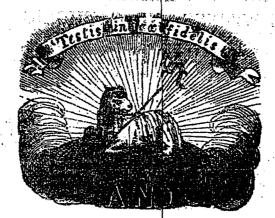
# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		



# BESTE

# CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, ANUARY 18, 1856.

NO. 23.

THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND. (From the Edinburgh Review.)

East may be thought superfluous at this day to repeat that the founders of New England were systematic tyrants. But the propriety of reiterating an admitted truth depends upon the sincerity with which that truth is recognised. Those who are conversant with the popular histories of America will be conscious. indeed, that the heroic energy and iron fortitude of the Pilgrim Fathers were not unalloyed with harsh and ferocious bigotry; but they will find their eyes continually diverted by judicious treatment from the darker portions of the picture. When even Mr. Bancroft, a superior example of his class, speaks of "transient persecutions" as of "a train of mists hovering of an autumn morning over the channel of a fine river that diffused freshness and fertility wherever it would," it concerns us to know that they were not so transient nor so slight as he pictures them, but that they suffused the whole atmosphere of colonial life with a depressing terror and a long-impending gloom. 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 imagination, archeeological inquiry has popularised the means of showing that even these fail short of the reality.

To comprehend thoroughly the compresssive energy 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 virtually the lawgivers for secular interests. "According to the system established in Massachusetts," says Mr. Hildreth, "the Church and the State were most inunately blended. The magistrates and General Court, aided by the advice of the Elders (so the ministers were designated), claimed and exercised a supreme control in spiritual as well as temporal matters; while even in matters purely temporal the elders were consulted on all important questions.— The support of the elders, the first thing considered in the first Court of Assistants held in Massachusetts, had been secured by a vote to build houses for them, and to provide them a maintenance at the public expense. . . . . . The polity of Massachusetts conferred, in fact, unlimited power in matters of religion, as in everything else, upon the majority of the Church members, as represented by the magistrates and general court. Those in the minority, whether churches or individuals, had no rights, and 20 alternative but silence and submission or withfrawal from the colony." The acceptance of a cramped theological creed was made the condition of given the details of it with his customary precision. a complete enjoyment of civil rights as well as of a participation in the political franchise. No man, unless he were a member of the Church, could be a magistrate or officer, or serve upon a jury; and when we learn that juries gave verdicts on "matters from civil and ecclesiastical privileges:of equity, and even of heresy." Lechford, of Clement's Inn, whom we here quote, and who was an attentive and competent witness of their mode of neral and Quarter Courts they have the power of Parliament, the King's Bench, Common Pleas, Chanthe Courts of England, and in divers cases have ex-

of Mr. Gray, from the charge of inflicting the pun- of the remission of their fines 'if they would inge- been an apocryphal claim of the Indians of Shawo- reties were not thought sufficient for the occasion.—
iskment of death for every offence which was made nuously acknowledge their miscarriage,' some of the met to a tract of land which Gorton had purchased A special law was presently enacted, in the preamble

few of them to remembrance.

with." With this mode of procedure it was, per-

Cottou's "Abstract," which was intended to have been the basis of the Massachusetts Code, proceeded to this extremity; and when the magistrates and elders, "who were not forward" in drawing up any code of laws, but procrastinated as long as they could to save their arbitrary discretion, adopted the document called the "Body of Liberties," its prefatory 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, even 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 punished crime with death it followed the Levitical law. Thus idolatry, witchcraft, and blasphemy were made capital offences. In addition to these, the revised Code of 1649 assigned the penalty 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 lawgiver. The ninety-first of these Liberties legalised slavery, as Mr. Hildreth observes, many years before anything of the sort was to be found in the statutes of Virginia or Maryland. The forty-fifth Liberty authorised the application of torture in certain cases, and under certain restrictions; implying that " Liberties" were peculiarly interpreted by men who have been represented as Champions of Freedom. As a whole, this Code affords conclusive evidence that the liberty to obey their own consciences practically included the more definite liberty to onpress all who differed from them.

The result was, by a singular interchange of positions, that their most conspicuous victims appealed elsewhere for toleration. Massachusetts has reverentially enclosed with a railing the supposed footprints of the Pilgrim Fathers; but Rhode Island can exhibit another rock on which its founder, Roger Williams, first set his foot as a fugitive from the precocious tyranny of Massachusetts. We have not space to refer to the incidents of a life which, in conjunction with that of the indomitable Anne Hutchinson, is the most attractive in early American biography. The simultaneous efforts of these congeniul spirits ended by involving them in a common exile, which, in the case of the heroic woman, was concluded by the Indian's knife, to the ferocious joy of some whom she had tested in controversy. The importance of these examples consists in the evidence they afford of a continued struggle to bring the Governors of Massachusetts to a milder disposition. One of these attempts was made with such perseverance, that we may usefully have recourse to Mr. Hildreth, who has

In the year 1646, a petition had been presented to the General Court, signed by seven citizens, in the English subjects, with complaints of the exclusion, the tendency of this restriction becomes apparent under the existing system, of all but Church members,

petition had given great offence 'to many godly, both of Massachusetts hesitated to meddle, not only be-elders and others.' The zealous Johnson denounces cause be belonged to Plymouth colony, but for the procedure, remarks, that "in the General Court and those who signed it as of a very linsiewolsie disposi- more powerful reason that his brother was an influen-Great Quarter Courts before the civil magistrate are tion, some for Prelacy, some for Presbytery, and trial member of Parliament. He undertook to construct all actions and causes, civil and criminal, and some for Plebsbytery.' Several replies to it were replies to it were now presented to the Court, which, by order of that the Sermon at the Thursday lecture, adbody, were summed up into one; not, indeed, by rised the passengers, if a storm arose, to throw Vasway of answer, because the petition was adjudged a contempt, and therefore not worthy of an answer, cery, High Commission and Star Chamber, and all but as a declaration of the Court's opinion touching to appeare the superstitious fears of some of the this audacions assault upon the theocratic rights .ercised that power upon the King's subjects, as is Dr. Child, a young physician, recently from London, not difficult to prove. They have put to death, ba-nished, fined men, cut off men's ears, whipt, impri-summoned before the General Court, alleged, on soned men, and all these for ecclesiasticall and civill behalf of himself and the others, that it was no offences, and without sufficient record." He com- crime to petition. He was told in reply that it was plains, also, in another place, that the proceedings not for petitioning they were questioned, but for the leged; who, notwithstanding they removed beyond were not entered upon record at all, and that to the 'miscarriages' which their petition contained, speci- the limits of the Massachusetts grant, were dragged constitution of juries, such as it was, no practical fied on the spot to the number of twelve, of which back into its territory. There was the previous case check existed in the form of facilities for challenging the principal were, calling the existing government of a man named Gorton, "a wild but benevolent enthem. Moreover, the Courts, even with this crush—an 'ill-compacted vessel,' ascribing the misfortunes thusiast," as he is termed by Mr. Bancroft, who with ing machinery, were not content to decide secundum of the colony to its bad government, intimating that certain of his followers, had taken up his residence allegata et probata. "The jury," says the accurate many persons were discontented, charging the go- at Shawomet, and whose doctrines were so unwelHutchinson, "sometimes gave their verdict that vernment with tyranny, and claiming a right of apthere were strong grounds for suspicion, but not suf- peal to England. To these specifications the peti- out of their jurisdiction, they took measures to sificient evidence. Yet the Court would give sentence tioners returned claborate answers in writing, to lence him. Gorton has narrated his story in a tract upon this verdict, and punish for many offences which, which the Court rejoined extempore, to the entire called "Simplicitie's Defence against the Sevenby the evidence upon the trial, the party appeared to satisfaction of an assembled multitude of church headed Monster," which Winslow replied to under them to have been guilty of, although he was not members, whose exclusive right to political authority the title of "Hypocrisie Unmasked," and from the convicted of the particular crime he was charged the petitioners had presumed to question.

haps, immaterial what were the provisions of the laws ciates were fined from £10 to £50, \$50 to \$250 ceived his settlement to be a refuge to such as were administered; but it will be interesting to recall a each, and were exhorted to be quiet, to study to oppressed, &c., then they went about to bring those mind their own business, and to recollect the sin of parts to be under their jurisdictions by all possible Massachusetts has been absolved, by the researches Korah in resisting Moses and Aaron. On promise pretences." The most available appears to have

capital by the Law of Moses. But the Rev. Mr. Initioners, of whom Maverick was one, submitted; of the Sachem Miontonimoh. With respect to this t others appealed to Parliament, and tendered their meal in writing; but the Court refused to accept, oeven to hear it read. The majority were decisive ifavor of this denial of appeal. Three, however, o the magistrates, Bellingham, Saltonstall, and Hidstreet, with two of the deputies, desired to be exred 'contradicentes in all these proceedings.'

A similar effort in behalf of religious liberty bad bin made in Plymouth colony about the same time b Vassall and others. One of the magistrates bad nde a proposal for general toleration, and two others hi supported him. 'You would have admired,' write Winslow to Winthrop, ' to see how sweet this carion relished in the palate of most of the depu-tic. But Governor Prince, sustained by a majoly of the magistrates, refused to put it to the ve, 'as being that, indeed, which would eat out the pover of godliness."

While Child hastened to get ready to go to Englad in a ship about to sail, he and his friends bestirre themselves to get up a petition from the nonfremen, setting forth their grievances, and praying th Parliamentary commissioners for relief. This wis esteemed by the majority of the magistrates a ner and still more serious offence; and an order was issed to arrest Child just as he was about to embak, and to search his trunk, and also the study of Dind, another of the petitioners. Nothing was fond in Child's trunk, but in Dand's study were sered, in the hands of Smith, another of the petitimers, copies of two memorials addressed to the Parliamentary Commissioners for Plantations; the on from Child and his associates, setting forth their case, the other from some non-freemen, 'pretending,' as Wiethrop tells us, 'to be in the name and upon the sighs and tears of many thousands,' praying for liberty of conscience and the appointment of a Parliamentary governor.

How dangerous a thing it was to meddle with such a petition was sufficiently evinced by the case of hes Joy, 'a young follow, a carpenter, who had been very busy in procuring signers, and who even presumed to question the constable who searched Dand's study, whether his warrant were in the king's name. This audacious young carpenter was kept in irons till 'he humbled himself, confessed what he knew, blamed himself for meddling in matters belonging not to him, and blessed God for these irons upon his legs, hoping they would do him good while he lived. So he was let out upon reasonable bail.

"The offence of Dand and Smith, in whose custody the petitions had been found, was still more serious. It was held, indeed, under the fundamental laws, to be 'in nature capital,' being no less than treason against the Commonwealth, and bail was refused. At the General Court immediately following, Child and the others were very beavily fined .name of themselves and others, for the rights of Unable to pay his fine of £200, \$960, Dand was dence, or even their former settlement of Shawomet, kept in prison more than a year, and was only dis- under peril of the last extremity. This proceeding charged at last upon a humble submission."

The obnoxious petition was, however, intrusted to "Though sufficiently moderate in its tenor, this the care of one Vassall, with whom the magistrates sall's trunk overboard, as containing the Jonah that would certainly sink them. A storm did arise, and company, a package was thrown overboard containing copies of the obnoxious papers; but Vassall took care to preserve the originals.

Vassall might, indeed, consider himself fortunate that he had the means of withdrawing when the fire became too hot for him. Others were not so privitwo combined we partly gather these particulars.-"Thus beaten in argument, Child and his asso- "When the New-Englanders," says Gorton, "per-

claim the evidence of Gorton was destroyed by a convenient but ungrateful surrender of Miontonimob to the murderous designs of his enemy Uneas. Uncas not only tomakawked him more suo, but devoured the shoulder of his fallen antagonist, declaring that it made his heart strong, and was the sweetest morsel he ever ate. At the same time the magistrates of Massachusetts, triumphing after their fashion, sent, first, a summons, and subsequently an armed commission to come to the conclusions with the heretical Gorton. A proposal was made by Gorton to the Commissioners, through the mediation of some people of Providence, to submit his case to arbitrators, and to pledge the cattle belonging to his party as a security to abide their decision; but this reasonable offer having been rejected, after a short resistance he and the majority of his followers were captured and carried as prisoners to Massachusetts. Gorton alleges, but Winslow denies, that the Commissioners treacherously violated the terms of the capitulation. At all events, when they had lodged the Gortonists in safe custody, the motive for the outrage was freely manifested in the readiness with which they waived the civil charges, and proceeded. exclusively on the ground of heresy. Their "prisoners of war," as they termed them, were subjected to an inquisitorial examination on their theological tenets, in which Gorton displayed the most trouble-some address. While his trial lasted, and he was doubling through the mazes of Puritan controversy to the great perplexity of his polemical ferrets, the reverend disputants, by allusions in their sermons to Agag and Benhadad, suggested a summary conclusion of the controvery. A majority of the magis-trates were prepared to put Gorton to death, but the deputies dissented; and, ultimately, he and six of his companions were condemned to work in irons in the extremity of a New England winter, under pain of death, it by speech or writing they attempted to publish or maintain any of their "blasphemous and abominable heresies." Their cattle, to the number of eighty, were seized to pay the expenses of their arrest and trial, assessed at £160. After they were chained, and before they were sent to the townships, among which they were to be distributed, they were made a spectacle, in the dearth of other amusements; that is to say, as Gorton himself describes it. " We were to stay till Master Cotton his lecture day, and then were all brought to the congregation in that our iron farniture, for the credit of the sanctuary which had set the sword at work for such good purpose." It was found, however, that, notwithstanding the threat of death which was hanging over them, these stubborn enthusiasts were still making converts; and therefore it was ordered, at a subsequent court, that they should depart out of the jurisdiction within fourteen days, and not return to Massachusetts, Proviwas afterwards, though with little effect, made the subject of official investigation in England.

We have stated the circumstances of this case at some length for the reason that they are not only interesting but instructive. If Massachusetts went beyond her chartered limits, usurped a jurisdiction to which she had no pretence, and committed illegalities of which her apologists were conscious, in order to crush a little band of fugitives from whom she had received no detriment and could apprehend no danger, we may conceive what would be her treatment of those who, being legally in her grasp, had the rashness to take liberties with her cherished upiformity. To such, it is not exceeding the truth to say, that her little finger was heavier than the loins of the Government they had fled from. There were not a few who experienced the disadvantages of the change, and who, to quote the words of a certain Blackstone, had left England "to get from under the power of the Lord Bishops," but found that in America they "had fallen under the 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 inflictions in confutation of their tenets were the unhappy sect of Quakers. The Quakers, it is true, as Hutchinson observes, solicited persecution; but even they, be adds, must have been surprised at 'the imprudence of the authorities in gratifying this humor as far as their utmost wishes could carry them." At first they were suspected or accused of dealing in the "Black Art," and the persons of the Quaker women were searched for "devil's teats," or other signs of witchcraft; but, as these were not discoverable, they were found guilty of heresy, and "thrust out of the jurisdiction." Subsequently, to recur again to Mr. Hildreth-

"The existing laws of Massachusetts against he-

sect of heretics lately risen in the world.' To bring a 'known Quaker' into the colony was made punishable by this law with a fine of £100, besides bonds to carry him back again, or, in default thereof, imprisonment. The Quaker himself was to be whipped twenty stripes, sent to the house of correction, and kept at hard labor until transported. The importation or possession of Quaker books was strictly prohibited; all such books were to be brought in to the nearest magistrate to be burned. Defending Quaker opinions was punishable with fine, and, on the third offence, with the house of correction and banishment. Even these enactments did not suffice. By a law of the next year, the fines before imposed were | Dudley and Endicot patronised an attempt to put avn increased; every hour's entertainment of a known Quaker was subjected to a fine of forty shillings; every male Quaker, besides former penalties, was to lose one ear on the first conviction, and on a second the other; and both males and females, on the third conviction, were to have their tongues bored through with a red-hot iron. Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, on the recommendation of the Commissioners for the United Colonies, adopted similar

Rhode Island alone adhered; with admirable consistency, to the great principle of religious liberty: "But neither good advice nor good example made any impression on the United Colonies. A new law of Massachusetts, imposing fines on all who attended Quaker meetings, or spoke at them, did but increase the disposition to speak and to hear. In spite of whippings, brandings, and cropping of ears, the banished Quakers persisted in returning. They flocked, indeed, to Massachusetts, and especially to Boston, as to places possessed with the spirit of intolerance, and therefore the more in need of their presence and preaching." (Vol. i. pp. 405, 406.)

Yet even these measures of persecution did not suffice, and these Christian Fathers did not scruple to shed the blood of the most inoffensive and unresisting of Christian sects:-

"In hopes to put a stop to the annoyance of returning Quakers, the Commissioners for the United Colonies finally recommended that such as returned a second time should suffer death. The name of the younger Winthrop, who sat as one of the Commissioners for Connecticut, a man of much more tolerant spirit than his father, is affixed to this vote; not, however, without the following qualification: " Looking at it as a query, and not as an act, I subscribe.' But it did not long remain a query. In spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the deputies, a law for the capital punishment of returned Quakers was presently enacted in Massachusetts, and Marmaduke Stephenson, of Yorkshire, William Robinson, of London, and Mary Dyer, of Newport, were soon found guilty under it. Mary Dyer (formerly a conspicuous disciple of Mrs. Hutchinson), widow of William Dyer, late recorder of Providence Plantation, was reprieved on the scaffold, after witnessing the execution of her two companions, and set at liberty on petition of her son, on condition of leaving the colony in forty-eight hours. The magistrates vindicated the execution of the other two in a long Declaration, in which they dwelt with emphasis on the case of Mary Dyer, as a proof that they sought inot the death, but the absence of the Quakers. There was this peculiarity, indeed, in all the New England persecutions, with the single exception of Gorton's case, that heretics were persecuted, not so much as enemies of Cod, whom it was fit and meritorious to punish, but rather as intruders, whom it was desirable to get rid of, or at least to silence. Mary Dyer, however, did not escape.— Impelled by the Spirit, she presently returned again to 'the bloody town of Boston,' where, like her felvictims met their fate, the sympathy which their execution excited, and the readiness with which their places were supplied by others, prepared and even anxious for a like extremity, alarmed and intimidated the magistrates. Not only the doubtful effect in the colony, but the late revolution in England, and the uncertainty how these proceedings might be regarded there, gave additional reason to hesitate. Severallother returned Quakers were sentenced to death, but only one more execution, that of William Leddra, took place. Several others, condemned to death, were pardoned and discharged upon acknowledgment of their error."

Other means of expulsion and repression were subsequently, adopted, which inasmuch as they were certainly more lenient, were the natural result of a recoil against blood-shedding. The elder Winthrop, as he lay on his deathbed, had he stated when solicited by Dudley to banish some heterodox offender. I have done, said he, too much of that work already. In a similar position his successors might content themselves with their unparalleled contributions to the list of Quaker witnesses. But some of them, we know, with undisguised reluctance abandoned the practice to which they had so long been habituated: Mr. Hawthorne, with happy conjecture, has described the Puritan children at the game of torturing Quakers; like the infantine boat-launchers depicted by the artist Turner in the foreground of the Building of Carthage.' Such fanciful pictures approve themselves as accurate, when they harmonise with the spirit developed through a long history.

Mr. Hawthorne's suggestion of the capacity of Co-lonial Puritanism to infuse its bitterness into the impulses of childhood, may lead us to remark its social manifestatious more attentively. There was this environed by the dread of the Indians or the ocean,

called 'Merry Mount,' was changed into 'Mnt Dagon;' and eventually his house was burnt on, 'that the habitation of the wicked should no are appear in Israel.' The keeping of Christmalay was punished by fines; and mince-pies are sa to have been proscribed in Connecticut. In 1639 aw was passed by Massachusetts against the drinki of healths; while the fate of a pleasant fellow warepeatedly illustrated in the case of one Samuel Merick, whom Josselyn describes as 'the only hosable man in the colony,' and whose 'sociablend jolly disposition, according to Mr. Hildreth, wahe means of getting him into abundance of trove. long hair by means of a voluntary associon, while they curtailed the ladies' dresses by e-remptory enactment. So early as 1633, even he wives of the elders were conspicuous, accordin to Winthrop, for luxuries in food and apparel. Theeculiar form of their excesses is not described, theh we infer one particular from Endicot's antipath to veils. In the following year costly apparel'nd 'immodest' fashions were the subject of legislatn; so that wearing veils was not the only delinquencef the fair sex. Four years later, so incorrigible we these daughters of Eve, that 'costly apparel' nd new fashions' were again under consideration. Lier in the history of the colony, the 'younger sort of tomen' had the open audacity to sport 'superflus ribbons;' and the iministers were only consolefor the enormity by the fact that 'musicians by trle, and dancing schools' were not encouraged. Randph states that the Magistrates of Massachusetts regard one of their Indian wars as a visitation 'for women' wearing borders of hayre, and for cutting, curling nd laying out the hayre,' coupled with other equily heinous offences.

Mr. Hildreth concludes that they 'attempted to make the colony a convent of Puritan devotees, sbjected to all the rules of the stricter monastic orers, except in the allowance of marriage and money mking.' On the subject of marriage, we may not a conflict between their theory and their inclinatins. The first marriage in the colony of Plymouth waso-lemnised somewhat hastily. William White ied Feb. 21st, and the wife of Edward Winslow on he 24th of March in the same year 1641. On the Eth of May, their disconsolate relicts mutually conseed themselves by a second engagement. Winthrophe elder left his fourth wife a widow; and Bellinghm, overpowered by the 'strength of his affection' fr a second bride, violated the publication law, and, by virtue of his authority as a magistrate, performed he marriage ceremony himself. The magistrates ealy assumed the authority of granting divorces,-notfor adultery only, but for such other causes as they might consider fit. At the same time, courtship without permission of parents was visited severely by fine and mprisonment; and the fate of a certain culprit whose unlicensed arm was detected encircling a fair damsel's waist is deliberately recorded. The damsels them-selves were continually coming within the sweep of the law for their levities and transgressions,

'Straight-laced, but all too full in bud For Puritanic stays;'

and the painful romance of the 'Scarlet Letter' is no imaginary illustration of human frailty incurring inhuman retribution. The pages of Winthrop and Hubhuman retribution. The pages of written and repo-bard show the recoil of natural passions against an-natural laws, and the pressure of a barbarous code is clearly visible in their superabundant examples both of crime and insanity.
(To be continued.)

An English Protestant periodical the, Civil Service Gazette, gives the following pleasant sketch of British Civilization and Protestant Morality in the XIX cen-

The winter assizes 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 justice. The language of Divine inspiration can alone describe it. It is "the abomination of desolation." The facts are low-convicts, she underwent death by hanging. The within the compass of human words—their effect must be left to the imagination. But what name shall we be lest to the imagination. But what name shall we his right hand." William B. Ogden pleads "gnilty" apply to such a commission as that now sitting? to having embezzled £4,264 the property of the None half so applicable as that with which history is already familiar—"the bloody assize." And is it not such? If you doubt it, read the morning journals. Hear what an account they give of the state of the calendar in the various towns which the judges are now in course of visiting. At Kingston "all the cases are of a serious character;" at Taunton the offences are "of the deepest dye;" at Hertlord the indictments are "many of them very important;" at Chelmford "the offences charged are of a serious character, and comprise arson, highway robbery with violence, shooting at with intent to murder, and high-way robbery;" at Liverpool the calendar, "which is an unusually heavy one, contains a list of 135 prisoners, of whom eight are charged with murder, 11 with the attempt; and 11 also with rape, besides various cases of manslaughter, burglary, and other crimes of an aggravated nature." At Exeter "the offences are of a very dreadful character; there is one man for the murder of his wife, one for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, one for cutting and wounding, one (a girl of 13) for setting fire to a farm-house, one for an unnatural crime, one (a girl of 19) for burglary and three other offences, one for forgery, one for rape, another for burglary, one for perjury, and a man and two women for highway robbery." At York the calendar is considered a heavy one. It contains the names of 109 prisoners. Of these three are charged with murder, five with manslaughter, two with felonious shooting, eight with rape, 13 with burglary, five with horse and cattle stealing, 10 with stabbing, three with arson, four with riot, and assault, four with criminal assault, one with abduction, three with forgery, six with perjury, three with bigamy, two with con-cealment of birth, and no fewer than 30 with what are termed "garotte robberies." A meeting of the Rid-ing magistrates has been held to take this dreadful peculiarity about the New England settlement which state of things into consideration, and one of the jusrendered its régime more than usually irksome. In tices present expressed his belief that a much greater these little townships, hemmed in by the forest, and amount of crime escaped detection altogether than was discovered by the police and the constables. At there was no ready outlet for rebellious vivacity; Middlesex, where the Sessions Court may be almost while the narrowness of their limits enabled the ma-said to sit like Theseus, en permanence, there was a

of which the Quakers were denounced as 'a cursed expedition to throw down a maypole which one prisoners in the dock ton had erected in a neighboring settlement, he could read. Sir John Packington calculates that it is name of the place it occupied, which the ownead only every eighth person of the adult population of England who has mastered that accomplishment, and Earl Grey declared some time ago in the House of Lords, that, bearing in mind the relative proportions of population, there are more readers amongst the savages of New Zealand than amongst Englishmen.

Seriously, the state of the national morals is alarm-

that if he were asked for an evidence of the intellec-

tual progress of the age, he should not point to telegraph, photograph or locomotive, but to a file of the Times newspaper. He was right. But is it not sad to think that the same witness who establishes our mental advancement proclaims our moral depravity? Day after day the Times comes to us dropping with blood. To give even the briefest summary of one half of the horrors and atrocities which the leading journal has recorded since the commencement of the present month, would exact every inch of our space. Dismissing, therefore, all ordinary frauds, perjuries, coinings, burglaries, bigamies, all common assaults, libels, and slanders, and the whole host of minor offences which shine like angels by the side of the demons which surround them, let us to illustrate our position, just collect a few drops from the red sea of blood in which our judges and jurymen have been swimming since the month began. December 1-James M'Gregor shoots himself through the head John Deleay meets John Shea in the streets of Southwark, and stabs him in the breast " because he can't help it;" Charles M'Intosh opens his wife's forehead with a carving knife; Jas. Weedon, indicted for the manslaughter of his child by starvation; the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, committed for falsifying the parish registers; Mary M'Neill cuts the throat of her two children in Islington; one of them a lovely boy, but not his beauty, nor his innocence, nor his endearing little ways could save him. So the policeman found him "lying on his right side in the cradle; his hands were down by his side and a large pool of blood was under his right arm." December 2-(Sunday), and everybody at church. December 3-William Walker and Mark May steal £400 worth of property of Messrs. Sleigh and Wooley; William Blenkairn, a fashionable young man, forges a check for £50 on the Union Bank; Sarah Allan throws her two little children into the Thames. December 4-John Hawker cast Sir Henry Seale, Bart., in action for adultery-damages £100; Alexander Bartholomew taken up on a charge of stealing £4,000 worth of pictures; John Walters, "a respectable young man" (hang his respectability!), charged with stealing a watch from Thomas Connor while the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was holding forth on the Millenium at Park-street Chapel. Dec. 5-James Elliott, a sturdy laborer, knocks the right eye out of his wife; Anne Williams, John Williams, and Thomas King convicted of burglary at Hertford; B. Butcher and Charles Wormsley convicted of incendiarism at the same place; Mary Macdonnell pleads guilty at Oxford to the charge of throwing her child into a pit with the intention of murdering it; at l'aunton, Mary Robins cuts and wounds her husband with the same intent; Sarah Wells convicted of stealing the money bags from Frome Post-office; John Moss and Wm. Young convicted at Liverpool of attempting to murder W. Lawton; J. Moah, a man possessing a respectable appearance, convicted of frandulently applying £5,000, the property of the crown; at Clayton West near Barnsley, James Wharan murders his brother Jeremiah by stabbing him ten times in the side, John Fowkes committed to Leicester jail for shooting his brother through the heart. December for shooting his brother through the heart. December 6-Richard Rayne and William Gladders committed to the jail at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the murder of Mr. Stirling, a young surgeon shot in the open day from behind a hedge while on his way to visit a patient; James Conroy, Michael Allen, John Simm, Isabella Anderson, Jane Anderson, Eleanor Anderson, and Elizabeth Conroy, committed to Durham jail for murder of Dorothy Bewike; Alfred Clarkson convicted at Oxford of cutting and wounding Edward Jones at Shelton, with intent to murder him. "The prisoner, who had got up from the sofa, smiled and asked the prosecutor to shake hands. The prosecutor put out his right hand, and the prisoner received in with his left. He then squeezed the prosecutor's hand, and immediately stabbed him in the neck with Northumberland and Durham Banking Company; ing to the zealous exertions of the Catholic clergy, and William Harrison stabs Ben Caunt in the eye. December 7—Thomas Coppard convicted at Kingston wretches, whom the Jumpers had seduced, are all fast of throwing vitriol at Mary Jackson and Elizabeth returning to the fold. The chapels are now being Knight; John Venn, footman of Lord James Stuart, taken up for stealing £100 from his master, Robert Tuker assails his wife with a carving knife, T. B. Wavill brought before the magistrates for leaving his wife and children chargeable on Newingson parish while he was living with Miss E. Collins. December 8-Jonathan Heywood found guilty at Rochdale of the murder of Martha Jones. He went to bed with her over night and cut off her head in the morning. William Jewson convicted at Durham of assaulting Wm. Robertson; Robert Hodgson and John Cook tried at the same place for throwing vitriol at Susan Crauford; Thos. Tutton, another "respectable young man," tried at Taunton for attempting to murder his father by frying his potatoes in arsenic, acquitted, and we wish him joy of the verdict.—
Thomas Woods, Samuel Eastwood, Wm. Foyle, Wm. Blackman, and David Smith, tried at Kingston for the murder of John Donalson, and found guilty of manslaughter (they did it with a ploughshare); Wm. Cooper convicted of an attempt to murder the passengers on the Midland Railway by upsetting the train. December 10.—Ralph Rayland, John Moncks, and Thomas Pakington, convicted of a rape on Ellen Haydock; Joseph Smith Wooller, tried at Durham for the slow poisoning of his wife, acquitted; -and properly so, we think—but the woman was poisoned by some-body, that is certain; Wm. Clarke tried for the murgistrates, by the exercise merely of an ordinary pause for a few days, and when Mr. Witham returnvigilance, to give stringent effect to some of their ed to the bench the other morning, he found himself dreariest devices at A foretaste of the system which confronted by 43 prisoners, who had accumulated in Thomas Franks found guilty at Nottingham of cutting the most extensive breadth of land ever before seen they enforced in Massachneetts, was afforded by an that brief interval. At several of the assize towns it, and mutilating his wife Mary.

Such are a few-only a few-of the horiors and trocities that have come under the notice of our tribunals during the first twelve days of the curren month. Battle abroad, murder and sudden death at home; this is the morate of our modern existence, Meantime, where are our teachers? where are our legislators? where our divines? where our guides, philosophers, and friends? Alas, my heart! Mr. Waddington is "under a cloud;" the Rev. Dr. Vaughan is awaiting his trial for a transportable misde ing, and it should be looked to. Mr. Disraeli has said meanor; the Provost of Leith is already transported; the Young Men's Christian Association are crawling after the King of Sardinia; the missing clergyman has cut off to America, leaving his flock to find their way to Heaven, and our pious bankers are on the tread-mill! Apropos of these last named worthies-Paul, Strahan and Bates-have been admitted into the fraternity of Madame Tussaud's waxen villians In obedience to the desire of the public," so runs the placard, "the fraudulent bankers have been proprovided with accommodation in the Chamber of Horrors." O Tempora! O Mores!

#### , IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Archeishov of Dublin.—We regret to learn, from a private source of information, that the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen is at present seriously, but not dangercusly, indisposed.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill is invited to Ennis to lecture here in January next, in aid of a public library.

The subject of a harbour of refuge on the easiern coast of Ireland has been revived within the last few days by many of the most influential commercial gentlemen in Drogheda, Louth and Meath. An important meeting has been just held in Drogheda, and committee appointed to take the subject into consider-

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE. - Mr. William Horan, seicitor of Dublin, conducting agent for Mr. Meredyth at the recent Meath election, has, on the recommendation of Lord Bellew and Sir William Somerville. been appointed Clerk of the Crown for the county of Louth. Mr. Horan has no need to complain of temissness on the part of his patrons.

PRESS PROSECUTION .- The Northern Whig has teceived the following from its Dublin correspondent:

-"A conference of the law officers of the crows was, I understand, held on Friday, with a view to the consideration of the propriety of applying for criminal information against certain newspapers which have made attacks upon the Attorney General, in teference to the Bible burning prosecution. What the result is I do not yet know. Another meeting of the conference will, I believe, be held this coming

All accounts agree that the Redemptorist prosecu-tion has done more good than harm. Kingstown is a place where Protestants are numerically stronger than any where in Leinster, Connaught, or Munster; for it is the abode of the rich and fashionable part of Dublin society. Great efforts have long been made to draw over the poor by a free use of money, by exclusive employment, by schools, &c. The success of this depends chiefly upon keeping things quiet. Men who in quiet times might let their children go to a Protestant school, unwillingly yet unable to resist the influence brought to bear on them, will suffer, as well as do anything, when their blood is well up. Ne man who knows the Irish well had been asked, How can the poor of Kingstown be best armed against all seduction? he would have said, First let a Mission be preached, and then, if possible, let there be a Government prosecution of the most eloquent and zealous of the Missioners. The excitement in the court when the verdict was brought in must pass away. Men were shouting, and literally dancing for joy. The Celt is no doubt impulsive, and when the heart is moved each people shows it after its own manner .-But we hear that a school of Christian Brothers is to be set up in Kingstown. That will not pass; and when any poor man is tempted to send his children to a school where they are not allowed to "let Protestant Bibles alone," as Baron Greene advises, it will be long before he forgets that he will be taking part against Father Petcherine and for his prosecutors .-Weekly Register.

PROSELYTISM IN CLIFDEN ON ITS LAST LEGS.— OWof the nuns lately located there, the unhappy poor crowded to excess-many of the congregation being obliged to remain outside during the time of worship -these may be regarded as indubitable indications of the decline of the Souper system in Clifden .- Galway

The Limerick Chronicle announces, in the following terms, the death of an "Established" pluralist :- "We are concerned to announce the death, at an early hour this morning, at Rathkeale Glebe, of the Venerable Charles Warburton LL.D., son of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne, previously Bishop of Limerick. By the lamented death of Archdeacon Warburton the followng become vacant :- The Rectory of Rathkeale and Chancellorship of this diocese, in the gift of the Bishop of Limerick; the Archdeaconry of Tuam, in the gift of the Bishop of that diocese; and the living of Queenstown, in the gift of the Bishop of Cork." The poor man [we are not acquainted with the bequeathments], we hope, left nothing towards the bad work of "souperizing" the most western portion of his too extensive charge.

THE LABOUR-MARKET, The following is an extract from a Belfast commercial letter published in the Derry Standard: - "The most, satisfactory state of affairs here, as well as in many other parts of Ireland, is the steady demand for labour. Manufactur-ing industry gives employment to its thousands and der of James Ratcliffe, by stabbing him with a pocket tens of thousands of hands, and this, too, at enhance knife; John Gray tried at Oxford for upset a railway ed wages. In the country districts farm laborers are train; Robert Hadcock, convicted of the murder of in full work, and except the present state of the his wife, Philippa; they had slept together the night weather may in some degree set aside outdoor labour, of the murder, and he brought into bed with him a there is every probability that during the entire sea blacksmith's large sledge hammer, with which he son all men willing to work will find a ready market stove in her head in the morning; James Pager con- for their labour. The quantity of wheat already victed of setting fire to a dwelling house at Salford, sown in the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh one Mary Gibbons being therein. December 12.—
Henry Bacon and Henry Merchant tried at Chelmshigh rates received for wheat by our home farmers, high rates received for wheat by our home farmers, ford for an attempt to murder George Heigho; Robert and also the great improvements effected in the cultiand the second s

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The total strength of the army in Ireland, including all arms, is 32,340 men, of which 9,376 are stationed in the Dublin district.

We are informed that half the 5th Lancashire Militia, now stationed at Clonmel, are Catholics, including the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. The Cathotic privates are all'of Irish parents, who made the most Catholic and industrious county in England their testing-place.

MORE TRICKS OF THE IRISH CHURCH MISSION So-CIETY.-This Society, which one would imagine had been sufficiently exposed for its mendacious habits, has been again practising a pious fraud-on this occasion, however, upon the gullible portion of the inhahitants of Manchester. A meeting of the supporters of this Society, it appears, has been held at the Corn Exchange, where a burnt Bible was exhibited to the audience as a relic from Kingstown. Now, as this meeting was held upon the very day of the trial of the boy Hamilton in Dublin, it was impossible for the Society to possess the identical copy, the burning of which led to the recent trial; and it must be remembered, that no proof at all existed of there having been more than one copy burnt. This idea very naturally occurred to Mr. W. Stutter, of Oldham-street; and he therefore felt desirous to obtain some corroboration of the assertion of the Rev. E. Ellis, the Society's representative in Dublin, "that the partially burned Bible which he exhibited was reclaimed from the fire at Kingstown." Indeed, as Mr. Stutter remarked, had there been more than one copy destroyed, the vigilance of the Society would have placed them in the hands of the authorities; and the possession by Mr. Ellis, in Manchester, of a Bible alleged to have been burnt at Kingstown, can only be accounted for either by imagining that the Government officials must have given up to the Irish Society the copy produced at the trial with a wonderful speed and anxiety for the exposition of the relic, or that the Society must have withheld one of the proofs of the Bible-burning from the Government prosecutors. Mr. Stutter accordingly wrote to the Examiner and Times, expressing his doubt of the authenticity of the statement, and suggesting, what is indeed most probable, that the Bible and Testament taken from the fire at Kingstown, were placed there by the proselytisers of the Irish Church Mission Society, and that the Bible exhibited in Manchester had come from a fire kindled in some more private enclosure, by those who knew how to make use of such a scheme to advance their views. Of course, a newspaper which could give currency to such an attack by Mr. Ellis on the Catholics, would not be likely to insert any reply, and our readers wil not therefore be suprised to learn that the Manchester Examiner and Times refused to insert the communications from Mr. Stutter to which we have referred. Since writing the above, we observe that at a meeting held on Thursday evening the 20th inst., at Exeter Hall, in order to obtain funds to carry on their work, the same farce was played as at Manchester. The same individual, we believe, who exhibited the burnt Bible at the Corn Exchange in that town, endeavoured to "create a sensation" at Exeter Hall-no very dilficult matter in that place-by repeating the exhibition, and it is probable that the Rev. gentleman will make a tour throughout the provinces, although he may not be quite so successful as Barnum.—Weekly Register.

STATISTICS OF IRISH CRIME. - A paper, drawn up by the Rev. E. Clarke, local inspector and chaplain of the county of Donegal gaol, supplies some interesting information respecting the progress of crime in Ire-land during the year 1854, as compared with the previous year. From this it appears that in all the various species of crime, ranged in a tabular form under six different heads, there is in Ireland under all the heads but one a most remarkable decrease. In 1853 the number of offenders was 15,144; in 1854 it was only 11,785-thus showing a decrease of 3,356, or at the rate of 22 16 per cent.; in other words, Irish crime, taken as a whole, has, during the course of last year disappeared to the extent of more than one fifth. The remarks of Mr. Clarke on this branch of the subject are subjoined:-"It is very gratifying to find that in Ireland, in 1854, the decrease was not alone in the above classes of crime and offence, but extended to every county within it. There was a slight increase in the cities of Kilkenny and Waterford. The increase of the proportion of convictions in Ireland is also satisfactory. There has, however, been an increase in Ireland in the number of some of those offences which denote a dangerous and disorganized state of society; for while under the head 'Murder' there is exhibited a decrease, there is under the head Attempt to murder'a large increase. Under the head Riot and feloniously demolishing buildings' an increase from 2 in 1853 to 52 in 1854. In Killing and maiming cattle? there is an increase, and also under the head 'Administering unlawful oaths,' an offence which has led to most fearful consequences; but, even with this drawback, the diminution of crime, as generally shown by the criminal tables, denotes improvement in the social state of Ireland. On an examination of table No. 3. it will be found that the number charged with crime and offence in Ireland in 1854 amounts to a little less than one-fourth of the number charged in 1849, and to less than one-half of the average of the five preceding years.

JUDGE CRAMPTON GIVING GOOD ADVICE !-- WARNING THE YOUNG AGAINST THE WILES OF SOUPERS!!!-At the close of the trial of the boy Hamilton, when the verdict of acquittal had been pronounced by the Jury, Judge Crampton is reported to have used these words:—John Hamilton, you are now discharged; and take my advice, and don't meddle with Profesion t. Bibles any more. Better advice than this could not be given to a Catholic youth. It is what good priests always say and for saying which they have been abused, and vilified, and slandered in Exeter Hall and elsewhere. It is in such words good priests warn their flocks against the wiles of Soupers-it is with such words they receive back perverts to the bosom of Mother Church-"Reverence, my dear children, they say," the Holy Scriptures. Reverence them, not with mere words, like to the Pharisees and hypocrites; but reverence them both by word and deed show your reverence for them by acting in accordance with their maxims—be chaste, be humble, be meek be charitable, bless those that curse you, pray for those who persecute you and speak evil things against you; and, so reverencing the Holy Scripture, take my advice, and don't meddle with Protestant Bibles any more." Balaam's ass spoke like a Prophet—and a wonderful thing it must be to have heard it—but not a bit market and a speak with the speak of the s bit more wonderful than to hear Judge Crampton advising the youths of Ireland, in the very words of an Irish Catholic priest.— Telegraph:

JUDGE CRAMPTON'S LAW !- Justice Crampton says that the whole body of the law rests upon the oath; and if the Bible be burned the superstructure of the coasin of Lord Decies and next heir to the title, and administration of Justice tumbles to pieces, with all the obligations of society. Now, it is the doctrine of the York assizes, to transportation for life, for uttering bail in the sum of \$1,000 each, to appear on Monday binding upon the conscience of the York assizes of exchange for £100, with intent to debinding upon the conscience of the witness, and we fraud the Bradford Banking Company. The prisonallow Chinese witnesses to attest their oath by the breaking of a saucer. Will Justice Crampton assert that to treat a saucer with contempt, or to break it, would destroy the British administration qua Chinese? The answer will be important in Hongkong. Further, we may ask, would the breaking of saucers effect a break down of the Chinese Empire? The subject is worth the attention of missionaries. - Spectalor-(a Protestant paper.)

The Newry Telegraph states a man has been arrested and is now in custody, against whom a strong suspicion exists of his being one of the persons concerned in the assassination of Miss Charlotte Hinds.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1856.-Altogether, we may calculate (says the Globe) upon having available next summer some 40 line-of-battle ships and large frigates of the new heavy-armed class, about 20 correttes and smaller vessels of war, with not less than 170 to 180 gun and mortar boats of light draught, 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 pennant, propelled by steam, most of them expressly built for the peculiar service which they will have to accomplish, efficiently manned, and carrying more than the usual force of Marine Artillery and Marines. As regards the force under the command of Sir William Codrington, we may roughly calculate upon having it exclusively of auxiliary non-combatant corps, at a strength of 100,000 fighting men, of which over 70,000 will be British soldiers, 20,000 Turkish Contingent, and about 10,000 or 12,000 German, Swiss, and Italian Legion. We have, in addition, some ground for auticipating that in the course of a some ground for anticipating that in the course of a very lew days new measures of an energetic character will be brought into operation for the purpose not only of keeping this force always in the field, but of providing a large reserve, more than sufficient to supply any weaknesses that can, even under extraordis nary circumstances, be caused.

The commanding officers of all militia regiments are ordered to proceed to London to meet the Minister of war and the Commander-in-Chief, to confer on a general volunteering from all embodied regiments into the regular forces, after which the ballot will take place to fill up the vacancies in the militia regi-

"MERCHANT PRINCES."- Davidson and Gordon, the fradulent bankrupts, were brought up on Wednes-day, at the Central Criminal Court, charged with embezzlement. The trial is likely to last several days.

The final settlement of the affairs of Mr. Oliver, the extensive shipowner of Liverpool, will (says the Glasgow Daily Mail) prove very disadvantageous to The liabilities are now found to be the creditors. about £1,000,000 sterling, whilst the available assets will not realise, it is to be feared more than sufficient to pay 2s. 6d. in the pound.

NEW SCHISM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT. -- The Morning Advertiser has the following announcement:-There can be no doubt, judging from circumstances which have just transpired at Oxford, that the controversy which has just spring up in that ancient seat of learning will lead to the most disastrous results in reference to the Established Church, if, indeed, it does not end in an entire disruption. It is a well-known fact that at least three of the Anglican bishops fully concur in the views recently put forward by the Regius Professor of Greek, and which are alleged to be, in all respects, identical with the views of Christianity aken by the Socmian or Unitarian body of religionists. It is a curious fact that, although the movement against the Rev. Professor Jowett has been set on foot by the Evangelical party, represented by Dr. Macbride, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the Rev. G. P. Golightly, a member of the Oriel College, the Tractarian party have expressed their desire to render their assislance in putting a summary stop to such a scandal to the Church of England. Timoe Danaos et dona ferentes is, however, taken by many as a motto on this matter, entertaining; as they do, a suspicion, apparently not without good reason, that the Tractarians, by aiding in prosecuting those who deny the efficacy of the Atonement, hope to call off public attention from their own grievous heresies, which are now being threatened with ecclesiastical condemnation in the persons of Archdeacon Denison, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, and other gentlemen of that school of theology.

A morning paper of Thursday states that "a determination has been come to by several influential gentlemen to put an effectual stop to Tractarian vagaries in the metropolis, and to force the removal from parochial churches of all sorts of superstitious ornaments. The principal places of worship in which such things are used are St. Bartholemew's Church, Cripplegate (in the parish of which Archdeacon Hale is the vicar); St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street; Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico; All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, St. George's East; St. Matthew's the following picture of life in that city.—If not over-Church, City-road; St. Anne's Church, Soho; St. Stephen's, Rochester-row; St. Mary's Church, Crownstreet; in addition to St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, already under ecclesiastical eondemnation. There are other churches in London where Tractarian doctrines are taught, but where there is no great display of ornaments. These are-Frinity Church, Brompton; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; St. Stephen's Church, Camdentown; St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill; and St. James the Great, Bethnal-green. Upon this latter class there will be no attack it being intended for the present not to interfere with questions of doctrine, but to confine the proceedings about to be adopted entirely to matters of discipline."

CLERICAL MORALITY .- The Rev. R. Pughe, curate of a parish in Radnorshire, has been sentenced to dive years' transportation by the Court of Arches for drunkenness. On a previous occasion he was suspended for two years...

At the York Ecclesiastical Court, last week, a suit was prosecuted by the secretary of the Bishop of Carlisle against the Rev. Moses Hetherington, perpetual curate of Mungrisdale Greystoke, Cumberland, for drunkenness and other improper conduct. The defendant did not appear, and the court sentenced him to suspension for three years.— Newcastle Chro-

The Rev. William Beresford, aged fity-six, brother of General Beresford, Adjutant-General in India, and er who appeared surprised at the extent of the senterice, had to be assisted from the dock.

all the rectorial tithes of two extensive patishes, leaving only £91 per annum for the support of the vidar, a younger brother of an Irish peer, Lord Massarcene, who, although ranked amongst the Conservative party, entertains Liberal and enlightened views on some important Irish questions:-"A correspondence between the Earl of Cardigan and the democracy and the freedom of conscience, or demo-Hon, and Rev. T. C. Skeffington, Vicar of Glapthorne, has just been published by the latter, with the professed view of exposing the evils of the lay shall be finally secured. Lather and his associates record system. The origin of the correspondence went through a fearful struggle to achieve the Reforis the inefficiency of the school-house of Glapthorne, mation. We are now engaged in the same struggle and the inadequate state of the finances for carrying on the school. Lord Cardigan, as the lay rector, receives all the tithes; whereas the incumbent gets only £91 a-year for the united vicavages of Glap-thorne and Cotterstock. The Hon. and Rev. T. C. Skeffington is a younger brother of Viscount Massa-

METROPOLITAN HEATHENISM. - The Hon. Atthur Kinnaird, M.P., is treasurer to the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution, which, advertising for subscriptions, says: - "Bishop" Weeks, who had twenty years' experience as a missionary in West Africa, and eight years' at St. Thomas's Lambeth, lately testified to his successor, that his district in Lambeth was not be compared, for morality and religion, with Sierra Leone"!

THE PEACEMAKER. - For some time the mechanical ingenuity 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 in the field of battle with great effect. It was to be capable of firing with great precision a considerable number of shots per minute, and to be so constructed that it could be recharged in a moment and prepared for another volley. It was to be so portable that it could be moved at pleasure, and conveyed from one point of attack to another with great celerity. He named it the " Peacemaker" from an impression that its use would be attended with such death-producing consequences that war, would become a game which neither kings nor subjects would like to play at. Having made a model and satisfied himself that the machine would answer the purpose intended, he castings, and has since abandoned, from conscientious motives, the project altogether.

A merchant in Easter Rose, in his anxiety to cheat his customers, lately nailed a lump of lead to one of his scales. Fortunately for his friends, he selected that scale which held the weights, and continued cheating himself, with the greatest satisfaction to all parties, for several months.

# UNITED STATES.

" PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY."-The New York Tri bune of the 2nd makes the following candid omission on this point: "No Protestant sect among us is any longer strong enough to think of setting up, as in former times, a monopoly for itself; so it is proposed to combine together to make Protestantism the established religion, and to begin by excluding Catholics from office; from which beginning it will be quite logical to proceed as the old New England Puritans did in like case, to banish, fine, imprison, whip and hang."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW .- The new Governor of the State of Maine thus wisely discourseth on the subject of this much vext 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 beverage, is a question for his own determination.-One may persuade another as to what he shall do in relation to himself in morals or religion, but coercion 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 unity of will must be made by compulsion. An attempt of this kind is at war with the very elements of civil liberty. Although many well meaning persons have approved of the existing law on the subject, believing it to be the best instrumentality 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 unprejudiced man, who has studied it attentively, can sanction its tyrannical

A DESPERATE PLACE.—The St. Louis News gives the following picture of life in that city.—If not overdrawn there is certainly room for reform. The News attributes this state of things to the loose manner in which the laws have been executed recently: " No sooner is the shadow of night thrown over St. Louis, than blood-thirsty fiends, desperate rogues, coarse rowdies and brutal ruffians creep from their lairs and sally forth to make night hideous, with their hellish orgies. Quiet, law-loving people may rule the city by day; but blackguards, black legs, ruffians and devils sway the sceptre at night. They gather to sacrifice 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 their brain for the better execution of the deeds of depravity that are to fill up the latter part of the night. Hardly a night passes in which one, if he listened and watched, could not see the glittering dagger flash in the air, hear the shriek or groan of the assassin's victim. Thieves prowl the city over, from midnight to sunrise, breaking bolts, picking locks, and with a boldness and daring almost inconceivable, searching houses from cellar to attic, for the hard-earned money of honest sleepers.

The St. Louis Intelligencer states that from thirty to forty dead men are taken out of the river opposite that city monthly.

"CINCINNATI, JAN. 5, 1856 .- Nine persons, all Irish, were arrested in this city, last evening, by the United States Marshal, on charge of violation of the afternoon. It is the impression that they were acting in concert with parties in New York, and elsewhere, having in view a descent upon freland."

"Religious Liberty" in the United States .t appears, by the following statement, from the The Jackson (Miss.) Mercury contains the prospectus Stemford Mercury, that Lord Cardigan is a "Lay of a new paper, "The Native American and Protes-Reptor" of the Established Church-Lord Cardigan tant Advocate," which is shortly to appear in that a rector!—and, as such, is actually in the receipt of city. Its object, as its title shows, is the diffusion of Anti-Catholic principles and the support of Know-Nothingism. In it we find the following:-"The struggle between Native Americanism and the dominion of foreigners-between Popery and Protestantism-is in its infancy. It must be continued until foreign influence and Popery shall have crushed crany and the right to worship God according to the dictates of the conscience of each man and woman shall be finally secured. Luther and his associates to confinue and confirm to man political and religious liberty. Scarcely reposing in the enjoyment of our political and religious freedom, Popery and Foreigners have silently gained strength until those who have investigated the subject see that the danger must be averted now or never." Commenting on the above, the Louisiana Courier says: "Of course the paper is to be edited by parsons, as facts fully demonstrate that wharever persecution is to be found, there also are they to be seen. That this prototype of the Boston Crusader is destined to a 'still born' fate we have no doubt, as the verdict of Mississippi against Know-Nothingism has been too emphatic to admit the thought of its resurection even on doomsday.

FURTHER FRUITS OF PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENG-LAND .- Let it be remembered that those who yield themselves up to the worship of the spirit-rappers are boasted of as numbering already hundreds of thousands, and that they are said to make more new proselytes in a year than all the sects of so-called Christians put together. But what more do we see? Protestants high in place, high in the confidence of the sects they previously belonged to,-Deacons and Ministers in large numbers,-flocking to these gatherings of devil-worship, sitting down in their "circles," using their methods of incantation, and, so soon as they get some lew messages from an invisible source, of a nature that human agency is inadequate to give, but which is clearly in the power of diabolical agency,—we see them fall down and worship; we see them seeking "from the living to the dead." Thus the Protestant "Church of the Future" is inaugurating. The old Protestant catechisms are out of date. Those who seek after "familiar spirits" are went to the foundry to order the requisite eastings, but now the catechists, and mediums and tipping-tables while there began to consider whether it would be are the catechisms. Those who are more gross and consistent with Christian duty to invent a machine animal in their natures go over to Mormonism or to the object of which was to destroy human life. The "Free-love." Those whose natures have more of result was, he left the foundry without ordering the the religious element in them, are prepared for our mad-houses by Millerism, and Irvingism, and Wakemanism, and Spirit-rappings, and kindred delusions. In the presence of that great majority of our countrymen who stand aloof from adherence to any religion, we call Protestantism to answer for having brought the name of religion to so sorry a pass. We call it to answer for the modern delusions of New England. The Wakeman tragedies have been enacted, as the Tribune says, "under the very eaves, as it were, of Yale College, in the intelligent, enlight-ened, and pious city of New Haven." The Wakemanites are not an isolated sect. They form but one of the newbodding clusters on the prolific vine of New England theology; they are but one household of the spiritual grand-children of the Puritans; - but one company in the army of Prohibitionists, Abolitionists, Millerites, Mormons, "Spiritualists," &c., who marshal as the latest recruits of the Protestant apostacy.-N. Y. Freeman.

One difficulty stands up, like a mountain in the engineer's path, in the prospect of a victorious American war. It is Know-Nothingism. The enthusiasm of citizens of foreign birth for "the stripes and stars," has been pretty well lashed out of them by the scorpion-whip of nativism. In a few aident natures that crusade has produced bitter resentment—in all, who are really free men, it has excited indignant surprise. Many an honest man, halts half-way between his first and second papers of naturalization uncertain whether he ought to assume allegiance which parades its protection in Smyrna harbor, but withholds it in Louis-ville streets. Many a man who had bought his churchyard lot is engaged winding up his affairs, to return to Europe and leave there his bones. The vast majority of adopted citizens still live on in hope that the country will right itself, and that a national condemnation of all intolerance will be made manifest next November. In that hope we ourselves live. But we declare solemnly that, if the United States "goes Know-Nothings"-if Congress is to become their Grand Lodge, and the President their High Priest-we would suffer our right hand to be chopped off, rather than shoulder a musket in defence of such a government. In this expression of sentiment we believe we are not singu lar; consciously or not, we have certainly spoken as the majority of our fellow-emigrants feel. We commend the confession to the attention of all true Americans, and we repeat to them you must silence your bigots, before you ask "the foreigners" to fight your battles .- American Celt.

MINISTERIAL DEPRAYITY. - The Revd. James P. Jennings, late Pastor of the first Methodist Church, of Rome, N. Y., has been indicted and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist ecclesiastical authorities, upon charges of gross immorality, and is to be tried on the 18th inst., upon charges against him. A young woman attending Fairfield Academy is said to have been in correspondence with Jennings and from intercented letters in intercented letters. cepted letters, it is reported that the church, the cause of morality and peace of families have been most heartlessly and shamefully sacrificed. Jennings has

a family. The above is from the Mohawk Courier.
The Utica Herald adds:—"The girl is young—only seventeen, and of one of the most respectable families in the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe herself, were members of Jennings' church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him permitted him to make their house his home during the absence of his wife in the East; requested him to watch over the conduct of the daughter and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact rather placed her under his charge and bestowed upon him a thou-

sand expressions of confidence.

## REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London Dublin.

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

The National Bank of Sectional, Edinburgh. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. . . . \$21 do. Payable Haif-Yearly in Advance.

# THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1856.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last several steamers have arrived, but their news, in so far as the war is concerned, is but very meagre. One item will however gladden the beart of many a poor man, and cause the widow to sing with joy. Flour, and breadstuffs generally, have declined considerably in price, and it is thought will decline still more.

The America arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. The following is a summary of the telegraphic report:-

Nothing new of an official character regarding the peace negotiations, but it is said in well informed quarters that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner. Count Nesselvede has addressed a circular to the repre-

sentatives of Russia at the chief Foreign Courts, stating that Russia accepts the three points relative to the neutra-lization of the Black Sea in the following sense.

That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained

that no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea, except ing those of Russin and Turkey. The number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between these two powers, without the intervention of other nations; this interpretation the Allies consider handmiss-

From Sweden the accounts are very war-like.

The military and naval manufactories work incessantly and indications are that Sweden will openly take the field in the spring.

Sweden has some millions thelers surplus revenue which is to be devoted to equipping the army and navy. The Danish Government is reported to have consented

to the establishment of depots of stores for the English fleet at Kiel and the fleet is to rendezvous there in April. Gortschakoff reports, Dec. 16th, the Cossecks in a sortie defeated a strong squadron of General Vivian's Angle-Turkish cavalry near Kertch.

The English Commander and 47 men were taken prison

ers.

The Russians have been reinforced by a regiment of the Hussars of the Guard, and by the Radetsky Regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa.

A letter from Odessa of the 21st ult., says, large bodies

of troops from the Crimea are marching into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled by other troops from

the reserves by the militia.

The Allies' gun boats which remained at Kinburn have been frozen in, and all efforts to release them have been

It is rumored, but not confirmed that Pelissier is appointed commander of the Allied armies, and Admiral Lyons of the Allied flects in the East.

The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars. Intelligence from Constantinopic to the 24th states that many persons had already quitted Ertronm for Trebounsk fearing that it would be attacked by the Russians.

Count Esterhazy reacted St. Petersburg on 26th, and next day laid the propositions before the Russian Cabinet. Count Buol telegraphed to Gortschakoff at Vienna the

propositions of the Western Powers.

Count Nessekode's Circular shews Russia's unwillingexpected she will absolutely refuse to accede to the cession of territory to keep open the Danube.

It is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the

field against Russis in the spring.

Le Nord thraws the blame of breaking up the Vienna negociation on the Allies, and says Russia is willing to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the

# THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"The more it is stirred,
"The more it will stink."—Prov. writ, 7.

"The City Council has investigated the charge of misconduct of the Fire Companies at the late fire in the Nuns' property, as laid by the True? Witness, and has found it utterly false and unfounded."—Commercial Advertiser, 14th

"It will be seen by our report of the proceedings in the City Council on Friday night, that the whole matter has been the subject of a thorough investigation, and think that the True Witness' story is entirely without foundation, saving in the imagination of some of our weaker Catholic brethren. We trust our zenious cotemporary will be satis-Bed as well as gratified with the results of the enquiry which had been made at the very time he was so loudly calling for it—and that he will inform himself better before giving circulation to so vile and groundless a libel upon the character of our city and its gallant Fire Brigade."-Montreal Berald, 14th instant.

"His Worship the Mayor opened the proceedings by some remarks on the article in the True Wirness reflecting on the conduct of the Fire Brigade. He condemned the tone of that acticle, and denied that there was the slight-

est foundation for the allegations it contained."—Ib.

"Councillor Ryan next spoke with great energy in the
same spirit, saying that if it were possible it would be well
if the author of that saticle could be brought to punish-

"It was then moved by Councillor CAMPBELL, seconded by Conneillor Ryan,—That this Council entirely disapprove of the conduct of the writer of the article in question, and believe his insimuttions were completely unfounded.— "Carried unanimously."—Ib.

In the above extracts from our city colemporaries there are almost as many, falselhoods as there are

int .. 1. It is false that there has been any conquiryproperly so called -- into the disgraceful circumstances of the fire on the night of the 27th ult.

2. It is false that the TRUE WITNESS " laid' or originated any charges whatsoever against our "gallant Fire Brigade." It only repeated what had already been publicly stated, and in almost the very same words, by a Protestant city paper—the Aigus of the 28th ult.; charges which were not only allowed to remain uncontradicted, but which were again made openly in the Patrie, a French paper. These grave charges the Herald and other city journals have endeavored to bush up; well knowing that they would not bear a rigid scrutiny.

3. It is false that the TRUE WITNESS has given circulation to any "vile and groundless libels upon the character of our city and its gallant Fire Brigade." Not a syllable of what we have said do we retract; we reiterate every word that we have written; and we pledge ourselves to make them good, and to prove them upon oath, if a PUBLIC investigation-one in which such witnesses as we shall think fit to bring forward shall be examined—be afforded to us. We challenge and dely our opponents to give 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 WITNESS. In his speech before the Council, the Mayor 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 publish the Mayor's speech-though a report of it had appeared in the Pilot of the 12th instant; but which report, with characteristic honesty, the Protestant press of this city, has carefully suppressed.

To make good our charges of dishonesty against the Herald and his brethren, we will first state again the charge against the Fire Department, as it appeared in the TRUE WITNESS of the 4th inst.; a charge which however had previously appeared in the Argus.

Having stated the fact that-at the fire in question the engines were quite inefficient, and that that inefficiency was commonly said, and generally believed, to have been owing to the wilful and malicious cutting of the hose-(suspicions which the Mayor himself, on the ground, and with the facts before his eyes, openly arowed; but of which rumors, we, with a scrupulous regard to fair play, remarked, that they were 'unsupported by positive evidence")-we added:-

"Of two things, one-Either the hose were purposely cut-or they were in a most shameful state of repair-disgraceful to the parties in charge of them."-True Witness, Jan. 4th.

This-and not the cutting of the hose-is the charge laid against the Fire Companies-not however by the TRUE WITNESS, but by a Protestant paper, the Argus. We beg our readers' attention to the following facts.

The fire in question occurred on the night of the 27th December. In the issue of the Argus of the very next morning, appeared the following remarks from that Protestant journal:-

"Either through the bose of the fire engines being shamefully out of order, or from some other cause, they were found to be nearly useless. As fast as applied to the engines, and when the stream of water passed through them, they burst one after the other. Much time was lost in removing and affixing fresh hose in lieu of those taken away as useless. We hope the Fire Committee will investigate the cause of this."—.Argus, 28th December.

A week elapsed, and no enquiry into the above disgraceful circumstances was instituted; it was " hushed up." The press held their peace, with the exception of the Patrie, which reiterated the charges of the Argus. On the 4th instant, the 'TRUE WIT-NESS followed suit, and called for a " PUBLIC investigation;" in order that the too generally entertained suspicions might be allayed, if ill founded; and that measures might be adopted to " prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful scene of confusion, bungling, and general incompetence, as was displayed by the Fire Department on the night of the ber."- True Wilness, 11th instant.

No such public investigation has been afforded .-The City Council, and the Fire Department, shrink from such an investigation; and instead of courting it, as honest men strong in conscious innocence would, they try to sneak out of it by the shabby proceedings of last Friday night.

On Friday night a Special Meeting of the City Council was held-of which no previous notice was given, so that we might be prepared to bring forward upon the merits of the case was allowed to be heard -but at which the Alayor himself fully corroborated, and more than corroborated, every word of the charges made by the Argus, then reiterated in the Patrie and the TRUE WITNESS.

At the commencement of the proceedings, the Mayor made the following remarks. We copy from the report as published by the Pilot of Saturday; but which report, as we said before, the Herald carefully and most dishonestly suppresses :-

"He was"—said the Mayor—"at the fire alluded to carly on the ground. Statements were made to him at the commencement of operations that the hose were cut."

. Here we pause, to enquire why the truth of statements publicly made to the Chief Magistrate were not immediately and publicly investigated into ?-Why the Mayor did not, the very day after the fire, call upon the persons making such important statements, to come forward and support them upon outh? - Why the City Council, when investigating the matter, did not summon the authors of these statements before them? !! liese questions are easier asked than answered. But to proceed with the May-Of stremarks: # 0 30 of the wee

"He"—the Mayor—" placed policemen at the entrance to the Numery to prevent people from entering the yard. He saw two men busy with the hose near the gate, and finding the hose had burst, he ran to the Nans and asked for some napkins, which he wrapped round the bursted When the fire first broke out it was supposed to be in Mr. Holland's building. There the hose burst.

These breaks were mended, and again the hose burst.

g Media vale in

APTERWARDS, WHEN THE FIRE WAS FOUND TO BE IN THE NUNS BUILDINGS, HE REMARKED THAT HE WAS NOT SUB-PRISED TO FIND THE HOSE HAD BURST."

Here again we pause, to beg our readers to meditate upon the deep significance of this remark of the Chief Magistrate of the City, himself a Protestant; and to ask-if it is wonderful that Catholics should entertain suspicions which the Mayor himself entertained, and openly avowed? If to express such suspicions be to circulate "vile and groundless" libels, then is the Mayor a libeller; for it was he who first, in the honest indignation of his heart at the rascally scenes he was compelled to witness, openly arowed and gave publicity to them. Nor were these suspicions on the Mayor's part so very groundless-if what he himself says be true.

"In a little time the Police came to him, AND TOLD MM HAT THE HOBE HAD BEEN CUT."

Here again we pause, whilst our readers will surely exclaim-" Well! here is something positive at last, not mere idle rumors. Here we have reports made by the Police, to the Chief Magistrate of the City, that a great crime had been committed-What did these Policemen depose at the "thorough investigation—as the Herald facetiously calls it—held by the City Council?"

Good, easy, unsophisticated reader! Little do you know how "thorough investigations" are managed in these snug family parties, determined to keep things pleasant; and where liberal Kawtholics-who wish to curry favor with their Protestant colleagues, and to be glorified by a Protestant press-betray the interests of the constituencies who have elected them, and who by their misplaced confidence, have given to these upstart "Jacks," power to insult better men than themselves, and to bring shame upon the name of Irishmen. Lord love you dear reader! these Policemen, who in the execution of their duty officially reported to the Mayor—as he himself tells us—" that the hose were cut," were not allowed to be examined at all !! And the Herald and other papers of Montreal, have the impertinent mendacity to tell the public "that the whole matter has been the subject of a thorough investigation"!!! We tell the Herald and his friends, that this sham investigation of the City Council has, we regret to say it, greatly strengthened the suspicions previously entertained.

God forbid that we should be understood to say that the hose were purposely and maliciously cut. Our rule is, always, with all men, to assume innocence until guilt be established. But -and we put it to every impartial person,-are not the facts, as given above, and which are all supported by Protestant authority, amply sufficient—we do not say to justify the worst suspicions-but to warrant us in calling for a PUBLIC investigation? It is not the TRUE WITness who makes a charge. It is the Mayor; the Chief Magistrate of the City himself. He tells us that statements were made 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 peace and property of the community, publicly reported to him in his capacity as Mayor, "that the hose were cut"; he himself tells us, with scarce concealed irony-that-" when the fire was found to be in the Nun's buildings, he was not surprised to find the hose had again burst." The Mayor then is the accuser;" and it is absurd to attach blame to the True WITNESS, because it repeats though very faintly, the suspicions of that Civic functionary, and asks for a public investigation into the truth of grave allegations, publicly made by the Chief Magistrate himself. Yes! the Mayor, more than any one else, is interested, for the sake of his own reputation, to call for a public investigation. For men will ask-" How came it Sir, that, when your Police made report to you, as Chief Magistrate of Montreal, that a grave crime had been committed, you did not cause the truth of their report to be immediately, publicly, and carefully, examined into? How came it that you, although openly requested to do so, did not order all the hose to be taken to the Station House, in order that they might be examined by competent and disinterested judges? What has occurred since the night of the 27th ult. to allay in your heart those strong suspicions which you then openly avowed—and to persuade you of the groundlessness of a charge, which you then openly professed to believe?" These questions must be answered.

We again repeat it. We originate, we make our proofs-at which no evidence whatever bearing no charge. We merely repeat charges openly made on the ground to the Mayor-repeated by the Mayor in the presence of hundreds—and which, as coming from such a respectable source, are very generally believed. What we have said, we have said; and before God and man we pledge ourselves to prove every word we have written, by unexceptionable witnesses—if an open, public, enquiry be instituted; or to submit to be branded as infamous. Either, on the night in question, the hose were—as the Police reported to the Mayor-"cut;" or they were -as the Argus says-"sliamefully out of order;" in a state highly disgraceful to the parties in charge of them; in a state which reflects infinite discredit upon every man connected with the Fire Department, from Mr. Bertram downwards.

> THE ST. SYLVESTER APPAIR.—Our readers must remember the report so industriously circulated a few weeks ago by the Protestant press, that a deliberate and murderous, attempt had been made by certain Irish Catholics to cause the overthrow of the train in which were the party of soldiers and police sent by the authorities to aid in arresting the men suspected of having murdered the unfortunate Corrigan. They must remember too, with what earnestness the Protestant press denounced the atrocity of the crimethat not one of them had the candor or honesty to admit that there was "no positive evidence" either of the Irish Volunteers of Montreal, will meet for against the accused, or to show that any wilful at | drill, at the Bonsecours Market, this Friday - ereatempt to upset the train had been made whilst by ing.

some, it was more than insinuated that the crime was if not encouraged by the Clergy—the direct result of Catholic teaching, and the peculiar moral condition thereby engendered. These things must be fresh in the memories of our readers; as also the fact, that not only was there no evidence whatsoerer against the accused—whose only crime consisted in this, that they were Irishmen and Catholics-but that it has been proved after a judicial enquiry upon oath, that the accused were perfectly innocent of the crime laid to their charge; and that the accusations urged so vindictively against them by the Protestant press, were, what the Herald would call-" vile and ground less libels." We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that

Why then do we refer to this business, seeing that the matter has been thoroughly investigated, and the accused triumphantly acquitted? We do so for the purpose of pointing out the difference betwirt Protestant and Catholic notions of fair play.

When the TRUE WITNESS-Catholic-gave in sertion to statements reflecting upon the conduct of certain Protestants; we, in doing so, took good care to qualify them with the remark that they were "mere rumors, unsupported by positive evidence." Thus is it that, Catholics act towards their Protestant brethren; and for so doing the Herald charges us with circulating "vile and groundless libels."

Now, how differently do Protestants act towards Catholics in perfectly analogous circumstances! Not only did they at once assume as incontestible the guilt of the men implicated in the St. Sylvester affair-not only did they never once, pending the investigation, caution their readers that the charge of wilfully compassing the upsetting of the train was a "mere rumor unsupported by positive evidence"—but even after the full acquittal of the accused, and after their discharge from custody, a large portion of them, continued, and still continue, to reiterate the same damnable calumnies against men whose conduct has been openly and thoroughly investigated, and whose innocence has been judicially established.

We are but stating a melancholy instance of the demoralising effects of evangelical Protestantism; the deleterious influences of which, like those of some poisons upon the human system, are incredible to those who have not witnessed them. Protestanism of the evangelical type is a moral poison; which if long and habitually indulged in, seems to have the effect of destroying all sense of honor, justice, and truth in those who use it; of rendering them as incapable of entertaining a generous or gentlemanly sentiment, as a boar-pig is of appreciating a symphony by Beethoven. Thus it is, that, in the Montreal Wilness of last week-in the Hamilton Bunner of the 12th instant, another very Protestant journal-and other journals of a similar stamp-we find the charge reiterated that an attempt had been made to take the lives of the soldiers and police—and that the crime was the work of Irish Catholics, who-as the publishers of these atrocious lies well knew-had been tried and found innocent of the crime falsely laid to their charge by the unscrupulous and mendacious Protestant press of Canada. How is it that the Herald, under these circumstances, has no advice to give his brother Protestants, against circulating libels" against the Irish Catholics of St. Sylvester; "libels" which are not only "groundless," but which have been judicially proved to be false?

# BUFFALO CONVENTION.

A Meeting of the Irish Catholics of this City was held on Sunday last, immediately after High Man, at the St. Patrick's House, to determine upon the appointment of Delegates to attend the Convention about to take place at Buffalo.

After Alderman M'Cambridge was appointed Chairman, and Mr. C. W. Sharpley Secretary to the meeting-

It was proposed by the Rev. Mr. McCulla; & conded by B. Devlin, Esq., and unanimously-

Resolved—"That this Meeting heartily approves of the objects contemplated by the Buffalo Convention." Proposed by J. Sadlier, Esq.; seconded by Dr. Howard-

"That B. Devlin, Esq., and G. E. Clerk, Esq., be appointed Delegates to represent the Irish Catholics of Montreal at the Buffalo Convention."

As an amendment, it was proposed by M. P. Ryan, Esq.; seconded by Isidore Mallon, Esq.,-"That the name of a third Delegate be added to the two already mentioned."

Subsequently, the name of W. P. Bartley, Eq. was introduced; but this being considered not in order, was not submitted by the Chairman; and the

original motion was adopted. It was proposed by P. Ronayne, Esq.; seconded by Thomas Hanley, Esq., and

Resolved —"That a list be opened for the purpose of cociving subscriptions to defray the expenses incurred by the Delegates."

(The sum of £37 10s was subscribed.) Proposed by W. P. Bartley, Esq.; seconded by

the Rev. Mr. Murphy, and unanimously-Resolved-"That J. Sadlier, Esq., act as Treasurer.

Proposed by Dr. Howard; seconded by T. M. Cready, Esq.,-

"That Alderman M'Cambridge de leave the Chair, and that W. P. Bartley, Esq., be called thereto." (Carried.) Proposed by Dr. Howard; seconded by J. M-Cready, Esq., and unanimously— 🕆

Resolved—"That the thanks of this Meeting be ex-pressed to Alderman M'Cambridge for his conduct as Chairman;" after which the meeting separated.

ALEXANDER M'CAMBRIDGE, Chairman-Chas. W. Sharpley, Secretary.

We are pleased to learn that the First Company

#### BLESSING OF THE BELL OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

On Sunday the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., the new bell of St. Ann's Church was blessed with all the solemn and impressive ceremonial, usual on such occasions. It was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the name of St. Columbkille. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, assisted by the Revd. Messrs. Toupin, Halley, and O'Farrell, in presence of a large assembly of the faithful. It is cheering for the Irish people of Montreal to see the illustrious saints of Ireland's palmy days, one after another commemorated in a permanent manner in this remote colony of Great Britain. St. Patrick has here one of the noblest architectural monuments in British America. St. Bridget has a chapel, which though far from being what we would wish to see a building dedicated to her, is still a good beginning, a precursor, as it were, of something better yet to come; and if St. Columbkille has as yet no church in Montreal, our patriotic clergy have done the best they could under present circumstances in order to perpetuate his memory amongst the people. And it may not be amiss to observe here, that there are both a church and a parish dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Columba, about forty-five miles from Montreal "on the wild North river shore," where there has been for many years a flourishing Irish settlement.

As regards the blessing of the bell, we cannot but admire the fitness of dedicating it to him who may be called the Chrysostom-the Golden Mouth-of the Irish Church. He whose eloquence won all hearts, in office. This, indeed, is a proud distinction in these days as his profound learning and his burning fervor carried conviction to the most obstinate minds, may well give his name to an instrument whose sound is to summon the faithful evermore to the solemn worship of the living God.

#### To the Editor of the True Wilness.

DRAM Sin-I regret exceedingly that the few observations, which you made in your last issue, in reference to the fire, which consumed a portion of the property belong-ing to the Congregational Nuns, should have subjected you to the insults heaped upon you not only by the Press, but by Members of the City Council. As one of the persons who communicated with you upon the subject, I desire to say that I hold myself responsible for the truth of every statement you advanced. Being present at the fire, and an eye witness of what took place, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that if the hose were not purposely ent, the negligence and recklessness which characterised the conduct of the firemen upon that occasion, were of such a nature as to induce the belief, that the burning of the Nuns' building was regarded more as a matter of glo-rification than of regret. While upon the ground, I heard the Mayor of the City state that the bose were cut, and with a key-ripe; a conclusion at which I could not help arriving myself, in consequence of the frequent bursting of the hose. In fact, so convinced was I of the truth of what the Mayor said, that I became alarmed for the safety of the building; and when I perceived he left for his own house, I went there, and requested him to return, which he did. I may also state that I heard Mr. Francis Farrell, a fireman, and as respectable a man as there is in the Brigade, say in the presence of several persons, that he could not get five firemen to work together; and that he was so disgusted with what he had witnessed, that, upon his return to the Engine House, he complained bitterly of their mis-conduct. Under these circumstances, I think it is not too much to ask for an impartial investigation.

The enquiry which it is said has already been made, is a mockery; and the City Councillors who have concurred in its results—if they are correctly reported—have, in my opinion, shamefully betrayed the interests confided to

them.

To Mr. M. P. Ryan, who is one of the Representatives of the St. Ann's Ward, language is imputed, which, if used by him, I trust he will be called upon by his constituents either to retract or explain. My own impression however is, that he, as well as the Mayor, have been purposely misrepresented by certain Reporters; for I must say it is difficult to believe that Mr. Ryan would join in the cry raised against you by interested parties, for no other reason than because you were independent enough to give public expression to the grave suspicions of foul play so generally entertained.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c., B. Davidn.

As the Herald has seen fit to make some very imperlinent and unjustifiable comments upon our conduct, we request of its editor—as a right—that he insert the above in his next issue.—[ED. T. W.]

# To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR Sm,-Altogether you are doubtless aware of the moeting of last Sunday, and its very satisfactory results, yet an account of it may be interesting to your Irish readers in other parts of the Province. I will, therefore, with your kind permission, address them through your columns. For the great movement now on foot for promoting the interests of our emigrant population, and consequently of the whole Irish body, with whom those emigrants are necessarily incorporated whether for good or ill, the Irish inhabitants of Montreal have taken, and do take, a deep and permanent interest. It requires but the voice of their natural directors, the reverend clergy, to bring them at once into decisive action on behalf of their countrymen, whose spiritual and temporal interests are alike at stake; and this was not long wanting. Two weeks ago a meeting was announced for last Sunday after grand Mass; and on that day the Reverend Mr. O'Brien prepared the minds of the people by as eloquent and most effective sermon on the Christian duty of mutual assistance and forbearance. Taking a rapid glance at the condition of our people scattored over "the nick named land of freedom," persecuted as Catholics, and as Irishmen despised, sweltering in the vile and fithy purious of cities, toiling like slaves, and as slaves oppressed, from day to day, and from year to year, without ever bettering their condition, bringing up their children in the midst of unparallelled wickedness and corruption, what he asked can those children grow up? What but plagues to society and the disgrace of their country and religion list to gootely and the disgrace of their com-try and religion list to God and to his church? Turning then to the present truly benevolent project, the reverend gen-tleman, described in glowing terms the advantages a wait-ing the emigrant; both as regards body and soul, if he be combied to settle at once on a good farm of land, in a ru-ral district, far away from the foul and pestilential dens to be found in the outstant and is the dark recesses of every be found in the outskirts and in the dark recesses of every city—dens where drunkenness superinduces every other species of crime. By giving the poor homeless exites an interest in the soil they, will become steady, sober, and industrious; practising in peace the saving precepts of religion, they will become, in short, a bindy of comfortable and respectable yeomainy, the best support of any country or shift wherein they may settle. In view of these groat advantages, the reverend gentleman strongly orged page. ेंगे एक स्वयंत्र कार्यस्थात्र है विश्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र है । विश्वयंत्र कार्यक्ष कार्यकृतक कर है विश्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र के स्वयंत्र के स

upon all, the necessity of contributing in every way to the advancement of such an object; earnestly and impres-sively demonstrating the obligation incumbent on all Irishmen, of unity; heart and soul in so noble a cause, of laying aside all private and personal animosities, whilst they met in a body in order to select two delegates to attend the great Irish Convention to be held in Buffalo during the course of the coming month. He concluded with pronouncing a solemn benediction on the good and holy work about to be undertaken. Immediately after grand Mass, a large and infinential meeting of Irish Catholics assembled in the St. Patrick's House, adjoining the Church. Assembled in the St. Patrick's House, adjoining the Church. Alderman McCambridge occupied the chair, and Mr. C. W. Sharpley acted as Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCulle, and was continued throughout in the most perfect order, notwithstanding the great enthusiasm of the people.

It is a remarkable fact, that however our people may be privately worked on by interested parties in their individual capacities, you have only to bring them together, under the guidance, and with the sanction of the Clergy, and their united action will be ever what it ought to be: they

their united action will be ever what it ought to be; they will be found true as steel, actuated ever by the highest and most generous feelings. Exceptions there may be (unfortunately there are), but such as I have described them will the mass of the people be, when brought together for any religious or patriotic purpose. And there is another thing to be remarked in regard to our generous people, which it would be well for some to bear in mind; no great movement has ever been, nor ever will be, effected in their regard except under the express direction of their Clergy. If any man would stir them up to do great things, here or elsewhere, at home or abroad, he must begin by enlisting the Clergy in his behalf. This is a fact which the History of Catholic Ireland attests, from the days of St. Patrick down. Our people are at heart a religious people, full of the noble instincts of their fuith; and this fact, above all others, must never be forgotten in dealing with them collectively. They are still, and I trust will ever be, the spiritual children of St. Patrick; and their pride is, in every clime, to follow the teachings of his successors of universal independence, and universal awaggering.
I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully, &.,
One of the Irise

#### To the Editor of the True Walness.

Sm-I read with no little interest your review of the "Autobiography" of poor Cooney; and before introducing the special subject of this letter, I must take leave to record my warm approval of one prominent point in that review. I refer to the conclusive manner in which you meet the apostate's assertion, that "the Catholic foolishly expects to be saved by his own works." It has often occur-red to me that this mode of direct answer has not been sufficiently used. I have met many Protestants who have admitted the justice of judging the Guuncu by her own Decrees and Canons, and not by the accusations, or imputa-tions of her avowed enemies; and I feel satisfied there are many others of equal candor, could means he found to appeal to their sense of what is right, in the calm and clear manner in which you have disposed of Cooney's falsehood in reference to the cardinal question of "Justification by

My particular object however in addressing you is, to state that I am aware from good authority that the cause of Mr. Geoney's secession from the Unusen did not consist in the doubts or fours of which he speaks; but is traceable exclusively to that very Northumberland election, to the history of which such prominence is given in his book.—
At the time of that election, Cooney was a student in the House of the Rev. Mr. Dollard. The Clergy, as is admitted by Mr. C.—pago 63—"disclaimed all politics;" and Mr. Dollard accordingly enjoined upon his hopeful student, to refrain from all interference in the election. But, behold I our here would judge for himself; or, as he tells us-page 63—he "could not endure this," viz., the righteous commands of his religious superiors. Hence his dismissal from the house of the good Priest-by whom he was being educated gratuitously—and his subsequent formal entrance into the fold of contumacy and heresy. These, with other particulars, came to my knowledge some years since; and having been called upon in the year 1847 to state what I knew of Mr. Cooney, by a party who had heard loud boasting from certain Methodists anent this man's conversion, I ventured to address this Lordship, the Right Rev. Doctor Dollard, Bishop of New Brunswick, Mr. Cooney's former patron, and who, of all others, was most capable of furnishing a correct statement in the pre-

My letter to the Bishop consisted of the tale as it had been told to me; with a request that His Lordship would confirm or correct it. I received the following reply:—

St. John, New Brunswick, 20th Jan., 1847. Dran Stz—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I beg to state that the information communicated to you is substantially correct. Mr. Cooncy was with me for a twelve month or more, reading classics, when I thought it necessary to withdraw my protection from him. He then attempted to get into the ministry of the Anglican Church, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Samuel Beacon Rector of Miramichi, but was not successful; and as a last resource, he joined the Methodists. He never received Orders in the Catholic Church, and, consequently, was never a Catholic priest; this can be readily proved by any Catholic priest who will take the trouble of proposing Mr. Conney a few questions on the Rubrics of the Breviary or Missal; for then the man's impudence will immediately appear.

Sincorely wishing you every happiness, I have the bonor to be, Dear Sir, Your obedient humble servant, (Signed)

† WM. DOLLARD, Bp. N.B. In page 59 of his book, Mr. Cooncy, speaking of the time—1824 to 1827—when he was Clerk at Miramichi, says—"A circumstance occurred which seemed once more to open my way to the sacred office—to the Priesthood.— The opportunity looked very favorable—success almost certain. For a year or so everything went on smoothly and prosperously; and the position to which I sincerely and ardently aspired, became proportionally near." The circumstance" here mentioned was Father Dollard's invitation to Mr. C. to become his guest and student, without fee, or reward; and Mr. Cooney's admission that "for a year or so everything went on smoothly and prosperously," confirms the statement in the Bishop's letter as to the period of Mr. C.'s studies for the Untholic Priesthood. Mr. Cooney tells us that, at the time referred to, he "sincerely and ar-dently desired" to be a Priest of the Catholic Church. This I believe to be true. It is for the public to judge, and will be for Mr. Gooney to account on the last and terrible day, how far that "sincere and ardent desire" was truly changed by the untoward circumstances attendant upon the NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION. CATHOLIONS.

.The editor of the Avenir complains that we have treated him unjustly, by attributing to him, in our issue of last week, the sentiments of a correspondent. faith."

In his error we fell, by taking the Patrie for our muthofity; and as a bare act of justice; we make in the editor of the Avenir all the reparation in our power, by inserting his explanation of the obnoxious paragraph. His letter will be found on our sixth page.

In his third article, the Reviewer takes occasion to and by Mr. J. A. BASQUIN, Pupil of the Consequence of the day, denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken of the day, and several other denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other taken occasion to the Avenir all the reparation in our denounce much of the light literature of the day, and several other all taken occasion to an object of the Avenir all taken occasion to the Avenir all taken oc Into this error we fell, by taking the Patrie for our

ST. PATRICK'S SORRE. On Tuesday Evening anti-Catholic tone, been warmly recommended by the annual Soirée of the "Young Men's St. Pa- some of our American cotemporaries, who neverthe-Hall, and passed off with great success. The Mayor title of Catholic journalists. and most of our leading citizens availed themselves of the auspicious occasion. After several amusing addresses had been delivered, the band struck up its enlivening strains and until a late hour dance succeeded dance in rapid succession. The refreshment room, under the control of Mr. Alexander, was abundantly furnished, and its numerous good things gave evident satisfaction.

MR. MURPHY'S LECTURES .- On Monday evening we had the very great pleasure of hearing Mr. Murphy's first lecture on Astronomy, delivered before the St. Patrick's Society in their spacious hall. The lecture was both entertaining 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. At the close of the lecture Mr. Murphy gave a practical illustration of the subject matter of his discourse, by means of Colored Astronomical Diograms, exhibited with the aid of the magic lanthorn.

The audience was large and respectable; but we hope to see a still larger attendance on next Monday evening. We are quite sure that any one who was so fortunate as to hear the first lecture will be sure to attend the second as it promises to be, if anything, still more interesting than the other.

ST. PATRICE'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF QUE-BEC .- At the Annua! Meeting of this Society, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the current year. :-

President, . . . Mr. M. MERNAGH. 1st Vice-President, . . . M. O'LEARY. " W. Power. 2nd. Vice President, " M. F. WALSH. Recording Secretary, . Corresponding do. . . . C. T. COLFER. Vice Recordg. do., . . " J. McKrnna. "Corresponded do., . " M. PLUNKET.
COUNCIL.—Messia. W. F. Burke, T. J. Murphy, J

P. O'Meara, Wm. McKay, John Lilly, John Nolan, John O'Leary, Thos. Fahey, P. Whitty, and D. Ma-

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that J. J. Roney, Esq., has been elected by the Catholics of Aylmer as their representative at the approaching Buffalo Convention. Our friends could not have chosen a better man.

We have been requested by several esteemed friends to make some remarks upon a silly after-dinner speech vented by a Mr. Ira Gould of this city. upon the occasion of a jollification held on the 22nd ult., in honor of the "Pilgrim Fathers." As the best reply to this silly speech—and other speeches uttered upon the same occasion, all equally absurd and contrary to truth-we publish on our first page an article upon the same subject from the last number of the Edinburgh Review; to which, emanating from Protestant authority, Protestants at all events cannot

We learn from an Ottawa correspondent that the Catholics of Aylmer have established a Total Abstinence Association in that place about two weeks ago; and that a few days after its organisation, no less than 70 members were enrolled. The following gentlemen are the Office-Bearers :-. Rev. M. J. Lynch.

President, Vice-President, J. J. Roney, Esq., J.P.
Treasurer, George Magnire. Esq.
Sccretaries, Messes. P. Fitzgerald and J. M'Arthur. Committee-Mesura. John Murphy. P. Mullarkey, M. oran, Joseph Bell, and Chas. S. Devlin.

"BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW." - The duct in the chair. fanuary number of this valuable neriodical are:--

I.—The Constitution of the Church.
II.—The "End of Controversy" Controverted. III .- Catholicity and Literature.

IV .- Transcendental Road to Rome V.-Great Britain and the United States.

VI.—Le Correspondent.

The first article on our list is an essay on the Church, which the Reviewer contends is, not a mere aggregation of individuals, but a living organism, giving life to her children, and not receiving it from them. It is, in short, the Church that makes Christians, or imparts spiritual life; and not Christians that make the Church. This thesis is developed by the Reviewer with his usual power.

The " End of Controversy" Controverted is an able reply to Bishop Hopkins' strictures upon Dr. Milner's famous work. The writer shows, incontestably, that, with Protestants of the Anglican sect, as with all other Non-Catholics, the sole "rule of faith" 18 "the Bible as understood by each particular reader of it;" or, in other words, the private judgment of the individual reader. Now, the Bible is the Word of God, or a revelation from heaven to man, in so far only, as it is correctly interpreted; but no individual can be certain of the infallible accuracy of his particular interpretation thereof; therefore no Anglican can profess to have an infallible rule of faith; and therefore to him, God's revelation is to all intents and purposes as useless as if it had never been given. It is not enough that the Bible, be insallible, objectively; an insallible subjective appropriation of its contents, to which no individual can pretend, is requisite as well, before the Bible can in any sense be put forward as a "rule of faith."

The state and office and the state of the st

some of our American cotemporaries, who neverthetrick's Association" was held in the City Concert less most inconsistently arrogate to themselves the

An admirable critique upon an article which appeared in an Evangelical periodical of the U. States, criticising the Reverend Father Hecker's "Questions of the soul," is followed by a flattering notice of a new series of an old Catholic periodical, Le Correspondent. Some short Remarks on Recent Publications" close the present number of this excellent Quarterly; which we again take the opportunity of recommending to the Catholics of our Canadian community.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC, AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, 1856, Lucas Brothers, Baltimore. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

This is the best almanac published in the United States; containing ample statistics of the Catholic Church in that country, well printed upon excellent

WELL! WELL! A Tale founded on fact. By M. A. Wallace.

This is a pretty Catholic story, and we thankfully accept it as a valuable addition to the Catholic literature of this continent. It is for sale at the Messrs. Sadlier's book store, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

#### THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Iu accordance with a Resolution of the Council of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec, adopted at their meeting on the 10th inst., a special general meeting of the Institute, at which the parishioners of Saint Patrick's generally were invited to assist, was convened on Sunday 13th inst., after Vespers in the rooms of the Institute " for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted by the Irish Catholics of Quebec in reference to the proposed Convention in Buffalo next month.33

The Revd. J. Nelligan, Honorary President of the Institute was called to the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the meeting, of which he expressed his approval, and read the Resolution of the Conneil above referred to. The following resolutions were then proposed and

carried unanimously:-Moved by Mr. D. Carey, seconded by John Nolan,

Esq.:
That this moeting has learned with satisfaction that an about to be held in Buffalo, for the purpose of aiding and directing the Irish Emigrant in making a permanent home in America, and that it highly approves of the movement.

Moved by Mr. P. Whitty, seconded by Mr. J. O'Kane:

That the subject be submitted to a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's, to be convened on Sunday the 20th inst., immediately after Vespers in the hall of the

Moved by Mr. Wm. Power, seconded by Mr. W. McKay:

That a report of the proceedings of this meeting be communicated by the Secretary to the Revel. P. H. Harkin, Parisb Priest of St. Columba, that he may inform his parishioners of this important movement, and urge them to co-operate with us in carrying out the object of this meet-

Moved by Mr. C. T. Colfer, seconded by Mr. J. Lilly:

That a report of the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Colonist" and "True Wilness" newspapers and that a copy of one of these papers containing the said resolutions be forwarded to each of the Irish Parish Priests in this Diocese.

Moved by Mr. Nolan, seconded by Mr. Lane:

That the Revd. Mr. Nelligan do now leave the chair, and that M. Mernagh, Esq., be called thereto. (Bigned,)

J. NELLIGAN, ptre. Hon. Pres. S. P. C. I Rev. Mr. Nelligan having vacated the chair and Mr. Meruagh having taken same, it was moved by Mr. Quinn, seconded by Mr. John O'Leary, and re-

solved unanimously:
That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby tendered to the Royd. Mr. Nelligan for his dignified con-

The meeting then adjourned until inst., after Vespeis.

M. MERNAGH, (Signed)

Prest. St. P. C. I. M. F. WALSH, Rec. Sec. S. P. C. I.

DEATH BY DROWNING OF A CATHOLIC PRIMET.-Just as WO are going to press, the painful intelligence is convoyed to us of the sudden death by drowning of Rov. Mr. Moncoy, us of the sudden death by drowning of Rev. Mr. Moncoy, in the river St. Clair, on New Yoar's night. The Rev. gentleman had crossed the river to administer the last Sacraments to adjug woman; and whilst returning, by some accident, the particulars of which have not yet arrived, met with a watery grave. Rev. Mr. Moncoy was about twenty-eight years old. He was a native of Normandy, from which he came to this country three years ago. Ho was a clergman whose youth and zeal gave promise of much good to the Church. He spoke four different Innguages, viz:—French, English, Algonquin, Iroquois dialects.—Teronta Mirror, Jan. 11.

# Birth.

In this city, on Thursday morning, 17th instant, Mrs. C. W. Sharpley, Oraig street, of a son.

# GRAND CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

# MRS. UNSWORTH

HAS the honor to announce to her Friends and the Public, that she will give a GRAND CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, at

THE MECHANICS' HALL.

# ON THE EVENING OF

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856. On which occasion she will be assisted by her DAUGHTER,

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Report speaks of a return visit on the part of the Emperor of the French to Turin in the course of

It is currently reported, and we speak from some authority, that Napoleon III is not of the "spirit" of the "Young Men's Christian Association," and on the King of Sardinia's return to Paris insinuated as much to the reforming little monarch. It is said that his Imperial Majesty was by no means dazzled by the prestige gathered beyond the English Channel, nor influenced by the "kindred tie" of the "Garter." He told King Victor Emmanuel that in quarrelling with the Pope be had been writing a bad epitaph for his monarchy, and in fettering the Church he had been giving the Devil a laissez aller through the Continent. His Imperial Majesty added that he did not recognise the license for revolution, and that "France would not permit the course adopted by his royal cousin." Now, this being more than a "report," we shan't take any denial made by the Times correspondent .- Tablet.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENT .- The difference which existed between the French and English Governments relative to the conditions on which they would make peace with Russia are terminated, and the propositions which Count Valentine Esterhazy will have to communicate to M. de Nesselrode are such as are considered acceptable by England and France. We cannot state in a positive manner what was the real ground of difference; whether, as some say, it referred to a "material guarantee" of a permanent character, or to a war indemnity; but it is not doubtful that for some time the English Cabinet, or a portion of it, was unwilling to accept a settlement on the terms which this Government deemed sufficient. It is, however, certain that the difference, such as it was, has now disappeared.

#### GERMAN POWERS.

The Times correspondent writes :- " The propositions which Count Valentine Esterbazy is carrying to St. Petersburg are completely adopted by the three Powers-Erance, England, and Austria. I have already informed you that whatever difference existed between the two former has disappeared, and however we may doubt as to the conduct of Austria in the event of their rejection by Russia, it is certain that for the present she is with us, and that she thinks the conditions are such as Russia ought to accept. It is calculated that it will take eight days from the departure from Vienna of Count Esterhazy to his arrival at his destination, and several days more must elapse before anything can be known respecting the decision of the Russian Government. The opinion generally entertained here is, that Russia will not accept those conditions; and, as it is clear that we cannot admit anything less, there is little chance for the present of the war approaching its termination. I do not think it is any part of the mission of Count Esterhazy to enter into a discussion on these propositions; his duty is simply to lay them before Count Nesselrode, and they are intelligible enough without any lengthened explanations. The question next occurs, what will Austria do? To this I can only reply that very probably she will, as I mentioned several days ago, recall her ambassador from St. Petersburg and send Prince Gortchakoff his passports; but that the refusal of Russia will be immediately followed by a declaration of war on her part is not believed by well-informed persons here.

Were Austria to declare war to-morrow, Russia would instantly attack her on all her vulnerable and unprotected points. Her taking the initiative would leave her neither succour in the German states, who are bound by treaty to defend her only in the event of her being attacked; nor could she hope for the assistance at present of her allies, France and England. Austria would then have to face the Russians single-, handed, who might easily march on her unprotected

capital and take it.

It is impossible, under such circumstances, to say what Austria will do next year. If Prussia acted as she ought-acted even as Austria acts-the war would soon be brought to an end. It is barely nossible that 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 action consists in adopting in common with us the conditions on which we accept peace from Russia; but it does not go further than a hope, if not a positive promise, to suspend diplomatic relations .-Times.

GERMAN RECRUITS FOR RUSSIA .- We read in the Pays: - "Several Germans have been recently serving as amateurs with the Russians in the Crimea. Two of them have just arrived at Berlin, where they at once became objects of great curiosity. One of them has just come from Simpheropol, and the other from Kars, which place he quitted the day after the unsuccessful assault, and crossed the whole of Circassia. About the middle of October the state of troops were acturally a little discouraged by such a provisions, and Imperial recompenses were lavishly distributed. It is believed there was 140,000 Rnssians perished during the siege of Sebastopol, and officers have disappeared, and have been replaced by any of the military colleges of the empire. young men, not less brave, but very inexperienced. Sebastopol is about to be declared the holy city. The soldiers who have left it have almost all of them that kingdom. For the following interesting details splinter of a shell, coming from the sanctuary, as Sebastopol is now called in Russia, which they send as precious relics to their families."

That kingdom. For the following interesting details relating to it, we are indebted to the invaluable columns of the Univers. "Our Correspondents," says dried that journal, "often allude to the divisions which tea. in their knapsacks a bit of wood, a stone, or the

whole of the inhabitants, who, with their pastor, were schismatic Greeks, have acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope, and have been received into full communion with the Holy See.

A Prussian Councillor, Volk, together with his wife, has abjured Protestantism at Salzourg. He is a distinguished writer. Since 1839 he had published various works having reference to Catholic Faith. He has also been active in refuting the rationalistic ideas of the German writers .- Weekly Register.

We are sorry to say that in Prussia the Catholic press is daily more and more persecuted. We, inot ong ago, announced the suppression of the Volkshalle, a talented journal of Cologne. We now learn from the Univers that two other journals devoted to the interests of Catholicism, the l'Illustre Catholique and the Gazette du Rhin et de la Mosselle, are condemned to silence by the iniquitous proceedings of the Protestant Government of Prussia. The Gazette du Rhin will not be permitted to appear after the 31st of this month. The only objection ever made to this periodical was, that it was edited by a recent convert to Catholicity, the ex-pastor M. Lutkemuller, and that it was too Catholic in its tonc. Anything more dishonorable to Protestantism, anything more illustrative of its inherent weakness and intolerance cannot be conceived, than its efforts to put down, by sheer force and strained laws, the Catholic press wherever it can. Were it able to meet that press on the fair field of argument, it would do so; but conscious of its utter inhability to contend with an unfettered rival, it aims at doing, by government influence, what it well knows it never can effect by any other means; it is glad to fetter an enemy whom it cannot fight.—Northern Times.

ITALY.

A letter from Florence says the Emperor of Austria is likely to visit Milan about the end of February, and has been invited by the Pope to prolong his journey to Rome, to be present at the inauguration of the column erecting in the Piazza d'Espagna in honor of the Immaculate Conception. The same writer anticipates that Tuscany is about to conclude a Concordat with Rome on the Austrian model.

We learn that the Holy Father had offered to His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman the charge of the Library of the Vatican, in place of Cardinal Mai, deceased, but that the eminent Archbishop of Westminster had not accepted the appointment.

#### NORTHERN POWERS.

With respect to the Swedish treaty, the Morning Post says:-" It provides, on the one hand, that Sweden and Norway shall never cede, on any pretence, any portion of their territory to Russia; and, in the event of that power making propositions to the cabinet of Stockholm of such a nature, that they shall be immediately communicated to England and France, who, on the other hand, engage to furnish Sweden with the necessary naval and military means for resisting Russian oppression, and undertake to guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden and Norway. With regard to active co-operation, that is a question which is yet to be decided."

With respect to the Sound dues, the Borsen Zcitung of Berlin affirms that there is no chance of any solution of the difficulty being attained at the Copenhagen conferences; that the getting up of a conference has by no means been prevented by the course taken by the United States alone; and that the Danish propositions were of such a nature that the greater part of the governments interested refused to enter into them.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered a concentration of forces on all the strong positions of the Black Sea and the

It is reported that Prince Paskiewitch is dead.

THE CZAR AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has written to the King of Prussia, stating that even if he wished he could not agree to the demands of the Western Powers-the nature of which he was perfectly familiar with, although they had not reached him officially.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY .- Russia has put forth this year, if not the whole, at least the greater part of her strength and of her military resources. Her army ready for activity consisted of more than 1,000,000 men, 250,000 of which were either in the Crimea or upon the Danube, 150,000 occupied the Caucasus, 260,000 were disseminated in Poland, 150,000 in Finland and on the Baltic coasts, and 250,000 held the garrisons of the interior. these should be added 40,000 or 50,000 sailors and marines, and the Cossacks of the line. The losses amongst these troops are set down as follows:-

The cholera and other maladies have carried off nearly half the men who occupied the Danube. The Caucassian army has suffered greatly, not alone by war, but from the necessity of sending reinforcements to General Mouravieff, who complained of being left to want both soldiers and provisions, and who espethings at Simpheropol was pretty tolerable. The cially called out to the home government for artillery. A proof of the immense losses in the remainder of a long series of defeats, but there was no want of the army is to be adduced from the fact of the students of the university having been authorised to take officer's rank at once, and that without passing any examination, going through any inferior grades shat 30,000 have been crippled for life. The best up to the higher ones, or receiving any education in

We have of late frequently directed the attention of our readers to Holland, and the religious condition of

At Irgen, in the Banat (Austrian dominion), the exist among the Protestants of that country. The land on which they dwell is not more cut up and divided by rivers and canals than their religion by conflicting opinions and jarring sects. The religious condition of the Dutch people shows clearly enough what human reason can do when left to itself; and only of late another new sect has started up to add to the universal anarchy already existing. Three Do-mines (so the parsons are denominated by the Dutch Protestants), Messrs Beets, Doedes, and Chantpie, have sent in an address to the Synod, to intimate to that body that they will no longer acknowledge its authority. At first the Synod affected to treat this paper with contempt; but ere long one lundred and twenty-three other Domines declared their adhesion to their three brethren, and since then they have been followed by fully one-tenth of the whole clerical body, amounting to between 12,000 and 13,000 members, while among the people they have been followed by

The professed object of this new sect is to revive the doctrine of the early Reformers, and shake off the yoke of the Synod, which, they say, has denied and rejected this doctrine. On becoming a member of this new Church each one promises to set at defiance the decisions of the Synod, and to oppose its authority by every possible means. This has given rise to the most bitter controversies all over the country. This new sect has in reality only awoke from a temporary full the ancient sects, and more particularly the rationalists, who deny and trample under foot all that a Chrissian reveres and holds dear. True Know-Nothings in religious matters, the leaders of these latter sects preach up the most destructive theories, destroy all respect for the holiest truths, and teach an anti-Christian naturalism. They deny in the most absolute manner all revealed truth. They maintain, for instance, that "nature is the only Divine revelation; that consequently the Bible is not the Word of God; and that St. Paul lied when he said that Christ was revealed to us in the flesh." According to them the great Apostle is only a fanatic and a visionary.

For more than 25 years back the greatest portion

of Protestant preaching has only tended to destroy, in the convictions of men, belief in the Divine Word, and to place reason above the Holy Scriptures. Not long since an influential Domine declared from the pulpit, that "The Transfiguration was merely an illusion of the senses, caused by the snow and the a lazaretto for the lowest (low is the meaning of infime) morning clouds." What are we to look for from a population of the British Isles, which has often brought

people taught in such a school?

The official organ of the Synod gives itself little concern about these aberrations. What annoys it principally is these new sects; it regrets their existence, but it consoles itself by hoping that they will soon go to pieces; and, pondering over the means of hastening their dissolution, it proposes, "if there must be war and fighting to turn their arms against Catholicism. Instead of tearing one another, we should," it coolly says, "band ourselves together against the common enemy who is laughing at our divisions." By such means as these it is hoped the storm may be appeased and the angry spirits calmed down. In furtherance of this charitable purpose nothing is neglected; and incessant and violent attacks are made on the Catholic Church in the pulpits, in the journals, and in pamphlets. "No one." says a Brussels journal, "can form any idea of the violence with which Catholicity is daily assailed by the Protestant papers, (of whose long and unpro-nounceable names a list is here given,) who insist on reducing the Dutch Catholics to the condition of Helots."

THE POPE AND THE TROOPER. - The Courrier des Alpes relates the following curious story, the authenticity of which it guarantees:-" A few months ago a soldier of the army of the East, writing to a comrade of the French army at Rome, drew a sad picture of the privations and fatigues which the former had to endure, of the dangers to which they were exposed, and of the ravages which disease and the Russian balls were making in their ranks. He concluded his letter by recommending his friend without delay to carry to the Pope himself the price of a mass for the the kindness to insert the above lines in your next issue, in Warlike Preparations.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main force at Odessa will be removed to Nicolaieff.

Carry to me rope minsent the price of a mass for the price of a mass for the hindness to insert the above lines in your next issue, forder that the true facts of the case may be established. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, friend, the soldier at Rome went the next morning to the Vatican, and requested the first attendant he met to conduct him to His Holiness. 'But, my brave fellow,' said the guard, 'have you obtained the previous authority for an audience?' 'All that is very well,' replied the soldier, for great Lords, but with a simple trooper no such ceremony is necessary. guard would not trespass on the usual regulations; but the soldier, on his side, was so little disposed to give way, that it was found necessary to conduct him to the prelate on duty that day. There similar observations were made to the applicant, but all in vain; and at length the prelate, despairing of overcoming the importunity of his visitor, went and mentioned the matter to the Pope. As may be supposed, the curiosity of Pius IX. was excited by the application, and the etiquette of the Vatican was set aside, the soldier being ushered into the presence of His Holiness. On coming near, the soldier stood upright as a post, and then giving the military salute by raising his hand to his forehead, addressed the Pope as follows, just as if he was speaking to the lieutenant of his company:— Mon Pape, here is a letter from a comrade in the Crimea which concerns you; please to read it, and tell me what answer, I am to send.?-At the same time he with one hand held out the letter, and with the other some pieces of money. The Pope took the letter, and, after reading it, returned it to the soldier, saying, My friend, my mass of to-morrow is appropriated to a particular purpose; but the day after, without fail, I will say one with pleasure for that grand French army. I, however, make one condition, and that is, that you attend yourself and prepare to receive the Holy Communion. As to the payment you offer, keep the money to drink to the health of your brave brothers in arms.? 'That is sufficient, Mon Pape,' replied the soldier, 'I will go and made commercial-traveller-looking man, with blue prepare myself with the chaplain of the regiment, and the day after to-morrow, at the appointed hour, I will be at my post. He then again saluted à la mi-litaire, and, turning right about, lest His Holiness, charmed with his military nonchalance. On the day appointed, the soldier was present at the Mass of the Sovereign Pontiff, and had the happiness of receiving the communion from his hands."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin—In noticing the apparition of L'Avenir, in your issue of the 11th of January instant, you insert the follow-

ing:—
Thus the Avenir speaks of the Irish Catholics as the vilest—plus infines—population of the British Isles—who have brought with them to Canada only pestilence, cholera

Now, this is not correct, to say the least, and I will not let it pass without entering my protest against such min-representation.

I will remark, in the first place, that the expressions which you pretend to have translated in the words above quoted, are to be found in a correspondence, and not in an editorial article.

In the second place, I pretend that you have not under-stood what this correspondence meant; I cannot suppose that you have wilfully stated what you knew to be incor-

This will appear clearly by the following translation.— The Correspondent of L'Avenir, speaking of a recent occurrence at a public dinner in Upper Canada, where Receiver General Tache is reported to have said that the French Canadians were proud to be English subjects, enumerates all the evils which have grown out of the Colonial system, and gives all the reasons why the French Camdians should not share the opinion so expressed by Colonel Tache. He says :-

"What are the glories we can boast of as British subjects? Is it because England has always allowed her agents and minions to plunder and rob us? Is it because she has at first submitted us to an awful military regime down to the days of American Independence; that she has then seemed inclined to do us justice, in order that we might be induced to remain Colonist, and shed our blood for her, and refuse the liberty which the American people offered to us?

"Is it because, in return for our loyalty and our devotion in repelling the American invasion, England has endeavored to keep us in an inferior position by oppressing us in every way, by taking away from us, for instance, the only means then at our disposition to instruct our children -the Jesuits' Estate—to give it to Covernment favorites?

"Is it because she has endeavored to put down the presu which attempted to instruct the Colonist, by imprisoning

more than once the defenders of the people's rights? "Is it because we have been the victims of all the horrors of wars between England and the United States?
"Is it because our fellow-countrymen, after having fought for England, and refused the liberty which the

Americans offered, have been more abused?" And then the Correspondent goes on and points out other cause of complaint:—

"Are we proud to be an English Colony, to be used as population of the British Isles, which has often brought over to us pestilence, cholera, and a deluge of evils, without it being in our our power to obtain guaranties from that needy population (population pawers) which the English Lords got rid of to throw it without mercy upon our shores ?"

There is the obnoxious paragraph in which you have found that "L'Avenir speaks of the Irish Catholics as the vilest population of the British Isles." There is not a word in it which can be applied more to the Irish Catholics that to any other nation or creed in particular.

The Parliament of this Province has been obliged repeatedly to interfere with emigration, in order to protect the country against the introduction of, or afford relief to, a certain class of emigrants.

The preamble of the 12th Vic., chap. 6, runs thus:-

"Whereas it is necessary to repeal certain Acts hereinafter mentioned, and to make such further provision with reference to Emigration as will tend to prevent the introluction into this Province of a Pauper Emigration laboring under disease, and, at the same time, to encourage the introduction of a more healthy and useful class of Emigrants: Be it therefore enacted," &c.
So, the fact that the lowest or most needy population

from the British Isles has been thrown upon our shores, is beyond dispute; but the fault did not rest with the poor emigrants themselves. It rested with the merciless spathy of a foreign power, as the Correspondent clearly gives to understand

The leading point which the Correspondent wishes to elucidate is that the majority of the people of Lower Canada has no reason to pride in the title of British Colonists,

but many to repudiate it.

Have not the Irish Catholics something to complain of upon that score? Without entering into the merits of the correspondence itself, it will clearly appear to every intelligent reader that you have altogether misinterpreted its sense and spirit, when you represent it as being directed against the Irish Catholics; and I hope that you will have

Proprietor of 'L'Avenir'.

Montreal, 12th Jan., 1856.

# IS MAN A FREE AGENT?

Writing as I do, hastily with my bonnet on, I have no idea of entering into such a metaphysical inquiry as, with reference either to my subject or my reader, will be productive of exhaustion. My present object is merely to discuss man's free agency in connection with his greatest temporal blessing—the married state.

Man is by nature timid, and prone to solitude-Prompted by his normal impulses, he hides himself in dens and caves, from whence he is drawn forth by the gentle voice of woman. She pats him softly on the cheek—she puts a pair of French clogs in his hand, and, docile as Una's lion, she makes him fetch 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—performing on the corde elastique, or running on a rolling tub, making heroic speeches in Parliament, like a country actor, with immense applause:
Such is Man—a being singularly dependent, and

whose inability to repair his own hose must ever excite our liveliest commiseration.

This for Preface. "Is Man a free Agent?" Ihal, as Hamlet says, is the question; and to show how serious a question it is, permit me to relate, as Mrs. Inchbald did, a " simple story."

Last summer, accompanied by papa, and taking advantage of the Midsummer vacation in our establishment for young ladies at Tooting, I embarked on board a boat—the Little Western—for Ramsgate. There were many gentlemen passengers, but one pareyes and sandy whiskers; and, as he sat next to me, we naturally entered into conversation. Amongst other literary celebrities he mentioned Pope, and, 28 the proper study of mankind is man, he recommended all ladies to learn it by heart. From Pone we passed, by an easy transition to Puseyism and the Rev. Mr. Kittens, under whom he was gratified to find that myhe communion from his hands."

Self and papa had sat for some years. With reference to matters of fashion, his opinions were strictly onthe dox, and, like all men of enlarged ideas, he admired current-bush gathered as soon as they put out, and long dresses; and, as to small bonnets, he confessed dried on tin, can hardly be distinguished from green that he pitied those short sighted persons who cannot see much in them. One thing certainty did susprise

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

me, his intimate, nay, profound acquaintance with the most intricate details of fashionable millinery. How intellect, are insurmountable difficulties, I could only anderstand, by presuming that he lived with his acfor this purpose, his unfurled alpaca umbrella, he softly squeezed (or I fancied so) not only my little finger, but its companion of my left hand, where, had I worn a ring, of course he must have felt it. Up to this moment my impression had been that he was a bachelor, or free agent; that is, free to pay delicate attentions when and where he might think proper; and sheltered by his aipaca umbrella, which he gracefully held over me, I looked upon him with mingled gratitude and respect. Judge, then, of my more than astonishment when, on arriving at Ramsgate Pier, he stepped ashore, and three fat children, rudely embracing his legs, saluted him by the ridiculous name of—Papa!

This is only a solitary instance of the misunderstandings which persons like myself are apt to fall into from there being no certain means of distinguishing whether a man is or is not a free agent. The only criterion at present is, that men of family are always more attentive, and often more truly gallant than those who have not arrived at that honourable distinction. But should there not be some outward and visible sign, some tangible insignia, which would ensure us from wasting our sweetness upon those, who can make us no adequate return? Supposing every "united brother" was compelled by law to wear when travelling a sort of badge-say the key of the tea-caddy round his neck-a plan which could not be attended with any inconvenience, as no man of correct feeling ever thinks of taking pleasure abroad, while circumstances necessitate his lady remaining at home. - Punch's Pocket Book.

NEW-YORK MORSES .- "You are quite right, Sir, quite right; we here in New-York are badly governed," said a genteel-looking young man to a country merchant with whom he was conversing in the reading-toom of a hotel the other day. "No wonder, Sir, (he continued) that you, gentlemen from the interior, should be surprised and speak with surprise on the subject. But how think you must we feel, who have to pay the burden of such a government? Look at our Police system. "Tis rotten, Sir,—rotten to the core. Big thieves fill our big offices, and steal large-by but in a respectable way. These are had account. ly, but in a respectable way. These are bad enough; but one of the greatest griefs is the abundance of small thieves and pickpockets who ply their profession with almost perfect impunity. They are scarcely ever arrested; and, if so unfortunate as to be so, they can always find it easy to escape and evade the law in some way. Why, Sir, you have no idea of the number of professional thieves in this City. I venture to say, (and I speak knowingly,) that they can be numbered by thousands. They are shrewd fellows, and it takes a shrewd eye to recognize them. Many of them dress in the height of fashion, wear heavy gold chains attached to their costly watches, (here the speaker took hold of a heavy gold chain and examined his costly watch, and look and have the air of gentlemen. Why, Sir, you might actually speak with one, exchange courtesies with him, and not know it. Ah, Sir. itis really surprising to one that's not posted, but more surprising than all that the citizens do not rise indignantly and insist on reform, by ousting from office the thieves that fill them, and disbanding a Police who are in league with thieves and pickpockets, instead of performing the duties for which they are so well paid. Something must be done, or, if not, we will lose our trade. Country merchants will forsake us, from very fear. Why, Sir, tis but yesterday that a merchant from the West was robbed of a large sum of money, while sitting quietly in his hotel, and was compelled to borrow funds from a friends to pay his way home. 'Tis teally awful, Sir; and I assure you that I, as well as all good citizens, regret the existence of such a state of things. Good night, Sir-good night; I always keep early hours, as I have to be in my office at 8."

Country Merchant (to a member of the Press)-A nice young man, very nice young man. Do you know his name, Sir?

Member of the Press (quietly)-1 really do not, Sir;

he has so many.

Country Merchant (astonished)—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.

Country Merchant—Good gracious! [Feels his pockets—terribly excited—face gets red—jumps up frantically—and swears.] By——, my money's gone—and watch, too! Where's the Police? [Disappears bareheaded, shouting for the Police election of the Police election of the Police election of the Police election.

Member of the Press calmly takes out his notebook, puts down some facts, and hurried to the office with a fresh item !- New York Times.

SAM SLICK'S STATISTICS.—Now, doctor, I tell you what neither the English, nor the Yankees, nor the colonists themselves know anything of, that is about the extent and importance of these North American 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 there are four millions of square miles of territory in them, whereas all Europe has but three millions some old hundred thousands and our almighty everlasting United States still less than that again. Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prussia. The maritime provinces themselves cover a space as large as Holland, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Switzerland, all put together. The imports for 1845 were between ten and eleven millions, and the exports (ships sold included) between nine and ten millions. At the commencement of the American revolution, when we dared the English to fight us, we had but two and a half, these provinces now contain nearly three, and, in half a century will reach the enormous amount of eighteen millions of inhabitants. The increase of population in the United States is 33 per cent, in Canada 68. The united revenue is nearly a million and a half, and their shipping amounts to 450,000 tons. Now, take these facts and see what an empire is here; surely 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. Nature and Human Nature.

. Solaitaon i i

At the British hotel that Louis Napoleon put up at on his way home (Dover), the landlord, by way of he had mastered what to most men, even of powerful marking his sense of the honour conferred by the imperial guest and snite, tendered the triffing little bill of £1,100. It takes a good deal to astonish the Emcomplished sister. I was just about giving utterance peror of the French; but this did astonish him, so complished sister. I was just about giving unterlanded perfor of the French; but this did astonish him, so to this suggestion, when my parasol was snatched away by some invisible Ariel, and descending upon that he would see Boniface at the bottom of the tunnel the sun-lit waves, which heaped with responsive joy that is to be, a hundred years hence, between Dover the sun-lit waves, which heaped with responsive joy at our laughter, was soon, as Byron says, "far, far, at sea :" Penetrated with sympathy for my loss, my kind and generous neighbour, with polite pleasing than half wes accordingly tendered, namely, kind and generous neighbour, with polite pleasing, hastened to repair it; and as he handed me, santry, hastened to repair it; and as he handed me, santry, hastened to repair it; and as he handed me, the number of the property of ten times over, he protested that he would have the bill, or else he'd know the reason why in the Imperial guest's Ally's Court-commonly called the Queen's Bench. So stands the affair at present.-London Correspondent of Liverpool Albion.

> Lucas and Bright. - A story, fathered on the late Crofton Croker, has been revived by the London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion. It is said that soon after the late Mr. Lucas had adjured Quakerism, renounced his collarless costume, and took to the worship of the antique sorceress with Tyrian petticoat and Californian tankard, he was encountered by John, who exclumed, "Well, Friend Lucas, how dost thee like thy new superstition?" " Why, Friend Bright," retorted Frederick, "I like it better than I did our old hypocrisy!" The member for Rochdale evaporated as precipitately as though he had been called upon to go through Caspar's prancing song, or the bullet-casting baracole in Der Freyschutz.

> English Profession of Faith in 1553-54.—After the specimens given of the ready ductility with which the English of that day accommodated their religious 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 time. "The example and authority of the sovereign," he says, "are everything with the people of this country, in matters of faith. As he believes, they believe, Judaism or Mohometanism-it is all one to them. They conform themselves easily to his will, at least so far as the outward show is concerned; and most easily of all when it concurs with their own pleasure and and profit. "-Prescutt's History of the Reign of Philip II.

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROM FLOORS.—Strong pearlash water, mixed with saud and rubbed on grease spots on floors, is one of the most effective things that can be used

to extract grease.

Stains from soot, or stove-pipes, can be removed by washing the spot in sulphuric acid and water.

To Extract Ink.—Ink-spots on floors can be removed by scouring them with sand, wet in oil of vitriol and water, mixed: Rinse them, when the ink is extracted, with strong pearlash water.

ANOTHER OF THE GOOD LADIES OF OUR CITY TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1852. four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an IMMENSE NUMBER OF WORMS in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth street.

P.S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

A YOUNG LADY (a Catholic), who has already filled the Situation of Governess and Companion, is desirous of RE-ENGAGING with a respectable Family.

The most satisfactory references will be given. Apply at

this Office.

#### SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, on MONDAY, the 21st Day of JA-NUARY now next ensuing, the IMMOVEABLE PRO-PERTY hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of the late Charles Casimir Dore,—that is to say :-

A LOT OF LAND situate in the Parish of St. Marie, containing ONE ACRE in Front, by SEVEN ACRES in depth, bounded as follows: in front by a Stream from La Branche du Pin Rouge, in rear by Gregoire Dore, on one side by Francois Demers, and on the other side by a piece of land bereinafter described, with a House, Shed, and Barn thereen

erected:--A VACANT 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 Louis Ostigny, on one side by a lot of land hereinafter described, and on the other side by Etienne Trecent.

A VACANT LOT OF LAND,

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 Branche du Pin Rouge, on one side by Augustin Martelle, and on the other side by Louis Vigeant.

The Sale will take place at the hour of TEN o'clock A.M., at the Church Door of the PARISH of STE. MARIE

Conditions will be announced at the time of Sale.

F. H. GATIEN, N. P.

Ste. Marie, 2nd January, 1856.

Just Received by the Subscribers,

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR 1856, 300 PAGES, PRICE 1s. 3D.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JANUARY, 15s. PER ANNUM.

WELL! WELL! a Tale founded on fact; by Rev. M. A. WALLACE; Price 3s 9d.

TRAVELS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, and IRELAND; by the Rev. G. F. HASKINS; price 2s. 6d.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts.



THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY having made arrangements for a Course of POPULAR LECTURES, beg to announce that

#### Mr. EDWARD MURPHY

WILL DELIVER THE SECOND LECTURE ON

ASTRONOMY, with Illustrations, AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

On Monday Evening, the 21st instant.

Admission-Single Tickets, 1s 3d; Season do., 5s.

Tickets may be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame Street; P. Ronayne's, M'Gill Street; J. Phelan's, Dalhousie Square; of members of the Committee, and at the door on the evenings of lectures.

Doors open at seven o'clock, Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

N.B.-Front Seats reserved for the Ladies

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

# MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD

Has now a Country Circulation of upwards of 6,000 COPIES,

Being the Largest Circulation of any Paper published in Eastern Canada.

IT therefore offers inducements to persons who may wish to CIRCULATE THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS, superior to

any other medium offered for such purpose.

Terms for advertising in the Weekly Hernid, 4d. per line for each insertion.

D. & J. SADLIER'S

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

EIGHTH VOLUME POPULAR LIBRARY SERIES.

THE LIFE and TIMES of ST. BERNARD. Translated from the French of L<sup>2</sup>Abbe Ratisbonne, with a preface by Henry Edward Manning, D.D., and a portrait. 1 vol. 12mo., 500 pages. Price—Cloth, extra, 5s; gilt edge, 7s 6d.

"St. Bernard was so eminently the Saint of his age, that it would be impossible to write his life without surrounding it with an extensive history of the period in which he lived, and over which he may be truly said to have ruled. The Abbe Ratisbonne has, with this view, very ably and judiciously interwoven with the personal narrative and description of the Saint, the chief contemporaneous events and characters of the time.

the time.
"There seems to have been in this one mind an inexhaustible abundance, variety, and versatility of gifts. Without ever ceasing to be the holy and mortified religious, St. Bernard appears to be the ruling will of his time. He stands forth as pastor, preacher, mystical writer, controversialist, retormer, pacificator, mediator, arbiter, diplomatist, and statesman."—Extract from Preface.

NINTH VOLUME POPULAR LIBRARY SERIES.

The Life and Victories of the Early Mattyrs. By Mrs. Hope. Written for the Oratorian Schools of Our Lady's Compassion. 1 vol. 12mo., 400 pages. Price—cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt edges, 5s 71d.

"The interesting tale of 'Fabiola' has made most readers familiar with the sufferings of the Early Martyrs, and desirous to know more of their history, and of the victories which they achieved over the world. Every age, every clime, has its martyrs; for it is a distinctive mark of the Catholic Church that the race of martyrs never dies out. And since her earliest times, a single generation has not passed away without some of her children shedding their blood for the name of Jesus."—Extract from Introduction. -Extract from Introduction.

Ravellings from the Web of Life. A new work. By Grandfather Greenway, author of "Mora Carmody," Bickerton,", &c.

CONTENTS:

Guy Herbert; or, Max Kopper's Story. The Parlor Boarder; a School Reminiscence of Kate's. The Heir of Ketchum Purchase; a veritable history, by

Frank Conway.

The Two Spirits; a legend, by Grandfather Greenway.

The Devil's Chimney; a domestic story, by Mrs. Eganton.—
12mo. muslin, price, 3s 9d.

"The Irish Abroad and at Home; at the Court and in the Camp." With Souvenirs of the Brigade. By an Eminent Milesion.

Eleanor Mortimer; or, the World and the Cloister. By Agnes M. Stewart. 18mo., 2s 6d.

WILL BE READY EARLY IN JANUARY,

"WELL, WELL!"

Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wallace. 1 vol., 12mo. cloth, extra, 3s 9d.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1855.



EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obvinte all risks o loss or misapplication of the Money.

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels hound to Ouebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

Montreal. Dec., 1854.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

By the Subscribers.

Lives of Modern Saints. By the Fathers of the Ora-

Life of the Rev. Aloysius Gentili. By the Very Rev.
Father Pagani,
Henry Suso's Little Book of Eternal Wisdom.—
Translated from the German, by Richard Raby, 0 6 3
The Old Village Church. By M. A. Motler, 0 7 6
The Life of Sister Camilla, the Carmelite. By Very Rev. E. J. Sourin, V.G.,
The Life of the Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus, called the Lily of Quito. By Father Joseph Boero, S.J., 0 2 6
The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual.—
Compiled by the Rev. William Kelly. 2 vols., 1 17 6
Lippincott's Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, of the world-Edited by J. Thomas, M.D., and J. Baldwin. 1 vol., large, Svo.,

illustrated, half Morocco, 5 0 0

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED. An Elementary History of the United States. By John G. Shea. Price only Is 3d; or, 10s per dozen.

The First Book of Universal History. By John G. Shea.—12mo., illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps. Price only 2s 6d; or, 20s per dozen.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Navier Streets.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1858.

### NEW WORK BY MRS. SADLIER.

JUST PUBLISHED—"THE BLAKES AND FLANA-GANS," a Tale for the Times; by Mrs. J. Sadlier, author of "Willy Burke," "Alice Riordan," "New Lights, or Life in Galway," &c. &c.; 12 mo., 400 pages, with a fine engraving; muslin, 3s 9d; gil, 5s 7½d.

D. &. J. SADLIER & Co.. Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Navier Streets, Montreal.

September 18.

CENTRE OF FASHION!

MONTREAL

# CLOTHING STORE,

85 McGill Street, 85

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, his

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neek Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The services of RANCOUR, the celebrated Cutter, having been secured, a grand combination of Fashion and Elegance, together with a Correct Fit, will characterize the Custom Department. September 20.

WINTER GOODS! WINTER GOODS!!

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!!!

# PATTON & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 42, M'Gill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP, in magnificent style, the above Establishment; and are now prepared to offer

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to Sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

This Department is fully supplied with every article of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Furnishing and Outfitting Goods.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinetts,

Co., of every style and fabric.

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 M'Gill Street.

Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Furchasers to buy.

PATTON & BROTHER. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

# BELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for Fire Alarms, Churches, Academies, Factories, Steam-boats, Plantations, &c., mounted with their "Rotating Yoke," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to Chimes, Keys, Weights, &c., apply for Circular to

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

Brewster & Mulholland, Agents, Montreal.

Brewster & Mulholland, Agents, Montreal.

#### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 15, 1856. 0 per minol 9 0 a 10 Whest, 2 0 a 2 3 5 0 a 5 3 Oats, Barley, 4 0 a 4 6 Buckwheat, 4 6 a 5 0 Rye, -5 0 0 Peas, 3 9 a 0 0 per bag Potatoes, 0 Ò 0 Beans, American Beans, Canadian per bush a 6 10 0 a 12 a 6 0 Mutton, per qr. 6 : a 3 9 Lamb, 0 a 10 0 Veal, 5 a 0 9 per lb. 0 Beef, 0 0 10 Lard, 0 6 09 2 Cheese, 8 0 a Pork, 8 Butter, Fresh a 1 0 a 3 Butter, Salt-0 6 a 0 Honey. 1 1 a 1 per dozen Eggs, 22 0 a 24 0 Flour, per quintal 15 0 a 18 0 Oatmeul. per 100 lbs. 40 0 a 45 0 Fresh Pork,

# SADLIER & CO'S. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

#### A NEW WORK. BY MRS. SADLIER.

JUST PUBLISHED, "THE BLAKES AND FLANI-GANS." A Tale illustrative of Irish Life in the United States. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, Author of "Willy Burke," "New Lights; or, Life in Galway," "Alice Riordan," &c., &e. 12mo., 400 pages, with a fine Engraving; muslin, 38 9d; guilt edge, 5s 7ld.

Although this Work has only been published a few weeks, the first edition of two thousand copies have already been sold. The Catholic press have been unanimous in praise of the Work. We select the following extracts from many

"In its permanent and corrected form, we wish "The Blakes and Flanigans" a place in every household, and we could not wish an Irish household a better guide, or a more accurate social chart, of the dangers and temptations with which they especially have to combat in this state of society."

American Celt. -American Celt.

"We carnestly hope it may find a place in every Catholic nousehold, and that it may be carefully read by every Catholic father and mother in the Province."—True Witness.

"We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this Work, which, like all Mrs. Sadlier's writings, can be read with interest and profit."—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

"Mrs. Sadlier has been the successful authoress of several pleasing stories published heretofore, and, we have no doubt, that the Work the Sadilers have just published will add to her reputation."—N. Y. Presman's Journal.

"Independent, however, of the principle which it incul-cates, the story is interesting and well-told, and is of a nature to please persons of all creeds and countries. Like all other Works of the Sadiers, the typographical execution is splendid."- Toronto Mirror.

"We can assert that it is one of the most useful books of the day, and the most pertinent to the ciscumstances in which we are now placed with regard to religious education."—
Toronto Catholic Citizen.

"The accomplished Authoress has put the Catholics of America under a strong obligation by this most excellent Work, the best ever written by her. We wish it to be wide spread."-Buffalo Catholic Sentinel.

"The tale is well written and graphically told, and maintains the high position Mrs. Saddier has already attained in the world of letters."—Montreal Pilot.

NEW EDITIONS.

The HEST and CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools and Families published, is the

"DOCTRINAL AND SPIRITUAL CATECHISM."

By the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

This is considered by competent judges as the most complete, and at the same time, the most concise Catechism of the Christian Religion and of Scripture History that has yet been offered to the public. It is admirably adapted for adults requiring instruction as well as for children. The answers are all so condensed that they are easily committed to memory; and there is not a single point connected with religion, either of doctrine, discipline, or ceremonial, that is not fully

either of doctrine, discipline, or ceremonial, that is not fully we know that this work requires only to be known to secure for it a very wide circulation. In order to place the work within the reach of every person, we have determined to put it at the following prices. 12mo., 440 pages, half bound, 13 104d; muslin, 28 6d; to schools and colleges, we

will put them at £6 5s per hundred. NINTH EDITION : AN ORIGINAL TALE,

"NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY." A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo. Cloth, 2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR CATHOLIC LIBRARY. The Six Volumes of the Library published, are the most interesting as well as the most useful Catholic Books yet issued from the American Press.

THE PIFTH EDITION-I. VOL.

FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s.

The Press of Europe and America are unanimous in praise of this work. We give a few extracts below:—

"Eminently popular and attractive in its character, 'Fabiola' is in many respects one of the most remarkable works in the whole range of Modern Fiction. The reader will recognised at once those characteristics which have ever sufficed to identify one illustrious pen."—Dublin Review.

"Worthy to stand among the highest in this kind of literature." -- Catholic Standard

"Were we to speak of 'Fabiola' in the strong terms our feelings would prompt, we should be deemed extravagant by those who have not read it. It is a most charming book, a truly popular work, and alike pleasing to the scholar and general reader."—Brownson's Review.

"We would not deprive our readers of the pleasure that is in store for them from the perusal of 'Fabiola;' we will therefore refrain from any further extracts from this truly fascinating work. We know, in fact, no book which has, of late years, issued from the press, so worthy of the attention of the Catholic reader as 'Fabiola.' It is a most charming Catholic story, most exquisitely told."—True Witness.

# II. VOLUME POPULAR LIBRARY.

The Life of St. Francis of Rome; Blessed Lucy of Nami; Dominica of Baradiso; and Anne De Moutmorency, Solitary of the Pyrenees. By Lady Fullerton. With an Essay on the Miraculous Life of the Saints, by J. M. Capes, Esq. 12mo., cloth, extra, 2s 6d; gilt, 3s 9d.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sadoc and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabna; The Vision of the Scholar: The Legend of Blessed Egodius; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blessed Bernard and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justiniani; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecily; The Knights of Champfleury; Qultma, the Moor-St. Cecily; The Knight of Champfleury; Qultma, the Moor-St. Cerdinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols. (London edition) 32 6

ish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Ensedein; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; the Monks of Lerins; Ensebia of Marseilles; The Legend of Placidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Typasus; The Demon Preacher; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Rœux; The Legend of St. Cædmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdness of Nanterre. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of s. p. "Mount St. Lawrence," "Mary, Star of the Sea," cc., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library. 1 Vol., cloth, extra. Price, 2 6 Pictures of Christian Heroism. With a Preface by

the Rev. Dr. Manning, being the Fifth Vol. of the

the Rev. Dr. Manning, being the Fifth vol. of the Popular Catholic Library.

Contents:—Father Azevedo and his Companions; or, The Forty Jesuits.—Sister Honoria Magnen and her Companions.—The Blessed Andrew Bobola, S.J.—The Blessed John de Britto, S.J.—The Nuns of Minsk.—A Confessor of the Faith during the French Revolution of 1'93-75.—Martyrs of the Carmes.—Gabriel de Naries.—Margaret Clitherow, the Martyrs of Nary Verk.—The Martyrs of the Martyrs of New York.—The Martyrdom of Gironimo at Algiers, in 1509.—Missions and Mar-tyrdoms in China.—Father Thomas, of Jesus, &c. 1 Vol., cloth. Price,

6TH VOLUME OF POPULAR LIBRARY : Heroines of Charity; containing the Lives of the Sisters of Vinceanes, Jeanne Biscot, Middle. le Gras, Madame de Mirainion, Mrs. Seton, (foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States; the Little Sisters of the Poor, &c., &c. With Preface, by Aubrey de Vere, Esq. ISmo., muslin'.

The Soul on Calvary, meditating on the sufferings of Language.

Jesus. 18mo., Gate of Heaven: or way of the Child of Mary. A Manual of Prayer and Instructions, compiled from approved sources for the use of Young Persons. Illustrated with forty plates. 32 mo., at prices from 1s to 15s.

The following notice of the work, is from the Buffalo Catholic Sentinal:—
"This is a 'pocket edition' brought out with clear type and

very neatly bound, and its low price brings it within the reach of every person. In fact, this little volume is like all the publications of said firm—good value for its price." NOW COMPLETE, the most elegant Work published this

A MONUMENT TO THE GLORY OF MARY. New and illustrated Work. Published with the approbation of the Moet Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New

"Life of the blessed virgin mary, mother of God;"

with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the Enst, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Oreins. To which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin.—By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

This superb work is now complete, and is offered to the public at one-third the price of the French edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings.—740 pages, Imperial 8vo.

			s,	ъ.	
Cloth, extra,			22	6	
English morocco,	marble edges.		25	0	
English morocco.	gilt edges.	,	30	0	
Turkey morocco,	exira		35	Õ	
Turkey do	bevelled, flexible	٠.	40	Õ	
Turkey medallion	sides.		60	ö	
C 11		-	 	•	_

The following notice of the Work is from Brownson's Revisw for October, 1855:-

"The style in which this volume is presented to the public does great honor to the publishers. The engravings are well executed and selected from the best models. Like all Mrs. Saddiers' translations, it is carefully and correctly translated. One can read it without having the thought of its being a translation continually before the mind. The Abbe Barthe's Meditations on the Litany of Loretto, also translated by Mrs. Saddier, greatly enhance the value of this volume. We most heartily commend it to all those who wish to possess the most valuable Life of the Blessed Virgin which has appeared in this country." this country.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION of the Blessed Virgin. By Cardinal Lam- MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE, By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.—12mo., with a fine steel engraving. Muslin, 2s 6d.

IN PREPARATION: THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIPPIN. A Popular History of the Wars of Religion.

Tales and Legends from History.

A Popular Modern History. By Mathew Budges, Esq.

A Popular Modern History. By Mathew Budges, Esq.

The Boyhood of Great Painters.

The Miner's Daughter. By Miss Cadell.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

	Bits of Blarney. By Dr. Mackennie,		. D.	
	Life of Curran. By his Son. With Notes, by Dr.	5	0	
	i Mackenzie.	E	3	
	Michaud's History of the Crusades, 3 vols.,	18		
	Napier's History of the Peninsular War (new edit.)	12		J
	Bickerton; or, the Emigrant's Daughter,	2		1
	Blake on the Bible,	ĩ	3	ı
	The Spirit Rapper. By Dr. Brownson,	á	3	1
	The Blessed Sacrament; or, the Works and Ways of	1,3	9	[
ı	God. By Faber. 18mo., 2s 6d; 12mo., 3s 9d.			l
1	Diblia Sacra. Vulgate Frittones Suo	10.		١
Ì	Josephine; A Tale for young Ladies. Translated	IV.		İ
ļ	If the freder by Mary Hickett.	3	9	١
ĺ	Lile of St. Teresa. Written by herself. Translated	ĕ	3	1
1	Capitain Rock in Rome. Written by himself.	5	õ	1
١	Daducchi's Ceremonial, according to the Roman		U	1
١	Rite. Translated from the Italian,	10	0	1
١	Legends of the Seven Capital Sina. By Colin De-		u.	١
Į	Fiancy,	3	14	I
l	Legends of the Commandments of God. By Do	3	i	l
I	Concordinum Bibliorum Secrorum, Vulentes Edi-	-	- 1	ĺ
١	nones. rono, 1484 papes. Price only	30	0	١
ł	Compendium Theologies Moralia. By St. Ligouri	50	-	١
l	2 VOC.	10	0	ı
l	Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. By Thos. Moere,	ž	ğ	ļ
Į	THE ACCOUNT HE COMMENT PROTECTION OF PROMETER	3	9	١
İ	Delicis and Speeches of Dr. Cahill.	2	ĕ	1
l	Berna; or, the Pope and the Emperor. By W. R.	~	<u>.</u>	l
ı	M'Cabe,	3	9	1
ĺ	Memorial of a Christian Life. By the Rev. Francis	, ~	•	1
ı	Lewis, of Gredage.	2	6	l
ľ	Milner's Letters to a Prebendary,	ī	ıŏı"	l
	Bourdaice's Sermons. Translated.	ñ	3	1
	Appleton's Analysis	ii	3.	١
	Oraimaka : an Indian Story.	2	6	
	Laura and Anna; or, the effect of Faith on the char-			
	acier. A inie.	1	171	
	The Grounds of Faith. Four Lectures, by Rev.	-		1
	nenry E. Manning.	1	3	1
	Florine; a Tale of the Crusadors. By William Bor-		- 4	•
	nard M'Unbe.	3	9	•
•	Growth in Holiness; or, the Prayers of the Spiritual		_	i
	Life. By Key, F. W. Faber, 18mo, of 500 pages.		ĺ	ŧ
	price only.	2	6	ř
	This is the cheanest work published this ways the T			•

Wilberforce's Celebrated Work-"An Inquiry into the Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for withdrawing My Subscription to the Royal Su-

10 0

12 6

for withdrawing My Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. 12mo.,
Huc's Travels in China, 2 vols.,
History of the Lufe and Institute of St. Ignatius de
Loyola. By Father Bartoli. Translated, 2 vols.
Brooksiana; or, the Controversy between Senator
Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, with an Introduction by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New
York. Half bound, 1s 104d; muslin,
The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining
them. By St. Ligouri,
Miscollanea; comprising Reviews, Essays, and Lectures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. 8vo.,

Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cabill, Questions of the Soul. By Rev. T. T. Hecker, Shen's History of the Catholic Missions Among the 3 9 8 9 Fabiola; a Tale of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages, musin. Indian Tribes of North America. Illustrated

mustin,
Life of St. Rose of Lima. By Rev. F. W. Faber,
Lingard's History of England. Abridged,
The United States Catholic Almanac, for 1865, . 2 6

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS. Just Published, New Editions of PERRIN'S ELEMENTS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONVERSATION; with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary. Price, is 3d, or 12s the dozen.

Perria's Fables (in French, with English Notes.) Price, 12 3d or 12s dozen.

1s 3d, or, 12s dozen. Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 3s 11d, or 27s 6d A Stock of the School Books in General use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets; New York, 164 William Street. Montreal, October 18, 1855.

# PATRICK DOYLE.

AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW"

"THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO,

Toronto, March 26, 1854.

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,

AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET

#### Mr. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formuke, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical braches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Com-

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1865.

W. F. SMYTH.

ADVOCATE.

Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

JOHN MCLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,)

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silke, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woellens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreon Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

# WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY.

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned springles they may want will be that any of the above-mentioned springles they may want will be a server will be above-mentioned springles they may want will be a server wil that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admix of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any per-

son prefers them.

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

### NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPRY.

HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,

288 Notre Dame Street,

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,

And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS

In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that

Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very SMALL PROPIT

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be

Sold by Private Sale,

and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock. All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no SECOND PRICE need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

### TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of successfully superintending, Mr. ANDERSON would respectfully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character.

Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College.
Cols. D'Urban and Pritchard.
Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room,
No. 50, St. Charles Borrommee Street.
Sept. 6.

#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all care fully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city, so proverbial for heakh; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during bours of play as is time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ands on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is

For Students not learning Greek or Latin,

Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra,
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, 16 per annum, . Music, per annum, . Use of Piano, per annum,

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. REV. P. REILLY, President.

## WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?



EVERY one must admit that the above indispensible article, and SCIENTIFICALLY CUT, will longest and look the neatest. To obtain the above, call at BRITT'S (Montreal Boot and Shoe Store,) 154 Notre Dame Street, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, where you will find a SUPERIOR AND SPLENDID STOCK

TO SELECT FROM. The entire work is manufactured on the premises, under careful supervision.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Only Five Shillings a year, in advance.) No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET,

OFFOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE,

Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

> DR. MACKEON, 6. Haymarket Square.

## FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

7115

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on Ring and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Termini, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

Printed and Published by John Gillies, for Grossa E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.