwellings were built of timber, and have long given place to more the class to which he belongs. His very selfisbness substantial edifices. The Castle had in 1686 been therefore is sublimed into public spirit : and this public danger. Horses sufficient to carry a few travellers almost uninhabitable. Clarendon had complained spirit is stimulated to fierce enthusiasm by sympathy, were with some difficulty procured; and, on the 14th that he knew of no gentleman in Pall Mall who was by the desire of applause, and by the dread of infa-

to the common cause is the most sacred of duties .-The character, thus formed, has two aspects. Seen on one side, it must be regarded by every well constituted mind with disapprobation. Seen, on the othes, it irresistibly extorts applause. The Spartan, smiting and spurning the wretched Helot, moves our disgust H But the same Spartan, calmly dressing his hair, and uttering his concise jests, on what he well knows to be his last day, in the pass of Thermopylæ, is not to be contemplated without admiration. To a superficial observer it may seem strange that so much evil and so much good should be found together .-But in truth the good and the evil, which at first sight appear almost incompatible, are closely connected, and have a common origin. It was because the Spartan had been taught to revere himself as one of a race of sovereigns, and to look down on all that was not Spartan as of an inferior species, that he had no fellow feeling for the miserable serfs who crouched before him, and that the thought of submitting to a foreign master, or of turning his this disaster, established a daily post between Dubback before an enemy, never, even in the last extremity, crossed his mind. Something of the same this conveyance letters did not travel very expedicharacter; compounded of tyrant and hero, has been tiously: for the couriers went on foot; and, from found in all nations which have domineered over more numerous nations." But it has nowhere in modern route from military post to military post. Europe shown itself so conspicuously as in Ireland. With what contempt, with what antipathy, the ruling minority in that country long regarded the subjectmajority may be best learned from the hateful the advantage had been with the garrison. Several laws which, within the memory of men still living, disgraced the Irish statute book. Those laws were at length annulled : but the spirit which had dictated them survived them, and even at this day sometimes | breaks out in excesses pernicious to the commonwealth and dishonorable to the Protestant religion. I the hope of reducing the town by main force was re-Nevertheless it is impossible to deny that the English colonists have had, with too many of the faults, all the noblest virtues of a sovereign caste. The faults have, as was natural, been most offensively exhibited in times of prosperity and security: the virtues liave been most resplendent in times of distress and peril; and never were those virtues more signally displayed than by the defenders of Londonderry, when their Governor had abandoned them, and when the camp of their mortal enemy was pitched before their walls.

" SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

" No sooner had the first burst of the rage excited by the perfidy of Lundy spent itself than those whom he had betrayed proceeded, with a gravity and prudence worthy of the most renowned senates, to provide for the order and defence of the city. Two governors were elected, Baker and Walker. Baker took the chief military command. Walker's especial business was to preserve internal tranquillity, and to dole out supplies from the magazines. The inhabitants capable of bearing arms were distributed into eight regiments. Colonels, captains, and subordinate officers were appointed - In a few hours every manknew his post, and was ready to repair to it as soon as the beat of the drum was heard. That machinery, by which Oliver had, in the preceding generation, kept up among his soldiers so stern and so pertinacious an enthusiasm, was again employed with not less complete success. Preaching and praying occupied a large part of every day. Eighteen clergymen of the Established Church and seven or eight nonconformist ministers were within the walls. They all exerted themselves indefatigably to rouse and sustain the spirit of the people. Among themselves there was for the time entire harmony. All disputes about church government, postures, ceremonies, were for-gotten. The Bishop, having found that his lectures on passive obedience were derided even by the Eniscopalians, had withdrawn himself, first to Raphoe, and then to England, and was preaching in a chapel in London. On the other hand, a Scotch fanatic named Hewson, who had exhorted the Presbyterians not to ally themselves with such as refused to subscribe the Covenant, had sunk under the well merited disgust and scorn of the whole Protestant community. The aspect of the Cathedral was remarkable. Cannon were planted on the summit of the broad tower which has since given place to a tower of different proportions. Ammunition was stored in election. It is the common opinion that, with the the vaults. In the choir the liturgy of the Anglican Church was read every morning. Every afternoon the Dissenters crowded to a simpler worship. "James had been assured, and had fully expected, that the city would yield as soon as it was known that he was before the walls. Finding himself mistaken, he broke loose from the control of Melfort, and determined to return instantly to Dublin. Rosen accompanied the King. The direction of the siege was intrusted to Maumont. Richard Hamilton was second, and Pusignan third, in command. "The operations now commenced in earnest. The besiegers began by battering the town. It was soon on fire in several places. Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and crushed the inmates. During a short time the garrison, many of whom had never before seen the effect of a cannonade, seemed to be discomposed by the crash of chimneys, and by the heaps of ruin mingled with disfigured corpses. But familiarity with danger and horror produced in a few hours the natural effect. The spirit of the people rose so high that their chiefs thought it safe to act on the offensive. On the 21st of April a sally was made under the command of Murray. The Irish stood their ground resolutely; and a furious and bloody contest took place. Maumont, at the head of a body of cavalry, flew to the place where the fight was raging. He was struck in the head by a musket ball, and fell a corpse. The besiegers lost several postponed for the last four years. It would have been temptation in times of poverty and distress. Mr. Ap-other officers, and about two hundred men, before secured in the session of 1853 only for this shameful plegath also administers a dignified rebuke to those other officers, and about two hundred men, before the colonists could be driven in. Murray escaped with difficulty. His horse was killed under him; and he was beset by enemies: but he was able to defend

"In consequence of the death of Maumont, Hamilton was once more commander of the Irish army. His exploits in that nost did not raise his reputation. He was a fine gentleman and a brave soldier; but he had no pretensions to the character of a great general, and had never, in his life, seen a siege. Pusig-nan had more science and energy. But Pusignan survived Maumont little more than a fortnight. At four in the morning of the 6th of May, the garrison made another sally, took several flags; and killed many of the besiegers. Pusignan, fighting gallantly, was shot through the body. The wound was one which a skilful surgeon might have cured : but there was no such surgeon in the Irish camp ; and the communication with Dublin was slow and irregular. The poor. Frenchman died, complaining bitterly of the barbarous ignorance and negligence which had shortened his days. A medical man, who had been sent down express from the capital, arrived after the funeral. James, in consequence, as it should seem, of lin Castle and Hamilton's head quarters. Even by fear probably of the Enniskilleners, took a circuitous

"May passed away: June arrived; and still Londonderry held out. There had been many sallies and skirmishes with various success: but, on the whole, officers of note had been carried prisoners into the city; and two French banners, torn after hard fighting from the besiegers, had been bung as trophies in the chancel of the Cathedral. It seemed that the siege must be turned into a blockade. But before linquished, it was determined to make a great effort. The point selected for assault was an outwork called Windmill Hill, which was not far from the southern gate. Religious stimulants were employed to animate the courage of the forlorn hope. Many volunteers bound themselves by oath to make their way into the works or to perish in the attempt. Captain Butler, son of the Lord Mountgarret, undertook to lead the sworn men to the attack. On the walls the colonists were drawn up in three ranks, 'The office of those who were behind was to load the muskets of those who were in front. The Irish came on holdly and with a fearful uproar, but after long and hard fighting were driven back. The women of Londonderry were seen amidst the thickest fire serving out water and ammunition to their husbands and brothers. In one place, where the wall was only seven feet high, Butler and some of his sworn men succeeded in reaching the top ; but they were all killed or made prisoners. At length, after four hundred of the Irish had fallen, their chiefs ordered a retreat to be sounded." (To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERALITY OF CATHOLICS TO THEIR CLERGY .--- We believe it will be found that a more successful appeal was never made by a bishup to his flock than that of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy to the laity of Cloyne, for funds to found a diocesan seminary for the preparatory education of the priesthood. Let one instance suffice to exhibit the enthusiasm with which the laity has responded to the appeal of their good bishop. In Fermoy alone the sum of £350 has been already subscribed! When taking the population and resources of that town into consideration, such a contribution is most munificent.-Cork Examiner.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT IN LIMERICK .- The model of the statue by Hogan has been fully approved of, and the sum of £100 has been accordingly sent, by resolution of the Committee, to the Scolptor, as a preliminary of the contract for £1,000. Mr. E. O'Callaghain, J. P., forwarded the amount on the 6th, and he has received from Mr. Hogan a most kind and complimentary letter in acknowledgment, in which he thanks the Committee, and gives his assurance that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to render the statue the best and the most perfect of his works. A GENERAL ELECTION .- One of the public events, possibly, nay, very probably, to occur within the present year is a dissolution of parliament and a general termination of the war, the present House of Commons will break up into its old elements of party antagonism, fierce and inveterate in proportion to the long pressure kept upon all by the necessity of presenting a united front to the menaces of Russia. If we have peace we will have a dissolution. The Palmerston cabinet is a piece of speckled patchwork, that will fall asunder from its intrinsic incoherency. This is the public verdict, and the public is seldom wrong in its instinct regarding such matters. To the possibility, if not probability, of an election occurring within this year the members of the Irish parliamentary party, who met at the Council Rooms of the League last week, alluded in pointed language. There is litthe chance of anything being done for the tenant cause this session, nor, in fact, in any future session, unless the ranks of the independent party are largely re-cruited at the next election. This being the case, we deem it the duty of all who possess or take an interest in the cause of tenant right to gird up their loins for the coming opportunity. The pledge-breakers are actively engaged in seeking to make friends that will take their part in the day of need. The enemies of the people are never idle. It therefore behaves their friends to keep a sharp look out. It is not when a dissolution occurs they should be seeking for fitting persons to take the places of those who have openly violated the trust so confidingly reposed in them by the electors. No measure must be held with pledgebreakers. They must be flogged with the scorpion scourge of popular vengeance. Through their aposrecreancy. No explanation, nor retraction, nor promise of amendment can be taken. Their only course is to retire with a good grace from a position which the fallacy of the statistics of the society, and confesses they have so signally dishonoured. The chief duty that it is not a matter of regret to hear "that the in-

REPRESENTATION OF SLIGO COUNTY .- We are informed on reliable authority, that Mr. Ball, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, intends offering himself at the next election for the county of Sligo, as a candidate for its representation .- Rescommon Messenger.

THE IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT .- TWO great emancipation acts were passed by the British Parliament within twenty years of each other for Ireland; the one was religious, the other was social in its character. They were both works of necessity, forced upon the governments who originated them by the unsettled state of affairs, and the benefits which have been derived from both are now shared by every member of the community. The Emancipation Act relieved the Catholics of Ireland from an intolerable state of inequality, and the Encumbered Estates Act relieved the Farmers of Ireland from the oppressions of an insolvent proprietory. But while fanatical bigots are organising for an impossibility, the repeal of the Emancipation Act, the Government through their lawyers are about abolishing the Incumbered Estates Court. This court was intended at the time only as an experiment, and the almost marvellous effects of its beneficial operation came with such surprise upon the country, that the Government had a bill passed in Parliament for a continuation of its powers. Free from all the tedious formalities of the Court of Chancery, by its extreme simplicity of construction, it solved, by its working in the hands of able men, one of the greatest difficulties in Irish legislation. By its simple transfer from one proprietor to another, with an enduring title from Parliament, it relieved the sister country from the oppressive weight of a wretched proprietary, who from generation to generation, since the land was first seized by their robber ancestry, had become a social curse. This court has been in ope-ration for six years, and according to the Irish Solicitor General, who delivered a glowing *cloge* on the eve of its downfall, it has disposed of within that time, £17,331,668 worth of property, and distributed among creditors £14,080,034, having a balance undisposed of amounting to over £3,000,000; and all this at a cost of £15,000 a year. Ireland relieved in so short a time of the influence of a wretched set who held possession of such a vast quantity of land, and who had ground the poor people to the dust, to pay the interest on their mortgages and squander the remainder of their rents in idleness! The retribution was just. They had exterminated a race of people, and were in their turn exterminated and made give place to small capitalists, who had by their industry placed themselves in such a position, and who form the nucleus of a race of proprietors, who will yet divide the land as it has been done in France. But this most useful court is about to be emerged into the Court of Chancery. All the powers that it possessed are to be handed over to the other court, but whether the Chancery Court will display all the energetic vigor of the other remains to be seen. If the Court of Chancery be stripped of those unwieldy forms and precedents, which have made its operation so tedious, and ruinous, it may continue the good already done by the Incumbered Court, but too much of the old leaven remains to enable it to carry out those beneficial improvements so greatly needed in Ireland.-Glasgow Free Press.

A petition for the sale of the trish estates of the late lamented Marquis of Anglesey was presented to the Encumbered Estates Court. The petitioners are the Dake of Richmond, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Clarence Paget, as trustees to the will of the late marquis. The property is situate in the counties of Down, Lonth, and Galway. The net annual rental is £5,338 and the encumbrances amount to £43,806 17s. 2d.

THE FERMOY PEERAGE .- The Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords drew attention to the Fermoy peerage, to which be had referred last season. He believed that the crown, in creating that peerage last year, was acting in opposition to the articles of the act of Union. and the question was now about to be referred to a committee of privileges, who had power to decide in matters concerning the exercise of the Royal prerogative: Earl Granville said he would not discuss the question; the subject would be shortly considered by the committe of privileges. The peerage was lately granted E. B. Roche, then M. P. for Cork Co,

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN.-We have much pleasure in stating that government have, within the last few days, concluded arrangements for the future, by which the communication between London and Dublin will be greatly improved. The time required for passing from one metropolis to the other will be only eleven hours, instead of between fourteen and fifteen hours, while the sea voyage will be performed with much greater comfort than at present. The journey from London to Dublin will thus be accomplished in an hour less than from London to Edinburgh, although in the latter case no sea or water communication intervenes.-Morning Advertiser.

The High Sheriff for the County Antrim, Mr. A. O'Rourke is a Catholic. He is the first of the kind since the 'Reformation.'

Her Majesty has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mr. Samuel Lover, well known for his Irish songs and stories. An annual pension of £50 (or 28. 9d. per diem),

has been granted by government to Mr. John DiAlton. the author of several works on Irish history. AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS .- All the provincial re-

ports complain bitterly of the long continuance of the rainy season and the consequent backwardness of spring field work. The ground is everywhere said to be completely saturated with moisture, but as within the two last days there has been a favourable change in the weather, a cessation of the complaints may be speedily expected.

Two papers respecting the agricultural produce of Ireland in 1855 have been issued. One relates to tillage and the other to live stock. Comparing 1855 with 1854 it would appear that the total increase of land under crops is 112,382 acres of which 87,000 were under cereal crops, 25,000 green crops, and 53,-000 meadow and clover. There was a decrease of .54,000 acres on flax. As regards live stock the increase in number from 1852 to 1855 is as follows: Horses, 30,448; cattle, 461,000; sheep, 984; pigs, 101,000. The value of stock in 1855 was estimated thus: horses, $\pounds 4,444,288$; cattle, $\pounds 23,118,004$; sheep, £3,958,318; pigs, £1,457,780; total value of live stock, £32,988,390.

EFFECTS OF PEACE ON THE IRISH FARMER .--- A COMmon impression prevails that, with the return of peace, a crash will take place in the prices of farming produce, and farmers who speculated on a continuance of the war are beginning to be alarmed. There would seem to be no good ground for such alarm. The wool article, which, with graziers, is a heavy and valuable item, has risen instead of fallen in price, with the prospect of peace, and will probably rise higher if the war altogether ceases. Looking to the average prices of beef and mutton for the last seven years, we see no change during war years. Corn is high, and, we believe, high on account of the war; and if any article of farm produce will fall, it is the one most likely to come down. On the other hard, money will become more plentiful with the cessation. of the war. The banks will relax their discounts, and gold will become again abundant. The income tax, for whose imposition we have to thank our recreant pledge-breakers, 'will be lightened, and' the increased duty imposed upon several articles not only of luxury, but of necessity, will, we suppose, as a matter of course, be removed. It is the opinion of men of experience and intelligence that the stimulant which the return of peace will give to the manu-facturing enterprise of England, will more than counterbalance any derangement to follow from the cessation of the war. The most steady and permanent standard of prices for farm produce will be always found to be the activity of manufacturing industry in England. In writing thus we have fully before our mind the evils entailed upon grazing and tillage farmers by an insane competition for land. If they will gamble in rent speculations in times either of war or peace they must be prepared to abide the results. Many have suffered sorely, and we fear will suffer sorely still, by playing a game of such hazard. Rents have been running up these few years past to a figure too high for leaving a fair margin of profit to the ten-ant. The tenants will do well to pause in that course, as a crash, if it comes, will be roin to them. Land-lords will do better by confining themselves to lair settings than, by over eagerness to grasp at rackrents, incur the risk of severe losses. - Tuam Herald.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE .--- The following amusing breach of promise case was disposed of before the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Saturday last. The plaintiff, Charlotte Richardson, a young and pretty girl about twenty years of age, residing near Dundrum, in the county Dublin, sought to recover £500 damages from the defendant, Michael Maher, a grocer by trade, and a man upwards of forty years of age, for having broken his promise to marry her.

Mrs. Mary Cunningham, a suster of the plaintiff, proved that the defendant frequently proposed for her sister, and promised to marry her when spoken to on the subject. On one occasion it was supposed that ng a Miss Sutton, and when be was conr it he said he never would eat a bit in the Suttons' it he said he never would eat a on in the buttons house, and that it he did he hoped it would turn into poison in his stomach. (Laughter.) In about six weeks after this conversation, he married Miss Sutton. The plaintill refused to marry a Mr. Langley, a clergyman's sou, who pronosed for her. To Mr. Curran-The plaintiff and defendant went to the Strawberry-beds, and witness was with them. He was not drunk when he came in from the Strawberry-beds; I know that, for when he came in he said, 'Now, Charlotte, mind I am not drunk.' (Laughter.) Mary Smith examined-1 recollect the intimacy which existed between the plaintiff and defendant. He was her suitor in 1850, and proposed for her, and she accepted him. I recollect going with them to Kingstown one day, when he proposed to get up a picnic, and gave the plaintiff £1 to buy the prog. (Laughter.) We arranged to go to the Baldoyle races the next week, and we went there on a car, and the plaintiff's brother was with us. The defendant drack no whisky at the races. He said it was always his study to remain sober until he left us at home-(laughter)-but when he came home he drank punch and got drunk. (Laughter.) To the Court-It was not that night we put him to bed. (Renewed laughter.) To the Court I was present one evening when he proposed for her. He came in, and bid the candles to be put out. (Laughter.) I said, if he was in dread, he had better have done with it. He then proposed for her, and she accepted him, and we arranged to go to the Rev. Mr. Ennis to have them married, but he died upon it. (Laughter.) To Mr. Curran-1 often saw him drauk. He prorosed for her when drunk and sober. He was not drunk when he died on it. (Laughter.) I have been contained the names and addresses of those who have in public-houses with him. We were in O'Neill's happily had the grace to make public reparation for public-house in Kingstown, and Charlotte was with us. I never heard that Marne was courting her; but heard that Langley proposed for her, and she refused him. The plaintiff had no quarrel with the defendant, and said she would not marry him. The plaintiff's case having closed, Mr. O'Hagan Q.C., replied. Mr. Curran then addressed the jury for the defendant, who, alter some short deliberation, found for the plaintiff £100 damages and costs.

Steamers now run between Glasgow and Westport, which latter town is attaining a high commercial position.

Patrick Brannigan and John Tanzie, were killed by the fall of a bridge in course of erection over the river Doon, on the Moybole line of railway.

SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS .-A deputation from the above society, which has for its object the protection of the poor Irish people, has latterly been making a tour for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the unholy crusade, and among other places have visited the Royal borough of Windsor.-The proceedings of the meeting there has brought forth a most able letter to the Windsor und Eton Express, from the Rev. Augustus Applegath, the respected Catholic clergyman of Clewer, in which he demolishes the arguments and alleged facts of the speakers. The society had had the hardihood to speak of the sincerity of their "converts," and a Dr. Montgomery affirmed that he had never met with "a single instance of one of its converts going back to Roman-ism." Mr. Applegath, however, declares that the contrary is notoriously the case. Indeed, the Catholic papers, as our readers are aware, have frequently tacy the settlement of the land question has been the scandal they had caused by too readily yielding to plegath also administers a dignified rebuke to those speakers who indulged in irreverent allusions to the doctrine of the Real Presence. He further exposes himself till some of his friends made a rush from the of the electors is to be on the look-out for the fitting come of the society last year decreased to the extent of the bis rescue, with old Walker at their head. men to take their places.—Tuam Herald.

Ireland the poor inhabitants of Cape Clear are in great distress, owing to an extensive failure of the potatoes.

It is calculated that a firm tembarked in the corn trade in the South West of Ireland, lost ten thousand pounds by the sudden fall of prices consequent upon the peace news.

A terrific storm swept over Ulster on Thursday week, destroying a considerable amount of property in Belfast, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Ballycastle, Larne, Kilrea, and other towns.

THE IRISH JUDICIAL BENCH .- The Evening Post has the following remarks, apropos to the motion of Sir J. Shelley in reference to the state of the Irish judicial bench. Referring to the case of the venerable Baron Pennefather, whose great mental faculties are as unimpaired and vigorous as they were a quarter of a century ago, the Post maintains that his de-may refer to a remarkable circumstance on the trial of Kirwan for the murder of his wife at Ireland's-eye. The jury, after they had been some time in deliberation, returned into court and sought an explanation of a passage in the evidence. Mr. Justice Crampton, one of the presiding 'judges, told them he had left his notes at home, but, as he had a perfect recollection of the matter, he would state it from memory. And the learned judge did so. The memorial on behalt of Kirwan referred to this proceeding on the part of the judge, which was strongly objected to, on the ground that his notes were not actually produced, and the irregularity was relied upon as the chief point in favor of the criminal, whose septence subsequently was commuted from death to transportation for life. It is - clear that Baron Pennefather, from the loss of sight, could take no notes in a criminal or any other case, and, as such a duty could not be delegated; blindness necessarily involves complete disqualification for the discharge of judicial functions, no matter how clear and vigorous may be the faculties in other respects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE .- The official accounts published show that in the year ended the 3Ist of December, 1855, the public income of the united kingdom amounted to £63,364,605, and the public expenditure to £84,505,788; leaving the some-what alarming deficiency of £21,141,183.

The publication of the Crimean Report has at least had the effect of convincing the accused Crimean officers that some explanation of their conduct during the period of their command is expected from them. In this report certain specific charges are made against many officers-among others, against the Barl of Lucan, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir Richard Airey, and Colonel Gordon. The representations made by Ministers in the two Houses of Parliament in palliation of the conduct of their chief military agents are now proved to have been totally untrue. The fatuous gossip of "good society," and of the fierce old gentleman in the clubs, has been duly weighed in the balance, and may now be estimated at its proper worth. The fact simply is, that between them the chief English officers in the Crimea destroyed one-third of the army committed to their care. Three-fourths of the misery and starvation, and suffering from cold and want of clothing, to make no mention of the absolute annihilation of our splendid cavalry, must be referred to the gross incapacity of the officers in chief command. These gentlemen are now strutting about our streets with all the halo of heroism around their heads; they are receiving rewards from foreign Sovereigns; they are promoted to honors and dignities at home, as though they had not done sufficient mischief in the East, and as if the past were to be slurred over and forgotten. The report of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch has fallen like a Russian shell in the midst of these dreamers, and they appear to be at last convinced that a day of reckoning has come which they cannot evade. This report—this official report, set on foot by the Government, and conducted by the agents of the Government-must receive the amplest consideration, and every officer whose conduct has been therein impugned must be brought to the most exact account .- Times. The history of the brigade of Guards during the campaign in the Crimea discloses some startling facts, and satisfactorily proves that the household troops have borne a full share of hardships on the battlefield with their gallant brethren of the line. From the commencement of the war up to the present time the Guards have lurnished to the army of the East 213 officers, 193 sergeauts, 82 drummers, 5,799 rank and file-total, 6,287. The amount of loss on the battlefield, in the trenches, and from disease has been enormous. By an official record just issued from the War Office, it appears that the loss of each regiment stands respectively as follows :- Grenadier Guards-1 field-officer, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 32 sergeants, 5 drummers, 684 rank and file. Coldstream Guards -5 captains, 6 subalterns, 30 sergeants, 3 drummers, 578 rank and file. Scots Fusilier Guards-1 captain, 4 subalterns, 26 sergeants, 6 drummers, 611 rank and file: Thus showing a grand total of 1 field-officer, 8 captains, 14 subalterns, 88 sergeants, 14 drummers, 1,873 rank and file. The total number of the Guards Brigade invalided, as unfit for service in the Crimea, has been 58 sergeants, 12 drummers, 814 rank and file. THE "SABBATH" QUESTION .- Meetings have been held during the past week at the instance of several Religions Societies, for the purpose of getting up an agitation against the proposed opening of the Crystal Palace, British Museum, and National Gallery on Sunday. At Clerkenwell the working classes met in strong numbers, and succeeded in passing a resolution in favor of the opening of public institutions and places of amusement. A most extraordinary scene occurred on Monday at Kenlish-town, where a meeting was at-tended by Lord Shaflesbury, who met with a very cool reception: At half past seven, about 700 persons were present. The Earl of Shaftesbury, having taken the chair, called upon a Rev. gentleman to open the proceedings with prayer. This was loudly pro-tested against by several of the Working Men's League, who mustered very strong. Lord Shafles-bury said that he was at a loss to account for the senseless noise and oproar with which his proposition was received. He fell some chagin and surprise that, House for an inquiry into the present most abominable for George Law and Sam. Houston for President, have until we make an effort to help ourselves .- The Ca in coming to preside over a large meeting in the en- | system of Chancery law, with a view to its amendment. protested against the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

We regret to hear that in the general prosperity of | lightened parish of St. Pancras, he should be met not only with indignity, but something like insult. He sincerely trusted that both sides would be patiently heard, and that the minority would bow to the decision of the majority. Mr. Keith then proposed, amidst cheers from his friends and great uproar, that the business be proceeded with without prayer. This having been seconded, Lord Shaftesbury declared that, in all his experience, he had never heard such a resolution proposed before, and declined to put it to the meeting. This was the signal for renewed uproar, in the midst of which his lordship retired. A Mr. Garvey, a barrister, was then called to the chair, when resolutions expressive of gratitude to those who were instrumental in causing the mostum and gardens at Kew to be opened on Sunday, and pledging the meeting to use further exertions to secure the opening of the British Museum, National Gallery, Marlboroughhouse, and similar institutions, on the Sunday afternoons were carried by a large majority.

> On the present state of the law in Protestant England, which legalises adultery, the Catholic Standard has the following pertinent remarks :-" The history of Protestant law strikingly illustrates the variations of Protestantism, even upon fundamental points and morals. Cranmer and his fellows drew up a Protestant code of laws (Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum), which would have authorised the dissolution of marriage, with the liberty of re-marriage, at the suit of either party, for ' infidelity, desertion, long absence, or capital enmities;' and would have made marriage in England what it has long been among the Protestants of the Continent, a contract during pleasure. Owing to the death of Edward VI. this never became law, and an Act of Parliament which had been passed in his reign to declare valid a marriage contracted by the Marquis of Northampton (brother to Queen Catharine Par), during the life of his divorced wife was repealed on the accession of Mary. Under Elizabeth, the Star Chamber, under the influence of the then Protestant Primate Whitgift, set aside Cranmer's doctrine and re-adopted that of the Catholic Church, which is still the law of England. In the Reign of Charles II., however, a new change of doctrine be-came convenient. The Protestant party was carnestly bent on setting aside his hated and dreaded brother, the Catholic Duke of York. To effect this, they resolved to get rid of the unoffending Catholic Queen, in hopes of an heir by some subsequent marriage. The first step was to create a precedent for the King's divorce by an Act to dissolve the marriage of Lord De Roos. Charles pressed it forward openly and in-By the Catholic Peers (not yet excluded decently. from Parliament) it was unanimously opposed. The Protestant Bishops were (of course) divided. The most able speech for setting aside the admitted law of the ' Church of England' was made by the ' Bishop of Winchester.' Cosin-one of the most celebrated names in Anglican theology, who maintained (with great justice) that as the 'Church of England is a part of the Kingdom of England,' whatever was enacted by King, Lords, and Commons would thereby become the doctrine of the Church of England, whatever it might have been before. The Bill passed, and from this case arose the custom of dissolving mairiage by a special Act of Parliament in each case, on the suit of the husband, and for the infidelity of the wife. The law of England, however, though overborne in so many instances by the absolute pow er of Parliameni, has never been altered, and the practical result is, that whoever can pay for an Act of Parliament can get rid of a guilty wife, while the same liberty is refused to husbands who cannot afford it, and to wives in all cases. This state of things no man is hardy enough to defend; and as there is no inclination to restore the holy rule of the Catholic Church, which is still law, though practically set aside, the license bitherto granted against law is now to be made legal, and a court is to be appointed to sit in the name of Her Majesty, and to dissolve the marriage tie by her authority. The only question is, whether equal liberty is to be given to both parties, or whether the new court like the present Legislation, is to have one rule for husbands and another for wives. This is strongly advocated by Lord Campbell, not on any plea of justice or right, but because to concede to women the license which men demand for themselves, would altogether undermine the national morais. The probability is that the half-measure advo-cated by Lord Campbell and others. will for a time be adopted—but for a time only. Justice is evidently against it. Facilis descensus. Every year will habituate English Protestants to treat marriage as it has long been treated in other Protestant countries. The first step is to constitute a court with power to dissolve the marriage tie in certain cases. That once done, and we are evidently on the eve of it, the causes for which such relief may be afforded will gradually be extended. It will be allowed to women as well as men. Cases of extreme hardship and injustice occur often enough to make it impossible that such common fair dealing should long be refused. Mrs. Norton's Book (which we lately noticed) will help forward the change. Then cruelty and desertion will be held sufficient, as well, as infidelity. Lastly, Cranmer's principle will prevail, and ' capital enmity (that is, in plain words, that man and wife hate instead of loving each other) will be cause enough to dissolve a marriage. Lower than this law cannot go, unless it anticipates the reign of Antichrist, 'forbid-ding to marry.' This will suffice to reduce English morality to that of Protestant Germany, in which marriage as a permanent union of one husband with one wife is practically unknown, and where it is no uncommon thing for man or woman to meet in society three or four of their own divorced partners in he same party, without any stain upon the reputation of either party; nay, without so much as any awkwardness or embarrassment." DELAYS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY .--- The " law's delay" and its fearful consequences are strikingly exemplified in a petition just printed by order of the Commons. The petitioner, Mr. John Smith, of Bristol, complains that, having, in 1839, become plaintiff in a "Chancery suit," he has, with other unfortunate persons, been involved in litigation for nearly 20 years, "by reason of the present system of equity procedure,' together with tedious and expensive 'procrastination in the Masters' offices.". As in the caselof "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce," the original de-fendant is dead, but as Chancery suitors never (legally) die, the proceedings are still continued by "new trustees." The "ruinous law charges" already amount to between £4,000 and £5,000, and are likely to be increased. The petitioner earnestly prays the

MARRIAGE WITH A WIFE'S DAUGHTER .- Ere the controversy is settled whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister, a Northumberland farmer has married his deceased wife's daughter ! The old man was not a moment too soon in making the match ! for he had not long been married a second time before his wife and daughter-in-law made him the father of a grand-daughter.-Gateshead Observer.

There are in England 708 Catholic chapels and stations, and in Scotland 141; total, 849. In England there are 944 priests, and in Scotland 135; in all, including bishops and priests unattached, 1,142. In England there are 11 Catholic colleges, and in Scotland one ; and there are in England seventeen monasteries and ninety-one convents.

The Record contains a vehement attack upon the restorers of an ancient painted glass window at Ludlow Church. The window, being of Catholic times, contains figures of Our Blessed Lady and the Saints which it denounces as " blasphemous and idolatrous." and praises a pamphlet, entitled-The Restoration of Churches is the Restoration of Popery. No doubt the Reformers would have taken the same view.--Calholic Standard.

SUICIDE OF MR. JOHN' SADLIER, M. P .- The deceased was at his club up till half-past 10 on Saturday night at which hour he returned to his residence, Glocester-square. At the club his triends observed nothing strange in his manner, and when he arrived home he seemed in his usual calm state of mind. He then ordered coffee, and, as he required nothing further, the servants, as was usual with them at that hour, retired to rest, leaving their master up drinking the reward of the treachery of their ancestors, in oblihis coffee. Whether he went out immediately after taking the coffee, or remained in until early the following moraing, and then strolled up to Hampstead, no one can say, but the latter is the presumption, although at the same time it is certain that he did not go to bed that night, as his bed was found undisturbed the following (Sunday) morning, and when the servants got up they found their master absent. Indeed, his hours were so uncertain, on account of his Parliamentary duties, that the servants were not alarmed at his absence on the inorming in question, for they considered he might have made an appoint-ment late the previous night. He was in the habit of staying at Hampstead, at Jack Straw's Tavern and his lifeless body was found only a few yards from that inn. It has been erroneously stated that the deceased's remains were discovered by the police, but they were found by a man named Bates, a donkey driver, who at half-past eight o'clock on Sunday morning, was proceeding in search of a strayed animal, when he came upon the corpse as it lay at about 150 yards from Jack Straw's Castle, on the west side of the heath, and close to a small footpath which leads down from the flagstaff at the top of the hill. Bates immediately hurried to the police-station. Inspector Green (S division) and other members of the force at once proceeded to the spot, and there found the deceased lying as if asleep on a small mound, which he had evidently expressly picked out for the occasion, and a silver cup, together with a large sized-bottle, mark-ed with several labels, "Poison" by his side. Life had been extinct some time, although the body was then warm. Inspector Green had the body removed to the workhouse, and, upon examining the deceased's pockets he found a small slip of paper, on which was written, in a clear, bold hand, "John Sadlier, 11, Glocester-square, Hyde Park" where was also some money, in gold and notes, in the deceased's pockets, as also a case containing two razors and several lumps of loaf sugar, which the deceased no doubt intended to take with the poison. Inspector Green, through the slip of paper alluded to, was at once enabled to send to town and have the deceased identified, the writing on the paper being recognised as his own, so that the poor man must have prepared it with the express intention of its being the means of leading to his identification. The silver cup was immediately recognised as the deceased's own property through its bearing his crest. The bottle which had contained the poison, and which would hold at least half a pint, was not only labelled in several places with the word "Poison," but the leather covering over the stopper had the same word written thrice across it in large letters. The deceased was a bachelor, and the melancholy event was in the course of yesterday telegraphed to his only relative, a brother residing in Ireland. - Times, Feb. 9. was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, he preached defiance to all the laws of religion and morality, and in a church one gallery of which is allotted to stu- finally Ruin. These are the fruits Young America dents of the University. A friend of ours was one is preparing for the next generation. He, with his Sonday afternoon in that gallery, when he observed disciples, will rule the Land with a rod of iron. He in the pew before him two very rough-looking fellows, with huge walking sticks projecting from their great coat pockets, and all the unmistakeable marks of medical students. It was evident they were little accustomed to attend any place of worship, the church, as usual, was crammed to suffocation, and Mr. Caird preached a most stirring sermon. As he wound up of legislation to which they are entitled, and the inone paragraph to an overwhelming climax, the whole congregation bent forward in eager and breathless silence. The medical students were under the general spell. Half rising from their seats, they gazed at the preacher with open mouths. At length the burst was over, and a long sigh relieved the wrought-up multitude. The two students sank upon their seats, and looked at one another fixedly; and the first expressed his appreciation of the eloquence of what he had heard by exclaiming aloud to his companion, "Damn it, that's it !"-Frozer's Mogazine, February 1856.

REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW .-- In the New York State Assembly the majority of the committee to whom was referred the bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law of last session, consisting of Messrs Glover, Matteson, and Fowler have reported in favor of the repeal, in a written report and by bill. In the report, the committee take general ground against the legislation that seeks to dictate to man what he shall eat or drink, or to restrain his appetite by laws. The question of constitutionality is not touched upon, other than a brief paragraph, which declares that the conflicting opinions as to the constitutionality of the law, entertained by eminent legal authorities, should be considered a sufficient reason for not pressing its enforcement. The bill submitted re-enacts the old excise law, with some alterations and additions, and repeals the law of last session.

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OBANGEISM AND KNOW NOTHINGISM .- The affinity which exists between these politico-religious ism, or sects, is much closer than the distance of time which each dates its origin would lead the generality of persons to suspect. Orangeism had its beginning in the subjection of Ireland to British rule, when the faithless portion of the inhabitants bartered their faith and country for English gold and patronage. The descendants of these are now found banded together by the disreputable and slavish tie of secret oaths, to complete the subjection of the religious conscience as well as the political rule to English dominion. Know nothingism is of puritan origin, and is to be traced to the Scotch Presbyterians, who sold their country and its independence for gold and patronage to the English, and the descendants of whom are constantly reaping terating the rememberance of Scotland in the aggrandisement of the English name, and the Anglo-Saxon ascendancy. If any one thing more than another has inflicted this deep mortification upon a brave people, it is Protestantism. Puritanism and Orangeism first elevated the love of money and wordly gain above the faith, and the descendants of these sectarians are fast reaping the unenviable reward of seeing the first worshipped and the last despised, and the prestige of noble acts and a worthy name rooted from the remembrance of the nations .- Catholic Vindicator.

COMING EVENTS .- Mr. Mann in reporting to the Republican Convention at Pittsburg, an address to the people of the United States, among other things said: -"While, therefore, I counsel you to peace and submission to all laws which do not undermine and overthrow your natural rights, I feel bound to declare to you solemnly, upon my responsibility as a citizen of this republic, that it is my deliberate opinion, that if a single drop of the blood of a Freeman is shed in Kansas by the authority and command of the Executive Government, in order to enforce the bloody and tyrannical code of laws imposed upon those freemen without their consent, it will liberate every slave in the country, if not in every other." [The Convention heard this remark in tremulous silence, which was immediately broken by the response of vociferons approbation, demanding to have it repeated.]

The Albany Knickerbocker tells of a very remarkable petition presented in the Assembly one day last week, by Mr. Reilly. It comes from Herkimer Oneida Counties, and asks for the passage of a law making every alternate year a " leap year." The petitioners set forth that for the past few weeks of the new year, many mere marriages have taken place, and much more courting has been going forward ; and believing that the institution of leap year, as now established by law, is a beneficient and useful institution, calculated to do much for the cause of?? woman's rights," and the advancement of the interests of humanity, the petitioners, therefore, for the passage of a law making every alternate year a leap year, with all the rights and privileges at present appertaining to the old leap year. The petition was referred to the Committee of Internal Affairs.

A WARNING AND & RECOMMENDATION .- The mortalty among children born in American cities, bears an immeasurably higher ratio to the whole mortality than in any of the cities, even the most unhealthy in the Eastern Hemisphere .- New York Sunday Mercury.

Like that Eastern tree, which, instead of throwing its shoots and branches sun-ward and sky-ward, turns them again towards the earth, where they take root and grow, so Young America provels Beding in Ireland. — Times, Feb. 9. MEDICAL STUDENTS ENTRANCED. — When Mr. Caird the fruits of infidelity--of treason-of tyraniy-of has begun his antics already in the American Congress at Washington, where, in the sacred walls of the Capitol, where setting in defiance to all law and order, he tries to put his foot on the Constitution, and his grip around the throat of a safe and most honest administration, holding back from the people the rights formation they officially demand. This is, however, only the beginning of the end.-Young America is a fast fellow, he has been from his birth, and will never rest until he is the Last Man.-Boston Pilot. SOCIAL POSITION OF CATHOLICS IN THE U. STATES. -In relation to the family, we will contrast them. A tradesman in moderate circumstances has a few children; he is obliged to look about for situations for them, to place them frequently among the bigoted, the infidel, the vicious, who swarm in our workshops. We have had our own experience in workshops in this land, even after we had our opinions and habits formed, and we now shudder at the fearful trials our morals and our sensibilities were put to, and with a knowledge of what we say and mean, and of the responsibility thereto attached, we aver that despite of home influence, early impressions, good native disposition, it is a miracle for a boy to pass through his apprenticeship without having his morals vitiated, his faith endangered, his sense of manly honor impaired, so many, so unceasing, and so virulent outrages are perpetrated every day, against religion by one portion, and morals by others of his fellow-workmen. Our experience as a workman and as an employer, in this matter is equal to any one of our age and we put it to parents to ponder well on, and see where and how their adult children are lost to them and the Church. tially intolerant. Go on, gentlemen, you are writing be well remedied, and necessity will force us to run your history.—Catholic Telegraph. In our present complex social system this evil cannot these risks for a means of living. We must continue

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE .- The acts of the Massa chusetts Legislature, making Catholics, on false pretences, incapable of holding office in that State; of the New York Legislature opposing the known will of the vast majority of the Catholics of that State, with regard to the tenure of Church property; of the 77 seceders from the American Convention at Philadelphia, disfranchising Catholics; of Mr. Griswold, of this State, attempting gratuitously to restrict the legal rights of Catholics to convey property for church uses in the mode their own judgment approves, are all proof strong as Holy Writ that not Catholicity, but Protestantism, in all its various deformities, is essen-

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN TROUBLE. - The delegates to the Know-Nothing National Convention, who voted

"In bondsman's key, With bated breath and whispering fearfulness tholic Herald. 26. A. L

REMITTANCES ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable a HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., By St. Sacrament Street Montreal, December 14, 1854.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATROLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$2½ do.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Paris Conferences were to open on the 25th ult., and, if the information of the Paris correspondent of the London Times may be relied on, with every prospect of a successful issue. The question whether the arsenal of Nicolaieff should be included amongst those which were to be destroyed, has long presented the gravest difficulties; and it was surmised that Russia would never consent to such humiliating conditions as those on which the Allies were determined to insist, as alone calculated to place Turkey beyond the reach of future Russian aggression. The Czar has, however, it would appear, made up his mind to swallow the bitter draught presented to him. Nicolaieff is to be dismantled; and the great laid before the Paris Conferences has thus been got rid of. The Times correspondent alluded to, writes from Paris that nothing can be more certain than that peace will be the issue of the Conferences-and that the Conference itself will be but a matter of form. This happy result, the writer attributes to the identity of views between France and Great Britain. In allusion to certain rumors that Louis Napoleon was determined upon peace at any price, it is stated that the Emperor has formally declared his firm resolve to adhere faithfully to the policy originally traced out by ferences. The tone of the Parisian press is strictly in accordance with these sentiments.

Though the Peace prospects are so far favorable, the Allies seem by no means prepared to relax in their military preparations. An advance squadron, consisting of several heavy steam frigates was under orders for the Baltic; to be followed by the greatest naval armament ever despatched from the ports of Great Britain, should the negotiations at Paris not terminate favorably.

The vacancy for Sligo occasioned by the death of politics we have little to record, except that on the missing steamer. 20th ult. Mr. Moore introduced his Tenant Right Bill, which was read a first time. The affairs of the late Mr. Sadleir appear to be in a state of inextricable confusion; and it would seem that the unhappy

Great Britain by a majority of 376 to 48. In the course of the discussion some very valuable statistics were laid before the Flouse, conclusive to the superior morality of the great Anglo-Saxon race. We extract the following, from the speech of Sir J. Walmsley-"I am of opinion"-said the Protestant authority quoted by that speaker :---

"That vice and immorality are relatively more prevalent in London than in the great Continental capitals; and especially, that the relative proportion of the immorality which prevails on the Sunday, compared with any other day of the week, is far larger in London than on the con-tinent; that in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where that which prevailed the Indajed observance of the Sunwhich may be called the Judaical observance of the Sunday is greater than in London, the vice and immorality prevalent on that day are also relatively greater than in London.

Very similar is the testimony of the London Times -" Nineteen out of twenty"-it remarks-" go to no place of worship on Sunday ; don't emerge from their musty dens till the middle of the day, pay an occasional visit to the gin shop, and sot, sit, sulk, or saunter about during the rest of the day." Again he says :---

"We deprecate this continual comparison of our own metropolitan population with that of the continental capi-What in the world do our legislators see of the Lontals. don artisan on the Sunday, or know of his manners and motions, and his haunts and resorts on that day? We cau tell them that he does not spend the day in the bosom of his family. He does not take his wife on his arm and lead his children in procession to take a walk in the field or on the river-side, thanks to the obstinate indifference of Parliament to these public benefits. The London artisan does not spend the Sunday in psalmsinging, or in prayer, or in reading the Bible. Gentlemen who go abroad in the au-tump, and investigate the suburbs of Paris, and Munich, and Vienna, will, of course, see a great deal of bad taste, and even some bad morality; but if they would take a tour this year through Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, Bernond-isey, Lambeth, or even the neighborhood of the Royal es-tablishments at Chelsea, Greenwich, Deptford, and Wool-wich so as they use their eves and ears properly. they wich, so as they use their eyes and ears properly, they would observe a good deal that is not in keeping with a sacred day, or even any day."

Nevertheless, British morality, which is the fruit of British Sabbatarianism, is a great fact; and obstacle to a pacific solution of the problem to be "must be kept up"-as Mr. Squeers said when he laid before the Paris Conferences has thus been got walloped the young gentlemen at "Do-the-boys Hall" walloped the young gentlemen at "Do-the-boys Hall" in so far as they are concerned, of the Common by way of maintaining a cheerful and lively disposi- School System." And he adds:tion amongst his pupils.

From the Crimea there is nothing to report. A straggling shot occasionally from the North side of the harbor alone diversified the monotony of the soldier's life.

The Arabia, with dates to the 1st inst., arrived at Peace Conferences at Paris had been held, but the details had not been allowed to transpire. All sorts the Allies-as would be seen at the approaching Con- of runnors were in circulation; but in spite of a slight panic caused by a report on the Stock Exchange, that there was a " hitch" somewhere, the general opinion is still that peace is not far distant .--An armistice till the end of March had been agreed to; and in the meantime active preparations for a continuance of the war were being made on both sides. No news of the Pacific. The steamship Edinburgh reports having passed on the 7th ult., on her voyage from New York to Glasgow, a quantity of ice, covered with fine cabin furniture, such as might have belonged to a first-class steamer. It John Sadleir, Esq., who poisoned himself on Hamp- is affirmed however that the description given of

WHAT DO CATHOLICS WANT?

One unfortunate, but inevitable consequence of man was driven to the perpetration of the crime which the repeated tinkerings of the Upper Canada School hurried him before his Maker, by the certainty of the Law has been to leave a strong impression upon the exposure of numerous nefatious pecuniary transactions | minds, even of liberal and well disposed Protestants, in which he had been extensively engaged. In fact that Catholics are insatiable in their demands; that In fact, so soon as the funds accruing from during winter, prefer the precarious wages of the for some time before his death he seems to have been every fresh concession will serve but as an excuse for the secularised Reserves are at the disposition bired laborer, to the smaller profits, but greater cerchief actor in some of the most infamous swindles asking more ; and that when that " more" is accord- of the different Municipalities, for Common School tainties, of the hardy settler. They stick about our

Then again, we are met with the objection that public opinion in Upper Canada is strongly in favor of the "Common" system; and that it will never do for Catholics to oppose public opinion. This is the palmary argument of the *Pilot*, but, it should have but little weight with the Catholic. True-public oninion we are bound to respect; to it we are bound to submit, when public opinion is right. But when it f is wrong—and the history of the world shows us that public opinion has erred, and therefore may errwhen public opinion is an erroneous opinion, we see no more reason for respecting or submitting to it, than we do for respecting or submitting to an erro-neous private opinion. Now in the matter at issue, if the public opinion in Upper Canada is in favor of the "Common" system, and of forcing it upon Ca-tholics, public opinion is wrong; and if wrong-it is perfectly lawful for us to oppose it. When, where, and with what weapons ?-are questions that must of course be decided by prudential considerations.

The Pilot differs from the TRUE WITNESS as to the fact whether there be a "Common" School sys-tem, properly so called, in Lower Canada. He says:

"The system in this section of the Province is common to the Catholics, as that of Upper is to the Protestants." Filot, 8th inst.

Now if this argument be worth anything, it would establish the fact that we have a " Common Church," as well as a "Common School," system in Lower and to them the policeman who arrests them, in spite Canada-because in this section of the Province we have a Church system which is "common" to Catholics. We put it however to our cotemporary whether it would not be in better taste, more in accordance with facts, and the meaning of words, to use the term "peculiar" instead of "common;" as thus:----

"The Church and School systems in this section of the Province are *peculiar* to Catholics; Protestants being en-tirely exempted from their operation."

The Pilot admits, however, that "Catholics, by getting Separate Schools for themselves, do get rid,

"Beyond this we do not think it would be either just or politic for them to go."-1b.

Neither have we any, the slightest desire, neither have we ever manifested any desire, "to go beyond this." All we ask is, " in so far as we are concerned to get rid- altogether"-(this word the Pilot cities in the Upper Province ; where, according to Halifax on Wednesday. Three meetings of the omits) -" of the Common School system." Hither- the Toronto Colonist, it would seem that " the numto we have only partially got rid of it, and are still subjected to many of its most iniquitous provisions. Catholics in Upper Canada-though supporting their increase yearly"-where the Police are impotent to own Schools, though deriving no benefit from the Protestant Schools, School houses, and libraries-are still, by the Act of 1855, 18. Vict., c. 131, clause insult-and where " hardy ruffians who keep sober for X11, compelled to contribute towards the building a purpose, nightly perambulate the streets, insulting and support of those institutions.

by the intolerance of our Protestant legislators, the | swore horribly in Flanders, and we may have a very anathy of some Catholics, and the venality of others fair share of rowdies in Montreal. But neither who make loud professions of good will towards the Church about election time, has been perpetrated such ruffians to be found as those who infest the upon our Separate Schools in Upper Canada, and streets of the cities of Upper Canada with impuwhich remains to this day unredressed. We allude nity. stead Heath, has not yet been filled up. In Irish this furniture does not agree with that on board the to the V. clause of the Clergy Reserve Bill ; a clause which was no doubt worded expressly and inserted in one of the problems which the Buffalo Convention that Bill, with a view to the ultimate destruction of Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada ; and have solved it successfully, it will by so much, have diwhich, unless modified in accordance with the spirit | minished the amount of crime which our late Mayor of Toronto during the debates on the Reserves Bill, attracted by the offers of employment at high wages must render all attempts at amending or modifying on the public works, too many of our newly arrived the existing school system a farce and a sham .--ever concerted; and if he had not perished by his own ed, the cry of the dissatisfied Papists will still be purposes, the supporters of Separate Schools may large towns, instead of starting at once for the bush; hand, there is every reason to believe that he would "give give." And to speak plainly, "give give" close their establishments; as it will be impossible for where axe in hand, they might, with no greater exclose their establishments; as it will be impossible for | where axe in hand, they might, with no greater exthem to make head against the Common School system, after such an enormous accession shall have been made to its wealth and influence. This fact was clearly recognised in 1854 by the Catholic Institute of Toronto ; which society, under the guidance of the act the treachery and venality of the supporters of the government measure, a measure which, as we said before-if not speedily modified-must inevitably, and the pauperism of the surrounding districts and parishes at no distant date, prove fatal to the cause of "Freedom of Education" in Upper Canada. In the mean time, the following Bill to amend the XII Sect. of 18th Vict. c. 131, has been introduced. Even if it passes, however, nothing of any substantial benefit to the Catholic cause will have been gainin their gates, to be converted into a doty people, by cause of education—such assistance and encourage-the simple process of interdicting them from all ra-tional and intellectual amusements, upon the only day of the week during which they have time to amuse themselves at all. To Mr. Roebuck belongs the honor of having introduced the subject—he having and so the demand that the Catholic uninority of Up-the bonor of having introduced the subject—he having and so the demand that the Catholic uninority of Up-the bonor of having introduced the subject—he having and so the mand that the Catholic uninority of Up-the bonor of having introduced the subject—he having and so the mand that the Catholic uninority of Up-the bonor of having introduced the subject—he having and so the mand that the Catholic uninority of Up-the bonor of having introduced the subject—he having and so the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the bonor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of having introduced the subject and the funds ac-the honor of tion whatsoever for Common or Non-Catholic school purposes -- to give to the Catholic separate schools their share thereof, in proportion to the average attendance. of pupils upon such separate schools. With nothing short of this ought the Catholics of Upper Canada. to rest satisfied :--

or Common School Libraries, for the same year; and it shall be the duty of such Collector to retain one of the

On Monday evening the first meeting of the newly elected City Council was held. Our late Mayor was present, and delivered a valedictory address; in which, whilst he congratulated the Corporation upon the favorable state of its finances, and the ability of its officers-he lamented the great amount of crime that prevailed in Montreal, as would be but too anparent from the Report of the Chief of Police.

For the motives of our late esteemed Mayor we have the highest respect; but we feel inclined to question some of his facts, and the soundness of his political economy. Indeed he himself refutes himsell ; for, after telling us that the amount of " Crime" in Montreal is "quite appalling," he proceeds to show that that which he calls "Crime" is, after all, for the most part nothing but poverty; and that if a great number of paupers have been arrested during the year, this has arisen from the great number of persons, engaged during the summer upon our public works, but in the winter, with bread at famine price, suddenly thrown out of employment, and left no choice betwixt death and the watch-house. The iail is the only asylum open to these unfortunates; of staff, glazed hat, and blue coat, appears rather as an angel of mercy, than as the stern minister of justice. Destitution, want of employment, and consequently, of food, clothing and shelter, are the chief "Crimes" of which our Police have to take cognizance; and much as we may deplore this, yet we can hardly admit with Dr. Nelson, that there is anything in it " truly appalling"---especially when compared with the criminal statistics of other cities. We may have more poverty for instance, because of our longer winters, than many of the cities of the neighboring republic ; but we have far less serious crime ; far fewer cowardly and brutal assaults, murders, burglaries, infanticides, &c., to record. A well disposed and sober person-man or woman-may walk the streets of Montreal at all hours of the day or night in perfect safety. This-if the statements of the Upper Canada papers may be relied on-is more than can be said with truth of Toronto, and other ber of criminals-both for the more serious crimes, as well as those for petty misdemeanors-appears to protect life and property, or to shield the wives and daughters of respectable citizens from outrage and all they meet-male or female-especially the lat-Nor is this all; nor is this the only wrong which, ter." Our soldiers, it is asserted on good authority, amongst our soldiers, nor our Montreal rowdies, are

How to get rid of a portion of our pauperism, is proposed to solve; and if to any extent it should of the petition from the Bishop and Catholic Institute | finds so appalling. The fact of the matter is, that, immigrants, forgetting that these works are suspended penditure of strength than that which leaves them paupers for about four months in the year, make themselves masters of bomes and lands. Another important fact which should not be lost sight of in discussing the "Criminal," or rather the "Pauper" statistics of Montreal is this. During the winter months, from the closing to the opening of the navigation, Montreal is the receptacle of almost all -attracted hither by the hopes of relief from our convents, ecclesiastical corporations, and charitable societies. But these however in, spite of all their funds, and the devotion of their members, are quite inadequate to provide, not only for their own poor, but for all the poor of distant districts. Here then is another sub-ject of consolation for Dr. Nelson. The greater part of that criminal, or pauper population whose presence so much appals him, will in a few weeks be scattered far and wide over our rural districts; such if it at least as shall not have returned to its summer labors on the public works. What can be done to alleriate this state of things ? Nothing evidently by legislation ; little by the police ; a good deal by the philanthropist and the Christian. The Irish residents in Montreal especially, should exhort their fellow countrymen,-immigrants-against remaining loafing about town; and should do their best to convince them that, as settlers upon their own lands, their position, social and material, would be far superior to that of the hired laborer, exposed to the corrupting influences of a city life, and certain almost to be thrown out of employment at the most rigorous season of the year. Our late Mayor's remarks also upon prison discipline do all honor to his heart; and in so far as practicable, in so far as consistent with the main object of punishment, may we hope be realised. But it should be borne in mind that the main object of punishment, inflicted by the State, is, not the reforma-

have ended his days in the Penitentiary. must still be our cry, so long us a full measure of

The excitement on the American Question is now justice be withheld from us by our opponents. fast subsiding; and the Imperial Parliament has been In substance our demands are very simple, and very far more intent upon the questions-Whether it be moderate. We ask :---

lawful to share a man on a Sunday ! and-whether | 1. That we-Catholics-be exempted from all the British Museum should be open ?--whether the taxation for the support of an educational system to noble Bishop of that diocese, did its best to countergates of Hyde Park should be closed, and the band be | which we are conscientiously opposed ; and of which prohibited from playing on the Sunday ?- than upon we cannot avail ourselves without incurring the risk the legality of Mr. Crampton's conduct, or the Central of "mortal sin." Lenten Pastoral of Ilis Lord-American difficulty. Just as on this side of the At- ship the Bishop of Toronto 1856.

lantic, it is proposed to inaugurate a Temperance 2. We ask-not that Protestants be taxed for the Millenium by Act of Parliament, so on the other side, support of our schools, or of a system to which they are all bardworking men and their wives, their sons are opposed; but this-that, if government gives and their daughters, and the strangers that are with- any material assistance or encouragement to the in their gates, to be converted into a holy people, by cause of education—such assistance and encourage-

put a question to the Secretary of State, respecting per Canada be as liberally dealt with by the Protesthe case of a poor, but profane barber, whom the Ma- tant majority, as is the Protestant minority in Lower gistrates had, like good Christians, fined 5s on Mon- Canada, by the Catholic majority of that section of day, for the atrocious offence of shaving another poor the Province.

man, with a superabundance of beard, but sadly But to grant this would be to destroy the " Comdeficient in religion, on Sunday. The British mon School" system of Upper Canada, we are told ; Senate having disposed of this grave question, concessions such as these are inconsistent with the proceeded to consider a motion made by Sir principle upon which is based the entire educational J. Walmsley-to the effect that, it would pro- superstructure of the Upper Province. True-per-mote the moral and intellectual condition of the fectly true. But this is no valid argument against working classes, if the collections of national history the claims of Catholics, unless the " Common School" and art in the British Museum and National Gallery system of Upper Cauada be just; unless the princiwere opened to them on Sundays after morning ser- ple on which it is based be sound. And this is why vice. An interesting debate followed; and the pious -to the disgust of the Montreal Pilot-instead of reader will rejoice to learn that the impious proposal quibbling about paltry details, we address ourselves to assimilate a Puritan Sabbath to a Popish Sunday, to the consideration of the previous question-Is the and to substitute intellectual amusement and rational "Common School" system sound in principle, and enjoyment, for the truly British and Protestant pas- just in its operations? If it is, Catholics have no times of wife-beating, child-kicking, gin-drinking and right to ask to be exempted from its operationat all; Sabbath-day-bestialities generally, was negatived by if it is not, the sooner it is entirely abolished in so far the enlightened, liberal and Protestant legislators of as they are concerned, the better.

" An Act to amend the Upper Canado Separate School Act of the year 1855.

"Whereas it is expedient to remove certain impedimenta found to exist in the working of the above mentioned Act :

the same is hereby repealed.

"II. Notwithstanding anything in the above named Act, or in any other School Act or Acts to the contrary, every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, when required to pay his School taxes or rates, shall prosent to the Collector a certificate in duplicate from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Trustees or of any Board of Trustees of any Roman Catholic Separate School or Schools, that he has paid all School rates or taxes required by such Trustees or Board for the then current year, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates or taxes im-posed for the building or the support of Common Schools, others, from a repetition of the offence; and that it

would be not only bad policy, but gross injustice towards the bonest bard working mail, were such a system of prison discipline enforced as should make the condition of the criminal, an object of, eavy to, or even equal to that of, the poorest and most destitute noncriminal in the community. Let us first cease to treat mere paupers as criminals ; and then perhaps it will be easier to persuade society that criminals should be treated as criminals; that they are sent to jail to be punished, and not to be petted, converted, or exhibited on platforms at Anniversary Meetings, as babes of grace, and as the seals of the ministry of that eminent vessel, the Rev. Uriab Heep. Too much tenderness for the criminal is invariably cruelty towards the honest man.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Morritt, a special committee of five members was named on the 5th instant, to eramine into the amount of the resources at present anplicable to the fund for the support of Common Schools, and for the establishment of district libraries ; also to enquire into the propriety of compelling the Municipalities to apply the sums accruing from the Olergy Reserves fund, to the creation of a Common School fund.

Our readers will remember that-by the Clergy Reserves Bill-the sums accruing from the Clorgy Reserves are, after certain charges, to be handed over to the different Muni-cipalities, with leave to apply them to any purpose to which the Municipal funds are now applicable-and that the Municipal funds, though applicable to Common, are not applicable to Separate School purposes. It is now prosed to make it obligatory on the Municipalities to apply the above mentioned sums to the creation of a Common School fund; and if there be in the House one member, honost in his advocacy of the claims of the Oatholic minority, and sincere in his professions of liberality, we trust that he will not miss the occasion which will be presented that he will not miss the occasion which will be presented to him when Mr. Merritt's Committee reports, to more that it be also readered obligatory on the different Munici-palities, to apply a portion of the sums accruing to them from the Clergy Reserves, to the creation of a Separole, as well as a Common Schoel fund. If it be right to have Separate Schools at all, it is clear that these schools are entitled to share, according to the number of their pupils, in all funds accrning from public sources.

On the same day, M. Dorion moved for a Committee of the Whole, to consider certain Resolutions on the Temperance Question. The pith of these Resolutions was-to make the licensing system more stringent; to probible any person from selling intoricating liquors in quantities less than five gallons; to vest in the local Municipalities the power of granting licenses, and make regulations for the sale of spirituous liquors; and to prohibit holders of li-cences from selling intoxicating drinks to any except lodgers and bona fide travellers.

Mr. Sanborn moved in amendment that the Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of a total pro-hibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Felton also moved an amondment to the effect that it was expedient to suppress intoxication by more stringent regulations for the granting of licences, and by pun-ishing drunkenness as a crime.

A long and animated debate ensued. The Hon. Mr Spence was in favor of a prohibitory law. Attorney Ge-neral Drummond siluded to the effects of Temperater le-gislation upon the revenue. Mr. Stevenson attacked the prohibitory law, and stated that, wherever it had been tried, it had proved a failure. If he believed that such a law would be beneficial, he would vote for it; but he was convinced that it would do more harm than good. Mr. Smith (Victoria) was in favor of total prohibition. He thought that there should be a law not only to make a man who got drunk, pay a penalty, but also to disgrace him by suspending him from his office, if he held one. Mr. Hart-man had confidence in the "Maine Law," which, according to him, had succeeded well wherever it had been tried. M. I.oranger said that the feeling of the House had been shown to be generally unfavorable to the "Maine Law"-and that he believed that out of doors, the feeling was equally strong against it. He opposed the idea of punishing the drunkard, contending that he was only a victim.— Mr. Jackson had no doubts about the right of legal prohi-bition, but saw difficulties. Mr. Marchildon spoke in favor of M. Dorion's Resolutions. Mr. Rankin declared his opinion that the whole discussion on the question was worththe shape of books, with the words HOLY BIELS printed on them; from which HOLY BIELES he had seen drawn spiritual consolution. Stolen waters were sweet, and prohibition would but stimulate drinking. He was prepared to vote, however, for any measure which would make it impossible by druckenness, he estimated at $\pm 4,000,000$ per annum, compared with which the loss to the revenue by the total constitution of the liquor traffic would be nothing. Besides, the moncy which was now spent in drink would be spent on other dutiable commodities. Mr. Young was in favor of temperance, but did not think a prohibitory law the best remedy for drunkenness. On the Continent of Europe, where there is no probitory law, there was no drunkenness. In England and in Canada there was a vast amount. He would desire to encourage the use of light wines amongst the people. M. Laberge remarked that there was an immense amount of beastly drunkenness amongst the people of Upper Canada ; but that such was not the case amongst inferior race" of the other section of the Province. the (Perhaps it was owing to this that amongst the French Canadians there was a feeling of opposition to the "Maine Law." No opinion in favor of that law came from them; and even if such a law were called for by the gross intemperance of the Upper Canadians, it was unnecessary in lower Canada. Even the warmest friends of Temperance thought that such legislation was more likely to promote than to diminish drunkenness; and that religion was the best guarantes for sobriety, as for all other virtues. If however Upper Ganadian members wanted a prohibitory law for their section of the Province, they were welcome to it. Mr. Powell warned the House against repeating the action of last Session. If a prohibitory law passed, an army of revenue officers would be required to prevent. duced to abandon strong drink for light wines, and thought

people went down into cellars and got their liquor there .-But though opposed to a prohibitory law, he was as strongly in favor of stringent licence laws as any one could imagine. Prohibition was contrary to the spirit of the British-Constitution. Mr. Felton asked leave to withdraw his Re-solutions, which was refused. The Inspector General did not think that the revenue question should be allowed to embarrass the question before the House. The House then divided; when Mr. Dorion's Resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

On the 6th inst., the Hon. Mr. Cameron moved for an address to His Excellency, for a copy of the charge deli-vered by His Honor Judge Duval to the Jury in the St. Sylvester case. It was reported that the Judge had laid down the law to the effect that-where a premeditated assault was committed, and the death of the person assaulted ensued, he only who had dealt the fatal blow had actually incurred the guilt of murder, or of manslaughter.

Mr. Alleyn supported the motion; and had no doubt that Judge Duval would be delighted to comply with it. He had been present at the trial referred to; and could state most positively that no such doctrine as that attributed to the Judge had been enunciated from the Bencha doctrine attributed to him by papers which had prejudg-ed the case, and which before the evidence in defence of the accused had commenced, had brought in a verdict of guilty against them.

Mr. Drammond was opposed to the granting the re request of Mr. Cameron, as he felt that it would be establishing a very dangerous precedent to make newspaper statements the ground for a formal accusation against a high judicial functionary. Neither did he think that the House had power to call upon a Judge for his charge.

Mr. Sommerville observed that this was not the first time an accusation had been brought against the Judge. Mr. Brown argued that on such a matter great latitude should bo allowed; and then went on with some ravings about a man having been murdered in open day simply because he was a Protestant-for which he was very properly called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Lyon was in favor of the motion : Mr. S. Smith was as strongly opposed to it, and did not think it becoming the dignity of the House to take action on mere newspaper reports. Mr. Rankin would vote for the motion; at which Mr. Turcotte was surprised, and took the opportunity of giving a flat contradiction to the assertion of Mr. Brown about there being two distinct parties in Lower Canada. Mr. Loranger would be glad to see the Judge before the House, as he was convinced of his innocence; but he could not vote for the motion on more paragraphs from the daily journals. Mr. Rhodes hoped the motion would be carried. Mr. Felton considered the motion very indecent; and after some representations from the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Mr. Drummond, the House adjourned till Monday.

On Monday the 10th the debate upon Mr. Cameron's motion was resumed. Mr. Drummond opposed it as irregular and an undue stretch of authority. Mr. Wilson (London) believed that neither the House, nor the Urowo, could compel the Judge to give a copy of his charge. Mr. Cameron thought that, if the Judge refused to a give n copy when asked, there might be no means to compel him. Mr. Macdonald, (Att. Gen,) without going so far as to say that the motion was unconstitutional would oppose it. Solicitor Gen. Ross could give no information as to the matter in dispute; could not say whother the Judge had laid down any such doctrine as that attributed to him, and did not believe that he had. Mr.O'Farrell, Mr. Bellingham and others having delivered their opinions, the House devided : when the numbers were—For the motion, 48—Against it, 44. Majority against Ministers 4. The House then adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved that the House do adjourn till Thursday, in order to give Ministers time to consider what course they should adopt after the adverse decision of last night. On Thursday he should move that that decision be re-considered. Adjournment agreed to.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR Sig-I have just read a letter in the last issue of the Mirror, over the signature of "J. George Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent, Education Department, Toronto; presuming, according to his opinion, and of course for his own interest, to correct "the omissions and errors"as he deems fit to call them-in the letter of a correspon-dent from Brantford; but if Mr. Hodgins confined bimself to matters of fact, as he promised, and not commenced by personalities and calumnies, perhaps he would have gained more confidence for himself as an official, placed in public trust.

Mr. Hodgins is a gentleman whom I have found very In the United States, people carried about bottles in | obliging whenever business called me to the Department over which he presides as Deputy; and it is with regret 1 am now obliged to convince him by facts, of his own errors and omissions, &c., &c. It is an error for Mr. Hodgins to assert that correspondents from Brantford and Nichol are the only persons who make known their local however, for any measure which would make it impossible in the state and the state in the state is the state in the state is the state have often sufficient reason to do the same. Mr. Hodgins is in error in asserting that the Brantford correspondent preferred "this mode of settling local questions;" for he has these points, of any thing further he may choose to assert in his office a letter from the Trustees of the Catholic school of this town since last June, asking information on very important local matters ; and up to this he has not sent any direct reply. The correspondent from Brantford, Mr. Edi-tor, did not "prefer this mode," &c.: and therefore Mr. Hodgins ought not to calumniato him. Mr. Hodgins is in error in reference to Rev. Dr. Ryerson's letter ; for when I went with two Catholics of a neighboring school to the Office of the Township clerk to get certificates, it was there stated by a Trustee of a Common School, in the hearing of many, and even by the Township Clerk himself, that Rev. Mr. Drummond had received a letter from Dr. Ryerson, prohibiting the giving of such certificates. Mr. Hudgins is in error in attributing this error to me: he ought to have attributed it to those who substituted the name of Dr. Ryerson for J. George Holgins; but of course it was taken for granted, and as a matter of fact, that Rev. Dr. Ryerson, J. G. Hodgins, and all other chosen officials, br. Released of the second sec I asked Mr. Hodgins from what distance could the Trustees of the Separate School receive taxes, when persons wished army of revenue officers would be required to prevent of the Separate School receive take, when persons with the smuggling, and by the great body of the people it would to support said school; his reply was—"As far as would be treated as a most arbitrary interference with the liberty be reasonable." This was the only point I now recollect of the individual. Mr. Wilson was in favor of prohibition. on which I asked information, and which was "satisfac-He did not think that the Anglo-Saxon race could be in-duced to abandon strong drink for light wines, and thought Hodgins explained it otherwise in his latter to Rev. Mr. Drummond, Local Superintendent. Sometime previous to the passing of the Amended School Act of 1855, I waited on Dr. Ryerson, accompa-nied by the Hon. J. Elmsly, to ask information respecting the first proviso of the 12th Section Supplementary School Act of 1853. Dr. Ryerson having referred to the said section, and having read it, told me that the Separate School Trustees could receive taxes from Catholics at "any dis-This decision, Mr. Hodgins' information, together tance." with the wording of the 12th Section Supplementary School Act, (which does not say a word in reference to Municipalities) led me to understand that, at least in jus-lice, there could be no difficulty for a Catholic residing within 2] miles of this town; to pay his taxes to the school in which his children receive their education; but, to my surprise, I found this man was, in January last, sued to a surprise, I found this man was, in January last, sued to a jour o' their little savins', or adultratin', as ithers do, fibur, 7 Court of Justice by other Trustees, and obliged to pay or drugs, or spirits, and so on 7 Ns, ns, naethin' of four sittle savins', or adultratin', as ithers do, fibur, 7 sixteen dollars and costs to a Common School from which kind. Does he no', on the ither hand, stand up stoutly for he received no benefit; whilst he had to pay to the Catho-lic School for the education of his children. This act of cally persecuting Irish Papists 7 Is na that o' itsel' anouch

Hodgins has quoted for my information, differs very much from the 12th Section of the Supplementary Act of 1853, which was framed in favor of supporting Separate Schools, and not repealed, I will here quote it for Mr. Hodgins' information :-

"XII. And be it enacted that any person residing in one School Section, and sending a child or children to the School of a neighboring School Section, shall nevertheloss be liable for payment of all rates assessed for the school purposes of the section in which he resides, the same as if he sent his child or children to the school of such section, and such child or children shall not be returned any other than the school of the section in which the Parents or Guar-dians of such child or children reside; but this Clause-shall not be held to apply to persons sending children to or supporting Separate Schools."

This Clause evidently allows Catholics to send their children to a neighboring school, and to support it by taxes without reference to Municipalities. Abstracting for the present, I will take a case in point.

Suppose that Mr. Hodgins was placed in the position of the Catholic referred to, and that there was a Catholic School near his residence; that he, through conscientious motives, withdrew his children from said Ustholic School, and sent them to his own Methodist School in Brantford and that after having complied with the forms of the law as the Catholic did-nevertheless, he should be dragged to a Court of Justice, and obliged to pay sixteen dollars and costs, to the Catholic School from which he received no benefit; that he could get no redress, neither from a Ca-tholio Chief Superintendent, nor from a Catholic Deputy; none from a Catholic Priest Local Superintendent; none from a Catholic Township Clork; none from a Board of Ca-tholic Trustees; ---would he not appeal to a friendly Me-thodist journal to advocate his rights? and, as a British subject, reasonably expect, from the Legislature, protection and redress ?---would be not be likely also to adopt the usual Rant? and say-these Catholics never read the Bible, and, consequently, know nothing of the golden sentence—"And as you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner,"—Sr. LUKS vi., 31.

Mr. Hodgins cannot consider a journal a respectable one, which gives publication to any injustice of which Catholics have to complain, in reference to the Department of which he is Deputy; because if this mode be preferred, the snare will certainly be discovered, and he will have to throw the whole scheme over board. Not a word to be said about the unnecessary labor, and great inconvenience, Catholic Trustees are put to, every half year, to fill up Reports; afterwards others must be filled up, in consequence of not being able to obtain Blanks, until after the day before which the Report ought to have been sent in, according to law. What means this apparent neglect?-Not a word to be said about the apportionment grantednot a word about the time the little mite will be retarded -not a word about the new and unreasonable formalities lately invented, &c., -not a word to be said respecting the ways resorted to, to kidnap, as it were, Catholic children, and induce them to go to Common Schools, where they can be returned with all others picked up in like manner, and draw public money without any voucher. Such glaring facts as these, together with the discovery of the effects, of long and deeply concocted schemes to annihilate Ca-tholic Schools, (if it were possible), and to embarrass and cheat their upholders, have now roused Catholics to insist upon their rights; for they have received cause to be aroused. And moreover, I consider that a journal which would refuse publication to such facts, as the above, should no more be entitled to a respectable name, than a person who should see his neighbor plundered, and not the least alarmed, could be entitled to the character of an honest, or of a respectable man. So far Mr. Hodgins and I differ in opinion.

But, Mr. Hodgins has thrown the whole fault of the re-strictive clauses in the School Act on the Legislature, and appears to claim to himself, in the absence of the Chief, a right to sit as suprome judge. In this also I differ in opinion with Mr. Hodgins. For, insemuch as he is only an official, and strongly suspected by many of being partial, I think he has no right to sit in judgment; and that there ought to be a Supreme Board of Hon. Gentlemen, who would see that Dr. Ryerson and his Deputy executed Board, as in other countries, and let the money received from every public source for education be distributed equally to every school, in proportion to the number of pupils attending, and to the time kept open, by a qualified Teacher, this would create a spirit of laudable emulation -and still there would be a principle of peace and union established among every sect living in common society. I hope I have not advanced a word in this letter by

injustice reminds me of the Tühe Proctor in Ireland; and I feel astonished how, in the face of such an act, the Education Department can uphold the false motto—Religio, Scientia, Liberas! But since the wording of the 12th Section of the Amended School Act of 1855, which Mr. Hedging has quoted for my information, differs very much ment inflicted on the Irish Papists, because they had the presumption to exercise their right, granted them by the Constitution, of voting at election times according to their conscience; although in opposition to the wishes o' native Jonathan. But what o' that? It's just a' the mair meritorious in Jonathan to shoot the Irish doen like dongs when they daur to show their independence. Mair by token, his clergymen will; maist willingly, absolve him frae the sin o' sic heroic butcherics—that is, if they be a sin, whilk "broad" Protestants deny. Ochl och! the puir Irish, I'm often was for them, Davie, to think that bigotry should have the memory to drive them free their bound action that the power to drive them frae their bonny native land to seek a hame among a people, who will not permit them to rise higher amongst them than mere howers o' wood and drawers of water, unless they become mean-spicited hypo-critical apostates, by abjuring the worship o' their forefathers,-unless they make up their minds to a passive obedience and non-resistance. And then-

فيوعدهم فالمداف المرمون فيجرد الاراجان

The deeds of their sires, if their bards should reherse, Let a blush, not a blow, be the meed of their rerse! Be mute every string, and be hushed every tone, That shall bld them remember the fame that is flown!"

No, Jonathan has little reason to be ashamed o' havin' sae few clergymen, when he can do his duty without their prompting. He is a decent man. You never hear o' him committing fornication, or adultery; you never hear o' him cheatin' young women, or auld women either; nor o' gettin' ower weel acquant wi' ither men's wives; or that ony o' his sisters rin awa' wi' ither women's men. You never hear of Jonathan murdorin' his wife or weans. Did you ever hear o' him flayin' live niggars, or burnin' them to death wi' camphene? Na, na. Let nachody ever insinuate, even sic deeds o' brother Jonathan. Then where's the need for him to hire extra clargymon, secial that he is just as weel while washed as he can be, and that a' that they could say to him could as mak' him a shade the whiter. If onybody says to the contrair, tell them he reads his bible ower weel, and ower often to endalge in sic vaga-ries; and that he gives over mony hawbees to missionary societies, to feel ashamed o' the plentiful scarcity o' clergymen in his kintra. He hates wi'n perfect hatred, and persecutes wi' o'er firm and implacable a pertinacity, the Irish Papists, to be ashamed o' orything that onybody could say o'him. Mair than a' that, I'll wad a bawbee, that if a comparison were instituted—notwithstandia' the world-wide renown, and high pretensions o' his two culsins o'er the water-to wit-Johnny Bull and Andrew Langkail-Jonathan will be found to be as moral a laddie as either the tane or tither; and Davie, lad, when ance the Bear ceases his growlin', and the Eagle faulds his wing, and the Lion, ance rampant, shuts his paw and crouches down -each seekin' his repose, which we may hope will be lengthened, uninterrupted and peacefu'; -- then may you behold Brither Janothan fall back with a sigh, intil his (un)easy chair and muse, upon the cause that made the wa-ters-lately so rough, and in which he had hoped pleasantly to cast his fishing hook-become suddenly so still ;- then you may behold Brither Jonathan become a pattern o' patience, a model o' docility for the edification o' a' creation

Maister Aiditor, I'm yours to command, Saunders Wuommunnorg. Mountralawl, Mairch the aught, 1856.

As St. Patrick's Day falls this year in Holy Week, ts celebration will be deferred until Tuseday after Low Sunday, the 1st of April next.

ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON .- The regular An-ST. PATRICES SOCIETY OF HINDERS.— HID REQUIRE AN-nual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held at their rooms, National Hotel, on Monday evening; the Prosi-dent in the Chair. The Secretary having read the yearly report, which exhibited the affairs of the Society as being in a most prosperous condition, the election of officers for the current was then proceeded with The following the current year was than proceeded with. The following the current year was than proceeded with. The following were elected :--President-James O'Reilly, Esq. Vice-President-Jeremiah Meagher, Esq. Corresponding Secretary-Daniel Macarow, Esq. Recording Secretary-Mr. P. Hyland. Treasurer-Mr. C. Farrell. Chaplang-Very Rev. P. Dollard and Rev. J. S. O'-

Jonnors.

Connors. Executive Committee-Messrs. Joseph Murphy, H. Sum-mers, A. M. Brown, T. M'Inercey, C. W. De l'Armitage, Garratt Brock, Michael McNamara, James Campbell, Daniel Lynch, William Winters and Robert Cody. Grand Murshel, -Mr. B. Fitzpatrick. Assistant Marshel, -M. M. Donoghue. A react of themas margined to the patients formula

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Secretary, Mr. Hugh Cummins, who for four years, discharged the duties of the office with zeal, fidelity and ability—and over \$40 was subscribed towards presenting him with a suitable

every one in Lower Canada was in favor of temperance. Mr. Cartier-"So they are; but not for chaining men." Mr. Wilson replied that he believed the "Maine Law" to

be the only means of promoting temperance. Mr. Smith, of Northumberland, was in favor of the "Maine Liaw." He alluded to the American whalers, on " Maine Liaw." board of which liquors were not used, and where, in con-sequence, the crew never got drunk. Mr. Ferres thought that the House was occupying itself with a measure which would end in a farce. Such a law as that proposed would be useless. In Lower Canada the people were in favor of temperance, because they practised it; they were however opposed to coercion. Mr. Drummond said that the House agreed that a stringent law was necessary to put down tippling. On this all were agreed, though they differed as to what that measure should be. The "Maine Law" had been tried, and had signally failed; and if enacted they would like all other twomains laws moons a failure here, would, like all other tyrannical laws, prove a failure also. In New York, where the law was in force, taps were open everywhere; in Vermont it was still worse;

these points, of any thing further he may choose to assert as Deputy. Still I do not say, Mr. Editor, that I will not again respectfully request you to give publication to many other facts relative to the unjust working of the School system, when I shall have leisure from indispensable obligations, which, at this time, press heavily upon me.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

J. RYAN, R. C. Pastor. Brantford, Feb. 26, 1856.

BROTHER JONATHAN,

HIS ULERGY, HIS DOGS AND HIS LAWYERS.

"The devil a Paritan, or anything else he is, but a time-server."-Twelflh night.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mu. Amiron-I observe that ye've been somewhat before hand wi'me, in noticit' what the Herald says about our neebors-the American-wi' regard to the annual amount o' siller they pay to maintain their clergy. "Friend Jo-nathan," he says, "pays twice as much for his criminals, nearly twice as much for his dogs, and six times as much for his lawyers, as he pays for his clergy;" and winds up by asking Jonathan if he is no' ashamed o' himsel'.

"Ashamed o' himsel'," quotha l Raily, Davie, consi-derin' a' thing, I, for my pairt, canna vera weel see hoo ho can be "ashamed" to has to pay sae little for either clergymen or kirks. Nor do I opine that even our modern Seeseraw o' the Wutness wad believe him to be " ashamed ;" but I jaloose he wad raither be inclined to award him praise that he had sae little need o' them.

For, is na Jonathan the most moral craiture on airth ? Is he no' the most civil, and simple, and conceding o' citizons? Do you even see, or hear o' him otherwise than uniformly loving his needor as himself? Then for what should he be ashamed to has sas little to pay for clergymen? Do you ever hear o' Jonathan tryin' to play the braggadoccio over ony o' his neebors that he thinks may has ower muckle on their hands to prevent him tryin' to conc them? Do yo ever bear o' Jonathan getting drunk and playin' the Rowdy; and then wi' bowie knives stickin' decont fo'k in breest or burn, as may so happen? Na, na. Do ye ever hear o' Jonathan committin' frauds, and forge-ries, and burglaries, or of choatin' widows and orphans

testimonial of the Society's appreciation of his services .---A Committee was appointed upon the motion of the Vice-President to receive plans and estimates of a "St. Patrick's Hall"-a building which is designed to be an ornament to the city. Mr. Meagher deserves every praise for the energy and patriotism with which he has entered into the enter prise. In consequence of St. Patrick's Day falling this year on Holy Week, the usual Procession of the Society will not take place until the third day of April .- Kingston Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kitley, D. O'Connor, 108; Adjala, Rev. F. X. Pourret, 128 6d; BeHord, W. Mallon, 128 6d; Osgoode; W. F. Kearns, £2; Somerstown, A M'Donell, 128 6d; St. Maric de Monnoir; G. Harris, 6s 3d; West Troy, N. Y., A.

de Monnoir; G. Harris, 63 3d; West Troy, N. Y., A. Moncely, & Co., £3; Beauharnois, Mr. Cuiskally, £1; Dalhousie Mills; D. M'Donald, 12s 6d.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-J. W. M'Ginn, 153; M. Lamontagne, 5s; F. Driscoll, £1 10s; U. J. Tessier, £1 2s 6d; Rev. Mr. Horan, 15a; Rev. Mr. Destroismaisons, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Gariopy 12s 6d; T. Walsh, 7s 6d.
Por Rev. L. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatierc-Rev.

Mr. Cecile, 15s.

Per Rev. J. Walsh, Broomanton-Self, 2s 6d; D. M'Rse,

Per J. Andrew, Ouisseau-G. Richard, 10s.

Married.

At St. Patrick's of Rawdon, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. Octave Germain Belisle, late of Australia, to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander Doly, Esq , Orown Land Agent.

Died,

At Quebec, on the 6th inst., Margaret Jane, only child of Mr. John Quinn, aged 2 years and 2 months.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Undersigned has much pleasure in acknowledging the prompt and satisfactory manner in which his claim for loss by Fire, on the 16th FEBRUARY, has been settled by the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of TORON-TO, through their Agent, AUGUSTUS HEWARD, Esq., St. Francois Xaxier Street.

JOHN O'MEARA, St. Alexis Street.

March 13, 1856.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. Бав задый 111 That portion of the French press which assumes to represent the democratic party has been always in stavor of the war, and would see with regret the approach of its termination. It always scouted the idea that the war could long be limited to a certain spot; and its prediction that it would become genearal all over Europe was but the echo of it's desires. The parties whose opinions it thus expresses care less for the protection of Turkey or the limitation of the aggressive policy of Russia than they do for the rea-Ilzation of their own designs ; and those designs tend to a convulsion in continental Europe, as affording the best if not the only chance of the cstablishment of the institutions of their predilection They never believed that Austria would join the allies even to the extent she has done ; her adhesion diminishes for the present the chances of revolutionary movements in Italy; and the pacific settlement, of the Eastern question will be denounced as the sanction on the part of England and France of all the political crimes committed during the present and past century. An active and continuous correspondence is said to be kept up between certain refugees in England and some of the leaders of the Repúblican party bere, in which their views on passing events, their fears as to the present, and their hopes of the future, are freely communicated.

The formidable defensive works in course of construction at Portsmouth have excited the surprise of some of the Paris journals, and the Assemblee Nationale thus expresses itself:-

I FIf even the approaching conclusion of a peace is not quite assured, it may be demanded in the face of what danger these works are being constructed? Assuredly the Russian squadrons now buried in the harbor of Sebastopol was never a menace to the British const, and the two remaining Russian squadrons which still float at Cronstadt and Helsingfors a have shown that their ambition wisely consists in defence and not in attack. A war between England and the United States-a war which is by no means probable, notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment-could in no case expose the powerful squadron of Great Britain to be braved in their ports by the American navy. It is in vain that we search . for the enemy against whom there is now a question of defending Portsmouth."

Ali Pasha, the Turkish Envoy, reached Marseilles on the 19th, en route for Paris.

The Peace Conferences were expected to open on Monday, 25th ult., and great anxiety prevailed as to their issue.

The Paris Constitutionnel, in an editorial headed "The Holy Alliance," indicates that the Congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subject arising out of the war, and says it is not impossible that certain important events which have modified the state of Europe, as it was defined by the Congress of Vienna, will engage the attention of that of Paris. The editorial goes on to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will essentially be remodelled.

Although the plenipotentiaries have not yet assembled in Council it is stated that the exigencies of and satisfactorily settled. The knotty question of surface, everywhere gave, and the camp and roads precedence has been solved in a way which conciliates the punctillies, by adopting alphabetical order. By this means, Austria takes the lead, followed by

like it is beset with a number of obtuse but pointed projections. Each boat is provided with from 30 to 40 lances and from 15 to 20 maces, in the management of which the Fins are said to possess great skill. From this description these maces would appear to resemble the morgenstern, still in use with the watchmen in Sweden, and with one of which the Marquis of Waterford some 15 years back came inconveniently into close contact. - Times Correspondent.

The expectation of peace, of course, excites very different feelings in different classes; of only two can the sentiments be predicated with any certainty. The commercial classes desire the return of peace; the military profession desires the continuation of the war. The nobility appear to be divided between those whom the pecuniary sacrifices have already disgusted with the war and those whose patriotic sentiments make them disgusted with the terms proposed for peace. In a private letter I find the following observation attributed to the Emperor Alexander,can't wage a war with a foreign enemy; ! have enough to do with the enemy at home." This is understood of the corruption, incapacity, and thorough worthlessness of the whole system of interior Government administration. We find that the Russian Government is about to commence reforms in national education, in the administration of justice in Siberia; the issue of various petty official certificates, such as passports for travelling in the interior, is announced to have been all the way along gratuitous, and the sborniks had never any right to take any money from the public for procuring them, &c. The, institution of seridom, astwithstanding all the Paris-made correspondence from St. Petersburg, is the only abuse to which, as it would appear, the axe is not to be laid; not only has the retention of all its privileges been lately re-assured to the nobility (among the most prized of which is the right of possessing land and souls), but the Emperor is now taking every measure to facilitate the entrance of the nobility into the service of the State, of which it has the monopoly .--Times Correspondent.

The Northern Bee, which subsists by the special favor of the Russian court, put forward an article on the expected peace. The following is an extract :--" If God should grant us peace we shall take advantage of it to provide Russia with railways. What a delight it will be when our brave troops, and the munitions of war can be taken from one spot to another, almost like the wind. All this can and will be done, but we must make the beginning. Private indivi-duals are already permitted to construct roads, and that is all we want. The good North American will, accordingly, assist us in supplying us with skillul engineers and machinery."

It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolaieff.

FROM THE CRIMEA. (From the Times, February 19.)

CAMP BEFORE SERASTOPOL, Feb. 4 .- A bright con rose this morning upon the camp before Sebastopol and the snow was crisp with frost. My earliest observation of the thermometer gave 8 deg. Fahrenheit, below freezing point, but the sun had then been up an hour and shining on the back of the wooden wall against which the thermometer hung, so that the quicksilver had probably been some degrees lower diplomatic etiquette have already been fully discussed before daybreak. As the morning advanced the frosty around it. became deep and muddy. Nevertheless, soon after noon a great number of officers were seen riding and walking in the direction of Sebastopol .-At about half-past 12 o'clock Marshal Pelissier, in France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. The *Iudépendence Belge* introduced the name of staff and followed by his escort of Chasseurs, drove through the Light Division camp along the Woron-Prussia into the above list; this, however, says the through the Light Division camp along the Woron-Prussia into the above list; this, however, says the London Globe, is, we suppose, a slip of the pen, for nothing has transpired to indicate any alteration in the determinations of the Western. Powers not to depart from the rule they had laid down to exclude all non-combatant powers and to maintain that Prus-nothing has transpired to indicate any alteration in the determinations of the Western. Powers not to depart from the rule they had laid down to exclude all non-combatant powers and to maintain that Prus-no for the town. Here were assembled a large and to the right and left, on every elevated point, nu-merous groups were seen, while Cathcart's-hill was crowded with spectators too busy or too lazy to go further from the camp. The cause of this unusual muster was an expected explosion. Fort Nicholas was to be blown up at one p.m. The French engi-neers were punctual to their time. Marshal Pelissier had been little more than a quarter of an hour chatting and pacing about on a bank he had selected for his station, and General Codrington could have been but five minutes in the Redan, when a double burst of smoke fixed everybody's eyes upon the fort. This is (I should new say, was) of curved shape, forming nearly a quarter of a circle, one extremity of the arc pointing south and the other east. The two extremities were first blown up, and the principal, explosion seemed to be that of the eastern end, which was in form of a round tower. ... The effect of the rising smoke was very striking and peculiar. The day was extremely fine, the sky nearly cloudless; the white masonry of Sebastopol, beautiful even in those ruins with which the well-preserved but doomed fort conspicuously contrasted, lay silent and seemingly abandoned in the embrace of the bright green sea. Suddenly, forth gushed the smoke, not rapidly, but in heavy billows, rising and rolling one above the other as if the vapor were so dense that it had a struggle to ascend. Slowly it rose ; so slowly that it was easy to imagine fantastical forms, melting away but gradually. Immediately over the eastern explosion there hung for some seconds what seemed a mighty gray lion, with head, mane, and body, perfectly defined in shadowy delineation. Others besides myself recognized the fanciful image, acceptable as the emblem of dissolving Russian strength, and presently replaced by other vague shapes. Upwards of 20 seconds elapsed before the explosions were audible in front of Picket-house-hill. There was so little wind the smoke rose to a considerable height before it began to drift off in'a south-westerly direction, and it rose not in columns, but rather in heaps or domes JHoly See. The number of Catholics in Greece is such as are sometimes seen in the sky when clouds

tion of the row ganboats now building in Russia. In remained a sort of loophole in the smoke, through Kind. rew mere present, we are tota, could appreci-the course of this description we are made acquainted which was seen a patch of the emerald water glitter-with the new weapons which the Russians have had, ing in the brilliant sunbeams. The effect, of course man of the world, at once accepted, Mr. Blundell's with the new weapons which the Russians have had, ing in the brilliant sunbeams. The effect, of course man of the world, at once accepted, Mr. Blundell's made for the purpose of repelling boarding attacks. very transient, was extremely beautiful. The whole version of the anecdote, which he perfectly well made for the purpose of repelling boarding attacks. very transient, was extremely beautiful. tators impatiently a waited the moment when the wind- his memory must have played bim false. This is a ward extremity of the fort should be disclosed to their stroke of true satire, in which, by instituting the about seven feet long, and a mace of cast iron, the tators impatiently awaited the moment when the wind-massive head of which resembles a pineapple, and ward extremity of the fort should be disclosed to their gaze. A sort of low gray spit was presently seen, but was 'almost 'immediately again, overclouded by other explosions which now rapidly succeeded each other. There were seen in all, none of them much louder than the report of a very heavy piece of ordnance... When the explosions in the docks took place, on various occasions within the last two months, there was always great alarm, commotion, and plunging among the horses tethered in the rear of the dockyard it is this haoit which gives to such men that air of wall, and, notwithstanding the great difference of distance, something of the kind was anticipated among the numerous chargers and ponies assembled this morning on the hill in rear of our old trenches. Few of them, however, appeared to notice the explosions, and those showed but slight uneasiness. When all the mines had been fired and the smoke cleared off. we saw how completely the French engineers' had done their work. The long, massive, stone fort-certainly the most prominent object in a bird's-eye view of Southern Sebastopol-had totally disappeared, and in its place was a low flat bank of gray ruins as nearly | fortunately where nations, not, individuals, are conas might be of the same color as the smoke that had just been blown away from it, and which some lingering remains still oozed and curld out from the rub-So important a feature was this fort, that its removal has made quite a change in the physiognomy of the town. Before the explosion the Russians had been firing from the north batteries-not heavily, perhaps at the rate of a shot per minute ; and we fully expected that, on wilnessing the destruction of one of their linest forts, they would open an angry fire, as they have done on many former occasions in hopes of damaging the troops and engineers they supposed to be in the town. But they did not do so, and fired less after than before the explosion. One shell burst high over the Malakoff, and another from the battery east of Fort Constantine over the town, and one or two of the inkerman batteries sent a shot or two in the direction of our line but that was nearly all, and after waiting a while in hopes that they were mute only from astonishment and would presently make up for the delay, most of the spectators, whose feet were by this time getting benumbed in their stirrups, turned their horses' heads homewards. I have not yet ascer-tained with certainty the quantity of powder used to blow up the fort, but, judging from the extent and great solidity of the building, and from the completeness of the destruction, it must have been very large. I was told to-day that it exceeded the quantity destroyed in the unfortunate explosion of the French left siege train. The destruction of the western and last remaining dock was completed last week, without noteworthy incident. A great deal of the ruin has been effected with the Russians' own powder cap-tured in Sebastopol. The explosion I have described is the only incident of importance that has broken the monotony of camp life since I last wrote. A shocking murder was committed last week in one of the Light Division hospitals by a soldier of the 77th Regiment, a youth of 19, named Day. He was hospita orderly, and was in attendance upon in artillery man who had been badly huit when the French siege train blew up. The artilleryman, grateful for his care took a purse containing about $\pounds 12$, from under his pillow, and gave him 5s. The sight of the gold was too strong a temptation for Day, who, it is said, was a London thief before enlistment. He took a crowbar and dealt a violent blow upon the attillery. man's head. The poor fellow shrieked "Murder !" when a second blow fractured his arm. His cries brought in the other orderlies and after a most violent resistance, Day was overpowered and secured. The artilleryman is since dead.

Upon this wholesale destruction the Times remarks that

"Even the ruin of Nineveh or Babylon, Carthage or Jerusalem, did not represent a more utter vanishing of dominion than what has been done at Sebastopol

these, and that no vestige of the once dreaded fleet remained whole below the waves. We may, however, now pause, satisfied with our labors. We may appreciate what we have gained by considering what but a short time since we should have been content with. While the siege was in progress, even those most exacting only urged at first the opening of the Black Sea to the war vessels of every nation. It was demanded that the old policy of Turkey should be discarded, and that England and France should freely send their fleets under the palace windows of the Sultan, past the forts of the Bosphorus, into the neighborhood of the Russian barbors. The Russian Admirals in turn would have been at liberty to pass at will into the Mediterranean. It was even thought fit that ports on the Black See coast should be granted to the allies, in order that a balance might be established. Later, our statesmen went further, and demanded the limitation of the Czar's armaments. Even then Turkey would have had to keep up squadrons at a great ex-pense, and provide men for a service for which her nopulation is unfitted and from which it instinctively shrinks. How much more has been now gained The Straits may be closed, for there is no danger within. Turkey may spend her money more profitably than in line-of-battle ships, for there is no enemy for them to oppose. Constantinople need dread no sudden assault; any future invasion must be conduct-ed entirely by land, for no navy will protect the Russian transports which supply armies in Bulgaria or below the Caucasus. With the forts and docks of Sebastopol ends the dream of a new conquest by the barbarians.

worthlessness of the point in dispute, we ridicule the littleness of those who first thought it worth disputing. Never to seem afraid of being put upon, as the phrase goes-never, to argue a question merely, lest people should think you can't argue it - never to fight simply for fear the lookers on should think you a cowardthese are some of the maxime on which all men of superior minds act, habitually and unconsciously ; and repose and self-possession before which fools stand abashed and dandies are wild with, envy.

Few men can have mingled, even in the slightest degree, in seciety, without noticing that one promi-nent feature in the character of a parvenu is his proneness to take offence. His angles are sharper, his corns are "more tender," than those of other people. There is really no knowing where to be safe with him. The moment you put your finger on him his bristles stand out like a hedge-hog's. The best plan of course is to leave such a character alone. But uncerned, this cannot be done. Cool contempt is out of the question, and the bristles must be laid by the application of the national sawder.

But we must take the opportunity of observing, at the same time, how foolish it is to be very careful of provoking this irritation. When gentlemen meet a parvenu in the world, they are scrupulously caremonious to him ; just as Mr. Disraeli tells us the old nobility of Spain made a point of addressing a new-made grandee by the whole string of his tilles, where. as they generally accosted one another by some familiar abbreviation .: Such should be our conduct towards America. We should do our best to avoid in bringing on their ramified irritability. It is senseless to provoke a man, whoever he may be, who has the power to be mischievous. And the unpleasant results of having done so, which we not long ago predicted, are already becoming apparent. The reinforcement of the West India squadron has not been without its effect. The augmentation of the American navy is in rapid progress. Brother Jonathan may subject himself to deserved ridicule by his excessive sensibility; and ignorance of the code of courtesy which governs older countries. He may show himself a parvenu to any extent, but for all that he is no fool and he is no coward. The man who wants to fight you in the streets because you push against him, may be a low fellow, but that will be no consolation if you go home with a black eye. Neither will it much mend the matter if you give him two in return. On the whole you will consider it a very disagreeable business, and wish devoutly you had never got into

We recommend these remarks to the consideration of our Premier. He should reflect that we can get very little glory out of a war with America at the best, and may reap considerable loss and discredit. We had best keep on good terms with these touchy gentlemen. We have not the slightest reason to be angry with them, and we ought if possible not to allow them the pleasure of being angry with us.

REVOLUTIONS IN TURKEY .- The Western Powers went to war to preserve the Sultan's territories from the Czar: the latter potentate had made Christian wrongs a pretext for interference; France and England consequently promised to be themselves redressets of those wrongs, and an understanding with his allies bound the Sultan to grant, with as intle delay as possible, relief from the hardships said to be suffered. The Sultan has, in the most public manner, and with every circumstance which indicates design, told his subjects that the old constitution of his State has ceased to exist. For several days the Ambassadors of the great Powers had debated with the Turkish Minister on that Fourth Point which is to regulate the future of the Empire. On the 29th of January a council was held at the British Embassy, and prolonged far into the night. The result was the acceptance by the Porte of all that the Ambassadors had asked, and far more than they expected. The Sultan gave next day his final assent. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe then invited him, as a public proof of respect for his allies and of fidelity to the principles then establish ed, to be present at a fancy ball to be given at the Embassy on the succeeding day. How far the Sultan was aware of the unwonted sight prepared for him we cannot say; but he accepted the invitation, to the astonishment of the Perote world, and, doubtless, to the scandal of the more orthodox among his countrymen. But the Turks of Constantinople are now used to change, and perhaps are not displeased that so high an example will justify them in tasting more freely pleasure from which they have been debarred. The Sullan came, saw—nay, stood up to see. Wallzes, polkas, young ladies in ball dresses—all were beheld by the Commander of the Faithful. The Sultan is accustomed to eat alone, but he took refreshment even in the presence of the other sex.....To touch a subject was a condescension rarely vonchsafed, but here he walked down stairs holding the hand of a Giaour and a Frank. Turks and Rayahs were witnesses of the novel spectacle. When Count Robert leaned on the throne of Alexis Commenus there could not have been greater consternation than in the minds of a few old servitors of the Padishah on that eventful evening a fortnight since.- Times.

sia can no longer bring forward her claim as one of number of officers, English, French, and Sardinian, and to the right and left, on every elevated point, nuthe five great European powers.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom, holding out hopes to them, it is said, of an early arrangement of the differences between Spain and the Holy See.

ITALY.

We believe we are correct in stating that the strongest assurances have passed from the Court of St. Petersburg, to the Papal See that the system of which the latter so long and so bitterly complained shall terminate, and the Catholics of Poland be placed on a perfect footing, of equality, with the other subjects of the crown. As soon as the Emperor is released from the troubles which at present environ bim, he will suggest a concordat, based on the satisfactory representations already made through Vienna . to Pope Pius, which will put an end to persecution and proselytism and give renewed lustre, to Catholicity in Poland and Lithuania. All these are schemes worthy an imperial mind, and the time is well chosen to realise them. Russia, in fact, has grown too ra-, pidly. She miscalculated her resources just as Europe had mistaken them. Two years of twar have relieved Europe from fears of Russia, and Russia has ceased to have that faith in her force which was once the prevailing idea of the Empire. It is probable that with the failure of the old policy, which has broken down after a very brief trial, Russia seeks to establish a new policy founded on a solid civilization, and on the development of her material prosperity .- Freeman's Journal.

According to the Mentz Journal, the Greek government intends to conclude a concordat with the - about 16,000:

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AMERICAN DISPUTE.

(From the Press, Disraeli's Paper.)

Self-respect is the safest prevention against quarrelling. The man who is sure of his own position is the slowest to suspect another of any design to question it; and hence the art of avoiding altercations has generally been deemed one of the peculiar character-Holy See. The number of Catholics in Greece is about 16,000: The Juvglide has published in detail the report detail the report data in the centres blended, and so there light north-easterly drawn up by Admiral Glasenapp as to the construction. The concertainty been deemed one of the peculiar character-drawn up by Admiral Glasenapp as to the construction. Catholic France numbers not less than the sky when clouds is the open clouds is the construction. Catholic France numbers not less than the sky when clouds is the set of the set o ere stra i

THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND MISS NIGHTINGALE.

The following admirable letter, written by a highly respectable solicitor of Leeds, appears in the Hull Advertiser :-

"Sir-While the public press is teeming with the praises of this patriotic lady, Royalty itself condescending to write a letter to her, accompanied by a well deserved present; also a public meeting, presided over by a Royal Duke, has been held to found some lasting testimonial of the virtues and heroism of Miss Nightingale, not a word of approbation is uttered on behalt of those most charitable ladies who, before Miss Nightingale became known, had devoted themselves with untiring energy to their truly Christian, vocation. Catholic France numbers not less than

Royal presents deck their persons; no public demon-Royal presents doca mer persons; no prome demon-strations to raise testimonials commemoralize of their heroic virtues; far, different to the reward to which they look at the close of their labors. These devoted instruments of charity and benevolence requires no edifice ' built with hands' to perpetuate their memory. An imperishable Crown (decked: with no glittering An imperior acted by Royal hands) will be their re-ward. What, we naturally ask, is the reason why these devoted servants of God should be thus slighted by the great ones of the empire? What, but the readed batted of the many of these great ones. of the rooted hatred of too many of these great ones, of that sharps and dimmyjohns. religion which gives life, and energy, and grace to these her fairest daughters. Do we require to tell her Majesty, her Royal consin the Dake of Cambridge, and the whole host of admirers of Miss Nightingale, that amongst these sainted ladies are found vast numbers who have made much greater sacrifices of rank, station, and worldly comforts than she has done .-The descendants of Royalty, the daughters of the highest nobles in France, England, and Ireland have been, for generations, and are now enrolled amongst the noble cohort of whom I speak .- Let me, for the information, and I hope the edification, of any of my Protestant brethren, quote from the pen of one of the most eloquent divines of the present day, a description of these orders of Catholic piety and charity ; and where is the man that can be insensible to the heaven-born attributes of these sainted Sisters of Charity ? " These ladies have braved the terrors of sea and land in. every part of the Christian world, to carry out the re-ligious idea of their vocation. You will find them sands of India. You will find them ministering an-gels of the bed of sickness; in the cabins of the deawful choiera shook the stoutest heart, and made the nerve of the stoutest man tremble, and his intellect reel, the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, like a suncourage and their sacrifices and their untiring care have bound up their names and their devotion with our dearest affections, and with the undying gratitude of the whole Christian world."

We must all acknowledge the truth of this delineation of the characters, virtues, and sacrifices of these instruments of God's mercy upon whom, nevertheless, the foul-mouthed Drummond uttered his vile epithets in his place in Parliament, which, to the disgrace of that assembly, were heard with exultation. Ask the survivors in the late dreadful conflict upon whom these Sisters of Charity have attended in the hour of sickness and sorrow, and they will tell you how truthful is the picture the above extract presents.

"Far be it from me to deprecate in the slightest degree the merit of Miss Nightingale. All honor to her for her exertions in the cause of suffering humanity; but whilst we are generous to her; let us be just to others. Let no bigoted prejudice or sectarian animosity withhold our admiration of her fellowlaborers in the field of benevolence; and though no earthly reward is sought for here for these daughters of the Church of God, let us in justice acknowledge the source from which this exemplary piety and philanthropy flows. The source is as pure as the reward will be eternal. From a true source of religion; 'undefiled before God,' have their virtues sprung; and no greater blessing can be showered upon any country than the promulgation of faith which can be productive of such fruits.

"Why should not Catholics, like their Protestant brethren, excite the generosity and sympathy of a grateful and generous public by setting on foot a subscription for the erection and support of institutions in England, where can be reared up communities of those faithful servants of God ?:

"We may not long have a continuance of the present dreadful war, but in all probability we shall be visited periodically with the direful cholera; and then shall we find the Sisters of Charity of incalculable benefit to the suffering poor in our large and densely populated cities.

"I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully, New Year's Day, 1856." Joins JOHN PREST.

"Somehow, I ollers tuck amazin' likin' to the Baptists, speshally to the Hard-Shells-not because I'm particularly fond of cold water; for, my, brethring, I'm not one uv them ar sort of Christians that repudiates good whiskey, or looks a gift hoss in the month. ates good whiskey, or looks a git hoss in the mount. Thar's the Rack-shells, the soft shells, the calm shells, an' a great many other kind of shells, but, my brethring, next to the hard shells, give me the man what shells out liberally when the contribushun box goes round-for, ' Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out'-and they played on simbols, dulsimers jew-

" Now, my brethring, having told you what swayshun I 'longs to, 1'm gwan to exemuficate and luci-date on my tex, which, sez-' Whar no wood is, thar the fire goeth out,' &c. My brethering don't s'pose for the sixteeth part uv a minnit that that the fire we read uv in scripture will go out bekars thar's no wood. No, my Christhshum friends, so long as the supply of anthersite and brimstone holds out, it won't make a dif uv betterence whether thar's any wood or not---the fire will be kept burning-for, ' They played on simbols, dulsimers, jewsharps, and demmyjohns.'

"My brethering, when, accordin' to the tex, I sez, they played on simbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns, I mean that the good and perfick sperits them uv the speer-plays on the simbols and dulsimers and the bad sperits, what lives in the lower speers, plays on the dimmyjohns-for, 'Wnar do wood' is, that the fire goeth out-and they played'- brothering, I smell a mice! That's a Judis in this congregashum, sure as you are living sinners, and he must and their modest Vesper Bell amidst the snows of be dispelled ! Ah, had I told you so. That he is, yon-Canada, the pestitence of Mexico, and the burning der, on that high seat that near the stove. That weazen-faced sinner in the barskin bang up-a wolf in bar's clothing-setting that as innocent as a possum slitute poor ; and when the levelling ravages of the up a 'simmon tree reportin' my lecture phrenologically !

At this juncture all eyes were fixed upon our reportreel, the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, like a sun-beam shining in loveliness over the gore and the slain thrusting his notes into the pocket of his bareskin of the battle field, moved amidst the dead and the bang-up, vamous through the window surrounded dying, like living light from the skies, and their by a blaze of glory and at least a bundred hardshells.

> THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHURCH .- There is nothing so edifying and so interesting to the Catholic as to see the progress which his Church has made within the present century, and the glorious future which is before her. No subject has elicited such contradictory opinions as her mission. Some attribute her progress to the protection of Governments, others go so far as to attribute it in a great measure to persecution, while others hold the foolish idea that she has only progressed in certain countries, for the peculiar character of whose people she is so admirably fitted; they maintaining that Catholicism can only take root with one peculiar race, Heathenism with another, and Protestantism with another, forgetting (or not caring to know) for the while that this is contrary to the Divine precept go teach all nations.' The Catholic Church is for all peoples, the Hindoo and the African, the Malay and Americab, the European and the Mungolian., Amidst the snows of North America the French Jesuit labors successfully, and prides himself on the religion of his neophytes, though they be Esquimaux Indians, while his Spanish brother works as successfully among the warlike tribes who inhabit the continent south of the meridian ; and the Irish Priest is not more successful among the jungles and swamps of Hindostan than is his Celtic brother of France on the plains of Tartary and Thibet. -Glasgow Free Press.

> Stephen Hall, a queer but weak genius, had made frequent gracious promises to his troubled friends that he would put himself out of their way. One stinging cold night he vowed he would go out and freeze to death. About eleven he returned, shivering and slapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?"-asked a loving relative. "Golly !" said the pseudosuicide, " when I freeze, I mean to take a warmer night than this for it."

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NOTICE.

Feb. 15, 1856.

A RARF CHANCE TO REALIZE AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE IN A FEW YEARS.

WHAR NO WOOD IS THERE THE FIRE GOETH OUT,

AND THEY PLAVED ON SYMBOLS, DULCIMERS, JEWSHARPS AND DEMIJOHNS.

The following discourse, delivered by that ' same old coon,' the Captain of a Mississippi flat boat, at a Hard-Shell Baptist protracted meeting at Tenicum, on Ibursday evening last, was phonographically re-ported expressly for the Mercury by Samuel the Scribe,' who was one of the anxious inquirers on that solemn and interesting occasion :

"My Friends: Since I had the pleasure uv holdin' forth to the benighted; an heathenish rapscallions uv Brandon, Mississippy, on the subjeck-' An he played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperrets uv just men made perfeck, the sperit hath moved me to take up my bed an' travel; and after visiting divus places, an' propagatin the Gospill to varue nominations, I have at last fatched up, bless the Lord,' mong the Hard-Shells of Tenicum. My tex this evenin,' my brethering, will be found somewhar "ween the books of Peniderse at the books ol Providence an' Millkezedick, (I think the tormer) an' when found it will read somewhar near as follows: "Whan no wood is," there the fire goeth out-an" they played on simbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns.'

"Now, my brethering, I'm gwine to say to you as I said to the Brandonians on a former casion, I'm not an educated man, but bless the Lord I'm a mighty an educated man, out cless the Lord 1 m a mignly religish man, calman what?s born again one what eparienced the holy ghost, and tuck religun in the natural way—for Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out-and they played on simbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and demmyjohns.

sharps and demmyjohns. "Now my brethering, p'r'haps some uv. ye, are wondering an 'axing yourselves what denominashun'l longs to. Well, my friends, I'm a plain spoken man, although I sez it myself; as I oughtent to say it, and I'll tell yer what swayshun'I longs to. Perhaps some on ye thinks I'm a Mormon'; some on ye, peradven-ture, spisshuns I'm a Mormon'; some on ye, peradven-ture, spisshuns I'm a Millerite; some more on ye may think I'm a Methodis; an' others uv ye may imbibe the noshun that I'ar a Free Lovyer; but I tells ye, my brethering; 'you' are all 'continuoustercaled if. you thinks any such thing; for, in the language of the tex :-- Whar no wood is, thar the fire goeth out-and they played on simbols; duisimers, jew sharps and dimmy johns."

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The French department is connected by Mous. I white or no account whatever will any boys be allowed to remain in the School but those of exemplary good conduct. For further particulars apply to the Principal. The most convenient time is from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M. W. DORAN, Principal, Wember of the Catholic Board of Examiners.

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