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REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THE CONSPIRACY OF THE BRITISH CABI-NETS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO REVOLUTIONIZE AUSTRIA AND THE ITA-LIAN STATES.

The Battle of Waterloo, in 1815, may be, without doubt, taken as the epoch when England laid the foundation of the overthrow of Catholicity by revolutionizing the principal Catholic countries of Europe. The defeat of Napoleon, and the subjugation of his army, left France, Naples, Spain, and Portugal, to the mercy of the triumphant Allies, while the geographical position of these kingdoms and some preponderating political circumstances placed them more immediately under the sole power and fatal intrigues of England. Great Britain having had principal claim to the victory of Waterloo, as being accomplished by the genius of her own commander, the Duke of Wellington, she therefore resumed the right of a predominating diplomacy over all the nations whom (as she stated) she had released from the power of the French, and from the conquest of Napoleon. Hence, in 1815, she restored Ferdinand IV. under the title of Ferdinand I. to the throne of Naples; she gave to France Louis XVIII; she sent back to Spain Ferdinand VII; and she recalled from Brazil. Don John, whom she re-installed on the throne

With this immense power in her hands, over four Catholic prostrate kingdoms, and adding to this influence her known fury of proselytism, it is easy to conceive how the English Cabinet of those days planned at once the subjugation of Papal influence, and the overthrow of Catholicity. There was only one obstacle in the way, namely, the commanding power of Austria.-Being one out of five nations which are the guardians and protectors of the Papal States; and again, being able to call into service a formida-ble faithful army of half a million of men, England could never hope successfully to overcome all Italy till she had neutralized or silenced this power of Austria. To solve this difficulty, therefore, she applied all her energies, from the time of Canning, in 1824; to the year 1847, when, under her encouragement, she ignited the revolution of Hungary, spread her conflagration thro' Lombardy, shook the throne of Naples, dug a mine beneath the Vatican, and expelled the Pope for a season from the chair of Peter and the throne of the Cæsars. This revolutionary idea was the work of upwards of thirty years on the

part of England.

Although Prussia and Russia had committed the principal cruelties on the divided and partitioned kingdom of Poland, yet Austria was alwere held every year in London denouncing the tyranny of Austria; the English tourists wrote books on the awful cruelties of Austria: the English press, in their daily articles, called on mankind to aid the fallen Poles, against the grinding slavery, and the galling chains of Austria: in a word, by unceasing calumnies, and by the consummate plan of a finished conspiracy, England by her diplomacy, her money, her intrigues, her encouragement, has, beyond all dispute, degenerated, matured, and executed the revolution of Hungary, Lombardy, and Sardinia in 1847, as an essential step towards the final scheme of revolutionizing the entire Italian Peninsula, and of annihilating the temporal power of the Pope. And when one considers the late outbreak in Switzerland, the feeling of the Red Republicans of Paris, the fury of the cut-throats of Rome and Naples, it is almost certain that views, if circumstances, or rather if an overruling Providence had not placed Napoleon the machinations, to restore universal order, and to protect the cause of God, and man, from infidelity, anarchy, and bloodshed.

In order to supply indubitable proof of the positions here put forward, the reader will peruse with surprise the following public printed letter esent from Genoa to England, by one hundred hey and assistance to expel from their shores six Italian rulers—namely, the King of Naples, the Pope; the Emperor of Austria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, and the Duke of Modena ! If this treasonable communication were circulated in England even by Italians, the a States referred to would have still just reason to complain of England permitting the publication in her dominions of a document baving for its Object the revolution, the plunder, and the murobject the revolution, the plumer, and the solder of the unoffending neighboring kingdoms; but when one adds, to this complaint the new of the for infence-namely, that this document lies for in-List booksellers; and further, that it is recomocclasses, by eight, English gentlemen, with their dress of the printer, it is a clear case that Eng- read and write.) But the Italians have never of Occaracchio, and his young children, and design of the printer, it is a clear case that Eng- read and write.) But the Italians have never of Occaracchio, and his young children, and the printer of the printe Particular of the second of th

land is a guilty party in this avowed, open, and official revolution of the entire Italian Peninsula. The Italian letter, and the English recommendatory document are as follows:-

"THE EMANCIPATION OF ENGLAND.

" TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ENGLAND.

"Genoa, September 11, 1856.

"We know that you love your country, that you desire to see Italy free; free men like yourselves ought to sympathise with oppressed men who combat courageously for their own freedom; therefore we come now to ask you in the name of the workingmen of Italy to give us a proof of they are one in suffering and slavery, are also this your love and your desire. We belong to one in the desire to be a nation—the intention to that fraction of Italy which is not governed despotically, but we hold ourselves bound in a knot of unity and duty with our suffering brethren of the other provinces, and we give our pence to provide them with arms, of which tyranny has deprived them, and without which they can never

hope to emancipate themselves.
"Will you, workmen of England, second our efforts, and even as we give proof that Italy is one in our hearts, will you also prove that the cause of liberty is one in yours! We do not know whether your laws can prevent you from subscribing to arm the oppressed Italians, but we do know that no laws can hinder you from giving your pence for the emancipation of Italy.— Now, this work of emancipation cuts many ways, including the liberation of prisoners menaced by death, and this spreading of the word of action and liberty, and each effort needs material means.

"Give us, then, your offering for the Eman-cipation of Italy," and may God bless you and the liberty of your country. In doing this, you shot or imprisoned, or exiled long ago; and, will be conscious of having done a good work, moreover, do you know that, in any part of Italy, and of having proved openly that the workingmen of all countries are brothers to-day. And we, counting our names, can strengthen ourselves in such efforts as our duty may lead us to make; feeling 'there, in England, are all those free men watching us and our conduct with love and with prayers for our success.'

"We send this letter to the old Society of the friends of Italy, asking one or more of them to form a Committee in London to hold your subscriptions in trust, and we pledge ourselves to give an account of the manner in which the funds are applied.

"Antonio Casareto, member of the Committee for the subscription for the 10,000 muskets. [Dr. Cahill here gives 94 other names.]

"Friends-The above letter has been forwarded to us, and though the Society of the friends of Italy no longer exists as a body, never had ways represented by England as the most heart- Italy more individual friends among Englishmen less tyrant of three plundering nations. Meetings than at this moment. We therefore have re-were held every year in London denouncing the sponded to the appeal of the Sardinian workingmen by forming a committee, whose first work is to circulate the above letter among you as widely as possible, and to submit to your judgment—to your sense of right and justice—a brief statement of the condition of Italy at this moment.

"The population of Italy amounts to 23,957,-100 souls. Of the number 4,730,500—the subjects of the King of Sardinia-are free men, governed by a free constitution, enjoying free institutions and a free press. A standing army, whose soldiers and officers have proved their worth, side by side with our own in the Crimea. a thriving commerce, railways and docks, public colleges and schools, are the outward signs of liberty that distinguish the Sardinian States from the rest of the peninsula. If you move among the people, you find them happy and energetic, striving after moral and material progress. They Lord Palmerston would have succeeded in his know that their king keeps his word, and they try to win from him such promises as shall tend to the welfare of the masses. Victor Emmanuel Third on the throne of France, to defeat these and his 4,730,500 subjects, have proved to the world beyond a doubt that the Italians can govern, when governed by themselves.

"The remaining 19,226,600 inhabitants of Italy have been for the last forty years, and are at this moment, subject to the dominion of a many-headed monster, whose head-in-chief may be called the Emperor of Austria. True, this and three Italian Revolutionists, calling for mo- individual has only usurped 8,259 square miles of Italian soil, whereas King Bomba possesses, 31,460; the Pope, 13,000; the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 6,324; and the other little rulers of Parma, Modenna, &c., 8,597; but so terrible or so useful has his Imperial Majesty of Austria rendered himself to all these princes, that they rule but at his hidding, and model their governments after his Imperial taste. The policy observed by all these rulers, in obedience to their chief, during the last forty years, has been to reduce all their subjects to the lowest degree of moral and physical slavery, by depriving them of all means of intercourse by railroads, or ot the spection and support in the houses of three Eng-list booksellers; and further, that it is recom-the press, by closing all schools and colleges where a liberal education might be obtained.-(We don't want knowledge, said the Emperor mames and addresses; and with the name and ad- Francis I; it is quite enough if my subjects can

submitted tamely to this hateful yoke. Yearly revolts, and the three principal Revolutions of 1821, 1832, and 1848, have sent thousands to the scaffold. The Austrian, Papal, and Neapolitan dungeons, swarm at this moment with prisoners, whose only offence is that they have tried to set their country free; and a larger proportion of Italians wander in England and America, poor, famished, homeless, exiled, for that country's sake. Do you think all these examples serve to strike terror into the remaining population, that they resign themselves to the tyrant whom as yet no one has succeeded in overthrowing? No; that nineteen millions of Italians, if rid themselves of their tyrants.

"It is to assist them to do this, that among other efforts made, a national subscription has been opened at Genoa, for the purchase of weapons for those provinces which shall first rise to drive out the Austrians from Italy. The members of the Committee chosen to receive these subscriptions are: Colonel Giacomo Medici; Antonio Mosto, Merchant; Agostino Guecco, Gentleman; Antonio Casareto, Working Man. Among the 3,264 names inscribed on the list up to the 12th inst., appear those of Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi, proving that in this effort at least the people and their leaders are

"We know that by some of you this appeal will be responded to at once-others may say, but why, if the people are unanimous in their resolve, do they want help from us? Let them go to Italians—to their own fellow-sufferers. The Italians who are both rich and liberal, have been except Sardinia, to know that any person living in the same town with you, holding liberal views, and not to denounce him to the police, is considered a crime of high treason, punishable by imprisonment for 14 years—perhaps for life? Read Felipe Orsini's account of the 'Austrian Dungeons of Italy,' (price one shilling.) Read Mr. Gladstone's Letters on the 'State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government,' (published by Murray at 6d.) Read the Tracts and Records published by the Society of the Friends of Italy (to be had of Holyoake & Co., 147 Fleet street) and judge for yourself whether it is possible that these people can discuss among themselves the best methods of attaining their freedom. They desire it-are willing to risk their lives in it. Their leaders are willing to lead them on; only the material is wanting, and the consciousness that the heart of the free and brave of other nations are bidding them God

" Many specious arguments will be used to deter you from giving your money or your sympathy, or from using your own personal judgment, in the great Italian question. Some time back the cry was that the Italians were well content with the paternal government of Austria, but the atrocities of the government have become so glaring, and the Italians have gone in such numbers to the scaffold to prove their abhorrence of it, that the enemies of liberty have been compelled to drop that cry, and take up others equally false and absurd.

"You will hear that in the intervention of France and England lies the only chance for the Italians—that Louis Napoleon is meditating some grand scheme to get the Austrians out of Italy. But for trusting to foreign intervention and foreign aid, the Austrians, who by the people were driven to the very borders of Italy, in 1848, would never have returned. But for foreign intervention, the Roman Republic would be existing at this time-and the Pope, but for the French bayonets which prop him on his throne, would not now be sanctioning and abetting the measures and cruelties that are daily taking place

in his dominions. "But, admitting that foreign intervention is meditated, the Italians want an Italy for themselves, and would as soon have the Austrian Emperor as Louis Napoleon. No one can imagine that he will undertake to free Italy for Italy's sake, or for any other motive than for his own personal aims. But the man of the Second of December, is too well known to the people of all countries for that argument to have much

weight with them. "A far more plausible doctrine is preached by many who wish Italy well, but who have not studied the facts of the case. These say 'Piedmont is the only saviour of Italy.'. If by that they mean that if the Italians rise against their tyrants and were to ask the aid of the Piedmontese army and the Piedmontese people, that it would be given heartily and immediately, we believe they are right, but if they mean that the Italians who are the sufferers are to sit still, and the King of Piedmont will come with his army and drive out the Austrians, the assertion is an

Read Garibaldi's Letter concerning the murder

absurdity, contrary to all logic and common sense —disapproved by historical facts. It is as if, when the working classes have decided to strive for higher wages and shorter hours, an individual should rise and say, 'Wait, suffer, hope! There is a manufacturer in Manchester who gives his men fair wages, and who does not oblige them to work quarters. Be patient, and in the course of time he and his four hundred workmen will induce all the masters of England to do as he does.' You would reply-'No, we suffer; we want higher wages, and shorter hours. We must win them for ourselves; then, if this master will use his influence with the rest, well and goodif his workmen will co-operate with us, it will be very noble and disinterested of them; but we cannot expect them, even if they were able, to come and lift our burdens off our backs, while we simply lie down and groan under them.' So with the Italians—they must give the initiative the movement must come from within. Material aid is all that can be of service without. Many of the most suffering, most sanguine, did hope, perhaps, that the past war would give Piedmont a right to fight for Italy as she had fought for the Turks—take for granted that she desired it herself—that Cavour's memorial was a means of feeling how far she might venture openly against Austria. By this time it must be evident to all who desire to find out the truth, that England herself in the foreground. She may prove an ally, but she cannot, ought not to be, the initiator of the People's War.

"One other argument-the cruelest and sad dest of all-that will be used to deter you we must treat, and then we have done. You will be told that the people are not unanimous—that they do not wish to rise-and they will point you to the attempts that have been made and failed, to prove to you that by giving money for this purpose you are just sending a few more men to the scaffold-that you are increasing the watchfulness and the cruelty of the Austrians, and hindering instead of helping the National Cause.

"When you hear that twenty, thirty, or eighty men have risen up suddenly against their tyrants, have been overpowered by numbers, massacred or imprisoned, what does that prove? That that movement has been incited by popular leaders—organized and approved on by them? No. It means that those men goaded beyond human endurance—these men who feel their lives a burden and a shame, who, determined to live as free men, or to die in the attempt to gain their liberty, have in spite of the entreaties of their leaders, in spite of hope held out for the future, grown sick of hope deferred, have struck one desperate reckless blow, careless of the consequences to themselves, trusting to attain something for their country, and the cause, if only by leaving other martyrs' names to be recorded and avenged .-This is the meaning of the past attempts that are wept over by the great Italian patriots-that are censured and sneered at by those individuals and parties, who, hostile and indifferent to the idea the Italians are not unanimous in their desire or efforts to obtain it.

thousands of men would have risen in place of units, and might not have been overcome by their enemies.

"It is to prevent these outbreaks, to restrain these suffering, misguided hearts that the free their next blow effective. And we second heartily themselves.

"Two copies of the letter from the workingmen of Genoa, with their original signatures and their separate trades have been forwarded to England. One lies for inspection with Mr. Watts, 147 Fleet street, and the other with Joseph Barlow, bookseller, of 28 Garinger street, and I Nelson street, Newcastle, to which places subscriptions can be forwarded. Send single subscriptions, with single names; or, if you prefer it, let each factory or workshop choose one man to represent the workshop. Post Office orders master in not getting a dispensation from the

are preferable to stamps.
"Douglas Jerald, 25 Circus Road, St. John's

"W. H. Ashurst, 5 Old Jewry City.

"John Bennett, Cheapside. "Joseph Cowen, jun., Blaydon Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"George Dawson, M.A., Birmingham.
"Richard Moore, 25 Hart street, Blooms-

"James Stransfield, Swain Brewery, Walham Green, Hon. Sec. "Office 22 Sloane street, Knightsbridge, London, where weekly lists of subscriptions can be

obtained."
What would England say, what would be the

speeches of her senators, what would be the fury of her press, what would be the denunciations of her pulpit, and who can conceive the unbridled violence of her mob, if Naples or Spain, or Austria, recommended a similar document from Ireland, to be circulated in these Catholic countries for the revolution and overthrow of the British empire? And yet this is the England which pretends to support order on the Continent while she is herself the palpable advocate of National Rebellion. But fortunately her character and her designs are now well known; and her power, now rapidly falling, is no longer a terror to the south of Europe. An additional issue will soon be realized-namely, her Proselytism has already cost her millions of money, and it is a fact which the English historian will yet publish, that this insane iniquity will cost her the loss of her national prestige and perhaps (if not checked in time) the stability of her throne. Infidelity is making such rapid strides in England as very soon to command a resistless power in the House of Commons; and whoever wishes to read the history of the time of Charles the First, and whoever desires to know the allegiance, the fidelity of Catholics to the reigning monarch and the existing throne, can easily foresee the necessity of changing the present policy of English Cabinets towards the Catholics of these countries, in order to meet an emergency which the Protestant and France would not permit Piedmont to put church will necessarily generate by the crying injustice of her wealth, by alienation of her ever changing creedless Gospel, and by the persecutions of her cruel proselytism.

D. W. C.

Mr. E. Jones, the celebrated Chartist agitator has been lecturing at London on the Government Church. The following are extracts:-

"I will endeavor to show you the State Church, in the following three aspects:—historically, financially and morally. I undertake to prove to you, that throughout history, its course has been one of mischief, cruelty, plunder and oppression, and that it has been one of the greatest bulwarks of despotism, and barriers of freedom in the annals of our country; in the second, that its revenues are raised by spoliation and maintained by fraud, theft, and false returns; in the third, that its precept and its practice are both unchristian, and that it is one of the principal demoralisers of the people.

"What is the historica conduct of the Established Church? Its origin is a sample of its aftercourse. As it began, so it grew. It flowed from personal vice, and it pandered throughout to individual iniquity. It is another of those pillars of oppression that bear the dark roofing of misrule above our heads. I have shown you the foundation, the crushed pavement of work and idleness, the mosaic of misery and want, on which the superstructure rests. I have shown you one of its vasts supports, aristocracy. To-night I bid you touch another. And here I wish again to direct your attention to the facts I shall attempt to prove: that the Estabof a free Italy, seek for pretexts to prove that lished Church has been one of the chief evils of this country; that it is not the exponent of the Reformation but its destroyer, and to the full as "If the requisite funds had been forthcoming, cruel and iniquitous as any other church that has preceded it (you have heard it called the church of the reformed); that it has done its utmost to prevent constitutional liberty and parliamentary legislation (you have been told that it has saved our liberties and been the champion of the peo-Sardinians are striving to prove to them that ple's rights); that the good the Dissenters and help is at hand—that if they will bear on yet a Presbyterians effected, it effaced; they fought little they will give them the means of making the battle—the State Church seized the fruits and nullified the victory; that it has been the their appeal to you to help with your pence, and abettor of immorality and vice, and presents not with the influence of your British names, this one redeeming feature to our view, in the least national effort of the Italians to win Italy for commensurate with the vast amount of injury it bas effected.

"Henry the Eighth was the fountain-head of the Established Church. Wickliffe and his followers had preceded him, but he raised the State Church on the blood of the Lollards and the treasure of the 'Romanists.'

"The impulse for his action was a personal vice. He desired to have two wives at the same time. During this crisis, a young man was drinking in a tap-room, when he heard some of the king's guards lamenting the dilemma of their Pope. 'Is that all,' said the listening stranger - that affair might soon be managed. If I were king I'd give a dispensation to myself. Henry heard of the words, and summoned the young man before him. 'Did you speak those words?' he asked, repeating the sentence I have mentioned. Please your Highness, I cannot deny it, stammered the trembling youth. Then you are the man for me—you shall be Archbishop of Canterbury, said the King. That youth was Cranmer-and that promise was fulfilled. So rose the Church of England

"Henry was its temporal, Cranmer its spiritual sword. Between them, they carved out the idol that now towers above our country.

"The baptism of the Church was blood-its. What would England say, what would be interested in the paptism of the Church was blood of the What would be shaded and the same of the sa

creed began with a fearful contradiction ard mistake semily levels blunder.

In Alle two check tests were transubstantiation and tile King's supremacy. The Catholics were burnt alive because they denied supremacy, the Protestants were burnt alive because they denied for her death, by forcing the sharp stones from underneath through her ribs and burnt alive because they denied for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first; her little children who wept for her death, were liaken supram offered to her first off

county, and you might smell the Christianity of England out at sea. So fearful was the burning; that the learned Erasmus wrote from Cambridge to a friend in London: 'I hate the heretics more plies, I do not wonder for so many are burnt

pil, Tindal's friend, and though he had escaped again, accused before the King and burned alive, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. Before this first saint of the State Church perished Fisher and the great Sir Phomas Moore.

"A bill of attainder was passed by Cromwell's active interference, and the consent of the judges depriving the accused of all means of defence, Cromwell himself was the first victim. The Dissenters were burnt as hereties, the Papists as traitors; the Papists and Dissenters were drawn, coupled together on the same hurdle, to Smithfield, and the term 'stakefellow' was then first used in common parlance. Then Burns astounded his tyrants by the grandeur of his death.

"Then perished the beautiful Anne Askew, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire, and maid of honor to King Henry's Queen. Her life was a romance. She was arrested for heresy, charged with saying, 'God dwelt not in temples made with hands.

"Acquitted once, she is again arrested by the Church, determined on her destruction. Worn out with examination at Guildhall, and condemned to the flames, she wrote to the King and Lord Chancellor Wriothesley-but in vain. The King turned her over to those fiends. She was stretched on a rack in the Tower, to make her accuse refused to let the jailor stretch her a second time. | ings of the Saviour.' ?? Even the savage King sanctioned his conduct. Then Wriothesley and Lord Rich racked her with their own hands, pulling off their gowns to do it better. She never groaned or spoke, though she fainted on being taken down.

"A scaffold was erected in front of St. Bartholomew's Cross, where the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Wriothesley, and more of the King's council sat to witness the execution. Three others suffered with her: one a working man, another a priest, and a third a Nottinghamshire gentleman, of the Lascelles tamily, who was a member of the King's household. The execution was delayed until darkness closed, to make it look more dreadful. Anne Askew was her beautiful face, wrought her companions to enthusiasm. She refused apostacy at the price of her life, and so did they. The pile was kindled-it was a sultry evening of June, and as the heat attracted the hovering vapors, the dense multitude heard with superstitious awe, a loud peal of thunder roll over their heads, while a few heavy raindrops fell among the flames, like God's acception of that spotless offering.

"It may be said that Cranmer's acts were controlled by the will of Henry; but Henry died, and Edward the Sixth, an amiable child of nine, a mere plaything in the hand of Cranmer, could put no restraint upon the royal churchman. French and German Anabaptists suffered in numbers; even the exploded sect of Arian could not escape his persecution, and one of its obscure disciples perished in the flames. The blackest act remains. Cranmer had an old lady of Kent, Joan Boacher by name, a friend of poor Anne Askew, arrested and condemned to be burnt alive for a quibble about the exact nature of Christ's body. The King's signature was necessary-Edward the Sixth, not yet fourteen years of age, shuddered at the thought; he implored the grim murderer for mercy; Cranmer terrified the innocent child with fears of Hell; the boy signed in tears, but said, 'you must answer before God for this!'

"This clerical murderer, however, when his turn came, proved the veriest recreant upon earth. The Marian persecution turned the balance once more for four short years. Cranmer was one of the sufferers. When a prisoner he is promised a bishopric—and how does the son of Mammon act? He signs a recantation with his own hand, and five papers, most fully acknowledging the doctrines he had opposed, and calling himself a mischief-maker, a liar and blasphemer! He is burnt notwithstanding.

"The acts of Elizabeth's reign were, like Draco's, written in blood. It was death to make a Catholic priest, death for him to enter the kingdom, death to harbour him, death to confess to him, death to say mass, death to hear mass, death to deny or even not swear to the Queen's supremacy, while those who had no money to pay fines, were publicly whipped, and had their ears bored with red-hot irons; then an act was passed, banishing for life all those not worth 20 pounds, who refused to go to the Queen's church, and if they returned, the penalty again was death! But this was only a part of the atrocity: England earned the name of the European Japan. A Mrs. Ward, for having helped a priest to escape from prison (he having said mass), was imprisoned, flogged, racked, hanged, ripped up, and quartered. A lady of the name of Clithero, belonging to a wealthy family at York, who had relieved some priests, was which countless crowds of people hailed his appear-

THE BEAUTIES AND LAGINORIC CURONICADE TO MENDE SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

holy and intallible teaching. In this way 72, it up, strike off the head, cut up the body, boil the head and quarters, and then hang them up the first head; and the first primate of the Established Church. "So terrible was this baptism of blood and twenty-six years of Queen Elizabeth, and every fire, that the very air of the country became one of them merely for refusing to attend the historians of the day) floated from county to historians of the day) floated from county to county, and you might smell the Christianity of after he was ripped up, and after his entrails had been-torn-out,-was-still-so-much alive, that he. cried with a loud voice: "Oh! it smarts! it smarts!" This was the mercy and toleration of than ever, because the price of wood is raised the Established Church and of its virgin Queen; this winter on their account. "His friend ne and this in the nge of Shakespeare and Lord Bacond 1 Is this the church to reproach Papacy yet they increase the need of her digling and with murder? to the it is more guilty than any with Cranner seized John Lambert, Bilney's pull under Heaven that has desecrated to its use the name of Christ. After the Dissenters had saved before Archbishop Warham, he had him seized the State Church from destruction, what was their reward ? ... Where were all the glowing promises 3. Fill the character of that cold-blooded tyrant, William, was developed, indeed, the clergy still lawned on their Dissenting allies; but when it was found that he, too, had learned the lesson of King James, No Bishop, no King, that he, too, felt how temporal tyranny grew doubly strong when banded with a spiritual despotism, when the instinct of priestcraft told them that the instinct of kingcraft guaranteed their safety, then their tone soon changed to the Dissenters, their courtesy soon waned, 'A few months earlier, or a few months later, says Macaulay, such courtesy would have been considered by many churchmen as treason to the Church.'

Yes! a few months later, the old penal statutes were re-enacted, misery and oppression were the lot of the last successors of the Reformation; and to this day the Dissenters are obliged to pay a tax for conscience, and swell the treasures of that Church, which, without them, would not have been in existence for near two hundred years.

"Thus, during three centuries the Church has been the enemy of God and man! thus it has abetted vice, and thus it has encouraged tyranny. But the eyes of earth are on it, and the nations others of like opinions; she suffered without a of the world are saying: 'Away with the counword. The Licutenant, Sir Anthony Knevett, terfeit of religion—the libel on the divine teach-

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CLOYNE .- With deep regret, we have to announce the death of the deeply peloved, revered and patriotic Bishop of Cloyne, the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy. His lordship, as we are in-formed by a letter from Fermoy, expired at 4 o'clock on yesterday evening after an attack of paralysis of some weeks duration .- Cork Examiner of Friday,

DEATH OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS FATHER MATHEW .- This announcement which we make with the most unaffected sorrow, will bring sadness into many a homestead throughout Ireland! One of the noblest of the human race—one of the most indefatigable phibrought in a chair, racked until unable to stand; lanthropists that ever breathed—one of the most but her tempolarit countenance and the smile on persevering and disinterested benefactors of his kind that ever appeared in the world, has been summoned by the Eternal Judge to the reward of inestimable labors, given with a whole-heartedness which knew no danger, and with a zeal which never dreamt of difficulty when good was to be achieved, and a fellow being rescued from the deep abyss into which crime-and above all, the hellish crime of drunkenness, had plunged our countrymen before the advent of the illustrious Apostle of Temperance, and his persuasive teachings and preachings! The great Apostle died at Queenstown, at half-past two o'clock, yesterday, the 8th instant. Nearly twenty years ago Father Mathew began those public toils on behalf of Temperance, in which he had been industriously, unostentatiously and triumphantly engaged for many years before in his humble residence at Cove-street, Cork, far away beyond the walls of which the brilliant lustre of his virtues bad been recognised, as well by clergy as by laity-by all who could form the slightest estimate of his spotless character, and of the love he entertained for his fellow man of every rank, and in every sphere. We all remember the irresistible attraction experienced by thousands who went to Cork to receive at his hands the Temperance pledge, and to vow fidelity to those principles of total abstinence with which the moral regeneration of the people went hand in hand, after they had flung off the debasing vice which had become a stain on the national character. How gladly he received them after their long and tedious journeyings! How kindly he comforted, consoled, and gave them the means of returning to their homes, freed from the thrall in which they had been so long bound! How deeply impressed were they with his sanctity, his earnestness, his self-sacrificing devotion! And what blessings they obtained from their visit to the man who was filling the island with the breadth of his fame, and sowing broadcast the seeds of every virtue in the hearts of those who thus early enrolled themselves under his broad and all-saving banner! Thousands continued to pour to Cork from Limerick from Waterford, from Clonmel, from the cities and towns, and villages and hamlets, not only of Munster but of Leinster! At length the overwhelming pressure of an unexampled-movement developed the charity and power of the Apostle. In November 1839, Father Mathew visited the City of Limerick, to preach a charity sermon. Tens of thousands poured into the City from every direction to see him, and to accept the pledge at his hands. Nothing could equal the enthusiasm which partook of a national movement swaying the souls of all, and bringing within its swelling tide the ebdurate drunkard who had been, up to that time, a curse to his family, a scandal to his fellow men, and a degradation to his country! Limerick, thus, gave, the first impetus to the public promulgation of Temperance by Father Mathew; and often have we heard our illustrious venerated friend bestow unbounded praise on the venerable and apostolic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, not only for the encouragement which he gave at that time, but for the consistent undeviating friendship and affection he ever exhibited towards him and which was as ardent as it was sincere, and which never lost an occasion of manifesting its strength and fidelity wherever and whenever it was called for I. In the following month, December 1839, Father Mathew visited the City of Waterford. We cannot forget the enthusiasm which his visit enkindled in that arcient city—the joy with which he was wel-comed by the late venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran; the animation and enthusiasm with

ance—the fervor with which they became members of the Cork Total Abstinence Society, and the lasting benefits, and blessings he conferred on all who had the happiness of becoming his followers. Thus the good Apostle, as he became universally designated, went from city to city from flown to town, from hamlet to hamlet. He was invited everywhere; and in all directions his presence and his exertions were given on behalf of the plorious causes with which his namelocomic difference as so household, word among the people. We cannot speak of the advantages he thus conferred on all who says the self-consider Mr. Beggs, and a study of the same subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has been for some timelying on our desk, in a week or two is just possible that Russia, or France, or America, or, for that matter, even England, may be attempting to invade Ireland within the next ten verse in which case it may be well we shall notifie and very "ceellent authority, the Colonie! Phillip Roche Fermoy Nation.

The Mondey of the same subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has been for some timelying on our desk, in a week or two is just possible that Russia, or France, or America, or, for that matter, even England, may be attempting to invade Ireland within the next ten verse in which is our tactice in that venerable and very "ceellent authority, the Colonie! Phillip Roche Fermoy Nation.

The Mondey of the same subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has been for subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has been for the country of the same subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has been for the professor Oliver Byrne, which has subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which has subject by Professor Oliver Byrne, which fully known; and we regret to add that they at no time were duly appreciated. Temperance became a leading feature in a nation which had permitted itself so long to wallow in the depths of intemperance; and we need not add that in the great efforts of the people inder the leadership of O'Connell, their temperance was the lever which sustained them in the midst of unparalleled excitement, and showed, that whilst they mixed in the strife and turmoil of

political antagonism, they never, in any one instance, infringedfonithe public law; and that their leaders the Liberator, preposed the strongest confidence in their new and crowning virtue. To the Repeal movement Father Mathew lent no other assistance than that thus indirectly given. He was no poliand clangor of the battle, he cultivated all the amenities and all the charities of the Gospel of Peace; and it was his constant delight to see himself surrounded by friends who linked to him, forgot their differences in admiration of his explied charactor, and prided themselves on the fact, that they were esteemed and recognised by a man so great and so good—an ornament to the priesthood, and of his race. "Father Mathew exhausted himself in acts of benevolence at His charity knew nordimits ... He was ever ready, not only to meet, but to anticipate the call of the needy. He had to suffer like so many others from the aspish tongue of the slanderer; but heibore all with a brave heart, and he outlived the calumnies of a class whose delight is in-detraction. The illustrious deceased was born at Thomastown, near Tipperary, on the 10th of October, 1790. He had thus entered on 67th year at the time of his death. Having lost his parents whilst but a child, he was placed by Lady Elizabeth Mathew of Thomas fown, at: Kilkenny: College, at the age of thirteen years, and at that time Kilkenny College was the favorite academy of all the Catholic boys of pertions of Munster and Leinster. At the end of seven years he was sent to Maynooth College, and on Easter Sunday 1814 he was ordained priest by the late Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archibishop of Dublin. This day in Cork, out of respect to the memory of this holy and illustrious Priest, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, has dispensed with the usual monthly Conference of the Deanery. Let not his followers ever forget the memory of the noblest chief that ever led a noble cause!! - We had the high honor of knowing him long and well, of being favored with his constant friendship, of having been enrolled in his ranks soon after he commenced his glorious mission-and remembering bim as we do in his own home in Cork, amid those whom he admitted within the circle of his intimacy, seeing what he was-how pure, how noble, how unselfish, how disinterested-learning to estimate the greatness of that heart which throbbed with love for all mankind, and placed no bounds to its generosity, we mourn his departure with sentiments we cannot express-and we can truly and well declare, that Father Mathew has left none like him in all the features of his brilliant and noble character after him. Fruatur anima ejus Requiem Eter-

nam.—Limerick Reporter. RESTITUTION .- Mr. Michael J. Riordan, forage con tractor, Cork, and who had been formerly connected with this city, transacting business for the Commissariat department, this week received, through the Rev H. Malone, of the Franciscan Convent, Limerick, the sum of £40 restitution money .- Limerick Obser-

Mr. James O'Donnell, Sligo, begs to acknowledge the receipt of forty pounds, restitution money, through the Very Rev. Father Rinolfi.—Tuam Herald.

The Rev. James Roche, the worthy P.P. of Wexord, has published the particulars of the collection in the month of October, in aid of the new Parochial Churches now creeting in that city. The grand total amounted to (within a trifle) £500. Of this amount received from Norfolk, Virginia, as a contribution from herself and deceased sister, for an Eastern window for the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Mr. Cliffe of Belview, whose conversion not long ago was announced, had also sent a second donation.

The sum collected on Sunday last at Askeaton Chapel towards the crection of St. John's new cathedral amounted to £314, making the total now colected £10,000 .- Limerick Observer.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE IRISH GOVERNMENT. Whether wellfounded or otherwise, rumours are very prevalent at this side of the channel to the effect that, in consequence of some ministerial "movements" now all but matured, an important change is about to be made in the Irish government. The report is, that the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Granville are to change places, and that Mr. Horsman will vacate the chief secretaryship for Ireland, and be succeeded by Viscount Castlerosse, M. P., for the county of Kerry, who moved the address in answer to the Queen's Speech at the opening of the session of 1854. However qualified the representative of England at the ate coronation of the Czar may be for the office of Viceroy of Ireland, the removal of Lord Carlisle would be regarded with much disfavor by all classes and parties in the country; and very justly so .-Liverpool Journal.

Mr. Gregory of Coole Park, near Gort, has disposed of several lots ot his property, at twenty-five

COLONEL LEWIS .- The school of the Colonel, we are told, is closed up. The handsome and comely-faced scripture reader is, "chewing the cud of bitter fancies, and meditating either a race to some more congenial district, or a resolve to 'rest on his oars.' The Colonel himself is reported to be sick; but whether the illness was brought on by the two days exhibition he made of himself on the public road, or by the reports he has received of the power and spirit exhibited at the monster meeting at Inniskeen, deponent saith not. At all events he has not been seen in the parish since the day he raised up his foot and asked the people was the cloven foot there. We heard he was to have come down on the 20th to receive his rents, but no trace of him was witnessed in the office. We hope he has seen the folly of his recent proceedings, and that he is resolved to sin no more. His conduct is now before the empire-it will soon be before America, Australia, and wherever the English language is spoken, for it has gone to all points of the compass on the wings of the press. Coonel Lewis has now seen the storm his conduct has raised in Inniskeen. But that is nothing when com-pared with the storm which will be raised in Dublin Castle and in the House of Commons, should be again attempt to ask his tenants to send their children to his school. The rights of conscience must be maintained here; and they will be maintained despite all the Colonels in existence. Rumors are rife that no rent would be taken from one tenant, and that one or two have been asked to give up their farms; but we hope these rumors have no real foundation. No one respects the Colonel's landlord rights more than we, but we assert that his tenants also have their rights, and they shall not be molested by any one with impunity.—Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Charles Beggs has published a rather remarkable essay on the Military Resources of Irelandproving in the most scientific and strategic manner our capabilities for resisting a Russian, American, French, or even English Invasion; and our power to

transpired, that the murder was effected by some person who must have gone alone and committed the awful deed. The mother and sister of the deceased are thrown into poverty by the murder—as Mr. Little was their only support!! Who is the murderer? -Limerick Reporter, 9th ult.

-In-Irecand, but not or irecand: [The following than that thus indirectly given angry strife of con-tician. He took no part in the angry strife of con-flicting parties. Happy, when awdy from the mini eretory to the groundless and disingenuous invendos ficting parties. Happy, when awdy from the mini eretory to the groundless and disingenuous invendos the battle, he cultivated all the contained in the Morning Chronele, relative to the conduct and feelings of Irishmen in connection with the barbarous assassination of Mr. Little, that we transfer it with no small pleasure to lour columns. The outspoken truth the honest indignation and unbiassed opinion expressed throughout this well-merited rebuff of the English journalist, are such as to entitle the writer to the grateful acknowledgments of Irishmen of every creed and class, and we would be sorry, indeed to be the last in doing that justice to the sentiments he has so ably expressed on this subject, though we may differ widely and materially from him on other points:—] Dublin Telegraph. if The murder of Mr. Little, says the Morning

Chronicle, "promises to add one more instance to the many previous examples of mysterious and unpunish-ed crimes which are already on record in the Irish annals." Asking dur candid contemporary's pardon we must take the liberty to remark, that the murder of Mr. Little rather smacks of the motives to bloodshed which peculiarly characterise the most civilized metropolis of the world. In its object and its acces-sories it bears a horribly distinct similifude to a vulgar English assassination; nor can we doubt that the manner of its preparation was suggested immediately by an outrage, of very recent occurrence, within one hundred yards of the temple of British justice in Westminster Hall. The method adopted to stun the victim, by felling him while he was wholly unsuspicious of any evil intention, just as a butcher fells an ox before cutting its throat, was manifestly borrowed from the murderous and fatal assault on Cope, in Parliament street, Whitehall, last month. In both cases plunder was the object, and in order to effect that, without resistance or discovery, a treacherous blow was dealt to the unwary victims, which deprived them instantaneously of consciousness and of course, of the power of raising an alarm. So far therefore, this fiendish act may justly be characterised as an English murder. It was done after the puttern most recently imported from the sister country but whether the hand which wielded the murderous instruments be even native here, time alone can unfold. It is yet hidden in the cloak of mystery; but the insinuation of the Morning Chronicle, that its concealment is aided by the usual means which render the detection of crime in Ireland so difficult, is in this instance utterly groundless. Except the wretch who committed this crime, we are satisfied that there is not an individual of any rank or denomination in our community who would not gladly assist the pursuits of justice to bring him to condign punishment The peculiar difficulty of unravelling this mysterious deed has nothing whatever to do with the strange workings and idiosyncrasies of our social system: it lies in the fact—of which there seems not a question -that the design and the act were known to only one human being; and he laid his plans so warily as to have prevented the discovery of the deed for so many hours during which he was doubtless enabled to get rid of any overt evidence of his guilt. His extreme caution and self-possession were made manifest to the first glance at the scene of this fearful tragedy. The absence of all appearance of struggle shows that he had such a mastery over the foul and founder of the Whig policy. The Earldom expired cruel fiend within him, as to bide his time, after gain- at the death of his son Horace, third earl, in 1797; ing admittance until the violent onset could be made with perfect security. A further evidence of calculating forethought is the pile of bank notes left untouched on the table, although they were more portable than coin, and the greater number of them being probably, pound notes, were, therefore, not so liable to be traced to the previous holders. Does not this prove that even the cursed greed of gain, for which he did not scruple to shed innocent blood, could not constrain him to compromise the safety of his vile body by affording a possible clue to his detection? Where so much cool circumspection exists, there must be also a great power of controlling emotion, and taking measures quietly for secreting all evidences which it is necessary to keep out of sight. In tracking out such a criminal, justice has a deep and crafty game to pursue; but we are confident that he will be overtaken; and the Morning Chronicle may be

IRISHMEN IN INDIA .- The following narrative is condensed from the Freeman's Journal:-"Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, our distinguished countryman, on whom Her Majesty has just conferred the honour of knighthood, is a native of Limerick, and obtained the appointment of assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service in 1830; nearly at the same time he became physician to Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, Governor of Agra. A medical college having been established in Calcutta for the education of natives, he was appointed its Profeessor of Chemistry. His taste and genius being directed to scientific pursuits, be acquired a distinction that at once pointed him out as the fittest person to superintend the laying down the electric telegraph, when it was decided to extend to India the advantages of that discovery. Accordingly in 1850, a line was laid under his directions from Calcutta to Diamond Harbor, at the mouth of the Ganges, from which the mercantile body of that city derived so much benefit that they presented him with a sum of £2,000, and, as he was then proceeding to London, requested he would sit for his portrait to one of the first artists at their expense; it is now in their council chamber. Under the direction of the Governor General, he has since completed telegraph lines from the scat of Government to all the Presedencies. Sir William Brooke O' Shaughnessy is a descendant of one of the most ancient and illustrious of the old Irish families, who possessed a large territory in the counties of Clare and Galway up to the time of William 111., but were held to have forfeited them in consequence of their fidelity to King James. Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, who held a commission in the army of James, and whose portrait is exhibited among their family portraits in the gallery of the Ormonds at Kilkenny, was the last possessor of the Loughcooter estates near Gort, having left Ireland for France after the treaty of Limerick with the army of James, and died there. The estates were held by the Crown for some years. until an occasion arose on which it was necessary to bestow a suitable reward. There was a conspiracy to assassinate William at Kensington, called the Kensington Plot which was discovered and perhaps, William's life saved, by a Mr. Prendergast, whom Macanlay describes to be a Roman Catholic pentleman of good family in the south of England. Hewas rewarded with a grant of the O'Shaughnessy estates. His son, who was created a baronet, Sir Thos. Prendergast having died without male issue, they descended to Lord Gort through the female line. These

certain, that the efforts which are made to secure him

will not be baulked by any movement of popular

sympathy or connivance "even in Ireland.

The Federally passed from that family through onmbered Estates Court to Lord Gough. We the Majorundered Estates Court to Lord Gouga, we understand Sir William is now engaged in corrying out by direction of the Eost India Company a direction from London to Calcula Direct Communication from London to Calcula Direct Communication from London to Calcula Direct Communication from London to Calcula Direction Communication from London Communication Commun

is just possible that Russia, or France, or America, or for that matter, even England, may be attempting to invade Ireland within the next tenyoars—in which case it may be well we shallengthey enfolded had back for our tactics on that venerable and very coallent authority, the Colonel Philip Roche Fermoy. Nation.

The Mundes for Man Burnes. The investigation into the circumstances connected with the above awful merder is still going on. No arrest has been yet made, but the Dublin papers received this, day state that the police have become acquainted with particulars of some importance which from their nature must be kept secret. On Saturday and Sunday the police were engaged making enquiries in the city and suburbs. It would appear, from all that has transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was direct to intend the content of the first attended to the second that their kindred was transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was direct to intend the content of the line of communication from London to Colonia proportion in the person of the last of the principal content of the last of the person of the person of the last of the person of the last of the person of the last of the person never conquered by the Sassanagh, yet Death has been more victorious.—Mayo Constitution.

MAYNOOTH AND THE NON-CONFORMISTS AND BIGOTS. -Mr. Roebuck has pronounced against the agitation which proposes to sacrifice Maynooth to the morbid bigotry of the ultra fanatics, joined for the occasion by the ultra Radicals, who call out for the disendowment of all relgions. Mr. Roebuck, in a recent speech to his constituents at Sheffield, declared in the plainest terms that he could not go against Maynooth; until he saw, in the first place, the Irish Church Establishment -the most monstrous anomaly in the world-reduced to proper and becoming proportions. The Non-Conformists are wrath against Mr. Roebick in consequence; and in their weekly, organ; they endeavour to; prove the hon, and learned gentleman inconsistent with his professions as a Reformer, and at war with his opinions as a Voluntaryist. We need not observe, that common sense and common honesty fully approve of the course taken by Mr. Roebuck and that it would be a ridiculous and disgraceful combination in politics, to see him walk in the lobby against Maynooth with Messrs. Drummond, Chambers, Newdigate, Spooner, &c., when the same gentlemen, con the Irish Chuch question, would vote resolutely and determinedly in support of that hideous enormity and scandalous nuisance. We think the Non-Conformists, whatever their opinions may be to the contrary, have begun at the wrong end; Maynooth has a multitude of enemies on all sides, for no other cause except that it is the only Catholic institution in Ireland supported by the State. The Church Establishment is an unparalleled iniquity in the face of Christianity and Civilization; but because it is sustained by enormous riches, it has, and it will continue to have; a host of supporters in Church and State, who live and grow fat on its plunder. We cannot countenance a policy which has no recommendatory ingredient; and we must applaud the manliness and intrepidity of Mr. Roebuck, in enunciating his hostility to a proceeding on the part of Mr. Miall, and his fellow-laborers, which is strongly objected to by the Catholic force and spirit of the entire country. As the Session of Parliament approaches the policy and purpose of the Spooners, Newdigates, Chamberses et hoc genus omne, becomes every day more fully developed; and the plan of attack not only on Maynooth, but on the immunities, muniments and liberties of the Catholics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is so far propounded that there can be no longer the slightest doubt on the subject. The trumpet has been blown—the drums beaten—the standard raised—and the forces ready for immediate battle.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Convensions .- Mrs. Pringle Simpson, relict of the late Joseph Pringle Simpson, Esq., Barrister at Law, was received into the Catholic Church, at Berwick on Tweed, by the Rev. Thomas Hanigan, on the 3rd

A correspondent informs us that Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Oxford, has been recently received into the Catholic Church, at Farm street, Berkley square. His lordship was born in 1813, and married, in 1841, Miss Harriet Bettina Frances Pellew, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew. Lord Walpole is a distant cousin of the celebrated Horace Walpole, of literary celebrity, the collector of the treasures of Strawberry Hill. The first Earl was the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, renowned for having been the first who reduced political corruption to a system, and, consequently, the but the barony of Walpole reverted, under special remainder to a distant cousin, who eventually obtained in his favor a revival of the carldom in 1806.—

THE INCOME TAX .- One improvement which the public will evidently require is a speedy re-arrangement of the income tax. The scattered meetings in provincial towns, and the set meeting in London City, are not the sole evidence of the popular feeling -the spaces between those scattered signs are amply filled up by a gentle movement, which, as the year advances, will impart itself to local bodies, will probably give extension and support to the association for the reduction of the income tax, and will most certainly influence members looking to a dissolution of parliament. From his antecedents, therefore, we may expect that Lord Palmerston will "keep his weather-eye up" in reference to the income tax .-Speciator.

A new Congress of Paris is now decided upon. The English Ministerial papers which protested against it, as needless and useless, have changed their tone: there is, they now say, no reason against it. France, Turkey, and Sardinia, and probably Austria, supported Russia in demanding it, so that England was compelled to give way. Prussia, it is said, looks forward to it for the settlement of its own question of Neufchatel .- Weekly Register.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL .- We are informed that Lord John Russell will, in all probability, return from Florence early in January, the primary object of the noble lord's return being to take office. It is also said he will be created a peer, and take the lead in the House of Lords, as the Earl of Granville's health is much impaired.—Standard.

We have some significant symptoms for the weatherwise in England. Lord Palmerston has determined on filling the bench of Bishops with sound Evangelical Low Churchmen. The mere fact that the light-hearted Gallio, who careth for none of these things, and who, in face of his constituents, has denied original sin, and has announced that all men are born virtuous, should select men from the Calvinistic section of the Church as the quarter whence its chief Pastors are to be taken, is a sufficient proof on which side; in the opinion of that judicious bottle-holder, lies the strength of the country. And as long as the franchise remains in its present state, and so long as the present juggling division of the constituencies lasts, we think Lord Palmerston is right. The Times has already taken the alarm, and invites the triumphant party to make a moderate use of their victory. Major Beresford proclaims that the Conservative party will shortly adopt a new line, and will sacrifice its old leaders. With the rallying cry of Protostantism, or, in other words, no Popery, a great effort will be made, and the growing importance of the entire Popish question will receive is full recognition. The Denison downfal, and the "week uncertain sound" given by the frumpets of Exeter and Bangor, are straws which show the current's direction, while at Brighton a still stronger symptom has appeared. The Bishop of Chichester, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the Rev Mr. Woodward have vainly tried to hold their own before the indignation of a public meeting; and the names of Foskett and Eley, once dear to Sussex agriculturists, have gained a new illustration by their triumphant frustration of a High Church scheme, which they demolished by the cry of "No auricular confession."-Tablet.

STRAM-TO AUSTRALIA. - We are glad to learn that one of our most enterprising Australian firms, who have hitherto restricted their operations to sailing amps are thying down which lary leaves we me is not and the souner the plan is followed by others the better for all. Laverpool Mission and property upility

isufind and Home dionument - The Dundee Advertiser says that the Wallace and Hume memorials have tailed. All Scotland, after innumerable meet have failed. All Scotland, after innumerable meetings hadverteings pullings, coarings, and centredings, has only given £2,000 add for the Wallace mon-

Militar Milter One of the worst of the few rales every day turning up about the mismanagement, or something worse, of the war, is that disclosed in the United Service Magazine for December, wherein it is shown; if rom confidential despatches recently made to the heads of the royal engineering department, that the affair of the Redan was more a matter of rank cowardice than has hitherto been supposed, the concluding passage in the professional mulitary periodical being this — Such is the secret history of the cal being this - Such is the secret history of the assault on the Redsin, as related, not by a newspaper correspondent, but by two of the prominent actors in the operation. Why have these reports not been made public (Why have they not appeared in the London Gazette; however; disgraceful to our nemy, even in the late botched and mismanaged war? Asguredly it is well the world should know how generously, we behave to our generals; in cases of defeat, that it may try, to imagine some reward that we might confer in the event of success. This concluding sarcasm is a hit at certained lucky officers confute Codrington stamp; and certainty, considering the quarter it comes from, and that it accurately expresses the sentiments of the army, as this periodical has done all through the war, as shown every month for the last two and a half years in these columns, it is truly-inspiring to reflect what a condition the British lion is in for gobbling, up the Russian bear and the Prussian eagle, saying nothing of the Gallie cock, and the Turkey ditto, should the Happy Family find the Isle of Serpents the crocodile's nest which a political zoologist of the most ordinary prescience may see it is pretty sure to become. Liverpool Albion:

How SUNDAY IS OBSERVED IN OXYORD. - The Record's correspondent at Oxford says :- "Ever since I have known Oxford at all desecration of the Sabbath has been spreading in every direction like a flood. It is true that one or two colleges absolutely require attendance on at least one of the sermons, but as a goneral rule it is about the dernier resort of Sunday amusements—the last refuge from ennui when all else have failed. It is that which enters least into most men's Sunday thoughts, in many cases never being thought of at all. Taking a very fair average, I consider, from constant personal observation, that at the most the ordinary average attendance of the under-graduates does not record one in six. I have listened to an eloquent sermon, which has scarcely had a dozen hearers in the under-graduates' gallery. All the excesses of Oxford immorality seem to reach their height on this one day of the week, in which there are no restraints of lectures or reading. Even many of those who would shrink from the depths of vice, scruple not to spend the blessed hours of God's day in smoking, drinking, and drowsiness. They speak of a feeling of vacancy, of a dreary sense that reading ought to be given up, and yet an unwillingness to seek after the joys of religion, which drives them to the stolid slumberness of tobacco fumes and wine bibbing. This is the preparation which many make for the work of the Ministry! If this is the novitiate, what must we expect hereafter?"

THE SCOTCH PROTESTANT CLERGY .- The London Times produces the communications of two of his Protestant correspondents on the moral and social condition of Scotland. The first who is "An Englishman" but acquainted personally with the country, writes :-

"I would beg to point out to these gentlemen two great blots on the national character which strike every visitor, and which it would be a patriotic task, though perhaps a difficult one, to efface. The one is the filth and dirt in which the majority of Scotch towns love to luxuriate, which assails one's every sense when one visits a "wynd" in Edinburgh or Glasgow, and which no one social or sanitary Scotch reformer appears to have attempted to check. The second is the general rude and discourteous behaviour of the middle and lower classes throughout the greater part of the country, a behaviour which, professis too often ing to anring from honest independence. combined with thievish dishonesty and artful servility. From the latter of these imputations I must exclude a large portion of the Celtic Highlanders, whose native courtesy and good breeding it is a pleasure to contrast with the boorish sullenness of their more pretentious Lowland neighbors. I believe that there exists one cause of these two palpable and obnoxious defects,-viz., the negligence of the ministers of learning and the ministers of religion. Both have been indifferent to that important social result which we have always been accustomed to look on as one of the first-fruits of polite education. Indeed, in Scotland, "polite" education can hardly be said to exist. The litere humaniores in Scotland inculcate nothing humanizing or refining. Nor is this want of polish and refinement compensated at the present day by the profundity of Scotch learning or the acuteness of Scotch criticism. A distinguished Greek scholar from Glasgow or Aberdeen is a lusus nature, and a distinguished senior wrangler from Scotland has been heard to express his atter despair of seeing his country produce any man eminent in mathematical science. The present state of university training in that part of the united kingdom is a reproach to the intellect; manners, and traditions of the people. But a greater reproach is that which lies on the ministers of the kirk. For generations past they have stunned and wearied their hearers with noisy repetitions of unfruitful themes, never condescending to touch on the practical duties of Christianity, to illustrate the mighty benevolence of its Divine Founder, or to inculcate the obligation of proving faith by acts of charity and love. They have wrangled and worried one another about free will and free church, predestination and presentations; while the mass of the people has been growing up with the manners, habits, and, slast for all practical purposes, with the religiou of savages.

The second writer is himself a Scotch Profestant, and he says that :--

"As regards the church and the clergy we have certainly no great reason to boast. Our national vanity in connexion with our religion, perhaps, stands in the way of our improvement; more than anything else. I suspect that it is chiefly in connexion with this that the explanation of our public degeneracy is to be found. When church questions are in the preponderance, and the clergy alone in possession of the public car, as a matter of course, there can be no vigorous lay opinion on other public matters. Now, for the last 20 years nearly, we have been doing no-thing but squabbling about the most trumpery eccle-siastical and religious questions. The non-intrusion controversy put the clergy entirely in possession of the public platform, which they have continued to occupy ever since. Sunday, trains and Forbes Mackenzie's Act have been the staple themes during the last 10 or 12 years, relieved latterly by some discussion on the subject of education, in which the clergy have had it nearly all to themselves, their views being determined contirely by sectarian cinterests. Scotland, in short, is a priest-ridden country if there is one under the sun; and the popular creed is per-lars the hardest and most unpractical, and possessing the smallest amount of influence on the ordinary life of any in Christendom. and god very souls

-Finally the Thunderer himself concludes, that the

the! Archbishop of Canterbury in the Denison case. | lesses, his readiness to seek for an inquiry into frish One of them, issued by some Clergymen in the dean-ery of Sperwell and archdeacoury of Barnstaple, states that they apply to the Bishop of Exeter in all confidence for coursel and advice under circumstances of great difficulty and with minds grievously dis-quieted by the decision. They feel that restrictions are imposed on that liberty of opinion which the Church has ever allowed on points which she has never strictly defined, and that the opinions of Dirines, whose writings have been hitherto referred to as examples of sound teaching, are thereby called in question. They do not wish to be rash or hasty in expressing their opinion, but they are desirous to be guided by the counsel of their diocesan in any measures which shall be deemed necessary for securing to the Church that liberty which the decision secured calculated to narrow, and restrict. The Rural Dean having received this address, convened a meeting of the Clergy of the deanery at Barnstaple, and it was resolved unanimously—"That, under present cir-cumstances, it was not desirable or expedient to interfere with the decision given in the late judgment of the court held at Bath."

We give says the Weekly Register a Report of the judgment given by the Court of Arches in the Denison case on Friday. Sir John Dodson decides, apparently in accordance with common sense, that an appeal from the Archbishop in person to his representative would involve an absurdity, and therefore rejects it. But (on the motion of Mr. Denison's counsel) he suspends the execution of the sentence of deprivation till next Term. What the next step will be the lawyers must decide. Mr. Denison, we presume, may obtain the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench as to his right of appeal, by applying for a mandamus directing the Court of Arches to receive it. Or he may possibly carry the question at once to the Privy Council. To suppose that the sentence of the Archbishop of Canterbury upon an important question of doctrine would be final without an appeal to the Sovereign, from whom alone he derives his spiritual authority and in subordination to whom he exercises it, would imply an entire overthrow of the first principles of the Church of England. The only question is, in what form and by what proceedings is it to be revised? This is a question of considerable difficulty, owing to the unwonted circumstances of the case, in which the Archbishop sat, not as the highest spiritual authority of the Establishment under Her Majesty, but as representing Lord Auckland in the Diocese of Bath and Wells. We may trust the ingenuity of the lawyers to find some way out of the difficulty, and to afford Mr. Denison the opportunity of obtaining the sentence of the highest spiritual power recognised by him, the British Sovereign, advised by the legal members of her Privy Council.

The proposition made by Sir Roderick Murchison and a number of scientific and naval men for the continuance of the search for Sir John Franklin and his companions has been strongly opposed by the Times and in other quarters as a perfectly useless proceeding, and as hazarding the lives of braye men for the sake of those who are undoubtedly dead. Captain Collinson, however, argues strongly in favor of the expedition. The danger, he urges, is not so great as is represented, because we have not now to search every nook and corner of the Artic Sea; we know the exact spot where to go; and, setting aside the question as to whether there are any survivors or not, we owe to the memory of these 135 Englishmen, whose lives have fallen a sacrifice in the accomplishment of a great geographical problem, that the mystery attending their fate should be cleared up. Besides, he says, we owe it to our national honor that we should accomplish what we have begun, and not stand still when the noble object which has occupied the attention of the whole civilised world for the last en years is fairly within our grasp.

INDECENT ASSAULT BY A CLEEGYMAN.-At Weston on Friday, the Rev. George John Freeman, the rector of Buntingthorp, in the diocese of Lincoln, and who is upwards of sixty years of age, was placed before the magistrates, charged by Mr. Superintendent Norman, with an indecent assault on a little girl, named Frances Reuself. Mr. Superintendent Norman deposed to the assault. The little girl fully corroborated the officer's statement, and gave her evidence very clearly. The magistrates then retired, and upon their return, the chairman, with manifest emotion, said :-It is much to be regretted that a clergyman should be placed in the disgraceful situation in which you stand. It is quite clear that you committed an indecent assault upon this child scarcely nine years old. It is fortunate that you did not effect your wicked purpose, or you might be standing at that bar charged with a much more serious offence. The magistrates consider it a most disgraceful act in you, and sentence you to be sent to the House of Correction and kept to hard labor for three calendar months. The prisoner was removed to the cells, and subscquently conveyed to Peterworth Jail. - Liverpool Journal.

The subject of crime and criminals has been ably ventilated in the leading London paper. The text is the ticket-of-leave system, which everybody admits to be a failure. The Times says:—"The scheme makes no allowance for previous habits, confirmed tastes, the excitement of prison 'dodges,' the force of association, and the goadings of suspicion. It forgets that the man who is sentenced to four or six years' penal servitude has in many cases been associated with the worst men and the worst misdeeds since the age of twelve or fourteen; that he only knows two languages and two crafts—the language and the craft of the habitual criminal, and those of the habitual prisoner; that his good behaviour under sentence is a 'dodge;' his conversation with prisoners a summary of past or a sketch of future atrocities; his return to honest courses simply impossible, because he never made them the starting point of his career and his assumption of them nearly as impos sible, in face of the vigilance of the police, the sus-picions of neighbors, and the lengthening chain of The same article strongly advocates the resumption of transportation, but contends that it should be transportation for life and not for years. With regard to locality it observes, "we have enough, and more than enough, in the Pacific, in the Atlantic, in the islands to the west of the Australian conti nent, or the space in the actual or possible possession of Great Britain, whither we might send that portion of community which subsists by strangling and murdering the remainder. The main and important point to be remembered is that we are now fostering n the bosom of society, at great expense, and with the certainty of a due reward, the pupils, adepts, and professors of every lawless art."

RELICS OF THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN-FIELD .- There was found, on Tuesday last, close to the base of the hill of Flodden-memorable as the scene of that battle which occupies such a conspicuous place in the history of our country—a sword and steel helmet, imbedded about two feet beneath the surface of the ground. The weapon is three feet long, the hilt mounted with silver, bearing on each side the figures of a thistle, the lion rampant, and the date 1500; all quite legible. The head-piece is similar in shape to that worn by our cavalry at the present day. Although much corroded, it is apparent they have; been rich and costly pieces of workmanship. It is intended to present the relies to the Museum of Edinburgh. Berwick Advertser. The east wit at a Mana bea

THE INISH ESTABLISHMENT. The London corresponlent of the Dublin Freeman refers to some tolerably significant circumstances at present occurring in this country, which relate to a question possessing deep and returned; two nights last week. It worked to the interest for the Irish people. Speaking of the candidates at Southampton, the writer says that both Mr. Wegiclin and Mr. James, who has retired, in their lettered class. "What does the Montreak Wilness shy to this?" They we shought; but it was on the way to the show the honesty and the religious principles that active the show the honesty and the show the honesty and the show the honesty and the show the honest

Think which will be with the tenderal the Pile of the contract of the state of the state of the state of the information of the tenderal the state of the state o

The Danison Case. Certain [Clercymen in the James, denounced the institution as an anomaly and diocese of Exercy there is ded protests, addressed to an enormity. The expression was received with "imthe Bishop of Exercy against the recent decision of mease cheering." Mr. Weguelin, in his address, proecclesiastical revenues, with a view to their redistribution in a way more consonant with the wants and opinions of the people. "Now," says the writer, " if this were addressed to the electors of some northern constituency where there is a strong leaven of Catholicity, one would be inclined to set it down as a parenthetical vote-catching paragraph to secure the Catholics. But Southampton is a Protestant borough, with, perhaps, not three per cent. of electors who profess anything but Protestantism in some shape or other. They are rather no-Popery people too, although generally liberal in other respects. I recollect spending some days there about the time of the ecclesiastical titles bill, and none were harder on Cardinal Wiseman than the inhabitants of the Southern Liverpool-for such will that rising port be before many years are past. Now, I do look upon it as a remarkable circumstance that two men like Mr. James and Mr. Wagnelin-the one among the foremost of the bar, the other the official head of the mercantile world-should deem it their interest, with such a constituency as that of Southampton, to make the Irish Church question a prominent feature in their respective political programmics. Weekly Register.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.-The New York Herald shows a little alarm about some of the probable results of the Sulmarine Telegraph. It says: In the course of a year we shall have hourly intelligence from Europe, and it is yet impossible to fore-see the consequences of this enterprise. But there is one view of it which is perhaps more interesting and important than any other. The termini of the whole line are exclusively under the control of the English proprietors and there may arise occasions when this ircumstance may have an important influence upon the welfare and security, of the United States. Suppose future difficulties should arise between the two countries, what will be easier, what more probable than the early stationing of large British fleets at Halifax and large armies on the Saint Lawrence and lakes? Suppose war is declared by England against this country; the news can be sent by telegraph, aad a hostile fleet might be at work upon our coast at least a week before we should have have direct information of the fact. Incursions could be made along our Northern frontier with even greater cele-In twenty-four hours after the telegraphic despatch is received at Quebec, Montreal, or Kingston, troops might be in motion for a descent on our terri-No doubt Lord Palmerston has well considertory. ed the subject, and has not given the scheme his countenance without perceiving the advantages it will give his country, if it should suddenly break up its peaceful relations with our own.

IBISH SERVANT GIRLS .- The Irish American thus states a new grievance inflicted upon Irish servant girls:-"We are informed by reliable persons that hiring 'Irish help,' without any intention of paying them, is a systematized practice by many a housewife employer. The plan is to go to the intelligence office-engage a servant-get her to scrub and to do choring, and the heavy and coarse washing of the family-and then put her to do some fancy grimcrackery of the kitchen. The 'help' not being skilled in the culinary art and mystery, fails; and, being soundly rated for her pretentiousness, she is uncere moniously evicted, without receiving a cent for the labor she has gone through! We believe that the editor of the Times has no notion to sanction such barefaced fraud as this. We know he is ready to denounce it as a disguisting cheat—a cruel act of larceny; but we should be much gratified to see it come under the castigation of his pen."-The New York Times says :-It would be much better to bring it under the castigation of a court of law. Such barefaced swindling ought to receive some other punishment than that of a newspaper paragraph. Irish servants, like all other persons, have their rights, and the law should and will protect them. If the expense of prosecution deprives them of this resort, let a fund be made up by those interested in the redress of the wrong, to be devoted to securing justice in such cases. But let them be careful in the selection of the lawyer into whose hands the case and the money shall be intrusted."

FACILITIES FOR COMMITTING CRIME.—The New York Police Gazette, speaking of the late arrest of burglars in that city, says :- "The facilities which the thieves of New York have for committing crime, are almost beyond belief. Their organization is complete. In searching Moore's house, after her escape, the police liscovered a number of confidential letters, which he had received from all parts of the country. These letters it would be highly injudicious to publish, as they implicate respectable merchants out West and parties in this city, who are supposed to be beyond suspicion. These letters showed the facility afforded thieves in disposing of their property. There were also letters from the owner of a noted 'fence,' in Tenth Street. In perusing these letters carefully, it was also discovered that this gang, with which Moore was connected, had mechanics and laborers in their employ, furnished them with a full and accurate description of the houses they were at work upon. There were also found a number of diagrams of stores and dwellings, of an innumerable number of houses in this city, how the various apartments were laid out, and, if a store, where the safe and silks were deposited; if a dwelling house, where the money or the silver plate was located. Who furnished the thieves with these?—There is not a store or house worth breaking into, but is as well known to the burglars as the owners themselves. Even the very locks on the doors are known, yet no impression has been made with wax. Who gives information of this character? New York is at the mercy of thievesno police, however effective, can afford adequate protection."

LIGHTING CARS BY GAS .- The reign of greasy and dim oil lamps in railroad cars is soon to be ended. Messrs. Hill and Demarest of Rochester N. Y., have invented an apparatus for lighting cars with gas, which seems, destined to come into immediate and general use. It is a very simple contrivance and can be placed upon cars, ready for use, at a small cost. It consists of a portable gas holder, made of rubber such as is used for machine belting, and packing and a small air pump. This holder is placed under the floor of the car and connects with the burners in the car by means of the ordinary iron gas pipes. The gas holder is separated into two apartments, one bag being inside the other, and is filled with gas from the gas works before starting and when the gas is to be lighted a small tin box containing, "clock work" and an air piimp is attached to the outside apartment of the "holder", by means of a rubber tubel. The "clock work" being wound up sets the air pump in motion thus creating an atmospheric pressure upon the inside apartment of the "holder" and forcing the gas through the pipes to the burner. This pressure, being entirely unaffected by the motion of the car, ensures a full supply of gas to the burners so long as any gas remains in the holder and prevents the light from "Jumping out." The invention admits, with equal facility of attaching a holder holding gas sufficient to last thirty hours for one burner, or of a large holder being placed in the baggage or a separate car and supply all the cars in the train by means of small rubber tubes. The inventors have fitted up a car on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad where they exhibit their invention: to all desirous of witnessing its operation. The experiment, with a single machine, was tried on the Dixon Air Line Road to Fulton city. entire satisfaction of all, fully justifying all that has been claimed for it. The railroad men in our city

Morabae in New Ontales Murder still stalks abroad in this city of villalay and crime—where villains are clothed in the vestments of the law, and protectitie bloodlest assessing in their terrible works of slaughter. Human life is not sacred in the eyes of many who make their home here. Prejudice grows into hatred—hatred into the contemplation of eviland the spirit of murder enters the breast to raise the arm and slay the victim, eventually to afflict the murderer with the glaring dreams of a midnight visitant. Some of our murderers, however are known! They may escape the legal tribunals, but they do not escape those who hear their threats, and who believe them guilty. I will yet give a record that will startle some of them from their funcied security. Day before yesterday an inquest was held on the body of Richard P. Blagger who on Tuesday night was fatally stab-bed in the Third district, which on the same night was the scene of terrible affairs, fatal to the reputation of that section of the city, if it had any reputation left after the many cases which have written its character in blood. Two others who were stabbed, are lying in a critical condition in the Charity Hospital-William Smith, an Irishman, and a Scotch sailor, next, for that night came on a fearful storm, and that James Scott. A person named Whaling, or Whalen, was also stabbed in his breast and stomach with a slug-shot. There have been no arrests—of course.— that stopped all pain and soreness in his feet, and On Wednesday evening, at the Rorse Station, a police during the storm the father and son put the body on officer, named George C. Russell was shot and severely wounded by a bar-keeper named Frank King, who has been arrested and sent to prison, without privilege of bail. Russell was chased from the bar boots. and shot. These are a few of the cases which make this city a complete den of vipers, and a curse to the refined society which we can boast. Who is to blame for such acts? I answer society—for society can give security to citizens, and should it not at all hazards. Severe terms of incarceration for carrying or using knives or pistols, or murderous weapons, would put a stop to some of this foul play, and the shutting up some of the unlicensed groggerles should be an attendant act upon the part of the authorities. On the Sabbath bell is let loose here. The cabarets are open. Bad liquor flows freely, and murders are the result-herrible, execrable murders. The worst murders committed here have taken place on Sunday nights, when the city should be quiet. It was on Sunday night, the 30th of last month that Fanning and Bennett were mardered. James Cruise has not vet been taken-and another James Cruise, who is under sentence of death, committed a murder on Sunday night in the same district! In the Fourth district, some weeks ago, when two women and one man were killed, the affair took place on Sunday night. It is often a bloody night with us, and something must be done to stop these terrible slaughters. In reply to inquiries about Dazzle I would say he is not here. The last that was heard of him was in Norfolk, during the fever, when he was caught in the act of robbing a man to whom he was acting as nurse. He took thirteen handred dollars out of the dying man's trunk, before the breath had left the body—was put into prison, and begged off. He is a smooth-tongued, plausible fellow, and expert in hotels.-Cor. of Commercial Advertiser.

A MURDERER MURDERED .- The following item appears in the Chicago Press-On Friday evening last a man named McArgar was murdered near Gibson's Station, on the Michigan Central Road, twenty-four

miles this side of Chicago.
"It appears that McArgar had been in Voorman's house with whom he had a little quarrel on a previous occasion, and while he was sitting on a chair, speaking to Voorman's wife, Voorman got behind hin with an axe and struck him so hard as to let the head of the axe into McArgar's head up to the handle. After he was struck he got up and went out of the house, and went about a mile from the house, as ascertained by the track of blood on the road. He sat down where he was found dead thirty-six hours afterwards.

"An inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow with an axe inflicted by Timothy Voorman. man was at the house adjoining during the time of the inquest, but through the negligence of the Justice, he was not arrested. Voorman has fled to parts unknown. He is about five feet tive inches high, rather stoutly made, heavy head of hair and quite gray, fifty-five years old, blue eyes and fair complexion he is a little lame, as he has had one of his legs broken, which has left a scar. A reasonable reward will be paid for the apprehension of the murderer."

Then we say that Mr. McArgar, or, more properly, McCargar, has met the doom his crimes provoked at ustice, though tardy, has evert en him at last. Some ten years before the advent of railroads, where there was a lonely road along the sand ridge through the wilderness between Michigan City and Chicago, there were a few poor log cabins at which, for want of better accommodation, travellers were compelled to stop. In one of these cabins, near the scene of this tragedy, lived one McCarger, with his wife and son, a lad about 14 years old. To that cabin there came one night a lonely traveller, from the West, tired and foot sore, with his staff and little bundle, and a pair of boots in his hand, walking in his stocking feet, because the boots hurt his feet so that he could not wear them without nain.

This traveller was a native of Ireland, who had been to Illinois, toiling through the Summer to earn money to send to the old country for his wife and children, and he was now on his way to meet them in New York, to guide them to their new home in the West. Of course he had the money with him. These facts he made known at a wood cutter's camp into which he strayed, and where he stayed all night, but he did not tell his name or where he came from, or any particulars by which he could be traced. When he left the wood chopper's camp it was late in the day, for he had been unwell, but thought he could reach "Gibson's" that night, where he could get hetter accommodations. He never did reach there. The wood cutters showed him across the river, "the old fork of Calamie," in the direction of Gibson's, but with McCargar's house intervening, and they saw him steering directly towards it, but a short distance from it; -- and no one but McCargar's family ever saw the man alive again. They each told different stories about the matter when separately questioned. The boy first said that he came at the time and stopped a little while, and then went on four miles that night to Gibson's. The woman said that he staid all night, and was better in the morning, and went on. Did he wear his boots?"

"Oh yes-I gave him something to bathe his feet and they were well in the morning." McCargar himself said that the man did not stop at all; he saw him go by just at night, with his boots swung across his stick, just as described by the wood cutters.—That was a lie, for he was in Chicago that day and did not get home till 9 o'clock. Two weeks after the traveller's body was found at the bottom of the river, six miles below McCargar's, with the back of his skull mashed by his own walking-stick, a heavy oak cudgel, which was found near him. The body did not float there, for the river was frozen, but a track of a hand sled was seen upon the ice, and McCargar's boy owned a sled. The writer of this article was foreman of a jury of inquest upon the murdered man's body, and had the man McCargar, his wife, and boy separately, and without any suspicion on their part that they were suspected, before the jury as witnesses. The boy was first examined. He had upon his feet at that moment, the murdered man's boots, and we felt a sort of prescience of that fact the moment we saw them, but kept our thoughts in the back ground, while we drew out other matter. We then said confidently, "Your mother says those are not the fellow's boots that he had with him that you traded for."

"Well; she lies-she knows well enough they are. I gave him my old ones, and half a dollar, and went who told me he obtained it from a poor old, woman, with him a good piece on his way."

The whole affair I wish to lay before the public to

Why yes, they were not so big. The murdered man was already buried, but we dug him up and found these boots would fit, and that the boy's boots would not by more than two inches.

The mother declared that the boy had had but one pair of boots in two years, and those he had on, and that his father bought them, in Chicago at the very time the murdered man was at their house. This was an evident lie, for no mortal in that time could have worn the soles so much. Her statement was made to repel a mythical charge, got up for the occasion, that some teamster had accused them of stealing a pair of boots.

Then came M'Curgar's turn, and being led to believe that we were on the track of some lumbermen on their way from Chicago to Michigan, who might have stayed at his house this very night, and might have murdered this man. To refresh his memory, we reminded him that it was the same team that he bought the boots from that his son had on, and then he remembered the circumstance perfectly well, and that it was that very night.—His neighbors remem-bered that no team passed the road that day or the night, without a shadow of doubt, McCargar murdered the poor traveller. His wife gave him something the hand-sled, hauled it over to the river, and down on the ice near the lake, where they found a hole and chucked it in, the boy wearing the murdered man's

Although the jury were all convinced of these facts, they could not be proved, and the murderer was permitted to go unhung; but he has met a fearful fate at last .- Chicago Tribune.

NEGRO TROUBLES IN KENTCORY .- The correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Campbollsville, Taylor county, Kentucky, on the 10th Dec., says that a negro boy had disclosed a plot of the negroes in that neighborhood to rise about Christmas Day. Several arrests had been made and an examination was had before Justice Cloyd, but nothing was elicited save the statement of the boy, that he overheard the negroes say that they intended to make war on the whites about Christmas, and that if he would join them they would make him rich .--The negroes are reported to possess guns, pistols, &c. The correspondent adds that considerable dissatisfaction exists generally among the negroes, which if not promptly suppressed, may lead to serious trouble. The City Council of Clarkesville, Tennessee, instructed the Recorder to notify ironmasters and other owners of slaves that no slave will be permitted to come to the city to remain more than two hours, unless accompanied by a respectable white person, under a penalty of twenty lashes. Slaves having wives and their masters passes are exempted. Persons having slaves going to or from Christmas festivities are not to allow them to pass through Clarkesville unless a respectable white person will keep them together, and not allow them to mingle with the negroes of Clarkesville. Thirty negroes nave been arrested at Gallatin, Tenn., on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy. The citizens have appointed a committee to examine into the matter.

The "Spiritualists" of New York have resolved themselves into two factions-the "Christians" and the "Non-Christians," the former acknowledging the Divinity of our Saviour. These have established a separate church. The congregations number several hundred each.

REPUBLICANISM.—The New York Tribune after pointing out what it considers the ovils in a despotic Government and a limited Monarch, thus sums up on republicanism:—"A democratic republic promises better things on the day of election; but on the morrow the elected and installed functionary says, I am snug in power for some months (or years), and must make my hay while the sun shines. If I were in for life I could afford to enrich myself gradually; as it is, I must make my grab at once or be turned of empty handed;" so be steals right and left, impelled by consciousness that his time is short. Next year, a new man takes his place, needy and voracious, forgets his virtues and patriotic denunciations of past peculations, and hardly warms in his official chair before he looks warily about to discover some chance for claudestinely filling his pockets.

FALSEHOOD ON A BOLD SCALE. - Our sectorian contemporaries on this side of the Atlantic, it must be confessed, are neither very dainty in the choice of the weapons, with which they assail us, nor very scrupuous as to the quarter whence the er are l The dreary verbaige of Mrs. Sherwood, and the wanton tales of Maria Monk; the courteous sarcasms of polished divines, and the beastly coarseness of licentions apostates—all contribute their periodical share to the arsenal, whence No-Popery, triumphantly entrenched, keeps up against us a very zealous and unceasing but rather ill-directed and ineffectual fire. Most of these fabrications are of British importation; the few that can boast originality are either so stupidly reckless as far as probability is concerned or such awkward, bungling imitations of foreign wares that they are as incapable of mischief as they are discreditable to their framers. But here is one of German origin, which in sheer impudence out-does them all. We have not seen its equal for a long time, and we give it as a fair specimen of the length of fiction to which anti-Catholic literature can go, or the depths rather of moral baseness to which it can descend. M. Wimmer, an Evangelical minister of Bremen, has lately published a work entitled "Christianity and Papacy; or Proofs, that Papacy is un-justifiable inside the Christian Church." On page 127 of his book, he pretends to give what he calls "the notorious formula of abjuration of all who go over from Protestantism to Popery."—It is as follows "I abjure and curse the Gospel, my Lord Jesus, Whom I once learnt through His Word, and Whose baptism I once received. I abjure and curse that glorious Divine Service that refreshed my soul, the Preaching that I have listened to; the Teachers who led me to the Lord I Labiure and curse the parents. who have begotten me; the womb that bore me, and the breast at which I was nourished!" After repeating his shocking formulary. M. Wimmer, with defiant air, thus insolently apostrophizes the whole Catholic world "I know of course that you will repudiate, as false the above form of abjuration. But the writer of these lines once stood no farther than six paces from a young peasant who seduced by a popish maiden, was compelled to recite the above form, word for word." It might be asked who is "M. Wimmer. Minister of Bremen, and what his special claims to the belief of all mankind, that he should thus arrogantly give the lie to the whole Catholic world; or why it is that in making such a grievous accusation, he should have forgotten those important accessories of time, place and names of the guilty parties. But to put such questions would be really doing too much honor to this monstrous falsehood and its Reverend author. In the Catholic Church, as all converts can attest, from their own experience, there is a form of abjuration prescribed by law, and which cannot be altered or dispensed with at the caprice of either priest or convert. It is the Creed' or Profession of Catholic Faith, which bears the name of Pius IV. and which is nothing more than a recapitulation of the Nicene creed, and those other doctrines against which modern heresy has raised its special protest .- Catholic Miscellany.

HOW THE CATHOLIC CHURCH DISPOSES OF LOST PROPERTY.—The following is a note from Mr. Jonathan Harran, who is employed in the Boott cotton mill. It tells its own story: "Dear Sir I lost fifty-five dollars about eighteen months agol on the streets of Lowell. The same amount I have received from the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of St. Patrick's Church,

The straight we and replaced at the southers and by the cities. One correspond on the last they

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: JANUARY 2 1857 Whe you key never not no dig.

the so his entert hos transfer on the second ENGLAND, IRBLAND, SCOTLAND & WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotia-

ble at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on
The Union Bank of London;
The Bank of Ireland,
The National Bank of Seotland,
By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854.

# The True Witness

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Europa's mail, with dates to the 13th ult. arrived in town on Tuesday. The most important news it brings is, that Herat has fallen; and that war with Persia has been proclaimed. It is very generally supposed that this will lead to another embroilment with the Czar.

The Paris Conferences were about to open; the tone of the French press being decidedly more favorable to the prospects of the continuance of the Anglo-French alliance. The insurrection in Sicily is at an end; the chief leader, a Baron Bentivenga, is in custody. Betwixt Prussia and Switzerland the breach continues as wide as ever. Prussia has closed all diplomatic correspondence with the obnoxious Republic; but, before having resource to arms, will appeal to the great Powers of Europe.

The domestic news is unimportant. Mr. Gladstone vice Mr. D'Israeli, is spoken of as leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons, for the ensuing Parliamentary campaign. Up to the latest dates from Ireland, no arrests for the murder of Mr. Little had taken place; though rewards for the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime, amounting in all to £415, had been offered by private parties. As yet the Government has offered no reward. The strangest means to effect a discovery had been employed. The aid of the somnabulists had been invoked; but clairvoyance had hitherto failed to throw any light upon the subject; now is the time for the Spirit Rappers to show what stuff they are made of. A bag, with about £44 in silver, supposed to be part of the booty, has been discovered in a hamper in the store of the Broadstone Terminus. This would seem to confirm the previously entertained suspicion that the murderer is some one connected with the Railway.

#### TO OUR READERS.

WE avail ourselves of the privilege usually accorded to editors at the commencement of a New Year to address our readers with all the compliments of the season, wishing them health, prosperity, and a "Happy New Year;" thanking them, at the same time. for the encouragement which we have received from them, and their prompt reply to the appeal, which, a short time ago, we found ourselves compelled to put forth to our "Delinquent Subscribers."

The substantial tokens of approbation which we have, since then, received from our friends assures us that the policy which, from the commencement of its career, the TRUE WITNESS has unswervingly pursued, is now approved of by a large portion of the Catholics of the Province, as the policy best calculated to procure the recognition of their rights, and to extort from corrupt ministers, and bigoted majorities, a compliance with their just demands. To that line of policy we will therefore continue strictly to adhere; and our constant ambition will be to make the TRUE WITNESS a thoroughly independent, and essentially Catholic journal. 'The Church is our party, and her interests our only politics.

That there should be, in our community, any necessity for a distinctively religious party-that | The Montreal Witness pretends to find the Catholics should have interests distinct from those of their Protestant fellow-citizens, may be regretted, but cannot be wondered at. Into all the great political questions of the present day, the religious element enters largely; the openly avowed policy of a vast portion of the Protestants of Upper Canada is, hostility to Popery; and thus Catholics are dragged, often sore against their will, into the political arena-there to struggle, not for privileges, but for bare justice, not for Ascendancy, but for simple equality. The attempt of the fanatics of the Upper Province to establish Protestant Ascendancy in this free country, has necessitated the formation of a compact Catholic party to counteract the pernicious designs of our enemies.

But this can only be effected by perfect union, and perfect disinterestedness, on the part of Catholics themselves. If at variance with one another-if they allow any national, or party jealousies to disturb that concord which should reign betwixt them all, no matter of what origin-or if postponing, in any instance, the interests of the Church to their own private objects—it is clear that they can never expect to conquer in the battle that has been forced upon them. We must, if we would desire to wear the victor's wreath, be ready to sacrifice anything and everything for the attailment of our great objects-viz., "Religious Equality," and "Freedom of Education."\_\_\_

perfect disinterestedness—by the abandonment of all "place-hunting," the curse of our peopleand by hearty union amongst all Catholics of all origins, at the and the corte was to be the though the black

And this is why the TRUE WITNESS has never pretended—to be anything but simply a Catholic journal-or that the English-speaking portion of our Canadian Catholic community, can have any interests whatsoever, distinct from those of their brethren of French extraction. Owing to the arrogant assumptions of our Protestant fellowcitizens, we have, it is true, a Catholic, as distinct from a Protestant policy-a Catholic party and a Catholic interest, as distinct from the Protestant party and Protestant interest; and it is the duty of the Catholic journalist to advocate the former, at all hazards. But there is not, and in Canada, thank God, there can never be, any English, or Irish, or Scotch party or interests, to advocate; for there is not, thank God, any man, in this country, who, because of his national origin, is exposed either to legal or social persecution; or who, because of his distinctive nationality is in aught slighted, neglected, or looked upon as the inferior of his fellow-citizens of a different extraction. As Catholics, for instance, the Irishman and the Scotchman may have interests different from, and opposed to, those of the Protestant Englishman; but it is as Catholics only, and not because one comes from north of the Tweed, and the other from the west of St. George's Channel.

In union lies our strength; and he would be our worst enemy who, by persuading one portion of our Catholic community that they have any interests whatsoever distinct from those of another portion, should isolate, and separate them; and by thus isolating and separating them, should leave them both an easy prey to the malice of their common adversaries. We are all children of one mother; we have been all fed with the same spiritual food; and there should therefore be no other jealousy, no other rivalry amongst us, than as to who shall approve himself the most faithful, loving, and obedient child. In the name of God, let us be first, and before all things, Catholics; Catholics heart and soul-preferring the honor and interests of the Catholic Church to every other consideration-seeing in all other Catholics, not aliens, but our "own people"-our own brethren, partakers of the same consolations, and the same trials, sharers in the same promises, and the destined heirs of the same blessed immortality.

We are thus particular in insisting upon the necessity of union, and of practising the virtue of disinterestedness, because it has been by sowing disunion in our ranks, and by the artifices of corruption, that, during the year that has passed away, our enemies have but too well succeeded in frustrating our most cherished expectations; and in defeating all our efforts to ameliorate our position, and to rescue our Catholic brethren in the Upper Province from the debasing servitude beneath which they groan. If, in that section of the Province, "State-Schoolism" is still rampant -if the condition of the Catholic minority is becoming daily worse and worse-if their prayers for redress are unheeded, or noticed only to be laughed at-it is because, during the past year, we have not been a united people; becausealas! that we should have to say it-because we have not been an honest people—and because too many amongst us have allowed themselves to be corrupted by the allurements of the dispensers of official patronage. This is why we have failed during the past year; and it is only by carefully noting these our errors, in order diligently to avoid them for the future, that we can expect better things for the year which we have just commenced.

fruits of a Catholic education in the fact, that, of the number of juvenile offenders committed to jail in Montreal, the greater part are Romanists, only 12 per cent. being Protestants. "Such are the fruits," he says, " of an education entrusted exclusively to nuns and friars-namely, that their pupils form 88 per cent. of the vagrants and criminals of the jail." The Italics are our own.

To this statement, we reply by giving it a flat contradiction; and we tell the Montreal Witness that it is a deliberate falsehood on his part to assert that the "pupils of the nuns and friars." form 88 per cent. of the juvenile offenders committed to jail. Having however made this assertion, the Montreal Witness is bound either to prove it, or to submit quietly to the charge of being a dealer in wilful and deliberate falsehood and calumny. With such a fellow, it is needless to mince terms.

That of the unfortunate creatures committed to Jail-generally for the offence of being poor, homeless, and friendless—the majority are the lic religion, the majority is made up of those who children of Catholic parents, is possible, and indeed probable. In the first place, the great majority of the population of Montreal is Catholic. In the second place, during the summer time, hundreds and thousands of unfortunate Irish Catholic children are landed on our wharves; many of whom, during the long voyage, have lost both of Catholicity, and Non-Catholicity, or Protestlather and mother, and for whom the jail is the antism; for, of course if Catholicity, or call it These, as we said before, can be attained only by only asylum. Our convents, our charitable insti- Romanism, were immoral in its tendencies, the

tutions, are crammed to repletion with these poor creatures; but, spite of every exertion, it is impossible for us to find accommodation for them all. Protestant ascendancy in Treland begets misery and poverty, faster even than Catholic charity in Montreal can multiply means for its 

But the Montreal Witness does not content itself with the statement that, of the juveniles committed to jail, the greater part are the children of Catholic parents; but he tells his readers that they are the "pupils" of the nuns' and friars' schools—and that they have received an education in Catholic schools, exclusively under ecclesiastical control. "Their pupils," he says, "form 88 per cent." of the vagrants and juvenile criminals of the jail. This it is, that we denounce as a wilful and deliberate falsehood; for, as every one knows, in the great majority of cases, the unfortunate creatures—whether the issue of Protestant or Catholic parents-who form the juvenile population of our jail, have, from the loss of their parents, or from extreme poverty, never received any school training at all.

'Neither would the fact, that, of these juvenile offenders, the majority were Catholics, and the "pupils" of nuns and friars, establish any thing against the educational system, and moral tendencies, of the Catholic Church, unless it could be shown that it was fidelity to her teaching, and strict obedience to her precepts, that had caused them to offend against the laws of the land. If, for instance, it could be shown that, as a general rule, a boy grew up to be a wicked, drunken, impure, and dishonest man, because of his early Catholic training—that he was a dangerous member of society, just in proportion as he was docile to the precepts of the Church, and, in all things, conformed his conduct to her teachingsthat the best Catholics, the most assiduous at Confession, the most frequent at the Altar, and the most faithful in the observance of the fasts, abstinences, and all other ascetic practices enjoined by the Church, were the worst citizens, the most dissolute, immoral and disorderly frequenters of taverns, and the most prone to rioting, excess, drunkenness, and impurity-we should at once admit that the Montreal Witness had made out a strong case against "Romanism."-Whilst, on the other hand, if it could be shown that, just in proportion as boys neglected and violated the lessons instilled into their minds by "nuns and friars," did they grow up to be bad men-that the Catholic inmates of our jail were precisely those who were Catholics in name only, and not in practice-that they had never approached her Sacraments, never, or rarely, set their feet her rules of discipline—we should claim an equally strong case in favor of Catholicity, and against Protestantism—i.e, the denial of Catholicity.

Now, what are the real facts of the case? Is the Catholic criminal population of our jails recruited from amongst the most obedient, or the most disobedient, sons of the Church? from amongst those who approach closest to the beau ideal of the Popish Saint, or from those who do most recede from this, and therefore most approximate towards the Non-Catholic, or Protestant type? We answer without hesitation, that, in every instance it will be found that the Catholic criminal is one whose life has been a constant reproach to the faith which he professed; one whom, from his conduct, it would be impossible to distinguish from a genuine Protestant. He may call himself, in faith, a Catholic; but upon enquiry it will invariably be found that his practice has been that of a thorough Protestant. That like a Protestant, he never went to Confession; that, like a Protestant, he never approached the Sacraments; that like a Protestant, he never, or rarely, heard Mass on Sundays; that, like a Protestant, he would eat fat pork, if he could get it, on Fridays; that, like a Protestant, be never mortified his flesh with fasting or abstinencethat, in short, like a Protestant, he had always set the authority of the Church at defiance, and had invariably so comported himself, that no one could suspect from his conduct that he was anything but a genuine Pope-hating Protestant; and finally, that it was because of this close approximation to Protestantism, because of his violation of the precepts of the Church, because of his disregard of her counsels, and because of his deviation from the models which she had set before his eyes, that he was a criminal and an inmate of the jail. It this be so-and no one who knows anything of our criminal population will dare to deny it-it would seem that a strong case has been made out for "Romanism" and against "Protestantism."

Mr. M'Ginn, the chief jailer of Montreal, could easily settle this point, by answering such a simple question as this—" Do you, as a general rule, find that of your prisoners professing the Cathohave strictly and constantly adhered to its precepts?-or of those who have been in the habit of violating them, and whose lives have been a constant Protest against the doctrines of their Church?" The answer to such a question would be conclusive as to the moral effects, respectively.

more closely a man conformed himself to its precepts, the more thoroughly he was imbued with its spirit, the more immoral be would be. A Fenelon, a St. Francis Xavier, a St. Vincent de Paul, and a Sister of Charity would be devils; and the peoples of Protestant Germany, and Protestant Sweden would be the salt of the earthunfledged angels—which, but for blemishes, such as drunkenness, habitual unchastity, and childmurder, they would no doubt be.

As to the, "juvenile offenders" of whom the Montreal Witness complains, it is, to us at least, a great consolation to know that in the great majority of cases, the chief cause of their imprisonment has been, not crime, but, poverty. This, in Protestant eyes, may be a distinction without a difference; for, according to Protestant ethics, poverty, and unthriftiness, are the worst of crimes. Were, for instance, a certain Family who upwards of eighteen hundred years ago, took shelter in a rude stable from the inclemency of the season, and, for want of better accommodation, cradled their Divine Child in a manger-were, we say, such a poor, but Holy Family to make their appearance upon earth to-day, under similar circumstances, and in the midst of a thrifty Protestant commercial community, they would inevitably be committed to jail as rogues and vagabonds; whilst the Son Himself would figure in Protestant criminal statistics as a "juvenile offender." What though around His lowly couch angels had ministered-what though all the Heavenly Host had announced the marvellous Nativity of the Divine Babe with canticles of praise -"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace"-Protestant eyes are dim, their ears dull, their senses all too gross for such sights, for such sounds. They would see only the abject poverty of the parents, and would thence conclude to their guilt; they would regard only the humble condition of the Child, and send Him off to prison accordingly, as a "juvenile offender," and a contemner of their great Deity-Mammon-whom they worship, with all their heart, with all their soul, and with all their strength.

In spite however of the diatribes, and the holy horror of the Montreal Witness at our "Romish" superstition, we still persist in drawing a distinction betwixt crime and poverty, vice and destitution, betwixt the haunts of immorality, and the stable of Bethlehem. We will not accept wealth as a proof of the Divine favor, nor the want of it as a sign of guilt; neither will we admit pauperism in Catholic countries to be a conclusive evidence of the immorality of Catholic training. Could we hope to impress upon the mind of the genuine Protestant, that a boy may within her temples, and had habitually violated all be homeless, fatherless and friendless upon earth. without being a moral offender—that not having where to lay one's head no more implies guilt to day, than it did in the days when Our Lord walked upon earth-we should recommend him. if honestly desirous of forming an impartial judgment upon the comparative moral results of Catholic and Protestant training, to contrast the criminal-not pauper but criminal-statistics of Upper and Lower Canada respectively. We should point to the far greater number of moral offenders amongst the Anglo-Saxon Protestant population of Upper Canada, than amongst the Romish population of the Lower Province, as a conclusive test of the comparative morality of these two classes of our community, and of the relative effects of Catholic and Protestant edu-

In conclusion we again challenge the Montreal Witness to prove by reliable statistics his bold assertion that, 88 per cent of the "juvenile offenders" committed to the Montreal jail during the past year are, or have ever been, "pupils" of the nuns' or friars' schools, either in Canada or elsewhere. We pause for a reply.

CANT.—The Commercial Advertiser is severe, unjustly so we think, upon the members of the "New England Society" for their mode of celebrating the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on this Continent. Without, however, presuming to criticise the victuals and drinks used upon the occasion, and seeing no more sin in a glass of champagne than in a roast turkey, or in "hot with" than in oyster sauce-we can agree with our above mentioned cotemporary, that the most striking features of the Celebration | IT is with unmixed satisfaction that we observe were cant, or what our old friend Mr. Samuel Weller would, in forcible phrase, call "gammon." Cant and hypocrisy, were indeed, from first to last, the order of the day; conspicuous in the toasts, in the speeches, and the quasi religious commemoration—which having been reported at length in the public press, are public property, and are therefore the legitimate subjects of hostile criticism.

It is said that, in the latter days of Pagan Rome, it was impossible for two augurs to look one another in the face without laughing; so well were they aware of their being impostors, and so conscious were they of the absurdities of their profession. Much the same must it be, with the orators at " New England Anniversaries"-with the gentlemen who in the pulpit, or at the dinner table, do the speaking for the occasion; and upon whom is imposed the onerous task of extolling the Pilgrim Fathers and the Puritans of New Eng- | menced the politico-religious war that now rages

land, as the apostles of liberty of conscience, and the champions of religious freedom; compliments which were they able, the said apostles would stoutly repudiate. That they were men of great energy, of indomitable will, we admit; and for their courage, their perseverance under difficulties, and their bold spirit of adventure, we are ready to give them all the credit that such qualities deserve. ... But here we must pause; and if called upon to reverence them as the founders of religious and civil liberty on this Continent, we cannot but laugh at the monstrous' impudence of such a request.

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For every body knows what manner of men these Pilgrim Fathers really were: That their object in settling in the wilds of North America was not only to escape from the cruel tyranny of their brother Protestants, but to establish an ecclesiastical government, or theocracy of their own, in which they might be the persecutors instead of the persecuted—that their whole system of government; civil and religious, was based upon principles, not only irreconcileable with, but the direct opposite of, those principles which in the language of the XIX century are comprised under the words "civil and religious liberty"-that the Pilgrim Fathers would have deemed themselves insulted and traduced if, in their days, they had been taxed with such an utter abandonment of all their principles, as is comprised under the word "Toleration," a word which in the ears of the Puritan was synonomous with Latitudinarianism"-that in their eyes, to tolerate Popery, or Episcopacy, or Quakerism, or Unitarianism or any ism save their peculiar Congregationalism, was a rebellion against the Lord, and as the sin of witchcraft—that in their system of polity, none but a member of their church could enjoy the civil rights of a freeman-that the right of the civil magistrate to punish religious error with fines, imprisonment, torture and death was not an accident, but an essential part, nay the basis, of their whole polity-that this right was invariably exercised without scruple-and that the entire history of the New England colony is but a record of brutal cruelties inflicted by the dominant Puritans upon all who presumed to exercise the right of private judgment in religious matters, cruelties which the English authorities were constantly but vainly endeavouring to mitigate-all these things are so well known to every tyro in history, that it is not worth while to insist upon them. There was not a speaker at the late New England Celebration who did not know-who did not know that his hearers knew-and that all his hearers knew that he knew-that, in extolling them as the champions of civil and religious liberty, he was indulging in cant, pure unmitigated cant; which again is not a lie merely, but a lie raised, as Carlyle says, to the highest power of

This was unworthy of a Pilgrim Father Celebration; for with all their faults these men had some sterling qualities, and at all events never were guilty of the absurd hypocrisy of pretending to be the advocates of "religious liberty" except for themselves—Why! the pulpit orator of the day knows, that, if, in the good old times of New England he had presumed to broach his pestilential errors, he would have had his nose slit, and his tongue bored with a red hot iron; that his ears would have been lopped off, and that tied to the cart's tail, he would have been whipped within an inch of his life; whilst his groans, his shrieks, and bleeding back, would have been pleasant in the eyes of the fair daughters of the conventicle.

What the Protestant sect of Mormons are in the present century, that were the Pilgrim Fathers in the seventeenth. The latter founded their Utah on the Atlantic sea board; and there set up their peculiar theocratic form of government, just as has been done in our days by Joe Smith, and Brigham Young. In the same sense and in no other, that the latter are the foremost champions of "civil and religious liberty" in this century, were the Pilgrim Fathers the apostles of religious freedom in their days. To us, as Catholics, Puritan and Mormon, Brigham Young, and Cotton Mather, &c., &c., are alike indifferent; we have no more sympathies with, or respect for the one than the other; but a sense of justice compels us to enter our protest against ignoring the claims of the more recent Protestant sect to the honor of being the champions and Apostles of civil and religious liberty. Why should we not have a "Utah Society" as well as a "New England Society?"—why should not the names of Joe Smith and Brigham Young be associated with those of their Protestant predecessors, the Pilgrim Fathers?

the daily widening of the breach betwixt the Lower Canada Liberals-and the Clear Grits of Upper Canada, under the leadership of men of "broad Protestant principles," but of very narrow and bigoted minds. In bidding desperately for the votes of the saints of the Upper Province, Mr. G. Brown has lost the voices of the sinners of the Lower; and the alliance betwixt "Clear Gritism" and "Rougeism"-the bugbear with which we have been so often threatened-is, it would seem, indefinitely postponed.

The Globe seems conscious that he has pushed matters a little too far; and that strong as are their stomachs, his quondam allies of this section of the country have been disgusted with his incessant tirades against Catholics, and "Romanism;" so like a school boy detected in an untimely fight, the Globe now begins to blubber out, " Please, Sir, I didn't begin the row; the other boy Sirplease, Sir-he hit me first." We doubt if this olea will serve Master George's turn, or get him off the whipping that he so richly deserves.

"Who struck the first blow"?--" Who com-

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nion upon the quarrel, we should say that it is easy to prove that the " first blow was struck," or that the first cause of offence was given, by Protestants... The great and indeed the only immediately important politico-religious question is that known as the "School Question." This is Mr. G. Brown's dieval de bataille; and it is therein that he pretends to find the first Romish aggressions; upon, the Protestant liberties; of his Protestant comrades 27 CATARA A 20 A 20

But the "School Question," or rather the Catholic agitation for "Separate Schools" is the result of a prior aggression by Protestants upon Catholics. The Catholic agitation which the Globe calls aggressive, is but the struggles and contortions of the Papist to throw off the fetters with which the former has bound him by his School Laws. For had there been no School Laws-had Protestants never attempted to tax Catholics for School purposes, and for building Methodist meeting-houses there would be now no " School Question," no Romish agitation, and no politicoreligious quarrel betwixt the Catholics and Protestants of Upper Canada. The first act of aggression was committed by those who sought to impose the system of "State-Schoolism" upon a previously free people; and this, the history of Canada, shows us, was the work, not of the Catholic minority, but of the Protestant majority.

It is idle then for the Globe to pretend that, in the actually raging contest, the Papists were the aggressors. The imposition of the odious and tyrannical "Common School" law upon them was an act of aggression upon their most sacred rights which they were bound to resist; and we trust in God will resist, until the degrading law be erased from our Statute Book; and the broad principles of Common Sense be once more proclaimed-" That every man should be at liberty to feed, clothe and educate his own childrenand that no one should be bound to provide for the feeding, clothing, educating, or physicking of his neighbors children." When these, the dicfooting in Upper Canada, we vouch for it that the din of religious warfare shall quickly cease. and the "Politico Religious Party" itself disap-

"Church Authority."-An amusing and instructive controversy upon this subject is now waging betwixt the Independent on the one hand, and the Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist) on the other. The former insists that a church has no right to prescribe any terms of admission to membership, save those expressly enjoined by Our Saviour; and concludes that since "neither Christ nor His Apostles ordained this form"—that is, the peculiar Methodist form of Class-Meetings-" let none of His people be debarred from any Church of His because they are fully persuaded in their own minds, that it is the entire animal, for the right of private judg-

To him the Christian Guardian replieseach church must be left to exercise its (the Italics are our own); thus asserting the "light of inspiration," or divine guidance, for each church. But the "light of inspiration" is infallible; and therefore any church which pretends to be guided by this infallible guide, must, if consistent, assert its infallibility.

But the Christian Guardian goes further; and insists that the Church has the right "to determine in what mode the duties which the Saviour has enjoined upon the members of His Church shall be performed." There is, therefore, according to our Methodist cotemporary, a permanent, visible organisation upon earth, i.e., a Church, with authority to determine-" under the light of inspiration"-certain questions relating to divine worship; and to which therefore -(for every right must have its correlative duty)—it is the duty of all men to yield obedi-ence. "Infallibility," or "the light of inspi-ration" and "Authority," are thus by the Methodist organ of Upper Canada, claimed as essential to the very existence of a Church; and thus, just as the devil can quote Scripture for his purpose, can the Protestant, when it suits his turn, shelter himself beneath the ample folds of the petticoat of the "Scarlet Woman," and mimic the accents of the naughty lady of Baby-

St. John's Manual. E. Dunigan & Brothers, New York.

A handsomer and more appropriate Christmas or New Year's gift could hardly be devised than the above named work, which the Messrs. Dunigan of New York have brought out in their very handsomest style. Of its contents we may remark that they have been approved of by His Grace the Archbishop of New York-and comprise prayers devotions and meditations for every occasion. We predict for it, what it well detholic laity.

Counting House Calendar for 1857. J. C. Becket, Great St. James Street Mon-

for the New Year, but on this occasion he has surpassed himself. His Calendar is not only a present a present, but also, to your future, wants. I would be very happy were it my lot to bring to completion an edifice which will, in useful appendage to the office and Counting house but as a classic and counting house but as a classic and counting house but as a classic and counting handsome for the New Year, but on this occasion he has suitable not only to your present, but, also, to your future, wants. I would be very happy were it my lot to bring to completion an edifice which will, in the control of Mr. Becket has always something handsome bouse, but as a splendid specimen of the typographic art, will be found ornamental as well as to leave it as it is-I have to request of you to co-

We would direct attention to some remarkable extracts on our third page, from the London Times, upon the moral and religious condition of Scotland.

happy to see that this entertainment will be given under: the Patronage, of Colonel Dyde, Commandant of the Active Militia, and of the Officers of the Brigade. By the kind permistime to time to time; and I now conclude by praying that sion of Lieut. Col. Wily, and of the Officers of the Almighty, the bestower of all gifts, may pour the Volunteer Rifles, their excellent band will be down on you His choicest blessings. in attendance. We hope our friends will give Mrs. Unsworth a hearty greeting on Wednesday

We have to apologise to Mr. M'Cabe of Peterboro for an error in our acknowledgments of monies received through his hands. We should have credited Mr. M. Clancy with ten instead of five shillings in our issue of 7th Nov.

NIAGARA .- The Rev. Mr. Wardy, of Niagara, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS; for which he will please accept our best thanks.

PRESCOTT.—Mr. John Ford is kind enough to accept the office of Agent for this paper at

Mr. M. C., Hamilton, is respectfully informed that his paper was duly mailed on Friday last, and if not received it must have been abstracted either at your Post Office or at some other intermediate Office.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. J. CHISHOLM, D. D.

Before giving up his Pastoral Charge in Lindsay, the Rev. Mr. Chisholm received, and replied to Addresses, both from the Catholics, and from the Protestants, of the district in which he had so long carried on his sacred ministry. As creditable alike to all concerned—as a flattering testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Chisholm's qualifications as a priest and as a citizen-and as a proof of the liberal sentiments with which the Protestants of Lindsay are animated, and of the good feeling that obtains betwixt them and their Catholic fellow-citizens-we have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Addresses, and the subjoined Replies. We should add that on the same occasion the members of his own congregation tates of justice and Common Sense, can obtain a presented the Reverend gentleman with a handsome piece of plate; and that his Protestant friends expressed their good wishes through the medium of a purse stuffed with gold dollars, which they requested him to keep as a souvenir of their regard:-

CATHOLIC ADDRESS.

REV. J. J. CHISHOLM, D. D. Rev. and Dear Sir:—Understanding that your call from this place, by His Lordship the Bishop, to a distant mission is quite irrevocable, and that the time of your departure is at hand, we in common with the congregation generally, are unwilling to permit you to retire from the spiritual superintendence of this mission, without expressing to you the sincere respect and esteem we continue to entertain towards you, and the very profound sorrow and regret we all feel at your leaving us. As our Pastor for many years, you have performed the duties promptly, zeal-ously, piously, and affectionately. In your management of the affairs of the new church, although occanot good for them." The Independent goes sionally very perplexing, you have exhibited rare energy and untiring determination to arrange matters satisfactorily, and upon firm bases, highly creditable to yourself and very grateful to us. As a neighbor and a towns-man, you have not been found wanting in the variety of offices appertaining to class. It is highly gratifying for me to state, and I friendship granesity and liberality and most of am sure for you to learn, that on all such occasions, I own wisdom, under the light of inspiration"— friendship, generosity, and liberality; and most of am sure for you to learn, that on all such occasions, I us having been eye-witnesses to your benevolence, open-heartedness, and sympathy for the distressed, we are desirous of shewing our appreciation of these virtues in something more tangible than words. Therefore, Rev. and dear sir, we beg your acceptance of this service of plate and purse; and allow us to tender you our sincere hope that you will long enjoy good health, that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you sometimes, and have gratifying proofs of your prosperity and happiness.

(Signed for ourselves, and in behalf of the congregation):

Thomas Keenan, John Allanby, John Knowlson, Jeremiah O'Leary Patrick McHugh, Anthony LaCourse.

James Pyne. John Connolly, Alex. Macaulay, Jeremiah Carew, John Healy,

REPLY. Lindsay, December 8th, 1856. My DEAR FRIENDS :- I assure you that I am so deeply affected that I do not know how to reply to your affectionate address, and how to thank you for your

In obedience to His Lordship the Bishop, who deems it necessary to remove me to take charge of my native parish, I must now leave you. Whilst I am at all times ready to practice the virtue of obe-dience, the brightest ornament of a missionary priest, I must say the separation from you which is about to take place, is painful. The man who leaves his nearest relatives, and dearest, to go to a distant land, never to return, could scarce feel his separation more painfully than I do mine at present. You express your sorrow and regret at my leaving you; believe that my sorrow and regret are no less profound nor less sincere. During the eight years of my residence among you, I found, in you, my friends, and in the congregation at large, all those qualitities that endear a people to a Pastor. You were always attentive to the performance of your religious duties, always willing to follow my advice, faithful in the discharge of your obligations towards me, and ready at all times to promote the interests of religion by generous subscriptions.

The high opinion you entertain of the manner in which I discharged my duties towards you, is indeed very gratifying to my feelings; but when I review the past, and reflect on the many opportunities I allowed to pass away in which I could have performed these serves, an extensive circulation amongst the Ca- duties more affectionately and zealously-I am bound to say that I do not deserve the high encomiums you

are pleased to bestow on me.

The state of the affairs of the Church is an additional source of my regret at leaving you. Seeing, that by the will of Divine Providence, the Catholic operate with the Rev. gentleman who is to have the charge of this mission, in whose energy and determi-nation to earry on the works, I have full confidence. Altho' far away I shall watch with interest, its progress, and I shall not fail to contribute towards its

This service of Plate and Purse which you present It is the common lot of many teachers to reduce their 15s.

happy to see that this entertainment will be given; invaluable; and as long as I shallhold them, they will under the Patronage, of Colonel Dyde, Comalways recall to mind the happy time I spent among. you. I anticipate the pleasure of revisiting you from

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 2, 1857.

JAMES J. CHISHOLM. PROTESTANT, ADDRESS.

REV. J. J. CHISHOLM, D. D.

Rev. and Dear Sir :- The undersigned, in behalf of the Protestant Inhabitants of Lindsay, take advantage of the present occasion to wait upon you for the purpose of expressing their regret at your removal from the ministerial duties of their Parish.

During the extended period of your ministrations amongst the Roman Catholic population of Ops, your Protestant friends have not failed to mark the good which has followed in your jootsteps.

Whilst you have continued faithfully, so far as we can determine, to discharge your duties to your flock, the Protestants of Lindsay cannot but express their appreciation of the urbane and Christian conduct which has ever characterized your residence amongst them. And now that the force of circumstances has caused your removal from amongst them, they can only express the hope that the some line of conduct which has endeared you to Protestants here, will continue to render you an equally popular citizen in whatever cure you may happen to be called to.

To yourself and family, the Protestants of Lindsay wish every success and happiness; and, at the same time, they would express a hope that they may not

hold the lowest place in your remembrance.

The accompanying gift, though small in value—
and which, had circumstances, as to time, allowed, might have been presented in another form-it is hoped will be received by you as a mark of the respect entertained for your person and conduct; and if you can think of anything which will serve as a memorial of us, when far removed from personal consideration, it is only hoped that you will purchase the same, and keep it as the last gift of your sincere friends and well-wishers.

James McKibbin, T. A. Hudspeth. Robert Lang, Foster Cain. and 20 others.

George Kempi Geo. H. Lennon, T. Stinson, T. C. Patrick.

EEPLLY Lindsay, Dec. 8th, 1856.

Mr. McKibbin and Gentleman-Your address, and the accompanying valuable gift, come to me so unexpectedly, that I find it difficult to give an adequate expression of my feelings on

I leave you in obedience to my superior, who considers my presence necessary elsewhere. As you love the child obedient to parental authority, as you respect the man who obeys the laws of his country, and as you esteem the soldier who obeys his officer, yon will certainly find no fault with me if I practice that virtue which you prize so much.

I thank you for the kind opinion you entertain of my conduct amongst you, and of the manner in which I discharged my duties towards my Catholic parishioners; you speak of both in terms very flattering indeed; but I must say that your praise exceeds my merits.

I have considered it a most sacred duty to cultivate that good feeling which should exist amongst persons of different creeds; situated as we are, and differing as we do im matters of religion, we should always be forbearing towards one another. If this is the duty of every person who has influence in society, more especially is it the duty of Clergymen to inculcate both by word and example that divine precept by which we are enjoined to love each other; a precept so important that on its observance depend the peace and happiness of every community.

I shall always endeavor to fulfil my duty in this respect; and wherever I go, my conduct towards my Protestant neighbors will not differ from that which I pursued towards the Protestants of Lindsay, and its vicinity, during my residence among them.

Some of my best friends are to be found among you; friends in the true sense of the word, as sincere,

and as warm hearted as ever I met with. invariably received the most marked tokens of respect. I need not say more; your gift proves the truth of what I assert: this gift, as the expression of your good wishes, is invaluable; and I shall not fail to purchase, at the earliest opportunity, a memorial which will never permit me to hold you in the lowest place of my remembrance.

Reciprocating your good wishes, I expect, by revisiting you at times, to revive the pleasant reminiscences of the past.

JAMES J. CHISHOLM.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Quebec, December, 27th, 1856.

Sir-It is much lamented by the teachers of Lower Canada, that their grievances have been left unredressed, and their complaints treated with silent con-tempt during the late debate on separate education. During this debate, we, of the "inferior race" have been lared along by the hope of "live horse, and you'll get grass." The last report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, shows a total of 3671 teachers, receiving annually about £2400 from the Common School fund, or an average of about £5 10s each. Again, we have 24 inspectors receiving £4406, or a yearly average pay of £183 12s. The latter useless staff are sent on a mock-mission, without any authority, save that of visiting schools, examining pupils, and sending half-yearly reports, to the Superintendent, of the imaginary wonders that they are working in the progress of educationwonders nowhere to be seen but in their own studied essavs.

During the late "hard times," the Legislature augmented the wages of some public servants 25 per cent; and the Executive, on the kind suggestion of the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, extended the same privilege to inspectors, besides restricting their visits from quarterly to semi-annual. The report of the Special Committee of 1852 showed an account of 419 teachers working out a miserable existence on an average pay of less than £24 a year, without board. Here, then, were public servants under govern-ment patronage, reduced to a low state of destitution by the adverse fortune of being school teachers; worse paid and more despised for their poverty than menials. Who has heard a solitary voice from the Legislature to raise those teachers from their lowly condition? Did the Executive make any move during the almost famine prices of food, to grant them "25 per cent augmentation?" No; they were in too low a state of drudgery to attract the sympathy of our bloated legislators; they had neither time nor the means of appearing in society, nor the impu-dence, of course, to address their grievances to those population of this place was large and likely to two faced worthies who include luxuriously on the increase, I deemed it advisable to erect a Building public wealth. Neither would any of our mere teachers, like some inspectors, arrogantly presume to go pick bones at the Cauchon Dinner, and drink brandy toasts, or address compliments to the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Add, again, to the bare faced injustice exercised on teachers, the delay of their half-yearly payments; sometimes extended four or five months beyond the proper time, in consequence of the non-payment of the government money, while these teachers, under the effects of abject poverty, are tolerated rather from sufferance than as an exponent part of society which they would adorn under the wise encouragement that the benefits accruing from education richly deserve.

dawned the light of even primary instruction... Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, to see men of talent always adopting school teaching through dire necessity, not as a matter of choice; and resigning in disgust, whenever they can procure more lucrative employments?

Returning to the Report for 1855, the amount appropriated from the Budget, to 43 academies containing 4,472 pupils, was £2,972 10s, little more than two-thirds of the pay of our 24 Inspectors. Would it not be better, if M. Parmelee, when recommending that the academical grants should be withdrawn and appropriated to the support of elementary schools, should also have added the salaries of Inspectors ?-By such a recommendation, he might have suggested the means of establishing 1,135 elementary schools at the annual rate of £6 10s Government expenses for each. But there would be too much self-denial in such a suggestion. Mr. Lesperance, Inspector for

part of Gaspe, receives a salary of £62 10s for in-

specting one school containing 32 children; how must the teacher be paid? What a mockery of justice! to pay such an amount from a too limited school fund, to salary a body of men without power, and in many instances, more unfit for their offices than the teachers over whose "in-capacities" and "negligences," they seem so eager to whine, mourn, and bellow; crying out in vain for sufficient authority to bring under their direct control, the teachers whose unenviable position no others covet. What a public humbug, to expect any good from an Inspector paying two visits yearly to a school containing 150 pupils, and after half an hour spent in examining, pretending to furnish the correct answer

required by law for such institutions. Notwithstanding this sad picture, we must, nevertheless, be cheerful; a ray of hope still dawns thro the gloom. We shall soon have a Journal of Education, for which Inspectors can act as travelling agents; and well-paid correspondents, whose style of sentiment will cheer us on to 'the light of future days; will beguile and wile away our unhappy dreary hours as we feast our eyes on its rich editorials. We shall also have a Normal School in which we can receive training in the various branches that enable a teacher to aspire to £24 or £30 a year; and perhaps acquire a knowledge of some wise system of political economy, that shall teach us how to live happily or small capital, and dance to the tune of "The good time is coming.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

HINTS TO PLACE-HUNTERS.

THERE is so much analogy betwixt the situation of Catholics in Canada, and that of those in England—that the following admirable "Hints to Place-hunting Catholics," from the Tablet, are fully as applicable to the people of this Province, as to those for whose benefit they were especially intended. The hunting after place, the grovelling anxiety to put on the official livery of "Jack-in-Office"—the greedy hankering after the-in most cases-degrading wages of the Government hireling-are here in Canada, as in England and Ireland, the bane of Catholicity, and the disgrace of our people; the only thing peculiar to Canada being, that the "Government hacks" do sell themselves wonderfully cheap:-

"The modern interpretation of the principle of association has become so profoundly rooted in men's minds that it seems a hopeless task almost to combut it. It makes us, on the one hand, lazy, and on the other, mere believers in Government. We have such a notion of the power and virtue of the civil authority that we shrink from anything that may displease it, and will not even do our own duty, because we expect it to be done for us by the Government. The people in whose hands lies the power of the State, and those who expect to wield it in their turn, contribute all they can towards the propagation of this delusion, the immediate effect of which is to destroy faith, and convert us into a tribe of slaves. We talk of self-reliance and independence, and very often in unchristian language, but it is difficult to trace the shadow of those virtues in our public conduct. We fall, as it were instinctively, into the hands of our masters, and humbly beg of them to do with us according to their sovereign pleasure. If we can get a place or two for Catholics, we give infinite thanks, and then, when we find our placemen, like Mr. Justice Keogh, turn round upon us, and prosecute our Priests, we are either surprised or shame-lessly admit that he could not refuse to do what he

"If we are ever again to become a Catholic people within the three kingdoms of the Queen, we must begin anew, and, in the spirit of the first Christians, assert our place in the empire. It was not by getting places at court, or the government of provinces for their nephews, that the early Popes took possession of Rome. Converts came from the court, from the bar, the senate, and the army, but we do not hear that the Pagans promoted them because of their conversion, or that Christians ever solicited places where their principles might be tried, or where they might be called upon to punish their fellow-Christians. By

thus abstaining they grew in numbers and in power, and at last became masters of all the places that were to be had, because they were none others to take them.

"The rage for getting into place is certainly most in jurious to our highest interests, and very often futal to the men who get them. There are some conditions of society in which the utmost that men can do is to hinder evil, it being almost impossible, humanly speaking, to do good. It may be a humiliating position, but it may be all; we must be sometimes satisfied with a negative service, and content ourselves with a simple opposition. If a general cannot beat the opposing army, he contrives, if possible, not to be benten himself: and though it may not be very glorious to escape a defeat, it is still better than being beaten. If we could present before the Government of the day a body of men, as mere obstructives, to borrow a word of reproach, we should do better service to the cause of God than by accepting office, and helping on the unchristian policy of the old Pa-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Industry, A. Kelly, 5s; Henryville, Rev. Mr. St Aubin, £1 5s; Lindsay, J. Allanby, 10s; Cornwall, J. O'Brien, 5s; Sheen, W. Jennings, 18s 9d; South March, W. Treacy, 12s 6d; St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynne, 6s 2d; Leeds, W. Carroll, 11s 3d; Quebec, A. Doyle, 10s; Niagara, Rev. C. Wardy, 10s; Ingersoll, J. Murdoch, 10s; Champlain, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, £2; Frampton, J. Duff, 6s 3d; Richibuctou, Rev. H. M'Guirk, £5; Kingston, P. Pidgeon, 15s; Centre Augusta, W. M'Mahon, 12s 6d; Cornwall, J. Duroches £1.15. cher, £1 15.

Per Rev. R. Keleher, Ingersoll-J. Delany, 5s

Mrs. Woodcock, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto—E. Seagar, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. Mr. Synnott, Orillia—T. Healy, £1 5s;

D. McHugh, £1 5s; A. P. McDonald, £1 5s;

P. Clark, £1 5s.

Per I. Senlly Picton—Self, 10s; P. Veerney, 10s.

Per J. Scully, Picton—Self, 10s.; P. Kearney, 10s. Per J. Bonfield, Egansville—J. Perrigo, £1 17s ed. Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—Rev. Mr. Brennan, £1 5s; J. Martin, 18s 9d. Per N. A. Coste, Adjala-Self, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr.

Pourret, 12s 6d. Per T. M'Cabe, Peterboro-M. Walsh, 108; J. Moran, 10s; T. Buck, 10s; J. Quinlan, 5s; J. Logan, S. J. Lyman & Co's Drug Store.

The following has been addressed to the editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle by the Rev. Mr. Grenier:-

"Sir,—A person as unostentations as charitable has forwarded to me, by the Rev. Mr. Auclair, Cure of the Cathedral, the sum of \$50, for the relief of the poor of St. Sauveur. As I cannot learn the name of poor of St. Sauveur. As I cannot learn the name of the donor, permit me, Mr. Editor, to avail myself of your journal, to state that the gift has been applied as intended. The secret pleasure and satisfaction ever afforded by a generous act, no doubt, already amply reward the benefactor, whom, I trust, however, will accept the prayers I shall offer up to heaven, that He who does not suffer a glass of cold water to be given without recompense, will repay the bo be given without recompense, will repay the bestower of this charity a hundred fold. "J. GRENIER.

" Ptre. O. M. I.

"St. Sauveur, 27th Dec., 1856."

ORDINATION BY THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON. - On Saturday morning 20th ult., two young Leviles of St. Michael's College were admitted to Holy Orders, by the Bishop of Hamilton, in the Collegiate Church of St. Basil: they were Rev. Messrs. Rooney and Northgraves. Another young gentleman received Minor Orders on the same occasion. The scene was impressive and interesting, the more so as it was the first ordination which has ever taken place within the walls of that Church. The organ was silent, but His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Farrell, intoned High Mass in his usual clear and sonorous voice, responded to by the gentlemen of the Seminary. Rev. Mr. Soulerin assisted, and the Ven. Archdeacon Molony officiated as Master of Ceremonies. May we be edified with many such ordinations in this abode of learning and piety. - Toronto Mirror.

THE "JUVENILE OFFENDERS."-A number of boys have lately been creating a great nuisance in the various thoroughfares about the city by running tobogans down the hills, whereby many of the passers-by have been in great bodily danger. We have observed this nuisance purticularly in Beaver Hall, St. Antoine. St. Mary, and St. Denis Streets. During the week the Police have captured a great number of these tobogans, and the boys in many instances have been brought before the magistrate, and fined in sums of ten shillings each .- Montreal Herald.

Another Attempt at Incendiarism .- On Saturday morning about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. Denis Maguire Jr., Ship Chandler, St. Peter Street. The alarm was promptly, given, and the Police were soon on the ground, when the flames were speedily extinguished. The fire commenced in the cellarificar an air hole opening on St. Antoine Street, and first over some barrels of rosin, with which that part of the building was stored.—After he had retired to rest, Mr. Maguire was kept awake by hearing a noise down stairs, and having at length proceeded to ascertain the cause, he discovered smoke issuing from the cellar. As a box of combustible materials was subsequently found introduced into the cellar, through the aperture from the street, there is no doubt the fire was the work of an incen-

The Municipal Council of Edwardsburgh, at their meeting last week, voted to invest the sum of £1000 of their portion of the Clergy Reserves fund, in the new County of Grenville Bank now in embryo, with a provision that the annual proceeds should be devoted to common school purposes .-- Prescott Telegraph.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- We understand that an important discovery has recently been made by Sir William Logan. It is the presence, in the Township of Chatham, on the Ottawa, of a very extensive deposit of the-we believe of volcanic-formation of what is popularly called Burr-stone-the scientific name we cannot now remember. Sir William has, we believe, expressed an opinion that in the qualities which give this mineral its commercial value-that of its adaptation for the grinding stones of flour and other corn mills—it fully equals that of the best French Burr-stone, which is imported into every market in the world, and forms no inconsiderable item in the exports from France.—Herald

On Wednesday evening; a man, while about to get on the cars at London Station, in motion at the time, lost his foothold, and was drawn beneath, the wheels passing over his body, caused instant death. The train vas going east. The man was a stranger.

INCREASE OF CRIME.-The Galt Reporter states that the County Gaol is getting alarmingly full just now. The wards are both running over, while the Jailor has been obliged to appropriate some of the debtor's cells to the safe keeping of some of the very

We learn from the London Free Press, that on Sunday last, a boy of fourteen years of age, son of Mr. Arthur Rykman, Longswoods Road, Township of Caradoc, went into the woods at the back of his father's house, to cut down a tree for firewood. As the tree was in the act of falling, he observed that three of his little brothers had followed him, and were standing exactly on the spot where the tops of the tree would strike. The gallant boy immediately dropped his axe and rushed forward to rescue his little playmate from certain death; but, alog! the heroic act cost him his life-the tree fell upon him, and crushed him out of all semblance to humanity. The children barely escaped by running to one side Brave boy, he deserved a better fate.

Birth.

In this city, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. Joseph Cloran, of a son.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th January, at EIGHT o'clock. A full attendance of Members is requested.

By Order, T. C. COLLINS,

Dec. 31, 1856.

DRS. W. DION & CO.,

SURGEONS AND DENTISTS, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they have made a New and Wonderful Discovery for RESTORING OLD AND DECAYED TEETH, and filling them; so as to render

them perfect for life. Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured

to order.

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain DRS. D. & Co. perform Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

TEETH EXTRACTED FOR 13. 3d. EACH 195

Office at 201 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite to January 2.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following has been addressed to the chicathe Course Mongante by the Ross.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says treaty of Paris in a sense favorable to the views of the English Government; and a congress will meet before long, in which the present claims of Russia on Bolgrad and the Island of Serpents will be settled without the humiliation, of the Helyetian Confederation, and when the levacuation of Greece and particularly the Danubian Provinces, will be determined.

Paris, Nov. 29. Mr. Disraeli arrived in Paris yesterday, and was expected to have an interview with the Emperoral This news, acoupled with Count de Persigny's recent visit to Lord Derby, is considered of great importance.

The Emperor reviewed this day in the Place du Carrousel some regiments of the Guard, including one of artillery. After the review a deputation from the Grenadiers of the Guard proceeded to the Tuileries and presented to the Imperial Prince his livret as enfant de troupethe "small book" which is given to every private soldier, and in which are recorded the state of his services, his missions, and commissions. His little Highness received the livret with becoming respect; and his nurse promised that it should be kept as clean as possible from bad Prince is likely to commit, or what his merits as an observer of military subordination, I cannot say. The little mishaps incidental to his age, I cannot say years, will not, I hope, be set down against him when the time comes for obtaining his discharge. The Prince was put on the strength of the army a week or two after his birth. If his services have not been very distinguished, it is probable that he has not been a very serious defaulter. He may have wasted his rations, but, though his "kit" may now and then be irregularly kept, yet he has not sold his necessaries .-Trifling acts of mutiny he may have been guilty of, but they have not amounted to serious insubordination. To the address of the deputation during this unportant ceremony, the Emperor replied very graciously.—Times Cor., 8th Dec.

Conversion.—The Univers publishes an interesting account of the conversion, and after an interval of four days of the death of Baron Lucas of Pearsall, a nobleman distinguished not more for his ancient lineage, and connected with many noble English families, than for his many in the Catacombs of St. Calixtus, which has beautiful compositions in literature and music .-He was received into the Church on the second of August last, in Switzerland, where he had purchased a charming demesne on the shores of the Lake of Constance; and although then in remains were left until their removal to the shrine excellent health died of apoplexy on the 6th of which now forms the principal ornament of her the month. His wife and daughter had embraced | Basilica. The Holy Father, whose zeal for the the Catholic faith some time previously.

THE NEWEST MODE OF COLLECTING FUNDS FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.—At a beautiful villa near Paris, was lately given a charming fetc. Pretty women by scores were present, and the loveliest among the party was Mad. T., always eminently the "fashion." At the commencement of the ball, a young gallant, the flower of the sporting clubs, hastened to be the first to ask her to dance. "With pleasure, sir," replied she; "it is twenty francs." "Madame?" replied the puzzled cavalier. "I said twenty francs!" "I beg your pardon, madame," replied he, smiling; right," replied the lady, quickly; " there was a francs." More puzzled than ever, the gentleman waited an explanation, which she gave with a gracious smile. "Do you not understand, sir, that I am dancing for the benefit of the inundated? It is one louis for a quadrille, two for a to hill the vacancy caused by the death of M. waltz and no reduction in the price." At this rate Mad. T. had no lack of partners, and bravely enfia." and charitably danced till the close of the ball. At the last dance she put up for the highest bidder. This honor was purchased for 2,000 francs!!! Who but a French woman would have dreamed of such a source of revenue?

### SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, of the 28th November, mention that the rumors of obstacles which it had been stated were raised by the Court of Rome to a reconciliation with the Spanish Government were without the slightest foundation. On the contrary, letters from Rome lead to a

# BELGIUM.

Yesterday saw the conclusion of the debates upon the section of the reply of the Chambers to the Royal speech. The triumph of the Catholic party was very satisfactory. Of 102 who gave their vote, 61 were on their side, and 41 on that of the opposition, giving, therefore, a majority of 20.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, we see with much pleasure, has honored his visit to his Italian States by the publication of an amnesty for political offences. A similar measure is announced in Denmark with regard to those implicated in the Schleswig-Holstein contest in 1848 .- Weekly Register.

PRUSSIA .- The Prussian Minister has received orders to suspend all communication with the Swiss Government, and to quit Berne. The Swiss Federal Council had decided to decline a suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon for the liberation of the Neufchatel prisoners. The Post expresses an opinion that even though the King of Prussia were so ill-advised as to prepare for the fray, he would be stopped by saner sovereigns, his near neighbors and real friends.

The Prussian Co. respondence contains a violent article against what it calls the disgraceful attitude assumed by certain English journals on

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and the control of th

Roxe. Protestant newspapers always, bring. joy when, at the deadest part of the vacation; a that the Emperor Napoleon has decided on solv-paper was published professing to be a hotice ing the question of complete execution of the from the Inquisitor of Ancona, requiring all persons to give him information of crimes against religion and morals, especially with reference to the Jews. The Times, in a fiery leader, assailed especially the notion that any man can hold intercourse or enter into compact with the Devil. The other papers chimed in, in their different notes, The Univers this week gives, on the authority of its Roman correspondent, an account of the circumstances out of which this hubbub arose. The Roman Inquisition, it says, daily acts in examining books, &c., which are objectionable on religious grounds; but in addition to this, it has within the Roman States special functions, which before the Council of Trent were considerable, and have viever since that Council, been continually diminishing. There is an Inquisitor in each Diocese of the States of the Church, but his office is little more than nominal. A Dominican Father, who exercises this office within the Diocese of Ancona finding the Jews very numerous in that Diocese, and that many Catholics were in close relations with them. "burning with zeal more ardent than prudent, though he should do well in republishing an old decree upon this point, which had become obsomarks. What faults of discipline the infant lete." The decree was instantly annulled by the Holy Congregation of the Inquisition, and, adds the Univers "if we are correctly informed, the indiscreet and unseasonable zeal of the good Monk was visited with severe censure and with the most formal and positive disapprobation, in spite of many circumstances which were urged in his favor, and of real offences on the part of some of the Jews." "The Roman correspondent adds-" I visited the prisons of the Holy Office at Rome when the last Revolution threw them open to the sole prisoner they contained.-He was a Priest. Any prisoner would have been thankful to have exchanged them for his own prison. Most happy would Catholics be, if in countries separated from the Church, no legislative or judicial proceedings more severe than those of the Roman Inquisition were adopted." The Jews have always been treated with singular gentleness at Rome, and as late as 1848 Pius IX. interfered to protect them from an outbreak

> given new motives for devotion towards the Blessed Cecilia; the very spot where the body of the Saint was deposited by the Christians of her time, has been found, and where the mortal given orders that the chapel which had received such a precious charge, should be opened to the public on the day of the consecration of this holy Martyr, and the tomb was opened, not only on the 22nd November, but also on Sunday the 23rd November, when a great number of the Faithful offered their devotions at the tomb of the Blessed Cecilia. The cavity, where the mortal remains of the Saint had been deposited, was literally filled with flowers and lighted tapers, tastefully arranged round the Sanctuary. It will be recollected that in the month of May the n a short time the primitive Sanctuaries will, devotion. The discovery of the spot where the body of the holy martyr, St. Ceiclia, was depo-sited, is due to the Chevalier Rossi, who, it is thought, will be elevated to chair of Archæology, Professor Orisli, of the College of the "Sapi-

of popular violence."-Weekly Register.

A very important discovery has been made

The insurrection in Sicily, which has made a good deal of noise this week, seems, as far as accounts have reached us, to be on a small scale, and of slight importance. It is more important that the French and Belgian papers generally attribute it to English arts. Our own impression is, that statesmen, and especially English statesmen, who are usually fully employed in keeping their posts and holding together their parties, more commonly follow than lead the course of political events; above all, in foreign countries. But whether the antecedents of Lord Palmerston's foreign proceedings have not given a reawell-founded belief that a reconciliation will soon be perfected between Spain and the Holy See. picions, is a very different question.—Weekly Register.

### RUSSIA.

The Warsaw papers announce that the Czar is making preparations to assist Persia against England. How far this, if literally true, would be likely to be announced is another question.— Yet should the Persian war last, it will be sure to extend itself, and it could hardly be expected that Russia should long abstain from taking part, either openly or secretly. As yet, we know too little to be able to judge of the necessity or justice of this war. That our last move in that direction (the attack on Affghanistan) was both unnecessary and unjust, all Englishmen agree .-That it was most impolitic, events quickly showed. Our dealings with Persia will, we trust, turn out to be none of the three. Whether Herat has fallen or not, is still uncertain; the Globe of Thursday evening announces it, but with some degree of doubt as to the authority upon which

the news rests.—Weekly Register.

It is plainly stated in the English papers that before consenting to a new Congress England obtained from Louis Napoleon an assurance that the pending questions shall be decided exactly as she desires. This is a specimen of British morality. As well might one of her many outlaws require to know the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the judge before surrendering to take his trial. But we fancy she must have misunderthe subject of the question of Neufchatel. It stood the words of his Imperial Majesty, and we declares that it relies on the English Government are certain she will be disappointed. Russia declining all solidarity in the sentiments put forth will probably resign the point in immediate dis-

open on the 20th of the present month (Decemup the louisition when they have nothing else to ber) as Llord Palmerston wishes not to be hand write about Nhat then must have theen their pered by question the House of Commons. during its continuance and thrould be such a pore to have honorable gentlemen standing up and moving Tor all sorts of things ban come of our

But it would also appear that France and Russia understand each other perfectly. They have jointly demanded of Austria to fix a day for the evacuation of the Turkish territories; of course it would be equally necessary that England should at the same time quit the Turkish waters. The real purport of the new conferences, in the estimation of Frince and Russia, is to effect this object. Bit, says the Moning Star— "It may be remarked, that even should the Bessarabian frontier question, now the pretext for the prolonged occupation, be satisfactorily set-tled, other pretexts would not be wanting to statesmen who have shown themselves so little scrupulous as Lord Palmerston and Count Buol, and their tools at Constantinople, for instance, the regulation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, which likewise forms part of the freaty. From the state of the country in winter, that frontier cannot be settled before next summer, and it would give quite as good a right for the English fleet to remain in the Black Sea, as is now derived from the quarrel about Bolgrad."

aTherendrofritivill; be,, as war probably, but undoubtedly the utter annihilation of the alliance. -Nation. The Market Control

Balgian Carchonsu.-Belgium has its Cauchons, and its Drummonds et hoc genus omne, as well as Canada; and in both countries they are the curse of religion, and the most dangerous enemies of the Church. We copy from the Tablet :-

"Belgium at this moment offers a most pregnant lesson of the inutility of official Catholics; we might even say, that they area positive nuisance. Since we referred to this subject last week, we have received further information of the most humiliating kind, and which places the conduct of the King's Government in a most deplorable light. If the Cabinet was composed of bad Catholics, and of men avowedly hostile to the Faith, we could not complain, but it is not so. The men are really 'good Catholics,' and each member of the Cabinet would be shocked if the slighest suspicion fell upon his character. Nevertheless, the Cabinet is hostile to the Church, not of its own will. but because it lacks courage, and prefers peace to truth. The truth it sacrifices, and peace is further off than ever.

"Under the present Cabinet the enemies of the Church are more secure than they were under the famous Ministry of Rogier and Frere. One of the most daring enemies of the Faith is a Professor at the Freemason University of Bruxelles, and by the present Minister, the 'good Catholic,' M. de Decker, honoured with the Order of Leopold. The explana-tion of this deplorable fact, which the Minister him-self gave us, is, that he "rendered homage to the merit of the professor," viewed as professor abstracting his irreligious opinions. It is as if the late William Palmer had been appointed for his skill in poirestoration of the Catacombs is well known, had sons to some high office, abstracting the abominable given orders that the chanel which had received use which he made of his scientific acquirements. This is not all. The 'good Catholic' says he makes no accounts of the rules of the index, because 'it prohibits useful books.' He sets up his own authority above that of the Holy See, and claims the support of the Belgian Catholics while he is outraging the authority of the Church, and distributing her sa-

lutary discipline. "Father Boone published, some years ago, a small work for the guidance of young persons in the choice of books. He gives a list of publications hostile to faith, subversive of good manners, and historically inexact. Some of the works he condemns in the words of the Quarterly Review which will be a proof, even to Protestants, that the books in question do "there is a misunderstanding; I had the honor to ask your hand for a waltz." "Ah! you are niversary of the martyrdom of this holy Pope.— with ridiculing the publication in question and M it with ridiculing the publication in question, and M. misunderstanding: I thought you asked me for a is hoped, be opened up, and faith will then have books recommended by Father Boone tended to de Decker, 'the good Catholic,' said in reply that the quadrille, but since it is a waltz it will be forty a well from whence to draw new sentiments of produce a generation of idiots in the country: une generation de cretins au pays.' We turn to the work in question, and we find there a small list of works on two subjects certainly; but the Father does not intend to confine any man's reading to those subjects or those books. Among the books in question we find Bellarmin, Stapleton, Muzzarela, Milner and Cardinal Wiseman. Whoever these authors are likely to produce blockheads is a question which we shall certainly not take for granted, merely because M. de Decker chooses to say so.

"The impropriety of the Minister's conduct is the more glaring because Father Boone is one of the most distinguished Confessors in Brussels, well known and profoundly respected. He is something more than M. de Decker; he was a confessor for the Faith when a youth in the Seminary of Ghent. Bonaparte intruded a Bishop upon Ghent, and, in virtue of his civil power, insisted upon his being acknowledged by the Clergy and the people. Father Boone was then at the seminary, and, having a better notion of the rights, immunities, and liberties of the Church than his ministerial censor, refused, with the rest of the seminary, to acknowledge the intrusive Bishop. For this he was forcibly enlisted, and compelled to serve as a soldier in Napoleon's army, and, we be-lieve, for the term of three years, till the tyrant was laid low. Since then the involuntary soldier became a Priest, and is now a Jesuit. It is of such a Priest that the Minister of the Interior had the hardihood to say that he was preparing a generation of idiots

for his country.

"Now, if in Belgium, where the Catholics are four hundred to one non-Catholic, including the Jews, the Minister is found to conduct himself in this way, what are we to expect in England? We cannot hope for better measures. It is not hostility to the Church with these men and their fellows, but a spirit of comprehensive charity. They have an ideal Christianity, which of course, they fervently practice, and their objections lie against exaggerations, high protensions, or Ultramonianism. That is their explanation. But, in the meanwhile, they are doing the Devil's work, undermining the power of the Church, and, by their detestable maxims, and had example as 'good Catholics,' perverting simple souls, and preparing the way for the final triumph of heresy."

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF FOREIGN PROTESTANT MISSIONS, AND THE REMEDY. The editor of the Missions, and the itemetry—in each of the Monthly Magazine of the American and Foreign Christian Union has, at length, discovered "the barrier" to Protestant Missionary success, as well as the sure way of removing it. "The chief barrier" is Popery. "Evangelical missionaries," says the Magazine, "in "Evangelical missionaries," says the Magazme, "in all parts of the unevangelized world, have come up against this barrier. They have met it on the continuous nents and on the islands of the ocean, in the crowded city, and in the rural districts, and wherever they have sought to do their work." After scores of years of labor, after an immense expenditure of treasure in building up their sect—machinery to convert the heathen—they have now, like the builders of the Collins' steam ship, discovered an essential error, something more than a screw loose, and they are obliged to take up the planks and over-haul the entire machinery of the ill contrived vessel. And what the contribution of the by these journals.

should have secured the conversion of Popish nations at home, before they, went abroad to convert the hea-then. There can be no hope of success, unless this is flist addet, a coording to the confession of the Mai gasine of by the lamerican and a Foreign of the con-Union % For itstells as, shittle hope of ultimate and complete success can reasonably be, entertained till the Papal world is thoroughly reformed, and the Goigel reinstated in it in its simplicity said powers Has the Holy Ghost been directing them all this time in their missionery efforts? O: If 80, we would; like to know why he did not suggest this plan at first and foremost to them, and thus saved them the loss of so much toil, time, and treasure. Can the spirit that has hitherto been inspiring and guiding Protestant missions, by any possibility, be "the Spirit of Truth," which is promised to come and teach the Church all truth?" John, xvi. Pittsburg, Catholic 1001

hard eredite<del>d him M. Clahoy with tex</del> A METHODIST PREACHER .- When the Know-Nothing excitement was greatest, a man named Kelso produced a book called Danger in the Dark, from which he hoped to derive a large income. Not succeeding in his expectations, which is a matter of wonder, be cause) the book was full of lies about the Catholic Church, he next had it dramatized! Rev. Mr. Kelso's character was at this time freely spoken of in one of the newspapers, which injured the sale of his book and broke up his dramatic representations. He sued for libel and damages. The following extract of his testimony on the trial before Judge Storer is a little remarkable :-Q .- Explain how you attended the balls referred

to, and how you came to bet on faro, and why you A.—When I came to Cynthiana I was in very bad health, and Dr. Broadwell said to me "you must take some. Bourbon-nothing but Bourbon will cure (Laughter) I then took an occasional glass of Bourbon. Perhaps there was an eccentricity about me, in consequence of my state of health, and I gave some Shakesperian readings for the amusement of the young men—(renewed laughter.) It is true, too, that I went to a ball, where some young lady swung me round on the floor in some kind of a dance, for the sake of getting me out of my gloomy state of mind (increased laughter.) I was not in-toxicated, and did not drink, except on the Doctor's

prescription. As to betting on the game of faro, I think the Doctor wished to pass a joke on me, and induced me to stake a dollar on the game, which I

THE INTELLECTUAL FEATURE OF MORMONISM .- Error can never be unmixed with truth in the human intellect. People relinquishing one and embracing another erroneous system, always have their thoughts fixed on the falsehood of the one they abandon, and upon the truth in the one they take up with. In our own generation we have witnessed an immense rush of men from the delusion of Evangelical Protestantism to that of Mormonism. What was the error from which they fled in Protestantism and the truth which attracted them in the doctrines of Joe Smith? What was the want of the human soul which Protestantism left gnawing within, and Mormonism appeared? We do not say that Protestants bettered themselves by becoming Mormons, we do not say that there is less error in Mormonism, than in other Protestantism; but there is an old proverb about people getting "out of the frying-pan into the fire," which has its application The mind wants certainty as much as it wants truth. The mind of the uneducated, unthinking vulgar-the class which swelled the ranks of Mormonism cannot have certainty except in authority. Protestantism avowed itself destitute of authority. The Mormon chief proclaimed himself a prophet and as such promised sure guidance to his dupes, and rushed to lean upon his pretended infallibility, because they were sick of the darkness and uncertainty of

the system in which they had been educated. As a system of authority, therefore, Mormonism responds to areal and legitimate want of the human soul, demonstrated by the experience of ages. God supplied this want by direct revelations, and by the inspired Prophets under the old law; and under the new He supplies it perfectly by the infallible guidance of His Church, the judge of controversies, the definer of dogmas, and the teacher of morality. The want is felt as keenly among Protestants as among Catholics. Each synod, conference, preacher, has its blind adherents. No circle is without its oracle, or sect without its judge of opinion. Yet there is no auong them all. If the Mormons are in the 'fire," it is because they could endure the "fryingpan" no longer. After the doubt of their former beliefs, it must relieve them to hold even error for an intelligible reason.—Catholic Telegraph.

# GRAND CONCERT.

MRS. UNSWORTH

BEGS to inform her Friends, Patrons; and the Public in general, that she intends giving a

GRAND CONCERT,

#### AT THE MECHANICS' HALL,

WEDNESDAY, THE 7th JANUARY NEXT, On which occasion she will be assisted by her DAUGHTERS, and several other

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2. Witches' Glee, (Macbeth):
Mrs. Unsworth, Messrs. Muin & Bentley: 3. Irish Ballad (Glover), ..... Mrs. Unsworth.

4. Scotch Song ("Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch"): Mr. Muir. (Piano), ... Mrs. Unsworth. 5. Irish Ballad ("The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls,") (Moore):

Miss A. Unsworth.
(Piano)...Mrs. Unsworth.

6. Solo Violencello ("Fantasie sur le motif de L'Opera de La Somnambule" (Bellini): P. LETONDAL.

PART II.

No 1. La Carnivali de Venice, (Thalberg):
Mons. Aristides Cherrier.

2. Duett ("I've Wandered in Dreams") (Bishop):
Мгв. Unsworth,
Мг. Mula.

3. Scotch Ballad ("Jock o' Hazeldean"): Miss A. Unsworth. Miss A. Unswort (Piano)...Mrs. Unsworth. 4. Cavatina, Leonore viens (La Favorita):

Mrs. Unsworth. 5. Scotch Ballad ("A Man's a Man for a' That") : Mr. Muin, (Piano).....Mrs. Unswonth.

N.B.—Tickets, 2s 6d each; can be had at the Music Stores; at Sadliers' Book Store; and at the Residence of Mrs. Unsworth, 128 Sr. Antonia Stater. ic Stores; at Sadliers' Book Store; and at the Resilence of Mrs. Unsworth, 128 St. Antoine Street.

Doors Open at SEVEN o'clock. Concert to Commence at EIGHT.

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Is stilled and he standard the standard of the two!regplar physicians; init to no purpose ...) I was two regus repared to the confidence of the persuaded to the persuaded to the confidence of the confide began to operate when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worth factory within me!) - I should judge it brought away from me gome; two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more all chopped to pieces 33 I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widewlady, forty six years of age, resident of this city, ber further particulars, the public argueferred to Mrs. Hardie, Mo: 3 Manhattan place at the L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

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# GRAND SOIREE.

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#### UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

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Dec. 24, 1856.

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