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yaz yaum

THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGIAND. (From the Edinbiurgh Revieco.)
Et may be thought superfluous at this day to repeat that the founders of New England were systematic tyrants. But the propriety of reiterating an admit led truth depends upon the sincerity with which that truth is recognised. Those who are conversant with the popular histories of America will be conscious, iudeed, that the beroic energy and iron fortitude of the Filgritn Fathers were not unalloyed with harsh and ferocious diverted by judicious treatment from the continually diverted by judicious treatment from the darker portions of the picture. When even Mr. Bancroft, a superior example of bis class, speaks of "transient persecutions" as of "a train of mists horesing of river that diffused freshness and fertility wherever t would," it concerns us to know that they were not it would, transient nor so slight as he pictures thern, but so transient nor so slight as he pictures thera, but
that they sufused the whole atmosphere of colonial ife with a depressing terror and a lang-impending gloon. There is the further reason for reopening the case that, thanks to transatlantic diligence, more is known of it. While the sketches of Mr. Hawthorne in the "Scarlet Letter" have been questioned as the coinage of inagination, archoological inquiry has popularised the nie
To comprehead thoroughly the coropresssive ener gy of this state of society we must bear in mind, that the Massachusetts polity, which was the leading type of the other New England States, was the identification of Church and State upon a Puritan basis, whereby the senior ministers became rirtualy he system established in Massachuseity," sajs Mr. Hildreth, "the Church and the State were most inrimately blended. The magistrates and General Court, aided by the advice of the Elders (so the sioisters were designated), claimed and exercised a apreme conirol in spaters purely temporal the crs; while even in matters purcly tearforal the The support of the elders, the first thing considered the first Court of Assistants held in Massaciusetts, ad been secured by a vote to build houses for them, and to provide them a maintenance at the public er and to
jrease.
selts The polity of Massachusetts conferred, in fact, unlimited power in matters of religion, as in evergthing else, upon the majority of be Church members, as represented by the magistrates and general court. Those in the minority Thelher churcbes or individuals, bad no rights, and to alternatire but silence and submission or withfrawal from the colong." The acceptance of a complete enjoyment of ciril rights as well as of a participation in the political franchise. No man, uness he were a member of the Church, could be sagistrate or offeer, or serve upon a jury; and he tendeney of this restriction becomes apparen when we learn that juries gave rerdicts on "matlers ent's Inn, ttentive and competent witness of their mode of procedure, remarks, that " in the General Court and reat cuarter Courts before the civil magistrate ar yed all actions and causes, civil and crimiaal, an also ceclesiastical, especially louching the ron reverers; and they themselves say, that in the Ge neral 2nd Quarter Courts they have the power of cery, High Commission and Star Chamber, and all the Courts of England, and in divers cases bave exreised that power upon the King's subjects, as is und pore. roned men, and all theese for ecclesiasticall and civill ffences, and without sufficient record." He complains, also, in another place, that the proceedings ere not entered upon record at ail, and that to the onstitution of juries, such as it was, no practical heck existed in the form of facilities for challenging ing inachinery, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ were not content to decide secundam allegata et probota. "The jury"" says the accurat Hutchinson," sometimes gave their verdict that there were strong grounds for suspicion, but not suf ficient evidence. Yet the Court would give sentence upon this serdict, anil punish for many offences which, by the evidence upon the trial, the party appeared to conricted : of the particular crime he was charged With." With this mode of procedure it was, per-
haps, immaterial what were the prorisions of the laws administered; but it will be interesting to recall a tew of them to remembrance.
of Massachusetts has bren absolved, by the researches ishment of death for cvery offence which was made
capital by the Law of Moses. But the Rev. Mr
Cottou's "Abstract," which Cotton's Abstract," which was intended to has ed to this extremity; and when the magistrates and elders, "who were not formard" in drawing up any code of laws, but procrastinated is long as they document called the "Body of Liberties," its prefa tory article admitted the inference that, "in case of the defect of law in any particular instance" a man might still be punished by the General Court, eren to the extent of taking away his life, on the assumed sanction of the Word of God. Explicitly, indeed the Body of Liberties stopped short of its Hebrew precedent; only in the cases in which it punistued dolatry, tal offences. In addition to these, the revised Code of 1649 assigned the penally of death to "stubborn and rebellious sons," and to "children above sixteen Who curse or smite their natural father or mother," -enactments similarly borrowed from the Jewish angiver. The ninety-first of these Liberties legased slavery, as Mr. Hildretin observes, many years before any bing of the sort was to be found in the
statutes of Virginia or Maryland. The forty-fifth Liberty authorised the application of torture in cerain cases, and under cartain restichons; implying that "Liberties" were pecularly interpreted by men Ho
dom. As a whole, this Code afiords conclusive evidence that the liberty to obey their own consciences practically included the more definite liberty to opress all mho differed from them.
The result mas, by a singular intercbaage of posiions, that their most conspicuous rlctirns appealed ially enclosed with a railinu the supposed foovenof the Pilgrim Fathers ; but Rhode Inestad footprints bibit another rock on which its founder, Roger exiams, frst set his foot as a fle filiee from the precocious tyramny of Massachusetts. We liave not space o refer to the incidents of a life which, io conjunction with that of the indomitable Ange Hutehinson, is the nost attractive in early American biograply. The simultaneous efforts of these congeniul spinits ended by involving them in a comaon exile, which, ane case of the beroic woman, was concluded by he Indiad tested in controrersy. The importance of hese examples consists in the eridence they afford of contiaued struggle to bring the Governois of Massachusetts to a milder disposition. One of these atcempts ras made with such perseverance, that we maly usefully have recourse to Mr. Hildreth, who has givea the details of it with his customary precision.
In the year 1646,2 petition had been presented to In the year 1640, 2 petition had been presented to
he General Court, signed by seven citizens, in the the General Court, signed by seven citizens, in the
name of themselves ana others, for the rights of English subjects, with complaints of the exclusion nder the existing system, of all but Church member rom civil and ceclesiastical privileges:
"Though sufficiently moderate in its temor, this petition had given great offence ' to many godly, both elders and others.' The zealous Johnson denounces hose who signed it as of a very linsiewolsie disposiion, some for Prelacy, some for Presbytery, and some for Plebsbytery. Ceveral rephes or ore OOW presented to the Cour, which, by order of that ody, were summed up the one; not, haced, way of answer, because the petition was adjudged a out as a declaration of the Court's opinion touching his audacions assault upon the theocratic rightsDr. Child a young phrsician, recentlg from Condon, hose name stood at tie head of the signers, beiog summoned before the General. Court, alleged, on chalf of bimself and the :others, thist it was no crime to petition. He was told in reply that it was not for petitioning they were questioned, but for the miscarriages' which their petition contained, specified on the spot to the nulaber of twelve, of which the principal were, calling theo existing government a 'ill-compacted vessel,' ascribing the misfortunes many persons were discontented, eharging the government with tyranny, and claiming a right of appeal to England. To these specifications the petioners returned claborate ansivers in thog, which the Court rejoined extempore, to the entire nembers, whose exclusive right to political authority he petitioners had presumed io question.
"Thus beaten in argument, Child and his asso ciates were fined from $£ 10$ to $£ 50, \$ 50$ to $\$ 250$ each, and were exborted to be quiet, to stady to mind their own business, and to recollect the sin Korah in resisting Moses and Aaron. On promise
of the remission of their fines 'if they, would ingeof the remission of their fines 'if they, would inge-
nuously acknowledge thair raisearriage,' some of the
pitioners, of whom Maverick was one, submitted; Es others appealed to Eariament, and tendered their
aveal in writing; but the Court refused to arcept, aseal io writing ; but the Court refused to accept,
oeren to hear it read. The majority were decisive idacor of this denial of appeal. Three, however the magistrates, Bellingham, Saltonstall, and Hered 'contradiceates in all these proceedings. - A sirtilar effort in bethalf of religious liberty

In made in Pirmouth colony about the same time b) Vassill and others. Oue of the magistrates bad nude a proposal for reneral toleration and two others hit supported bien. 'You would have admired;' wite Winslow to Winthrop,' to see hov sweet this carion relished in the palate of roost of the depu-

Buc Governor Prince, sustained by a majoly of the mapistrates, refused to put it to the
ve, 'ats being that, indeed, which would eat out the poer of godliness.
While Child hastened to get seady to go to Englad in a ship about to sail, he and his friends bestirre themselves to get up a petition from the nonPremen, setting forth their grievances, and praying
the Parliamentary commissioners for relief. Tbis ws esteemed by the majority of the magistrateg a nop and still more serious offence; and an order was isfred to arrest Child just as he was about oatk, ind to search his trunt, and also the stady of Dond, auother of the petitioners. Nothing was selien, in the liands of, Smith, in Dand's study serem, in the liands of smith, another of the petiPrtinmentary Commissioners for Plantations; the Parimmentary Commissioners for Plantations; the
ond from Child and his associates, setting forth their cayt, the other from some non-freemen, 'pretending,' cays, the other from scme non-frecmen, pretending,
as Wiathrop tells ws, to be in the name and upon the sighs aud tcars of many thousands, praying for liapealary governar.

- How dangerous a thing it way to meddle with sucta a petition was sulficiently evineed by the case of tise Jos, 'a young follow = a earpenter,' who had
been very busy to procuring signers, and who eren presumed to question the constable who searched Dand's studr, whether his warrant were in the king's pame. This audacious young carpenter was kent in bers, blamed himself for meddling in that the longing cot to him, and blessed God for these irons upon his legs, hoping they would do him good while "Tived. Sa he was let out upon reasonable bail."

The offence of Dand and Smith, in whose cusiody the petitions had been found, was still more se-
rous. It ris hald, isdeed, under the fundamental rous. It was held, indeed, under the fundamental
laws, to be "in nature capital," being no less than reason against the Comionwcalls, and bail ipas reveed. At the General Court immediately foliowing, Child and the others were very beavily finen. -
Uable to pay his fine of $£ 200, \$ 960$, Dand was ept in prison more than a year, and was only disarged st last upon a humble submission."
The obnosious petition ras, howerer, intrusted to care of ooe Vassall, whin whom the magistrates cof Massachusetts hesitated to medalle, not only bemore popertul reason that his brother was an infleenial member of Parlimment. He undertook to coney it to England, but just before the ressel sailed, Coton, in his sermon at the Thursday lecture, adsed's trunk overboard, as containing the throw would certuinly sink them. A storin did arise, and appease the superstitious fears of some of the ing copies of the obnoxious papers ; but Vassall took care to preserfe the originals.
Vassall might, indeed, consider himselt fortunate
 leged ; who, notwithstandiug they remored beyond he limits of the Massachusetts grant, were dragged back into its terrilory. There was the previous case of a man named Gorton, "a wild but benevolent enchusiast," as he is termed by Mr. Bancroft, who with certain of his followers, had taken up his residence at Shawomet, and whose doctrines were so unirelome to the difines of Massachusetts, lhat, though out of their jarisdiction, they took measures to sience him.. Gorton has narrated his story in a tract called "Simplieitie's Detence against the Sevenheaded Mnaster," which Winslow repilied to under the ine of "Hppocrisie Unmasked," and from the When the Ner--Englanders," says Gorton, "perceired his setlement. to be a refuge lo such as were parts to be under their jurisdictions by all possible retences." The most arailable appears to have aet to a traet of land which Gorton had purchased
of the Sachem Miontonimoh. With respect to tbis claim the eridence of Gorton was destroyed by a to the murderous desisng of his eacmy Uneas to the marderoan designs of his nomy Uneas. Un cas not onty tomatawked him more suo, but depourcd it made his heart strovg, and bas the swectest tharsel be ever ate. At the saupe time the maristrate sel be ever ate. At the same time the magistratea sent, first, a summons, and subsequently an armed cominission to come to the conclusions with the heretical Gorton. A pronosal was made by Gorton to the Commissioners, through the mediation of some people of Providence, to submit his case to arbitrators, and to plexige the cattle belonging to lis party as a security to abide their decision; but this reasonable offer having been rejecied, after a short resistance be and the majority of his followers nere captured and carried as prisoners to Massachasctis. corton alleges, but Winslow denies, that the com-
missioners lreacherously violated the turms of the mapitulation. ireacherously violated the terms of the the Gortonists ins erents, when the tire to outrage was freely manifested in the readiaess with which they waived the civil charges, and proceeded exclusively on the ground of bercsy. Their "pri-
soners of war," as they termed them, were subjected soners of war,' as they termed them, were subjected to an inquisitorial examination on their theological some address. While his trial lasted, and he was doubling through the mazes of Paritan controqerey to the great perplexity of his polemical ferrels, the rererend disputants, by allusions in their sermons to sion of the controvery. A majority of the inacistrates were prepared to put Gorton to death but the depulian dissented; and, ultimately, he and six of his companions werc condemned to work in iroas in the extremity of a New lingland winter, under pain of death, it by upeech or writiog they attempted to publish or maintain any of their "blasphernous and abe heresies. Their catle, to the number of eighty, werc seized to pay the expenses of thei
arrest and trial, assessed at $£ 160$. After they were chained, and belore they were sent to the lownships, among which they were to be distributed, they were made a spectacle, in the deartio of other amusements that is to gay, as Gorton himself describes it, "We were $t 0$ stay till Master Cotton his lecture day, and hen were ail brought to the congregation in hist our had set the sword at wred for such sanctuary which It set the sword at work for such good purpose. threat of death which was hanging orer them, these stubborn euthusiasts were still making converts; and berefore it was ordered, at a subsequent court, that they should depart out of the jurisdiction within four teen days, and not return to Massachusetts, Pror uider peril of the last extremity. This procceding was afterwards, though with litile effect, made the subject of official investigation in Jengland.
We have stated the circumstances of this case a some length for che reason that they are not only in beyond her chartered limits, uaurped a jurisdictio to which she bad no pretence, and conmitted illegalities of which order to crush a little band of figitives from whom sie had received no detriment and could apprehend no danger, we may conceive what would be ber treat ment of those who, being legally in her grasp, dad
 formity. To such, it is not excceding the trult say, hat her little linger was heavier: iapa the loin othe Coverament they. hau heu from. Ther the change, and experienced the disadrantages of the Blackstone, bad left England "to get from under the power of the Lord Biskops," but found that in Ame rica they "had fallen uader loe power of the Lord Brethren." Of such the Papists and the Baptists or Anabaptists had their several experiences; but those who encountered the most wholesale ianctions in confutation of their tenets were hie unbappy sect o Quakers. The Quakers, it is true, as Huteniason ads, must have been surprised at 'the impradence of the authorities in gratifying this humor as far as their utmosr wisbes could carry them." At first the Art," and the persons of the Quaker women biace searched for "deril's teats"" or other signs of witch craft; but as these vere not discoverable; they vere found guilty of heresy, and " thrust 'out of the jurisdiction." Subsequentip, to recur again to Mr Hildreth-
"The existing lavs of Massachusetts against: beA special law was presently' enacted, in the preamble
of which the Quakers were denounced as 'a cursed
sect of heretics lately risen in the world.' To bring seci of heretica sately risea in the world.
a $\leqslant$ noown Quaker' int the colony was made punish able by this law with a tine of $£ 100$, besides bonds
to carry him back again, or, in delautt thereot, imto carry him back again, or, findelat to be whipped twents stripes, sent to the house of correction, and
kept at hard labor until fransported. The importakept at arst laber
tion of possession of Quaker bools: was strictly pro hibited : all such books sere to be brought in to the nearest mansistrate to be burned. Defencuing Quaker opinivas was punisiable with ine, aud, on whe third
offence, with the house of correction and banishment. Even the he enactunents did not suffice. By
a bav of the next year, the fines before imposed were increased; erery hour's entertainment of a knowi
Quaber was subjected to a fine of forty shillings erery male Quaker, besides former penalties, was to
losie one ear on the first conriction, and on a second the other; and booth males and females, on the third convietion, were to hare their tougues bored tirough
with' a red-liot iron. Plynoulh, Coonnecticut, and New Haven, on the recommendation of the Commis laris.:
Rhode Tsland atone adhered; with aumirable consistency, to the great principle of religious liberty:
"But neither good adrice nor good example made any impression on the United Colonies. A new law of Massachisetts, imposing fines on all who attended Quaker meetings, or sppoke at then, did but merease
the disposition io speak and to hear. In spie of
and whippings, brandings, and croping oi ears, the ban as to places possessed with the espirit of in intolerancon, preaching:" (Voli i. p. . $405,406 \mathrm{j}$.
suffice, aud these Christian Fathers did not seruple isting of Cliristian sects:
"In hopes to put a slop to che annogance of returaing Quakers, the Commissioners for the United
Colopiss fially recommended chat such as returned a second time should sufier death. The name of the
younger Wintlrop, who sat as oue of the Commisant spirit than lis father, is afised to this rote ; not, ms at it as a query, und not $a s$ an act, $I$ sub spite of a rigorous resistance on tle part of the da puties, a haw for the capital punishment of returnen Marmaduke Stephenson, of Yorkslire, Willian Romere soon found gailty under it. Mary Diver (ior dence Plantation, was repriered on the scaffold, after minessing the esecution of her tifo companions, an leaving the colony in forty-eight bours. The magistrates vindicated the execution of the other two
in a lons Declaration, in whicl: they dwelt with emplasis on the case of Mary Dyer, as a proof that
they sought = not the deatli, but the absence of the Quakers.' There was this peculiarity, indeed, in all
the New England persecuions, with the single exception of Gorton's case, that heretics were perse-
cuted, not so much as enemies of Sod, whom it wa fit and meritorious to punish, but rather as intruders,
whom it wras desirable to get rid of, or at least to silence. Mary Dyer, howerer, did not escape,-
Impelled by the Spirit, she presently returned again to the bloody town of Boston, where, hake hier
low-conricts, she underweat death by hanging. The fortitude, and even triumplant joy with which thes ecution excited, and the readiness with which their pilaces were supplied by others, prepared and even
anxious for a like estremity, alarmed and intimidated the magistrates. Not only the doibtful effect in the uncertainty tow these proceedings mighth be regarded there, gave adaitional reason to hesitate. Serebut only one more erecution, that of Willian Leddra took place. Several others, condemned to death of their error:
: Oher means of enpulsiou and repression were sub-
sequenily; adopted, which inasmuch as they were
 dited by Dudley to banish some heterodo: offender ready. in a similar position bis successors migh connent themselves will their - unparalleled contribu them, we thow, with undis ruised retuc ance abandon bituated Mit Hawhnrne, with happy conjecture, torturing Quakers; hibe the infantine boat-launcher
 with the gipitit developed, hrough a long history. lonial Putitunism to infuse its bitterness into the im pulses of childhood, may lead us to remark its socia
manifesialious ${ }^{\prime}$ more aluentively. There was this peculiarity about the New England setllement whic rencered ins regime more than usualy thknime. an environed by the dread of the Indians or the ocean while the narrowness of their limits enabled the ma vigilauce, to pive stringenc effect to some of their they, enforced in Habesebebegetia, yas affordet by an
expedition to throw down a maypole which onebr.
ton had erected in a neighboring setlicement. he name of the place it occupied, which the ownead
called 'Merry Mount, was changed into chnt Drgon, 'and evenuanly his house was burrot onnt
'that the habitation of the wicked should no pre apear in Israet, The keeping of Chrismatay
was punished by fines; and mince-pies are sia was punished by fiues: and mince-pies are sa
have been'proseribed in connecticut. In 1639 ai was passed by Massachusetts against the drinki o
healths; while the fate of a pleasant fellow wage peatedly illustrated in the case of one Samuel Ne rick, whom Josselyn describes as ' the only hota-
ble man in the colony, and whose 'sociablend means of genting ancording 10 Mr. Hildreth, 'wah means of geling him into abundance of trove. long hair by means of a voluntary associon,
while they curtailed the ladies dresses by neremplory enactment. So early as 1633 , evenhe Winebrop, for luxuries in food and apparel. Theeculiar form of their excesses is not described, thigh
we infer one particular from Endicol's antipathto veils. In the following year 'cosily apparel'nd
immodest' fasbjons were the subject of legislatn so hat wearing veils was yot the only delinquenc a
the fair sex. Four years later, so incorrigible ur These Jaughters of Eve, that 'costly apparel' nd
'ncw fashions' were again under consideration. in the history of the colony, the 'younger sort offo-
men' had the open audacity to sport 'superfius ribhons ;' and the [ministers were only consolefor
the enormity by the fact that 'musicians by trle, states that the Magistrates of Massachuset ts regalie one of their Indiau wars as a visitation 'for woien
wearing borders of hayre, and for cuting, curling nd
laying out the hayre,' coupled with other eqully laying out the
heinous offences.
Mr. Hildreth concludes that they 'atemptec it
make the colony a convent of Puritan devotees sh jected to all the rules of the stricter monastic orers
except in the allowance of marriage and money mk ing. On the subject of marriage, we may nul a
confict between their theory and their inclinatins.
The first marnage in the colony of PI mouth waso. Feb. 2lst, and the wife of Edward Winslow on h
24th of March in the same year 1641 . On the It of May, their disconsolate relicts mulually consced elder left his fourth wife a widow; and Bellinghm,
overpowered by the 'strength of his affection' fr a virtue of his authority as a magistrate, performed he marriage ceremony himself. The magistrates ealy
assumed the authority of granting divorces,- notfo adullery only, hut for such other causes as they might
consider fit. At the same time, courtsip withut permission of parents was visited severely by fine and
mprisonment; and the faten a certain culprit whse
ulicensed arm was detecte unlicensed arm was detected encircling a fair damsel's
waist is deliberately recorded. The damsels them selves were continually coming within the sweep o
the law for their levities and transcressions

## Straight-heed, but all too full in bud For Puritanic slays;'

and the painful romanee of the 'Scarlet Letter' is no
imaginary illustration of human fraily incurring in-
human retribution. human retribution. The pages of Winthrop and Hubclearly visible in their superabundant examples both $\xrightarrow{\text { of crime and insanity. }}$ To be

An English Protestant perrodical the, Civil Service
Gazette, gives the following pleasant sketen of British
Civilization and Protestant Morality in the XIX cen-
The winter asisizes are proceeding; and, Heavens what a picture of crime and ignorance, of sin, sorrow,
and suffering do their records present! To such a picture no common fiction can do jostice. The Lan"the abomination of desolation." The facts are Within the compass of human words- theis effect must
be left to the imagination. But what name shali we apply to such a commission as that now sitting iready familiar-" the bloody assize." And is
not such? If you doubt it, read the morning journals. Hear what an account they give of the state of th
calendar in the various towns which the judges are now in course of visitiug. At Kingaton "all th offeuces are " of the deepest dye;" at Hertford the Chelmford "the offerices charged are of a serion violence, shooting at wilh iztent to murder, and high way robbery;" at Liverpool the calendar, "which ners, of whom eight are, charged with murder, 11 with
the attempt; cases of manslaughter, burglary, and osher crimes an an aggravated yature." At Exeler "the offences an
of a very dreadful character; there is one man for the grievous bodily harm, one for cutting and wounding ore (a girl of 13) for sething fire to a farm-house, one
or anatural crime, one (a girl of 19) for burglary nd three other offerices, one for forgery, one for rape tio women for high, one for perjury, and a man and
lendar is considered a heavy one. At York the calames of 109 prisoners. of these three are charge nious shooting, elght with rape, 13 with burglary, five with arson, four with riot, and assault, four with cri minal assault, one with abduction, three with forgery, six with perjury; three with bigamy, two with con
ciealment of birth, and no fewer than 30 with what ate ing magistrates has been held to take this dreadful lices present expressed bis belief that a much greater vas discovered by the police and the constables. A Middlesex, where the Sessions Count may be almos panse for a few days, and when Mr. Witham returnonfronted by 43 prisoners, who had accumulated
was found that not one of the prisoners in the dou
could read. Sir John Packington calculates that it only every eighth persont of the adult population of Earl Grey declared some that accomplishment, and ords, that, bearing in mind the relative proportions of population, there are more readers amongst the
savages of New Zealand than amongst Englishmen. Serigus Iy, the state of the national moralsis is nararming, and it should be looked to. Mr. Disraeli has said
hat if he were asked for an evidence of the intellec-
tual progress of the age, he should not point to teletual progress of the age, he should not point to tele-
graph, photograph or locomotive, but to a file of the
Tines newspaper. He was right. Bnt is it not sad raph, photograph or ocomoive, but io a file no
Tines newspaper. He was right. But it
to think that the same witness who establishes our mental advancement proclaims our moral depravity? blood. To give even the briefest summary of one present month, would exact every inch of our epace. Dismissing, therefore, all ordinary frauds,
coinings, burglaries, bigamies, all common libels, and slanders, and the whole host of minor
ofences which shine like angels by the side of the offences which shine like angels by the side of the
demons which surround them, let us to illustrate our blood in which our jndges and jurymen have been swimming since the month began. December 1-
James Mi'Gregor shoots himself thsough the head;
John Deleay meets John Shea in the streets of Southohn Deleay meets John Shea in the streets of south"
wark, and stabs him in he breast "ibecause he can' help it;"Charles Mr ntosh opens his whe's forehen
with a carving knife; Jas. Weedon, undicted for the Vaughan, committed for falsifying the parish regis-
tere; Mary M: Neill cuts the throat of her wo children in Islington; one of them a lovely boy, but not
his beauty, nor his innocence, nor his endearing litte
ways lying on his right side in the cradle; his hands
were dowa by his side and a large pool ot blood was wader his right arm." December pol (Sunday.), and
everybody at church. December 3-William Walker and Mark May steal $£ 400$ worth of propelty of Messrs.
Sleigh and Wcoley; Willam Benkairn, a fashnoble
younr man, forges a check for $f 50$ on the Union Bank; Sarah Allan throws he: two little children in
he Thames. December 4--Joln Hawker cast Sir
Henry Sale, Batt., in action for adultery-damages $£ 100 ;$ Alexander Bartholomew inken: up on a charge
of stealing $£ 4,000$ worth of pictures: John Walters,

## a respectable young man' (hang his respectabil- ity !) charged with stealing watch from Thumas Cominor while the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was hold:

 Com or whe the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was holdingorth on the Millenium at Parh street Chapel. Dec.

- James Elliout, a sturdy laborer, kooks the right and Thomas Fing convicted of burglary at Herfford cendiarism at the same place: Miry Macdounell peads gnity at oxor to the charge of hirowing her
child a pit with the intention of murdering if at
Taury Mary Robins cuts and wounds her husband with the same intent; Sarah Wells convicted of sleal-
ing the money bags from Frome Pot-office ; John tempting to murder W. Lavion; J. Moab, a man pos-
sessing a respectable appearance, convicted of frandylenty applying $£ 5,000$, the property of the crown;
Clayton West near Barnsley; James Wharan mur diptr, his brother Jermaniah hy siabing him ten times
in the side, John Fowkes commitled to Leicester jail for shooting his brother through the heart. December
6-Richard Rayne and William Gladders commulled to the jail al Newcastle-on-Tyne for the murder of
ini. Stirling a young surgeon shot in the open day
from behind a hedge while on his way to visit a ient; James Conroy, Michael Allen, John Simm, and Elizabelth Connoye ammerson, Eleanor Anderson,
and Durham jail for
murder of Dorothy Bewike ; Alfred Clarkson convicted at Oxford of cutting and wounding. Edward Jones soner, who had got up from :he sofa, smiled and askput out his right hand, and the prisoner received it
with his left. He then squeezed the prosecutor's hand, and immediately stabbed him in the neck with ho having embezzled $£ 4,8$. Ogden pleads "gnilt
the property of the
Northumberiand and Durham Banking Company William Harrison stabs Ben Caunt in the eye. Deof throwing vitriol at Mary Jackson ard Elizabeth Tuker assais stealing $£ 100$ from his master, Robert Wavill brought before the magistrates for leaving his
wife and children chargeable on Newingson while he was living with Miss on Newingson parish- Collins. December 8-Jonathan Heywood found guilty at Fochdale of
the murder of Martha Jones. He went to bed with her over night and cut of her head in the morning. Wm. Robertson; Robert Hodgson and John Cooiz ried at the same place for throwing vitiol at Susan Crau, "s ; Thos. Tutton, another respectable young his father by frying his polatoes in atsenic, ac quitted, and we wish him joy of the verdict,-
Thomas Woods, Samuel Eastwood, Wm. Foyla, Wm
Blackman, and David Smith, tried at Kingsion fo Blackman, and David Smith, tried at Kingsion fo
the murder ot John Donalson, and found guiliy or manslaughter (they did it with a ploughishare); Wm
Cooper convicted of an attempi to murder the passengers on the Midland Railway by upsetting the train. Thomas Pakington, convicled of a rape on Ellen Haydock; Joseph Smith Wooller, tried at Durham Jor the o, we think-but the woman was poisoned by some der of James Ratcliffe, by slabbing him with a pocket knfe; John Gray tried at Oxford Tor upset a railway
rrain; Robert Hadcock, convicted of the murder of his wife, Philippa; they had slepl together the night
of the murder, and he brought into bed with of the murder, and he brought into bed with him
blacksmith's large. sledge hammer, with which victed of sething fire to a dwelling house at Salford une Mary Gibbons being therein. December 12.-
Henry Bacon and Henry Merchant tried at Chelms Farver an attempticted murder George Heigho; Rober George Tucker and Miss Jane Tucker, his daughter homas Franks found guilty at Nottingham of

Such are a fow only a fuw-of the
atrociti
bue bunals during the fome under the notice of days of month. Batule abroad, murder and sudden deathat home; this is the morale of our modern existence.
Meantime, where are our teachers? Meantime, where are our teachers?
legislators? where our divines? philosonhers, and friends? Alas, my our guid
Waddington is " under a cloud "s the ent han is awaiting his trial for a tra meanor; the Provost of Leith is already transpolted after the King of Sardinia Association ate crawling
and msing clergym way to He tread-mill! Apropos of these last named worthi
Paul, Strahan and Bates-have been admite The fraternity of Madame Tussaud"s waxen villians!
"In obedience to the desire of the public," so he placard, "the frandulent bankers have been proprovided with accommodation in

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.
The archbishop of Dublin:-We regrei to leath, from a private source of information, that the Mhat
Rev. Dr. Culen is at present seriously, but not dan. The Rev. Dr. Ca

Dr. Cahill is invited to Ennis to lectur The subject of a harbour of refuge on the eastem
coast of Ireland has been revived within the lasi few days by many of the most influential commercial ge tant meeting has been just held in Drogheda, aud ation.
Government Patronage.-Mr. William Horan,
icitor of Dublm, conducting agent for Mr. Mered at the recent Meath election, has, on the recomme
dation of Lord Bellew and Sir William Somervil been appointed Clerk of the Crown for the county
Louth. Mr. Horan has missness on the part of his patrolis.
Press Prosecurion.-The Northern IWhig hav PIESS Prosecurion.-The Norlhern Whig has
ceived the tollowiag from its Dublin corresponden
-"A conference of the law officers of he crow
was, I understand, held on Friday, with a wiew to consideration of the propriety of applying for crimit have made attacks upon the Attorney General, in
ference to the Bible burning prosecution. What tir
resnt is 1 do not yet know. Another meeting of connterence will, 1 ket know, A nother meting of the
cone heli this comin,

All accounts agree that the Redempiorist prosect place where Protestants are numerically stronger itha any where in Leinster, Conaughli, or Munster; lur i:
is the abode of the rich and fashionable part of Dublin over the poor by a free use of money, by exclusire
employment, by schools, \&c. The success of liis
depends chiefly upon keeping depends chiefly upon keeping things quiet. Me:
who in guiet times might let their children gu 108
Protestant school unvillingly Protestant school, unwillingly yet unable to resist tha as do anyihing, when thair blood is well up. Hi
man who knows the Itish well had been asked, Hois can the poor of Kingstown be best armed arainst al
seduction? he would have said, First let a Mission be preached, and then, if possiole, let there be a Governthe Missioners. The excitement in the court when
the verdict was brought in must pass away. Men Celt is no donbt impulsive, and when the heart is But we hear that a school of Christian Brothers is lo when any poor man is tempted to send his children it tan |Bibles alone," as Baron Greene advises, it will
be Jong before he forgets that he will be taking pal
against Father Petcherine and for his prosecutors-
Wephty Weajing Register
Proselytism in Chifden ox its Last Legs-Oning to the zealous exertions of the Catholic clergy, and wretches, whom the Jumpers had seduced, are all fasi returning to the fold. The chapels are now being
crowded to excess-many of the congregation beigr obliged to remain outside curing the ume of worshif the decline of the Souper system in Clifden.-Gatway Mercury.
The Limerict Chronicle announces, in the follow: "ig are concerned to announce the death, at an early hoir Chis morning, at Rathkeale Glebe, of the Venerable Charles Warburton LL.D., son of the late. Lord Bishop
of Cloyne, previously Bistop of Limerick. By the
lamented death of Archidecon Wirbution ing become vacant:-The . Chancellorship of this diocese, in the gift of the Bishop of the Bishop of that dionese and the living of
Queenstown; in the gift of the Biabop ot Cork:? The Queenstown, in the gift of the Biahop of Cork:". The ments], we hope, left nothing towards the bad wers
of "souperizing" the mast western portion of his too extensive charge.
The Labour-Marfet, The following is an enhe Derm Standand :-"The most satisfactory tiaie of aflairs here, as well, as; in many other parts of Ireand, is the steady demand for labour. Manufacturing industry gives employment to its thousands and
tens of thousands of hinds, atd this, too, nt enhanced wages. In the country disticis farm laborers are weather way, and excep: the present state of the there is every probability that during the entire seafor, all men willing to work will find a ready markiei own in the connlies of Antrim, Down, and Armagh high rates received for wheat by our bome farmers,
and also the great impravementseffected in the cultiand also the great improvemente effected in the cuidi-
vation of that crop, have given it a peculiar popular the most extensive breadith of land ever before seen the most extensive breadth
under wheat in this country.


Jinge Crasipron's Liaw!-Jnstice Crampton say
that the whole bodje of the law rests upon the path and if the Bible be burned the superstricture of the administration of Justice tumbles to pieces, with al
che obligatins of society. Now, it is the doctrine of ourlaw that an oath may be adminislered in a lorm
binding upon the conscience of the witness, and wo binding upon the conscience of the witness, and wo
allow Chinese witnesses to attest their oath by the
brealining of a saucer. Witl Justice Crater that to treat a saucer with contenpt, or to break it would destroy the British atiministration jua Chi-
nese? The answer will be imporiant in Honghorg.
Further, we may ask, Further, we may ask, wauld the breaking of saucers.
effect a break down of the Chinese Empire? The subject is worth the attention of missionaries.-SSpe-
talor-(a Proteslant paper.) The Newry Telcgraph states a man has been arrest
ed and is now in custody, arainst whom a 5 rongg sus picion exists of his being one of the persons con

GREAT BRITAIN
Tue C. ispabs or 1856 . - Ahogether, we may
calculate (says the Globe) upon having available next summer some 40 line-of-battle ships, and large frivelles and smaller vessels of war, with not less than
170 to 180 guan and nortar bouls of light draugh!, each mounting from one to four guns of very heavy
calibre. There will thus be at work in the Baltic some 230 vessels of all classes under the English accomplish, efficiently maned, and wilt have to than the usual force of Marine Artillery and Marines. As regards the force under the command of sin having it exclusively of auxiliary non-combatant
corps, at a strength of 100,000 fighing men, of which
over 70,000 will be British soldiers, 20,000 Turbish Coningent, and about 10,000 or 12,000 German, some, ground for anticipating that in the course of a
very few days new measures of an very lew days new measures of an energetic charac-
ter will be brought inv operation for the purpose not
onls of keping this force always in the field, bua of providing a large reserve, more than sufficient to suphary circumstances, be ceansed.
The commanding officers of all militia regiments
are ordered to groceed to London to meet the Minister of war and the Commander-itr-Chiel, to confer on a
generat volnnteering from all embodied regimente
into the regular fortes, after which the ballot will take phe regular forces, after which the ballot will
mente. yonties in the militia cegi"Merchanr Priscs."-Dasideon ant Gotidon,
the fraduent bankrupts, wee brought up on Wednes-
day, at the Central Criminal Court, eharged with enbezolement. The trial is likely to last severat days. The final sethement of the afairs of Mr. Oliver,
he exlensive shipowner of Liverpool, will (says the Gilasgow Date shipowner of Liverpool, will (says the
The creditors. The prove very diabitities are now foundareous to be abont $11,000,000$ sserling, whilst the available assets
will nut realise, it is to be feared more than sufficient lo pay 2s. Gd. in the pound.
Naw Scinsm in the Establinamit.-The Borning Advertiser has the followfing aunouncement:-
"There can be to doubt, judging from circumstances which have just transpired at Oxlord, that he controversy which has just spring ups in that ancient seat of
learnitg will lead to the most disastrous results in re ference to the Established Chuch, if, indeed, it does
not end in an enire disruption. It is a well-known fact that at least thee of the Anglican bishops fully
concur in the views receutly pul forward by the Regius Professor of Greek, and which are alleged 10 be, in
all respects, identical with the views of Christianits taken by the Socmina or Unitarian body of religionists.
It is a curious fact that, atithough the movement against the Rev. Professor, Jowett has beetn set on foot by the
Evangelical party, represented by Dr. Maebride, the
Principal of Magdalen Hall and the Rev. G. P. Golighty: a member of the Oriel College, the Tractarian
parsy tave expressed their desire to render their assislance in puting a summary stop to such a scandal to The Church of England. Tinoe Danaos $\epsilon t$ dona ferertter, entertaining; as they do, a suspicion, apparently not without grood reason, that the Tractarians, by aidins in prosecuting those who deny the efficacy of the
Atonement, hope to call oft public attention from their Atonement, tuope to call of public attention from their
own grieyousheresies, whicli are now being threatened with ecclesiastical condemnalion in ths persons of
A cchdeacon Denison, the Hon. and Kev. Mr. Lidlell, and other gentlemen of that schonl of theolags A morning paper of Thursday states that " a de-
termination has been come to by several influentia eentlemen in put an effectuan stop to Traclarian vagajies in the meiropolis, and to force the removal from parochial churches of all sorts of superstitious orna-
ments. The principal places of worshp in which such things are used are Sl. Bartholemew's Church, Cripplegate (in the parish of which Archdeacon Hale
is the vicar); St. Andrew? Church, Wells-street;
Charlotte-street Chapel, Dimlico; All Saints' Church, Margarel-street, St. George's. East, St. Mathew's
Church, City-road; St. Anne's Church, Soho; St.
 eondemaalion. There are other churches in London where Traclarian doclrines are taught, but where there is no great display or ornaments. These areChurch,, Snow-hill; and St. James the Great, Bethnalgreen. Upon this latter class there will be no attack; questions of doctrine, but to confine the proceedings Clericat. Morality. - The Rev. R. Pughe, curate five years' transportation by he Court of Arches for Urunkenness. On a
pended for two years..
At the York Ecclesiastical Court, last week,
suit was prosecuted by the secretary of the Bishop o Carlisle agannst the Rev. Moses Hetherington, perpefual curate of Mungrigdale Greystoke, Cumberland,
for drunkenness and olher improper conduct. The defendant did not appear, and the court sentenced
him to suspension for three sears, -Neacnslle Chro-

The Rev. William Berefford, aged Gity-six, brother
of General Beresford, Adjutant-General in India, and
coksin or Lord Decies and next heir to the tite, and cofsin lord Decies and next heir to the title, and
who has a living in Treland, las been sentenced, at
the York assizes, to transportation for life, for witerina the York assizes, to transpor:ation for life, for uttering
a frgeed bill of exchange for $£ 100$, with intent to de-
fraud the Bradford Banking Company. The prison. er, who appeared surprised at the extemt of the sen-
tence, had to be assisted from the dock. It appears, by the following statement, froin the
St moford Alercury, that Lord Caraigan is a : Lay
Retor" of the Estabhished Church-Lord Cardigan
 skene.
reene
Metnopolitan Heatheniss.-The Hon. Athur Metropnlitan Training Instituion, which, adverusing Africa, yend eight years' at Si. Thomis's lambeth, lately testified to his successor, that his district it
Lambeth was not be compared, fur moraltity and reli gron, with Sierra Leone'
Tue Peacemaker, - For some time lle mechanica
ngenuity of Mr. Robert Saudiford, of Woolfold, near Bury, has been taxed to invent a machine, possessing
such power of destructiveness that it might be used m the iedd of balte with grear effect. It was to be
capable of firing with grait precisin a considerable
number of shots per minute, and to be so constructed that it could be recharged ; a a moment and prepareal
for' another volley. It was to be so portable pat in could be moved at pleasure, and con reyed from one
puint of atack to another with great celerity. He
named it the "Peacemaker" from an impression that is use woud be attended with such death-producing which neither kings nor suljects would like to play
at. Having made a model nad satisfied himself that We machine would answer the purpose intended, he
went to the foundry to order the requisile castings, but
while there began to consider whether it would be consistent with Christian duty to invent a machine result was, he left the foundry without ordering the
castings, and has since abandoned, from conscientious motives, the 「roject altogether
his customerstint latey nater Rose, in his anciety to cheat his scales. Fortunately for bis frients, he selected chat seating himself,
parties, It: several

## UNITEO STATES

"Prorestant Ascendaick."-The Now Fork Tri
bute or the Znd makes the following candid omission
on this point "No Protestant sect among us it iny on this point: "No Protestant sect among us is any
longer strong enough to think of seting up, as in former times, a monopoly tor itself; so it is pronosed to ed religion, and to begin by excluding Catholics from
office: from which beginniur it will be guite lonical to proceed as the odd New England Puritans did in Thimaine Liavor Law.-The new Governor or
the State of Maine thas wisely discourseth on the sub ect of this much vest question, in his address to the
legislature of the state, now in session: - Whether a person will or will not use intoxicating liquors as a One may persuade another as to what he shall do in relation to himself in morals or religion, but coercion
in respect to such action is persecution. It is founded in the sentiment, that one knows what is better for his neighbor, than the neighbor knows for himself, and a tempt of this kind is at war with the very elemenis of civil liberty. Although many well meaning persons lieving it to be the best instromentality to advance a good cause, it seems to me, that they have done so,
without a thorough examination and understanding of it, and that no rational and mnprejudiced man, who has studied it a:tentively, can sanction its tyrannical
details, and recommend it as a rule of government, to a free people.?
a Desperate Place.-The St. Louis News gives
the following pieture of hife in that city.-If not over-d-awn there is certainly room for reform. The News alltibutes this state of things to the loose manner in sooner is the shadow ai night thrown over. St. Louis, than blood-thirsty fiends, desperate rogues, coarse
rowdies and brutal ruffians creep from their lairs and rowdies and brulal ruffians creep from their lairs and orgies. Quiet, liw-loving people may rule the city
by day; but blackguards, black legs, ruftians and
devils; sway the eceptre at -night.. They' ralher to devils sway the sceptre at night.. They gather
sacifice innocent and unsophisticated victims on the altar of the gaming-table; they parade streets. in
strong squads, going from saloon to saloon, gulping down the liquor that is to fire their blood and madden depravity that are to fill up the latler part of the night watched, could not see the glittering dagger flash in the air, hear, the sbriek or groan of the assassin's pic-
tim. Thieves prowl the city over, from midnight to sunrise, breaking bolts, picking locks, and sith a houses from cellar to attic, for the hard-earned money uf honest sleepers.
The St. Couis Intelllgencer states that from thity to
corty dead men are taken otit of the river opposite
forty dead men are taken otit of the river opposite
"Cinemsati, Jan. 5, 1S0̄6.-Nine Irish, were arrested in this city, hast eveang, by the
United States Martial, on charen of Neutrality laws. They were, ithis morning, held to
bail in the sum of \$1,000 each, to appenr on Monday afternoons It is the impression that they were acting
in concert with parties in New York, alide elsewhore ing in vien a descent upon freland.
The Jackson (Miss.) Mercury contains the prospectus
of new paper, :The Natise American ant Y rotesof a new paper, "The Natwe smerican and Xrotes-
lant Advncate," which is sionthy io appear in that
city. It object, "as its tite siows, is tye diffucion of Arth-Catholic principles and the suppott of Krarr-
Nothingism. In it we flad the following :- F The
 il foreign influence and Popery shall liave erastred cemocracy and the freedom of conscience, or slemo
dictates of the conscience of each mand ard worman to the dictates of the conscience of each thath ard woman
shally secured. luther and his associates mation. We are now engaged in the same string!
continne and confirm to man politicul and reliriou liberly. Scarce!y reposing in the enjoynent of cur
politicalland religions teedom, Ppery and Fore grts
ers have sitenly gained strengh unniil those whr must be arerted now or never." Commenting on the
bore, the Lonisiana Courier sars: "Ol course the paper is to be edited by parsons, ass facts fulty demon-
strate that whatever persecultont is to be found, there lso are they to be seen. That this prototype of the bave no doubt, as the verdict of Mississippi asainist hought of its resurection even on dooms
 themselves up to the worship of the spirit-ratipers are
 estants high in place, high in the confidence of the
sects they previously belonged to,-Deaceras ant
Ministers in taige cles," asing heir methods of incantation, ayd, so soon as they ret some few messages from an intusible cal agency;-we see them fali down and worship; gurating. The old Protestant calechisme are out of
date. Those who seek after \&fanilar sprcis" now the catechists, and mediums and tipping-lables
are the catechisms. Those who ate more pross and "Frec-love." Those whose uatures have move of mad-houses by Millerism, and lruingism, and Wake-
manism, and Spirit-rapings, and Kindred delusions In the presence of thal great majoity of cur conn
uymen who stanal aloot from allherence to any religih, we cal Protestantism to answer for having
boought the name of seligiont o so sory a pase. He
call it to answer for the modern delisians of New England. The Waleman wagedies have been enac-
ted, as the Tridune says, "i under the vely eaves, as放 were, of Yale College', in: the intelligent, eabighimanites are not an isolated sect. They form but onte
of the newbudting cilusters on the prolific vine of
New England thenogy ; they are but une household one company It the umy of i'rohibitionists, Aboll
tionists, Millerites, Mormons, "Spiritualis.," \&es. who marshal as the latest tecmits of the Protesitant
apostacy. $N$. 1 . Freman One difficuity stands up, lite a mutitain in the ellcitizens of horeign birth for " the stripes end stars,"
has been prety well lashed ont of then by the csor
 are really free ment, it has excited indigoant surprise.
Many an horiest mau, halts half-way berween bis firit and second papers of naturalization uncertain whether tection in Smyrna harbut, bu1 withholds it in Louis-
ville streets. Many a marn wo had boullt his vilte streets. Many a mant who had bought his church-
yadd lot is engaged winding ap his aflairs, to return to
Europe and leave there his ton curope and eave here his bones. The rast majority
of adopted citizens still live on in hope that the counof all intolerance will be made matifest pext Nocem ber. In tbat hope we ourselves live. But re dectare
solemn/y that, if the United States $:$ gues Koow-No-things"- if Congress is to become their Crand Lovere,
and the Presiclent their High Priest-we would safter a musket in defence of sucd a goveriment! In ibis expression of, sentimem we believewe are not singe the majarity of our fellow-emigrans feet. Wecch cans, and we repeat to them you must silence your bigots, before you ask
batles. - American Cell
Ministerma Depracits-The Revd. Jaines (P.
Jenninga, late Pastur of the first Methodist Church of Rome; N. Y., has beem indicted and subsequentls arrested, by the Methodist ecclesiastical authoritieza,
upon charges of gross immorality and is to be ties on the 18th inst., upon charges againtt him.: A young
voman attending Fairfield Academy is'said to hnve been it correspondence wihl Jenniogs and from jntercepted letters, it is reported that the chutch, the cause
of morality and peace of families have been trion
heartlessfy heartlessly and shamefully acrificer. Jennings has seventeen, and of ne of the most respectable families in the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe
herself, were nembers of jernings, chureh. The
family reposed the most implicit confidence family reposed the most implicit confidence in him
permitted him to make their trouse his home dofing permitted him to make itheir touse his home dofing
the absence of his wfe in the East, requested hima to
watch over the conduct of the daiugter, and reprove her for her occasional giddinesss-ing fact rather placed
her under his charge and bestóved uppn him a thousand expressions of confidence

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

REMITTANCES
gngland, IRELAND, SCOTLAND Q WALES


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## IBE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHROMCLE

poblishrd ergay raidar attannoos
At the Office, No. 4 , Place d'Atmes.


## THE TRUE WITNESS

 Catholic chronicle.NEWS OF THE WEEK
Since our last several steamers have arrived, but their pews, in ss far $x s$ the war is concerned, is but
very meagre. One item will hoverer gladden the resy meagre. One item will howerer gladden the beart of many a phor man, asd cause be widow to
sing with joy. Flour, and breadstuffe generally, have declined considerably in price, and it is thought will decline still more
The following is arrived at lialifax on the 11 hh inst The fort:

 Cornt Noseelrode has addressed a circular to the repro-
sentaties of Rrasia at Ibe chief Foreiga Coints, staing sentatires of Rnasia at the chief Foreign Courts, stating
that tussia acecpts the thres polath relative to tho neutrat lizction of the Bacis Sea in the following seyse. that no ships of rarat be admitted in the Black Sian, except,
ing those of Russin and Turkey. The number of shipg to

 able.
From Sheden the accomats ne very Har-Jike
Tha military and naval manufuctories wort and indications are that guten will openty tahe the feld in the epring.
Sypeden has
to be devotel to equipping the army nau navy.
The Dinish Covernment is repprted to have conseated
 deffated a strong equagion of Gencral Vivian's Angle-
Turkish cavilr bear Kerich.
The Englibh Cormander and ty men wera takea prison-
The Rugsians liare beear reinforced by a regiment of the
Hussars of the Guard, and by the Eadetsky Regiment of Hegsars of the Guard, and by the Rad
Enassir, formerly Eatitoned at Odeesgi.
 of troops from the Crimes are marching into Bessarabia.
There is not, howerer, any intention of evacuating tibe
former, as their phaces mill bo fildd by other troops from the reserves by the militia.
The Allies' gun tonts wi:ich remaloed at Kinburn have
heen frozen in, snd ell efforts to release them bare been been froz
fintles.
It
ru
It is rumored, bat not confirmod that Pelissier is appoint-
 many pessons bad aitcady quitted Rriranm for Trebounsk Count kiterisay roacted sit. Petersburg on 26th, nnd
next day laid the propositions before the Russian Cabinet.
Count buol telegraphed to Gorschaioff at Yien Count Buol telegrgphed to Gorkchanoff at Viedna the
 axpected she will ubsolutaly refuse to accede to the cession
of teritory to leppopen the Dauke.
 negocalion
take up again
Pever Points.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Thie nore it is pitired, The mare it will tixk."-Prov. xivit, $r$

##  <br> 

 Oaritied uninimooisty ${ }^{.1}-1 b^{2}$.
In the alove exiraces row ont cily colemporaries


2. It is false that the Truy Wirnisbs "l aqid" or
igioated any charges whatsoerer againet our "thal. origioated any charges: whatsoever againet our "gal-
lant' Fire Brigade." It ouly repealed what hiad already been publicly stated, and io almost the rery already been pubicly statza, and waimost the yery
saime words, by a Protestant.city paper- the $A$ gixa of the $28 t$ bilt. $;$ c charges. minces were not onj, al-
lowed to remain uncontrajicte, but which pere again made openly in the Patrie, a French. piper Tuese graiee clarges the Merald and other city pour
nals bave eadearored to bush up; well too they would not bear a rigid scrutiny
3. It is false that the True Wirness has given circulation to any "rile and proundess libels qpon
the character of our city and its gallait Fire Brigade." Not a syllable of uhat we have said do we retract; we reiterate every mord that we baye writitn; and we pledge ourselves to make them good,
and to prore them upon oath, if a rubut iavesiiga-tion-one in which such witvesses as we shall think Git to hring formard shall be exmined-be afforded
to us. We challenge and defy our opponents lo gire us such a public and open enquiry
4. It is false that the Mayor "denies that there was the slightest foundation for the allegations" of
the True Wirness. In bis speech before the Council, the Mayors not only corroborated all that we had previously said upon the subject, but actually showed that the case was far blacker, far more ugly
looking, than we had presumed to represent it:Therefore is it, that the Herald of the 14th did not dare to pubish the Mayor's speech-though a report of it Lad appeared in the Piloto of the 12 th instant; but testant presss of this city, has carefully suppressed.
then To make good our charges of dishonesty agniast the Herald and lis brethrea, we will Grst state again the charge a gainst the Fire Department, as it appeared in the TRus WirNess of the 4 th inst. ; a charge Haring stated the fact that-at the fire in question the engies were quite inefficient, and that that in to have been owing to the wilful and manlicious cuting of the bose-(suspicions nhich the Mayor binself, on the ground, and with the facts hefore his eyses, openly
arowed ; but of which rumors, we, with a scrupylous regard to fair play, remarked, , that they were
"unsupported by positive eridence?")-we added:-


## ,

darge -and not the cutting of the hose-is the by the Trus Wirnsss, but by a Protestant paler the Argus. We beg our readers' altention to the
The fire in question occurred on the night of the 27ib December. In the issur of the Argus of the rom hast Protestant jourral :-
"E Either throurh the bose of the Gre engines being
shamofally out of order, or from somo other canse, were found to be neariy yeselcsa. As fast ne apphita to une engines, and wien the strenm of watee rassed through
bem, the' burst one nfer the other. Much tine was lost
 A week elapsed, and no enquiry into the above "Kushcd up." The press held their peare, wilh the exception of the Patirie, which reviterated the elharges
of the ATsus. On the 4thinslant ihe True Wirvess followed suit, and called for a as pusicic inies. tigation ;" in order that tbe ton generally enterlained
suspicions might be allayed, if ill found messures might be acopted to "prevent the recurreace of suel. a dicgraceful scene of confusion, bungling,
and general incomputence, as was displayed by the Fire Depariment on the night of the 27 h , DecemTrue Witness, 111 h isstant.
No sucb public ierestigation bas been aforded.-
The City Council, and the Fire Departuent, shrink The City Council, and the Fire Departunent, shrink from such an inrestigution; and instead of courting
it, as loonest men strong in conscious innocence rould, they try to sneas out of it by the shabby proceedings of last Friday night.
$\mathrm{On}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{Friday}$ niuht
On Friday nipht 2 Specinl Meeling of the City Conecil was held-of which no previons notice was
given, so that we might be prepared to briag forward our prools-at which no evidence whatever bearing -but at which the thayor himself fully corroborated, charges than corroborated, every word of the Pustie and the 'True Witrisss.
At the commencement of the proceedings, the the report as published by the Pitot of copy from biil which report, as: we said betore, the Herald "Ho wha- baid the hayon-" at tho fre alluded to, Here
Here we piove, to enguire why the truth of sodeol immediatridy and publicly : investigated into?Whay the Mayor dud not, the very day after the
fine, call upon the persins unaking such important
 Oite matuer dill -not suinmnol the aulhors of these





 Here again we pause, to beg our readers to meditate upon the deep signijicance of this remary of the
Chiei Magistrate of the City; bimseff a Protestant and to ask-if it is wonderfal that Catholies should entertain suspicions which the Mayor himself enter
tained, and open!y arowed? If to express such sustained, and openly arowed? If to express such sus
picions be to circulate" vile: and groundiesb" libels, pions be to circulate" "ile and groundless,", libels,
then is the Mayor a tibeller ; for it was be wio first in the honest indignation of bis heart at the rascally and gave publicity to them. Nor were these suspicions on the Mayor's part so very groundless-i cions on the Mayors part so
what he himself says be true.

## "In a litill time the Police ca

Hen Here again we pause, whilst our readers will surelg
xclaim-" Wen! bere is something positise at ast not mere idle rumors. Here we bave reports made by the Police, to the Chief Magistrate of the City that a great crime bad been committed-What did these Policemen depose at the "tiorough ingestiga-ion-as the He
City Council?"

## Good, easy

ou dnow how, "thorought investigations" are mas aged in these snug family parties, determined to keep things pleasant ; and where liberal Kawtholics-who wish to cirry favor with their Protestant colleagues, and. to be glorified by 2 Protestant press-betray the and who by their o these ypstarl "Jacks," power to insult better men than thenselves, and to bring shame upon the name I Iriskmen. Lord love you dear reader! these Po licemen, who in the exeeution of their duty officially Eported to thie Alayor-as he himself tells us- "that
Che hose:20cre cut," were not allowed to be examined at all 111 And the Heralld and other papers of Montreal, hare the iapertinent mendacity to tell the pube "that the whole matter has been the stbject of and his friends, that this sham investigation of the City
and Council has, we regret to say it, greally strengtherd the saspicions previously entertained.
God forbid that we should be understood to say Our rule is, always, with all men, 10 assume innocence until guilt be establistict. Thut--nul we put it to every impartial person,--are nol we has, as given authority, amply suficient-we do not say to justify the worst suspicions-bat to warrant us in calling for
 hat statesistrate or mide to him that the hose were cut-that the Police on duty on the ground, and in The execution of their duty as guardians of the reace
anid properly of the community publicly reporied to him in lis capacity as Mayor, "that the hose were irony-that -" when the fire was lound to be in the Nun's buildings, he was not surprisced to find the hose lad again burst.", The Mayor hen is the ac-
cuere;" and lit is absurd to attach blame to the Trus Witness, because it repeats thonga very faintly, the lic investigation into the truth of grave allegations, pub hicly inade by the Chief Magistrate himself. Yes
lin the Mayor, more than any cne else, is interested, for
the sake of his oun reputation, to call for a public invesligation. For men will ask-"How came it Sir May, when your Police made report to you, as Clie committed, you did not cause the truth of their re port to be immadiately, pubhcly, and carefully, examined into? Hoir came it that you, allhough onenly requested to do so, did not order all the lose night be examined by compeetent and disintercsted judges? What has occurred sioce the night of the 27ih ult. to allay in your heart chose strong suspicions which you then onently avowed-and to persuade you of the groundlessmess of a charge, which you
then openly professed to believe T" These questions nust be ansivered.
We again repeat it. We originate, we make
charge. We merelp repat no charge. We merely reprat elarges openly made on the ground to the Mayor-repeated by the Mayor from such a respectable source, are very geoerally believed. What we have said, we bare said; and before God and man we pledge ourselves to prove nesses-if an open, pubblic, enquiry be iostituted; or de nigid reported to the Magor ""cut"" or they were Pos the Argus saps-"ssiamefully out of order;" in a state highty disgraceful to the parties in chage of theim mat cormected wit the Fire Department, from Mr. Bertram downwards.

The St: Syivertire Afpaiz-Our readers mus member and murderous attempt lad been nade by certain Iristi Cattiolics to cause the overthioir of the train Which were the panty of soldiers and police sent by of having murdered the unfortunate Corrigan. They estant press dopor, will. What earnesiness the Pro that not one of lifem had the candor or honesty to aninst the accused, or to slow llat any vilful al thast to uscet tye train layd been made-whist by
come, it was more than insinuated that the crime prea
if not encouraged by the Clergy - ibe direct resol of Catholic teaching, and the peculiar moral condit on thereby engencered. These things must be act, that not only was there no evidence also the gainst the accused-whose only crime consisted in this, that they were Irishmen and Catholics-but tbal it has been proved after a judicial enguiry unon oatb id the accused vere perfectfy innocent of the crim vin charge, and that the accusations urge Neracireif against thern by the Protestant press ess libl Werala woulc call for teaching usit rord.
Why then do we refer to this business, seeing thr accused triumphantly acquitted ? Ween bated, and the urpose of pointing out the difference betwist $p$ want and Catholic notions of fair play
ertion to statements rellecting upon the -gave in ertain Protestants. to qualify them with the remark that they wer Thus is it that, Catholics act towards their Protes tant brethren; and for so doing the Herald charge us with circulating "rile and groundless libels."" Now, bow differently do Protestants act torf Catholics in perfectly analogous circumstances! Nol only did they at once assume as incontestibic the guilt of the men implicated in the St. Sylrester af air-not only did they never once, pending the inwilfuily compassing the upsetting of the train was "mere rumor unsupported by positive evidence"-bul ven after the full acquittal of the accused, and after their discharge from custods, a large portion of them, continued, and still continue, to reiterate the samp damnable calumnies against men whose conduct bat been openly and thoroughly investigated,
We are but stating a melancholy instance of to denoralising effects of evangelical Protestantism the deleterious influences of which, like those of ome poisobs upon the human system, arc incredur $m$ of long and babitually indulged is, secion to bate thic ffect of destroying all sense of honor, justice, ant ruth in those who use it; of renuering thena as inca ent, as a boar-pig is of appreciating a symphony b neethoven. Thus it is, that, in the Montreal Wit 2th instant another vely Protestant joul ther journals of a similar stamp-we find the clarg ves of the soldiers and police-rnade to tase the as the work of Irish Catholics, who-as the pubcied and fouse atrocious lies well hew hed and found innocent of the crime falsely lad to Protestant press of Canada. How is it that the give his brolber Protestants, aginst circulating re bis brolher Protestants, against circulating
Ibels"' against the Irish Catholics of St. Sylvester libels" which are not on'y "groundless," but which have been judicially proved to be false?

## BUFFALO CONVENTION.

A Meeting of the Jrish Catholics of this City ma the St. Patrick's House to dimmater High Mass ajpointment of Delegates to attend the Convention about to take place at Buffalo.
After Alderman Mchambridge was appointel Chairman, and Mr. C. W. Sharpley Secretary to he meeting-
It was proposed by the Rev. Mr. M4Culla Resolved-"That this Meeting heartily approve Proposed by 3. Sadlier, Esq. ; seconded by D Howard-
"That B. Devlin, Mzq, and G. F. Clierk, Rsq., ho ap.
minted Delegates to represent the Irish Catiolics of Monobl at the Baffalo Convention"
As an amendment, it was proposed by M. P. "san, Esq- ; seconded by Isidore Mallon, Esq,"That the name of a thira Delegate be added to the th Subsequenily, the mame of W. P. Bartley, Eqq.
was introduced; but this being considered not io order, was not submitted by the Chairman; and the It was pron was adopted.
H was proposed by P. Rooayne, Esq.; seconded Reoolved-" That a list be opened for the parposo of o
oiving aubsciptions to defray the oxpengea Lncarred b (The sum of 137 10s was subscribed.)
Proposed by W. P. Barlley; Esq; ; seconded by he Rev. Mr. Murphy, and unanimously
Proposed by Dr. Howard'; seconded by T. M Cready, Esq.,-
"That Allerznan M"Camabridge do leave the Cinir, and
at W. P. Bertley, Eigq., be called thoroto." (Carried.) Proposed by Dr. Howard; seconded by J. M
Pready, Esq., aisu unanimously
Resoftive-"That tho thanks of this Moeting bo ox
ressed to Aldermin m"Cambige for bis conduct es sairman " $n$ ater which tho mectiag aeparated.
Ohas W. Bhatples, Secroshry.
We are pleased 10 leare that the First Company


BLESSING OF THE BELL OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.
On Sunday the 12th inst, st 2 aclock p.M. the
new bell of St. Ann's Cburch was blessed wilh all the soleran and impressive ceremonial, usual on such mighty God, by the name of St. Columbrille. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien assisted by the Revd. Messrs. Toupin, Halley, and
O'Fairell, in presence of a large assembly of the faithful. It is cheering for the Irish people of Montreal to sée the illustrious saints of reland's palmy daner in this remote colony of Great Britain. St manaer in this remote colony of hoblest architectural monuments in British America. St. Bridget has a chapel, which thougb far from being what we woul beginning, a precursor, as it were, of something beter yet to come; and if St. Columbkille has as yet uo church in Mootreal, our patriotic clergy liare done the best they could under present circumstances in ades to perpetuate his memory amongst the people. are both a church and a parish dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Columba, about forty-fire miles from Montreal "on the wild Norlb river shore," rrish settlement.
As regards the blessing of the bell, we cannot but admire the fitaess of dedicating it to him who may be called the Chrysostom-the Golden Mouth - of the Eish Cliurch. He whose eloquence won all hearts, as his profound learning and his burning fervor cargive his name to an instrument whose sound is to sumnon the faithful
of the living God.


As the Herald has seen fit to made some very inperlinent 2nd unjuslifiable comments upon our coninsert the above in lis next issue.-[ED.'T. W.]



To the Editor of the True Watresd.
Sra-I rosd with no little interest your revian of the
Autobiography" of poor Conney; and before iatruduciog the special subject of this letter, I munt tarke leve to re re

 ciently uad. I bave met many Protestaris who hare ad
milled tho justice of judging the Crimeri hy har cira Delions of her arow,
 My particular object however in andrageing goa is, to
stale that I amama froma govi untiority Utat tho coins of Mr. Cconey's secession from the Druven did not conoist
in the dnubs or fours of which has spukz; but is traccable



 was being educated fratuitourly-and his subsequent fore
nal entrance into the fold of rontumacy and heesy. These, with other particuiars, camo to my knowledge eone year

 My. Iotter to the Bishop consited of the talo as it lia
ten told to une; fill a rcquest that His Lordship woul
S. Jobn, Nem Brunaticick
20th Jan., 18.77 .
ber to ste-in reply to your ictior of the gth instant, beg to state that the information communicteted to you
substantially correct. Hr. Cooncy was with mee for
twelvo month or mure, roading classics, when I thought it necessary to withdram my protection from bim. Ho Lice through the inatrumen!ality of the Rev. Samuel Beacon resource, ho jaichi, bus $\boldsymbol{\text { Hes not succosiful ; anid as a las }}$ Orders in the Oatulie Cburch, and, consequenuly, was
never a Oatholic priest; this can be readily proved by any never a Catholic priest; this can be readily proved by an
Catbolic pricest who will ate the trouble of proposing H Cooney a few questions on ihe Rubries of the Breviagy
Nisbsl; for then the man's impudence will immodistoly a
Sinorely whibing yon every tapinines,
Your obedient humble cervans,
(Sigacci)
 sayg-"A circumstance oecurred which seemed once mor
to open my wiy to the gaered offee--to the Priesthood. The opportuaity loaked very fsvorablo-nuccess numos
certain. For r year or ao everything weat oon 日mothy
 Vitation to Mr. C. to become bis guest sid student; withou
fec or rewnid ; and Mr. Cooney's admicsion that "for ycar or so ererything Fent on smointhly and prosperously,",
confirms the gtatement in the Bishop's letter as to the period confirms the stutement in the Bishop'g letter as to the period
of Mr. C.'s atudics fur the Unitholic Priesthood. Ar. Oooney





## Catzowioys.

The editar of the Avenir complains that we hap reated him unjusily, by attributing to bim, in our tnio his er hubitity himas a bare act ol justice, we make power, by inserting hisexplaination of the oonoxious power, by inserting hisexplatation of the ounoxious
paragraph. His letter will be found on our sixth

St. Patricx's Sorrese On Tuesday Evening
the annual Soirée of the "Young Men's St. Pathe annual Soirée of the "Young Men's St. Pa-
trick's Association" was held io the City Concert Hall, and passed of with great success. The Mlayo and most of our leading citizens araiked themelve of the auspicious oceasios. Atter sereral amusing
addresses bad beea delivered; the band struck un its enlivening straies and until a late hour dance suc ceeded dasce in rapid succession. The refreghment room, under the control of Mr. Alexaoder was abup dantly furnished, and ita numerous goed things gave evident satisfaction.

Mr. Muaphr'z Lxctures.-On Monday even Mr. MUAphr's Lectures.-On monday even-
ing we bad the very great pheasure of hearing Mr fore the St Patrick's Society in their elpacious hall The lecture was boit eatertaining and instructive calculated to give a clear and lucid idea of the primary principles af that most sublime science, even to those who knew little or nothing of it before. A the close of the lecture Mr. Murphy gave a practi course, by means of Colored Astronomical Diorrams exhibited with the aid of the magic lanthorn.
The audience was large and respectable; but we erening. We ara quite sure that any one who was so fortunate as to hear the first lecture mill be sure to attend the secosd as it promises to be, if anglbing, still more iateresting thas the other.

St. Pathees's Catholic lnetitute of Que ayc.--At the Anoua! Meeting of this Society, held ed as ofice bearers for the current year. :-


We are happy to bace it in our power to anneunce hat J. J. Roney, Esq. bat been eiected by the Ca
tholics of Aylmer is their represcutative at the ap proaching Buffalo Convention. Alar frimas could

We have beed requested by everal enteeme riends in make some remarks upca a silly afler-din
ner speech vented by a Mr. Tra Gould of this rity upon the occasion of a jollification beld on the 2Qnd it., in honor of the "Pigrim Fathers." As the attered upon the same oecasion, all equally absurd ricle upon the same subject from the last namber of the Edinburghl Reviere; to which, enanating frona object.

We leath from an Ottara correspondent that the Catholies of Aylner have estabisthed a l'otal Ab linence Association wh that piace about two reta ess than 70 members were enrolled. The following Sentlemen
Presithert

## 

Brownson's Quartarly Review."- The ontents of the January number of this valupble pe

## odical are:

1.-The Constitution of tho Church.
II. -The "End of Oontovergy" Coatr
111.-Catholicity and Liternture.
V.-Grent Britain and tho United Sintex.

The first article on our list is an essay on the burch, which the Reviewer contends is, not a mer ggregation to her childsen, and not receiving it from . It is in the Church that mates Cbrislians, or imparts spiritual life; and not Cbristians that make the Church. This thesis is developed by ihe Reviewer with bis usual power.
The "End of Contraversy" Controverted is 20 ble reply to Bishop Hopkins' strictures upon Dr. ably, that, with Protestants of the Anglican sect, as with all other Non. Catholics, the sole "rule of faith" is "the Bible es understood by each particular nent of the individual reader. Now, the Bible is the Word of God, or a revelation from heaven to man, in so far on $y$, $2 s$ it is correcily interpreted but no individual can be certann of the infallible accuracy of his particular jaterpretation thereof herefore on Anglican can profess to have an infalli be rule of faith; and therefore to him, God's re it had nerer been given. It is not enough that the Bible, be infaliable, objectively; an infallible subjective appropsialion of its contents, to which no
individual can pretend, is requisite as well, before the Bible can in any sense be put lorward as a "rule of ailh."
In his third article, the Revieroer takes occasion to denounce much of the light literature of the day,
and speaks in terms of well merited reprobation of ad speaks in terms of, well merited reprobation of
Carle on's work- Whily Reilly ;'.. a work-we
are sorry to say it-whicli has, io spite of its strong
anti-Catholic tone, been warmly recommended by some of our American cotemporaries, who neverthe lite of $C$ insile An admirable critique un
An admirable critique upion an article which ap riticising the Beral Fatior Hechers "Ques rions of gev" is follow by a latteriug "ues $\Gamma$ a pews series of an old Catholic periodicatic Correspondent. Some short Remarks on Recent Publications" close the present number of this ex cellent Quarterly; which we again take ibe opportunity of recommending to the Catholics of our Canadian community.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, and Laitr's Directory, 1856, Lucas Brother
Baltimore. D. \& J. Sadlier, Montreal.
This is the best almanac publisted in the United States; containing ample statistics of the Catholic paper.
Well! Well! a Tate founded on fact. By M A. Wis is a prell

This is a pretty Catholic story, and we thankfully accept it as a raluable addition to the Catholic lite vature of this contineut. It is for sale at the Messrs.
Sadier's book store, corner of Notre Dame and St. Sadier's book store, corn.
Francis Xavier Streets.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.
he St. Fatrick's Catholic Institute of Ouo Council of he St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec, adopted at their moeting on the 10 h inst., a special general
maeting of the Instilute, at which the parishioners of aint Patrich's generally weres invited to assist, wa convened on Sunday 13 h mast, after Vexpere in the
conns $n$ the lnatitute "for the purpose of considering Oe bek course to be adopted by the lrish Catholic Bulfilo next munth
The Revd. J. Nelligan, IImurary Prevident of the pened the proceedings by stating the ohjects of the meetiag, of which ha expressed his approwal, ami carried unanimously:-
Moved by Mr. D. Carey, secunded by Jolan Nolan,

 Move
OMane
That
 Institite:
Moved
That a report of the proceedings of this meeting be com-
muicuted by tie Secentary to the Rerd. P. H. Herkin,
 Moved by Mr. C. T. Colfer, seconten by Mr.
Lilly:
That $n$ report of the proccedings of this mecting be pub

 That M. Mernagh, Ksq., bo called thereto
J. NRI
(Bignoci,)
 That the thanks of this mecting are duo and heroby
condered to the Rovd. Mr. Melligas for thia digninied conThe the meelning then adjourned until Sundag, 20 h inst., after Vospers.
(Signod) M. MERNAGH, Prast. S. P. C.
M. F. WAESH,
Rec. Sec. S. P. C.

Deata by Drownago or a Gathonic plarsat.- Jugt as wo are roing to press, the painfol inclligence is convoyod to
 Sacraments to a dylug poman ; and whiifst recturning by some accident the paruculars or Rhicr. Mr. Moncer was
ived, met with a watery grave. Ree was native of Nor-
about twonty-cight years old. He was mandy, from which to came to this country three years
ngo. Ho was a cergman whoos youth and zeal gave pro-
ago


Birth.
In this city, oa Traraday morning, 1 1 Lu instant, Mra.
In this city, oa Tharaday morning,
C. W. Sharpley, Oraig atreot, of a son.

## GRAND CONCERT,

VOCAL AHD INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

## MRS. UNSWORTH

HAS bee hoor to announce 10 her Fiends and the Public, 'THE MECHANICS' HALL,

TUEBDAY, JANUARY 28, 1856,
 matusw
Montreal, Jan, it, 1856 ,

6.

## FOREIGN intelligence. <br> FRANCE.

Report speaks of a return pisit ou the part of the Eimperor spring,
It is currenity reported, and iwe speak fron some authority, that ". Manoen ' Thristian Association," and on the King of Sardinia's return' to Paris insinuated as much to the reforming little monarch. It is said by the prestige gathered beyond the English Channel, nor influenced by the "lindred tie" of the guarrelling with the Pope be lad been writing a bac epitaph for his monarchy, and in fettering the Chiurch he had been giving the Derila laissez aller through
the Continent. His Imperial Majesty added tlat the did not recognise the license for "France would not permit the course adopted by
his royal cousin." Now, this being more than a his royal cousin." Now, this being more than a
"report," we shan't take any denial made by the "report," we slan't take any
The Difference betigen the British amd Frencit Governimest.-Thie difference which ex isted between the French and English Governments
relatire to the conditions on which they would make relatise tith hussia are terminated, and the proposiions which Count Valentine Esterlazy will have to midered aceeptable by England and France. We onsidet state in a positive manner what was the real cround of difierence ; whether, as some say, it referred to a"material guarantee" of a permanent cliathat for some time the English Cabinet, or a partion of it, was unvilling to accept a settlement on the is, howerer, certain that the difierence, sulsh as it was, has now disisppeared.
aERMAN POWERS.
The Iimes correspoudent writes:-"The propo-
aions which Count Valentine Esterlazy is carrying sitions which Comut Valentine Lstertazy is carrying
to S. Petersburg are complecely alopted by the
and three Powers-brance, England, and Austria. I
lave already informed you diat whatever diflerence laye arreaty ienformed you hat hiatever dinerence
existed hetween the two former las disappeared, and lovereser we may doubt as to the conduct of Austria
 thinks the conditions are such as Riassia ought to ac-
cept. It is calculated tlat it will take eightt days from the departure from Vierna of Court Esterliazy
to his arrival at lisis destination, and seceral days nore must elapse before anything can be known re spectiug the decision of the Eussian Government
The opinion generally entertained here is, that Russia wil not accepl hose conditions; and, as it
clear that we calnot admii anything less, there in
litle iitlle claance for the present of the war approachiung
its terninatiou. I do not think it is any part of the mission of Coumt Esterlazzt to enter into a discussion on bliese propositions; ; his duty is simply to lay
them before Count Nesselrode, and they are intelligible enough without any lengthened explanations. ilisi I can only reply that very probably she will, as
I uentionced severai dars ago. recall her ambassalor froun St. Petersburg and cend Prince Cortchalion
fis passports: but that the retiusal of Russia will be
 Were Austria 10 declare wa: 1 onnornow, Russia
onld instantly attack her ou all her vulnerable and unprotected noints. Her taking the initiative would eave lier neither succorr in the Crerman states, who are bound by treaty to defend her only in the trent
of ther being atacked; nor coutd she hope for the assistance at present of her allies, France and England Austria would then lave to tace the Russians singlehanded, who migit
capital tand take it.
It is impossible, under such circumstances, to say
what Austria will do.next jear. If Prussia acted as what Austria will do .next year. If Prussia acteed as sible Hat Austria will at last summon up resolution to enter the lists; but this will perhaps depend on the results of the next campaign.: For the present her aetion consisist in adopting in common with is sia; but it does not go further than a hope, if not a positive pic
Times.
Grpmas Recrutry for Russia. - We reau in erving as amatears with: the Russians in the Crimea Two of them lave just arrived at Berlin, where the at once becarae objects of great curiosity. One of
them has just come from Simpheropol, and the other foin Kars, which place be quitted the day nsuccessfiul assault, and crossed the whose of Ci cassia. About the middle of October the state of
ilings at Simpleroiol was pretty tolerable. Th lings at Simpleeropol was pretty colerable. The troops were aaturaly a litte discourayed by such a
a lone series of defeats, bitt thiere was no want of rovisions, and Imperial recompenses were lavishly stributed. It is beliered there was 140,000 Rns sians perished during the siege of Sebastopol, and
shat: $30 ; 000$ hare been crippled Tor life, iThe best officers liave disappeared, and lape been replaced by oung men, not less brave, but sery inexperience The :soldiers whio have left it have almost all of them in their knapsacks a bit of wood, a stone, or the
snlinter of a shell, coming frome cthe sancturry; a Sebastopol is now called in Russia, which they send as precious relics to their families."

At Irgen, in the Banat (Austrian lominion), lhe lexist amongs the Proiestanals of that, country. The Whole, of the inhabitants, who; with their pastor
were schismatic Greeks, liare acknowletged the supremacy of the Pope, and have be
A Prussian Councillor, Volk, together with his wife, tas abjured Protestantism at Salzoury, He
a distinguished writer. Sinee 1839 lie lad pubbish d rarious works haring relerence to Catholic yait He has also been active in rers.-Weekly Register. We are sorry to say that in Prussia the Catholic ong ago, announced the suppression of the Volksfrom the Univers that two other' journals devoted to lique and the Gazelte du Rlinn ct de la Mossello are condemned to silence by the iniquitous proceedings of the Protestant Goverument of Prussia. The Gazette du Rhiin will not be pernitted 10 appear ver made to this periodical was, that it was edite by a recent convert to Catholicity, the ex-pastor M.
Lutkemuller, and tlat it was too Catholic in its tone honorable o Protestantism, any aing more illustrative of is inherent weakness and ntolerance cannot be conceived, than its eflorts t ut down, by sheer force and strained laws, the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{a}}$ holic press wherever it can. Were it able to meet
hat press on the fair field of argunent, it trould do ; but conscious of its utter inhability to conten with an unfettered rival, it aims at doing, by govern by any other means; it is glad to fetter an enemy yhom it cannot fight,-Norithern. Times.

## rTALY.

A letter from Florence says the Eimperor of Aus ria is likely to visit Milan about the end of February and lias been invited by the Pope to prolong his jour ney to Rome, to be present at the inauguration of
the column erecting in the Piazza d'Espagua in hono ne colma ene chate Maze the the fmmaeth Concepion. The same write cordat trith Rome on the Austrian unodel.
We learn that the Holy Father had offered to His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman the charge of the
Library of the Vatical, in place of Cardinal Mai deceased, but that dhe eminent Arclibishop of West inster hal not accepted the appointment.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { not accepted the appointment } \\
& \text { NORTHERN POWERS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

With respect to the Swedisit treaty, the Morming Post says :- Mo provites, on the one hand, that ence, any portion of their territory to Russia; and cabinet of Stockholm of such a nature, that they shall be immeliately communicated to England and France, who, on the other hand, envage to farnish Sweden
with the necessary naval and nilitary means for reistians $R_{1}$ ussian oppression, and undertake to guaran tee the territorial integrity of Siveden and Norway With regard to actire co-operation, that is a ques
tion which is jet to be decided." With respect to be decideu.
Why of Berlin affirms that there is the Borsen Zoi solution of the difficulty being attained at the Copenhagen conferences; that the getting up of a confer-
ence tas by no means heen prevented by the course taken by the Uuited States alone ; and that the Dauish propositions were of such a nature that th greater part or

## rutisia.

Warlige Prbparations. - Advices from St Petersburg slate that ilie
be rennoved to Nicolaief.
The Czar has orderell a concentration of forces on all
Baltic
It
It

It is reported that Prince Paskiewitch is dead. Emperor of Russia has writent of the Kiris of Prussia, stating that even if he wished he could not agree
o the demands of the Westeru Powers-the nature of which he was perfectly familiar with, although hey had not reached him officially.
Thi Russian Army.-Russia lias put forth this year, if not the whole, at least the greater part or
her strength and of her military. resources. Her army ready for activity consisted of more than 1,00,00 men, 03,00 .o 120 Caucasus, 260,000 were disseminted in occuped 150,000 in Finland and on the Baltic coasts, and 250,000 held the garrisons of the interior. To hese should be addend , orives in sailors an amongst these. troons are set down as follows:-
The cholera and ollier maladies have carried of Caucassian army has suffered greally, not alone by wart, but from the neesessity of sending reinforcements
General Mouravieff, who complained of being left o want both soldiers and provisions, and who espe cially called out to the home government for artillery A proof of the inmense losses in the remainder. of dents of the university having been authorised to take officer's rank at once, and that willuout passing
any examination, going tlirough any inferior: grades to the higher ones, or receiring any education
ny of the military colleges of the empire.
We have of late frequentily directed the allention of our readers to Holland, and the religious condition on

land on which they dwall is not moye.cut up and di
vided by rivers and canals than their religion by con ficting opinions and jarring sects. The religious what human reason can do when left to itself; and only of late anolher new sect has started up to add the universal anarchy alieady existing Three Do-
mines (so the parsonns are denominated by the Dutch Protestants), Messis : Beets, Doedes, and Chantpie have sent in an address to the Synol, to intimate to uthority. At lirst the Synod aflected to trear thi paper with contempl; but ere long one lundied and
(wenty-three other Domines declared their adhesion their three brethren, and smine then they have been mouuting to between $.12,000$ and 13,000 members, white among the people they, have been followed by thonsands.'
The prol
The prolessed object of this new sect is to revive
ie dactrine of the early Reformers, and shalie of he yoke of the Synod, which, they say, has denied ad rejected this doctrine. On becoming a membe of this new Chirch each one promises to set at defiauthority by every possible means. This has given
ise to the most bitter controversies all over the coun ry. This new sect bas in reality only a woke from temporary full the ancient sects, and more particu-
arly the rationalists, who deny and trample unde ot all that a Chrisfian reveres and holds dea of these latter sects preach up thaters, most destractive heories, destroy all respect for the holiest truths, and he most absolute manner all revealed truth. They maintain, for instance, that "nature is the only Divine revelation; that consequently the Bible is no
the Word of God; and that $S t$. Yanl lied when he aid that Christ was revealed to us in the flesh.
according to them the great Apnsle is only a fana For more than 25.
Protestant preaching has onls the greatest portio Protestant preaching has only tended to destroy, in and to place reason above the Holy Scriptures. No pulpit, that "The Transfiguration was merely an il-
Lusion of the senses, caused by the snow and the murning ciouds." What are we to look for from people taught in such a school?
The official organ of the Synod gives itself little concern abont these aberrations. What annoys it
principally is these new seets; it regress their exist-
ence, but 11 consoles itsell by hoving that hey will soon go to pieces; and, pondering over the means of must be war and fighting to turn their arms agains
Catholicism. Instead ot tearing one another, should," it coolly" says, "band ourselves togethe torm may be appensed and the angry spirite calme down. In furtlerance of this charitable purpose
owthing is weglected; and incessant and violen nothing is neglected; and incessant and violen
attacks are made on the Catholic Church in the pul,
pits, in the journals, and in pamphlets. "No one, pays, in a Bressers journal, cr cannphrm any idea one,
siolence with which Catholucity is daily assaied by the Protestant papers, (of whose long and unpio
nouncable names a list is here given, who insist on
reducing the Patch Cathulics to ihe condition of Hereduc."

Tie pors and rus Tronper, - The Courrier $z e s$ Alpes relates the following cutious story, the authensollher of the army of the East, writing to a comrad
of the French army at Rome, drew a sad picture of he privations and fatigues which the former hiad and of the ravages which disease and the Russian
Rat
bails were making in their ranks. He concluded his
letter by recommending his friend without delay to
cary to the Pope himself the price of a mass for the
carry to the Pope himself the price of a mass for the
preservation or the French army, and request him to friend, the soldier at Rome went the next morning to the Vatican, and requested the first attendant he met low,' said the guard, 'have you obtained the previous authority tor an audience?' 'All that is very well,'
replied the soldier, for great Lords, but wirh a sim. e trooper no such ceremony is necessary.' The but the soldier, on his side, was so little disposed to give way, that it was found necessary to cunduct him and at lengh the prelate, despairing of overcoming he importunnty of his visitor, went and mentioned he matter to the Pope. As may be supposed, the cu
iosity of Pius IX. - was exciled by the application and the etiquette of the Vatican was set aside, the
oldier being ustiered into the presence of His Holi ess. On coming near, the soldier stood upright as post, and then giving the military salute by raising
his hand to his forehead, addressed the Pope as fol lows, just as if he was speaking to the lieutenant comade in the Crimea which concerns you.; please o crad it, and teli me what answer lam to send. er, and wame the the other some piene hand held of money. The
 ne condition, and that is, that you attend yoursel and prepare to receive the Holy Communiou. As to he payment you offer, keep the money to drink to the
health of your brave brothers in arms.? That is suf cient, Mon Pape,' replied the soldier, 'I will go and and the day atter to-morrow, at the apponnted hoar, will be at my post.' He then again saluted a la militaire, and, turning right about, left. His Holiness,
charmed wiih his military nonchalance. On the day appointed, the soldier was present at the Mass of the Sovereign Pontuff, and had the happiness of receiving

Tes.-The first young leaves of the common carrant-bush gathered as soon as they put out, and

To the Editor of the True Witnoss.


 and deluge of erils?.
Now, this is not correct, to say the least, and I will not
let it pass withotit cotering my protest against suct mity et it pass without catering my protest 'against sucti mit I will remark, in tho first place, that the expression Which, You preteni it thave translated tin the words above
quoted, are to be found in a correspondence, and not io quoted, are to be
In the second place, I pretend that you have not under tood what this correspondence meant ; I cennnot suppoje
that jou have wilfuly stated what you knew to be incos This mill appear cleany by the following translation.-
 rench canainns were proud to be enand subects, ezu system, and gives all the reasons why the French Cana-
dians should not share the opinion so expressed by Colonel "What are the glories we can ionst of as Hritish sub jects? Is it because Fngland has almass allowed ber agents and minions to plunder and rob us? Is it berasse
she has at first submitted us to an awful military region down to the days of American Independence ; that she
as then semend inclined to do us justice in order that
re might be induced to remain Colonist, and shed ow We might be induced to remain Colonist, and shere our
blood for her, and refuse the liberty which the American IIs it because, in returu for our logalty and our devo-
ion in repelling the American intasion, England has en ion in repelling the American intasion, England has en-
deapored to beep us in an inferiol position by oppressigs sin every way, by taking away from us, for instance, tho
ony means then at our digposition to insicuct our ciliare
 "Is it
morict a
"t "Is it because we bare been the victims of all the tor
"" of wars between England and the United Stat "Is it because our fellow-conntrymen, after haring
ought for \#nglavd, and refused the liberty which the Americans offered, hare been more abused ?"
And then the Correspondent And then the Corresponclent
ther cause of complaint:Are we proud to be an Engligh Colony, to be uzad as
lazaretto for the lomest (low is the meaning of infime) opulation of the Britigh Isles, which mas has often brough inf


 ans other nation or creed in particular.
The Parliament of this Province has
catedy to interfere with emigrancion, in order to protec certain class of eminrants.
The preamble of the 12 th
" "Whereas it is necessary to repecal certain Acts bereia.
after mentioned, and to raake suck further prorision mith reference to Emigration as will tend to prevent ibe intio-
duction into this Province of a Pauper Emigration labor ing under disense, and, nt the same time, to encoursare the So, the fact that the lowest or mo3t needy popuhtion
from the British Isles has been thrown upon our shores, i from the British Isles has benn thrown upon our shores, is
beyond dispute ; but the fault did not rest with the poo bemigrants thenselves. It rested witt the merciless spethy
of a foreign power, is the Correspondent clearly sives to understand
The lead
The leading point which the Correspondent wishes to
elucidate is that the najority of the people of Lorrer Oa-
nada fas no zeason to pride in the title of Rritish Colonista,
but many to repudiate it. but many to repudiate it.
Hare not the Irish

## Hon that score? Fithout cnterrag into the conepitaia of or the

 correspondence itself, it will clearly appear to erery innge and spirit, when you represent it as being directed the kindaess o o insert the above lines in your neext ingue, inorder that the true facts of the case may be established. I remain, Stiry your obedient servant

Montreal, 124h Jan., 18 git.
Proprietoras of

## IS MAN A FREE AGENT

Writing as I do, hastily with my bonnet on, I have s, with reference e will be productive of exhaustion. My present object
i merely to discuss manss free agency in connection s merely to discuss man's free agency in connection
with his greatest temporal blessing-the married state. Man is by uature timid, and prone to solituce in dens and caves, from whence he is drawn forth by
the genule voice of woman. . She pats -him sofity oll he cheek-she puts a pair of Freneh clogs in his and carry at her own sweet will. To win her approving smile, he defies danger-ascending mountains Mont Blanc, for example) at a vast expense-per ub; making heroic speeches in: Parliament, like country actor, with immense applause
Such is Man-a being singularly
hose inability to repair his own hose must ever exThis for Préface "Is Man a free sgent?" Thal as Hamlet says, is the question'; and to show how sen bald did, a a simple slory
Last summer, accompanied:by papa, and laking ad ment for young ladies at Toting, I embarked on There vere many genitemen passengers, but one par made commerciat rrateller looking mañ, with bluo we naturally entered into conversation. Amongo other.iterary celebrities he mentioned. Pope; and; as all adiesto leann it by heart. From Poje we pasied, Kitlens, under whom he was gratifedio find that $m$ o matters of fashion, his opinions wete stictly brtho dox, and, like all men of eplarged ideas, be admired
ong dresses ; and, as to small bonets, he confegsed long dresses ; and, as to small bonnets, be confessed
that he pitied hose shon sighted persons who cannot
see much in them. One thing certainty did surpriso
me, bis intimate, uay, profound acquaintance with the most tis intimate, ulay, profaund details of fashionable millinery. How most had mastered what mot most men, even of powerful
hntellect:': are finsurmountabie difficulties, I could only inte!lecti-are nnsurnountage that he lived with his acanderstand, isy pred I was just about giving utterance o this suggestion, when ; my parasol was snatched away by some invisible Ariel, and descending upon the sun-lit waves, which heaped with responsive joy at our laugher, wed Penetrated with sympathy for my loss, my kind and generous neighbour, with polite pieasanry, hastened to repair it ; and as he handed me, or this purpose, his uniurled alpaca umbrella, he soft y.squeeyed (or I fancied so) not only my lille finger
ut its companion of my left hand, where, had 1 worn ring, of course he must have felt it. Up to this mo ment my impression had been thay delicate attention when and where he might think proper ; and shelter ed by his alpaca umbrella, which he gracefully held over me, I looked upon him with mingled gralitude and when, ou arriving at Ramsgate Pier, he stepped ashore, when, three fat children, rudely embracing his legs, sa luted him by the rideculous name of-papa. This is onfy a solitary iustance of the misunder. slaudings which persors like myself are apt to fall no whether a man is or is not a free agent. The ing whether a man is or is not a free agent The alwags more allentive, and often more truly gallant than tbose who have not arrived at that honourable and vieible sign, some langible insignia, which Nould ensure us from wasting vur sweetness upon those, who can make "us ho adequate return? supto wear when travelling a sont of badge-say the key of the tea-caddy round his neck-a plan which condd nol be attencted with any inconvenience, as no hat of unt, white circumstances necessitate his lady re maining at home.-Punch's Porlel Book.
 quite right: we here in New- York are bady govern-
ed, said a gentel-looking young man to a country merclant with whom he was conversings in the read (he continued) that you, rentlemen from the interior, shond be surprised and speak with surprise on the subject. But how think yon must we feel, who have to pay the burden of such a govermment? Look at
our Police systen. 'Tis raten, Sir, - rotuen to the core. Big thieves nit mur bis nitices, and slea! large ly, but in a respectable way. Thieves and pick pockels who ply their prolession with almust perfect impunity. They are scarcely ever ar-
resid and, if so unfortunate as to de so, thes can alrested; and, if so urfortunate as to be so, hey can am-
ways find it easy to escape and evale the law insome way. Why, Sif, you have no iden of the number of professional thieves in this Citg. I venture to say, (and I speak knowingly, that they can be numbered
by thousands. They are shrewd feliows, and it takes a shrewd eye to recognize them. Many of them
dress in the height of fashion, wear heavy gold chains dress in the height of fashion, wear heavy gold chains
attached to their costly watches, (here the speaker look hold of a heavy gold chain and examined his cosily watch, and look and have the an of gentlemen. Why, Sit, you might actually speak with one, exShange courtesies with him, and not know it. Ab, Sir, tis really surpris surprising than all that the citizens do not rise indignanily and insist on reform, by ousting from office the thieves that fill chen, and disbanding a Police who are in league with thieves and pickpockets, insead of performing the duties for which they are so
well paid. Something must be done, or, if not, we well paid. Somethas lose our trade. Country merchants will forsake wis, from very fear. Why, Sit, 'tis but yesterday that as merchant from the West was robbed ot a large sum of noney, while sitting quietly in his hotel, and was compelled to borrow funds from a friends to pay his
way home. 'Tis really awful, Sir; and I assure you that I, as well as ell gond citizens, regrel the exisnight; I always keer early hours, as t have io beod my office at 8 ."
Country Merchan
nice young man (10 a member of the Press)-A nice young man, very nice young mall. Do you
know his name, Sir?
jicmber of the Pres: (quietly)-1 really do not, Sir ; he has so many
Country liercliant (astowished)-So many names, Sir, what do you mean?
Member of the Press-I mean, Sir, that that very nice young man is a notorious pickpocket. kets-terribly excited-face gets red--junups up pran-lically-and swears.] By, gets my money's gone -and watch, too! Where's the Police? [Disappears bareheaded, Ehouting for the Police!]
book, puts down Preas calmly takes out his notewith a fresh item!-New Yoric Zines.
Sami Slick's Staristrcs.-Now, doctor, 1 rell you what neither the English, nor the Yankees, nor the colonists themselves know anything of, that is about provinces under British rule. Take your pencil now and write down a few facts I will give you, and when your are alone meditating, just chew on em. First them, whereas all Europe has buit mree millions some orld hundred thousands and our almighty everlasting United Stales still less than that amain. Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prossia. The maritime provinces themselvesicover a space as large as Holiand, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Switzerland, all put tojether. The imports for 1845
were between ten and elevert mithions, and the exports (ships sold included) bet ween nine and ten millions. At:the commencement of the American revolution, when we dared the English to fight us, we had bu wo and a hall, hese provinces now contain nearly amount of eieigteen cillion of inhabitants. The in rease of population in the United States is 33 per cent Canaua.6.. The united revenue is nearly a million and a hall, and their sthipping amounts to 450,00 is he Now, take these facts and ree what an empire is here, suraly the best in climate, soil, mineral, and
other productions in the world, and peopled by such a race as no other country under heaven can produce. T- Nature and Human Nature.

At the British hotel that Louis Napoleon put up at
n his way home (Dover), the landlord, by way of on his way home (Dover), the landlord, by way of
marking his sense of the honour conferred by the imperial guest and suite, tendered the trifing little bill peror. of the Frakes a good deal to astonish the Emmuch so that he swore, in surprisingly fine English hat he would see Boniface at the botom of the cunne and Calais, before he would pay half the sum; and less than half wes accordingly tenderell, namely, efused Equally indignant wased the landlord, and en tumes over, he protested that he would have the bill, or else he'd know the reason why in the Impe
 Lonion Correspondent of Liverpool Alhion.

Lucas asid Bright.-A story, fathered on the late Crofton Croker, has been revived by the London correspo ndent of the Liverpool Albion. It is satd that
soon after the late Mr. Lucas had adjured Quakerism soon after the late Mr. Lucas had adjured Quakerism, venounced his collarless costume, and toon on antique sorceress with coat and Califormian tankard, he was encountered by ohn, who exclemed, "Well, Friend Lucas, how dost thee like thy new superstition?" "Why, Friend Bright," retorted Fredenck, "Tlike il better than did ocr utd hypocrisy! The member for hochdal called upon to go throus'. Caspar's prancing soun, he bullet-casing baracole in Der Freyschutz.

English Profession of Faith in 1553-54.-Afte The specimens given of the ready ductility with which creeds to the creed of their sovereign, we shall hardly wonder at the caustic criticism of the Venetian ambassador, resident at the court of London, in Queen Mary's tume. "The example and anthority of the sovereign," he says, "are everything with the people
of this country, in malters of faith. As he betieves, hey believe, Judaism or Mohnmetanism- it is all one to them. They conform themselves ensily to his will, al least so far as the outwand show is concerned; and
most easily of all when it concurs with their own plea sure and and profit:- - Prescut:- History of the Reign sure and and

To Extract Greaer rroy Floohs.-Suong yearlash Water, mised with sabd and rubbed on srease spots on Sxtract grease.

To Extract Ink.-Ink-spots on floors can be removed by scouring them with sand, wet in oil of ritriol and water,
mized: Rinse them, when the ink is extracted, with strong peariash water.
AVOTHER Of THE GOOD LADIES OF OUR GITY dr. mbanes celebrated vermifuge.
 purclaso a, botile of DR. WLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which I administered; and the result was,
it brought away an IMMENSE NOMBER OF WORNS in ounches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoring nost excellent
health. 1 take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.
MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Nintit P. S. The abore valuable remedy, also Dr. N'Lane's
Celcbrated Lirer Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the
©T Purchasels will please be careful to ask for, and take
none but DR. MLANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.
LYMANS, SAVAGE \& Co., St. Paul Street: Wholesale
Agents for Nontreal.
21

A YOUNG LADY (a Catholic), who has already rilled the Siuation of Governess and Commanion, is desirous of RE
ENGAGNG with a respectable
Family The mes.
His ofice:

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, on MONDAY, the 2Ist Day of JA
NUARY now neat ensuing, the MMOVEABLE PRO PEARY now nest easuing, the Mainaveabler described, belonging to the successio of the late Charies Casimir Dore,-that
situate in the Parish of St. Marie, containing ONE ACRE in Front, hy SEVEN ACRES in depth, bounde
as follows: in front by aStream from La Branche du Rouge, in rear by Gregoire Dore, on one side by Francoi Demers, and on the other side by a piece of land hercin
after described, erected:- AVACANT PIECE OF LAND, situate in the Parish aforesaid, containing an ACRE in
front by THREE ACRES in depth, bounded as follows: in front by La Branche du Pin Rouge, in rear by Louig
Ostigy, on one side by a lot of land hereinafter described, and on the other side by Etienne Trecent. a VACANT LOT OF LIAND,
situate in the Parish aforesaid, containing about THIRTY
PERCHES in superficies, bounded as follows: in front by the highway of La Branche du Pin Rouge, in rear by La and on the other side by Louis Vigeant. The o'clock
The Sale will take place at the hour of TEN A.M. at the Cb
MONNOR.

Conditions will be announced at the time of Sale.
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He abundance, variety, and rersaulity of fifts. Withour

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its martyri ; for it is a distinctive mary of the Caiholic Church is martyrs; for it is a distinctive mark: of the Aaholic Church
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out some of her hildren hhedding their bood for lle name o
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