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CHRONICLE.

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THE "SWADDLER" NUISANCE.

FIRST LETTER OF THE REV. JAMES MAHER OF CARLOW, ON "BIBLE-READING."

TO CLAYTON BROWNE, ESQ. Sir-Permit me respectfully to call your at-

Magistracy of Carlow, to an intolerable nuisance amongst us which ought to be abated. Last August, Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Comas it is now understood, consists in denouncing, Christianity in such language as is most likely to if the evil, which exists in this country to a far greater extent, was met with the same cool determined spirit.

Sir, it is not necessary to inform you of the existence of this monster evil amongst us. The Bible-readers are in all our towns and villages; they constitute a large body of ignorant, uneducated, and characterless men. Who they are, or who sent them, or where they come from, what are their antecedents, what doctrines they hold, what creed they profess, nobody knows nor cares. They are generally hired at very low wages--a shilling or two a day-and their business is to go through their district, assailing, in season and out of season, Catholics and Cathopally in the outskirts and back lanes of towns reports of the progress they have made, which they forward weekly or monthly to their paymasters. They manage not unfrequently to get up a Biblical riot; they irritate the people almost bevond endurance; they bore them, designate them "idolators," and from angry words the parties sometimes come to blows. The result is always gratifying to the Bible-readers, as affording important matters for their report, proving also that they suffer persecution for justice sake, and

judging from their public acts as they come before us, are in no wise misrepresented. They canharm; they create bickerings, dissensions, and all manner of uncharitableness. They ought, therefore, to be discountenanced by the Magistracy, or summarily put down as they have been in London. It is said, and, perhaps, believed, that they make converts. No, Sir, not one; and if you permit me. I shall show you most satisfactorily, in a plain uncontroversial way, the impossibility of such a result. The subject is to me as clear as that two and two make four; and I think I can, if you do me the honor to read this letter, communicate to your fair and unprejudiced mind my convictions. Bible-readers can make no converts, simply because Protestantism, when fairly and fully examined, has nothing in it, as a religion, to induce Catholics to accept it.

therefore highly deserve their pay.

First-Protestantism, or the Protestant religion, has evidently suffered to fall into disuse all the sacraments, the fountains whence we draw the waters of salvation. The grace of regeneration in Baptism is denied by the majority of the clergy, or, at most, it is left an open question. The great sacrament of Confirmation, conferred solely by episcopal hands, it considers as a venerable ceremony-nothing more. It has closed the sacred tribunal of Penance, where sin, thro' the blood of the Redeemer, is remitted. The anointing of the sick it has long since laid aside as uscless and dangerous, especially in infectious diseases, notwithstanding the testimony of St.

James in its favor (chap. v., verse 14.) Orders and Matrimony in the Protestant ritual, are no longer sacraments. They confer no peculiar grace. The former is simply an appointment to a spiritual dignity, like the appointments to secular offices, by letters patent from the Queen. The latter is a civil contract-nothing more, before the Parish registrar. The presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, under the Sacramental Veils, it ignores. His being in the midst of us, declared by himself to be his delight, was felt by Protestantism to be simply an it and love, as Catholies believe and love. The of that on Calvary-it has given up ;-hence the

neath her feet, it fears to do her homage. It tention, and, through you, the attention of the Protestantism having, in its ritual, left out what- traditions-they have studied its philosophyever of holiness, of grace, of heavenly gifts, whatever unites us closely with God, and brings missioner, suppressed Bible reading and preaching in the royal parks of London. This practice, priate, but unsatisfactory name of Protestantism. departments of science and literature; they parpriate, but unsatisfactory name of Protestantism. It creates a great void. The tabernacle is dewith Bible in hand, some or all the doctrines of serted. The Holy of Holies is not there. The Victim of Calvary is gone. Some scraps of wound the religious feelings of believers. Her doctrine, it is true, from the Old Church, are Majesty's Commissioners dealt with the offence | still retained; but the great Mysteries, the Sain a summary way amid the indignant reclamations of all the Biblicals. The Press in the interest of that party raised a great clamor, but assembly room or prayer hall-all its sanctity which the Christian souls feels its wants. It has lation from the rest. Although legally united the work was done. It would be well, indeed, disappears-it is laid spiritually desolate, and this learning, refinement, cultivated taste, wealth in under the same form of government, entitled to very desolation in the holy places is properly called Protestantism. These truths, although stated inoffensively, are disagreeable to some, and the more disagreeable because they are simply the truth, and cannot be denied. Is there any sophistry, any rhetorical artifice and misrepresentation in this simple statement? Protestontism is, I freely admit, a respectable, gentlemanly sort of religion, made and ordered by the State for the comfort and convenience of the higher classes. The head of the State-the King or Queen, as the case may be-being always, of course, head of the religion. It has dispensed with fasting, mortification, clerical ce- and all its advantages for ever. As well might libacy, and all monastic and religious vows; and licity. They set to work during the day princi- to put matters on a still more comfortable footing, you are, Sir, at liberty to believe just as where poverty and distress press most heavily on much as you please, and nothing more. The the people, and in the evening they prepare the faith of others, be they Bishops or Archbishops, faith of others, be they Bishops or Archbishops, to our doors as a blessing; it came to insult, denowise influences your belief. In a word, Sir, it claring us, on oath, who adore alone the one Sacrifice, without Graces or a Priesthood; but it has state-appointed Dignitaries, nobly endowed with rich benefices and enormous episcopal incomes. This is not, I trust, stating the case unfairly. What, then, I respectfully ask, has Protestantism, as a religion, to offer, which Catholics can accept. To profess Protestantism, as it apherefore highly deserve their pay.

In this hasty sketch, I think, Sir, you will ad
live without any. We cannot consent to do this. rejected its ministrations, holding with fidelity hungry Greek. mit that the character and motives of these men, If you ask us to give up the Holy Sacraments to the faith of their fathers. Catholics know and dread Sacrifice once offered on Calvary, and | very well that every heresy, every error in relinow renewed daily on our altars-the great gion, is tolerated within its bosom by Protestantnot possibly do any good : they generally do great | pledge of God's eternal love for man, you ought | ism. No form of opinion, save the ancient faith, to offer something heavenly in its place-something besides the mere negation or rejection of bellianism, with those who deny the Divinity of Catholic doctrines, which is properly enough Christ-the Trinity of Persons. Even some of signified by the term Protestantism. A Catholic may, for some temporal advantage, to improve, for example, his chance of obtaining some of those minor situations in the gift of the gentry, For that it came into the world, for that it congo to the Established Church on Sunday, or he may give up Christianity altogether; but he never can become a believer in Protestantism, for once into infidelity. Opposition to, and hatred this simple reason that there is nothing in it, no of the Catholic religion, being the breath of its dogmas, no fixed creed, no Sacraments to believe in. This opinions was held by Dr. Johnson, one of the greatest schoolars that Protestantism has to boast of. He says:-

> to Popery may be sincere. He parts with nothing; he is only superadding to what he already had. But, to convert from Popery to Protestantism, a man gives up so much of what he has could say that it had diminished Romanism, or held as sacred as anything he retains; there is done any remarkable service of any kind. Everysuch a laceration of mind, in such a conversation, that it can hardly be sincere or lasting."

The Doctor saw the matter, precisely in the light in which we view it, and had the courage and honesty to state the truth openly.

Protestantism, so far from having power to gain over Catholics, cannot even retain those who were brought up in its communion. It has no hold, never had any, on the masses of the peo-Protestantism has had things all its own way for three centuries? Every account, whether from Parliament, or the Episcopate, concurs, in statgiven up religion altogether, and live without a God in the world. Her Majesty's Commissioners, mas More, a Fencion, a St. Francis Xavier, a in their report on the last census, have made awful revelations on that subject; they announce, page 97, "that myriads of our laboring population are really as ignorant of Christianity as were the Heathen Saxons at Augustine's landing." If inconvenience. It cannot realize what it is to a gentleman will go, says the Times, January have the Blessed Sucrament, and to believe in 1854, to his church he will discover that the working people are not there. "If he goes to daily sacrifice—the renewal and commemoration | the next parish church, and the nearest chapel of ease, and the proprietary chapels about him, and church doors are closed from Sunday to Sunday; the dissenting chapels, and to every place where and even then, how few attend, because they God is worshipped in any manner whatsoever, can read their Bible and pray at home, and no- he will still find the working classes not there." thing more is done at Church. With angels or All this comes of Protestantism. It evidently in practice."

woman clothed with the sun, with the moon be- unable to retain its most distinguished scholars, who have lately left it: men of the first order of hesitates to give her the glorious title of Deipara. mind, of deep research, distinguished amongst It is angry with us for making so much of them. their fellows in every walk of science, to whom We do them, in Protestant opinion, too much the succession to the richest benefices in the world that purpose will, I think, surprise the public. honor. Even the Cross, the sign of the Son of was no distant prospect. They have been nursed Man, finds little favor in its eyes. In one word, in the lap of Protestantism—instructed in all its mastered its theology-and knew its history. They walked within its sanctuary: obtained dius nearer to the Saviour; having left all these stinction in its pulpits and the halls of the univertook of the good things which Protestantism had to bestow; they were bound to it by a thousand ties, enjoyed its dignities, obtained position and wealth in its high places; why did they not remain? Simply because they knew, and who could know better, that Protestantism had none of the which presents to any ordinary observer the most aids, the heavenly gifts, the spiritual consolations evident and indubitable marks of a complete isoabundance, elegance of manners, but it wants the the same privileges, and subjected to the same sacraments and sacrifice—the characteristics of religion-which brings to the souls the merits of

hunger) when they see that the people, born and baptized in that communion, have in millions abandoned it, and that the most learned and virprayer and diligent search, have renounced it, you expect to see the strange phenomenon in nature of the sun withholding its light, or the stream flowing back to its source. Catholics have reawhich it made us no return. It inflicted upon us comes amiss; it stands well with Arianism, Saits Bishops reject these dogmas, and still retain high places; but it never ceases to hate, to opnose the ancient Church whose income it enjoys. tinues to exist; and whenever it succeeds in any country in trampling out Catholicity, it falls at nostrils. The Times, May, 1856, represents the lout a scanty subsistence by the sale of flowers, friends of Protestantism, when its endowments came last under discussion, in the House of Commons, on Mr. Miall's motion, as hanging back "could speak an affectionate or enthusiastic word for it. There was nothing in its history to appeal to-no great work to point to. Nobody

feeble and ineffective, and a corrupt institution in practice." If Protestants can remain with a safe conscience in this institution, be it so. It is their own affair, but to ask Catholics to join it, is infatuation. We cannot unless we give up all idea of Irish are to the rest of the population of Engple; what is their condition in England, where of religion. Having, I trust, convinced you of land what the Hebrews were to the Egyptians; this important truth, have 1 not a right to call with this material difference, that whereas the upon you, and the magistrates of Carlow, to discountenance the fraternity of Proselytizers, who ing, that the artizan and working classes have disturb our peace, and tease and insult in a thousand ways our people? The religion of Sir Tho-St. Vincent de Paul, in a word, of all the Saints in the calendar, and of one hundred thousand living Sisters of Mercy and Charity besides, as devoted to the duties of relieving suffering humanity, as Miss Florence Nightingale-so culogised and celebrated solely because she shines almost alone (purely and brightly I admit), in the firmament of Protestantism; such a religion, I say, ought to be spared the vulgar gibes and coarse abuses of hired ignorance and unscrupulous slander. The employment of such agency is infinitely

body felt, in short, that the Irish Establishment

was an anomaly in theory, as representing so

small a part of the population, and had been a

P. S .- Next week I shall invite your attention to the discreditable system of proslytism attempted in Graigue, under the auspices of the Rev. Dawson Massey. The arts employed for

The January number of the Dublin Review contains a very interesting article on " The Irish in England," which is generally attributed to His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. We think our readers, to whom the Review is perhaps not generally accessible, will thank us for transferring it, or the greater part thereof, to our columns :---

" Among the different races of which the vast population of England is composed, there is one political burdens, the Irish are still as truly "aliens" in race, in religion, and in feeling, from the Saviour, the all-sanctifying blood of Calvary. the great mass of the British nation, as they were Can it, then, be reasonably hoped that Catho- three hundred years ago. A settlement of Irish lies will take up Protestantism as a religion (they existed from time immemorial in London and may, one or other, embrace it has a means of elsewhere; but the influx from Ireland has imsaving themselves and families from the pangs of mensely increased during the last tifty or sixty years. Long before the famine of 1846, they had dispersed themselves in large bodies over the abandoned it, and that the most learned and vir-tuous of its Doctors and Divines, after much of subsistence. The misery, the poverty, and the want which they had to endure at home; the hope of bettering their condition on the more favored soil of Britain; the demand for labor in the large mercantile and manufacturing cities, the attraction of the harvest and the hop gathering, son to know Protestantism well. It never came the migratory spirit itself of the people, all these have been the causes of their surprising immigration into England. At present they form a large is a form of worship without Sacraments, without eternal living God, to be "idolators." It never and an increasing portion of the lower population brought us anything but sorrow, and never left of the country. They are to be found almost us without taking the fruits of our labor, for everywhere throughout the length and breadth of everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land. We can form some idea of the vast the Penal Code, which Dr. Johnson describes as multitudes of Irish in England, by bearing in exceeding in cruelty, intensity, and duration, the mind that of the Catholic population of the counearly persecutions of Christianity. It seized try, which is every day swelling its numbers, the upon, and retains the provision of the poor, and overwhelming majority are natives of Ireland .-pears to us, would be to give up the religion we the revenues destined for those who ministered to It was the complaint of the Roman satirist, that

Græculus esurions in coelam, jusseris, ibit

" And we can well imagine a sturdy and phlegnatic Saxon giving wrathful utterance to a similar lamentation with respect to the Irish. You more profitable occupation. In the streets of London you encounter light-hearted and happy them from the rural scenes, and the holy wells, stout hodder or bricklayer's laborer has probably come from the county of Cork. The Irish have market gardens near London, in the police and the army, and among those valiant sailors who from sixteen to twenty years, who is maid of all work to the humblest class of London shopkeepers, as well as to that low grade of Jewish householders who inhabit the unaristocratic neighborhood of Spitalfields. In a word, the lower class congregated together in the poorest, the most squalid, the most neglected, and the most destitute corners of our cities, while their food is very often the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. Or more properly, they are to the English what the Gabaonites were to the Israelites in Canaan; that is to say, they have become, by cruel misfortune, and by hard necessity, ' hewers of wood and drawers of water' to the proud Anglo-Saxon race.

. The Irish street-sellers, I am informed, buy twothirds of all the refuse, the other third being pur-chased by the lower class of English costermongers, der. The employment of such agency is infinitely discreditable to the Protestant ministry. Well may friends denounce it "as a corrupt institution in practice."

Chased by the lower chass of Discharged fruits of great an evil as it would, at the first blush, appear, for it constitutes perhaps the sole luxury of poor children, land, are considered even by the lower classes of land, are considered even by the lower classes of land, are considered even by the lower classes of land, are considered even by the lower classes of land, are considered even by the lower classes of land, are considered even by the lower classes. saints Protestantism holds no communion, It has cannot retain, or win back the poor, but the most nothing of loving reverence or affection for the striking evidence of its insufficiency to satisfy the cannot retain, or win back the poor, but the most holy season, I have the honor to be, your's truly, sellers, would doubtless never know the taste of loving reverence or affection for the striking evidence of its insufficiency to satisfy the cannot retain, or win back the poor, but the most holy season, I have the honor to be, your's truly, sellers, would doubtless never know the taste of loving reverence or affection for the insuring mind is the great fact that it has been carlow, Dec. 31, 1856.

James Maner.

"It is this people, thus scattered throughout the land, and increasing every day in numbers and in importance, although occupying at present the lowest position in the scale of national estimation, which constitute the immediate and pressing charge of the Church. They are her children, and whatever be their faults or their shortcomings in other respects, at all events they cannot be accused of unfaithfulness to the profession of the Catholic faith. To the Church they have been steadfast, through good report and through evil report; and she has now to take them by the hand, to draw out, and to cultivate the good seed which her sacraments have planted in their souls; to educate them as well socially as religiously, and by means of them, and through thein, to impress herself gradually, and favorably, upon the nation at large. It is, therefore, of the first moment, that all who are interested in the extension of the Catholic Church in England, should devote their very best efforts towards bringing into shape, and order, and discipline, that vast body of Catholics which is comprised within the Irish poor. But, in order to do this with profit, and with effect, we must understand those whore we would wish to influence and to train. The Irish poor form a study by themselves. They have their own modes of thought, their own national character, their own ways of giving expression to their religious feelings, their own habits and their own prejudices. To deal with them to any purpose, we must be able both to understand their national character and their national peculiarities, and to some extent at least, be pre-disposed to sympathize with their feelings. We confess that whenever we discover in those who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with them, an inaptitude to understand the Irish poor, and an incapability of appreciating them, we are always tempted to attribute it to one or other of these causes. It may proceed from the absence of that Catholic instinct which no mere education can bestow. Or it may be the result of a certain stiffness and severity of tone, which is to some extent common to the Catholics, no less than to the Protestants, of England; or it may the effect of a refinement which almost amounts to a disease, which is fastidiously intolerant of all that does not correspond with its own peculiar type of religious propriety, and which is as little at its case in the churches of Rome or Naples, as in dealing with the poor of Ireland. In addition to their other difficulties, the Irish in this country, as in America, have to contend with a prejudice universal against them. It is useless to deny the existence of such a prejudice, and it would be unfair and untrue to assert that it is founded upon the meet them on the highways 'tramping' the coun- difference of religion alone. The Catholicity of try, with a patience and a diligence worthy of a the Irish, no doubt, magnifies and increases this national prejudice against them; but the prejudice itself existed when the two people were looking Irish boys, and you cannot but wonder Catholic. It is a prejudice of race, not of reat the strange destiny which has transplanted ligion, and it has its foundation in a natural difference of temperament, character, and disposiand the green fields, and the purple mountains of tion. But its effect with those who come in contheir native land into the midst of the busy Ba-bylon of the world. The poor girls, who eke them incapable of producing any useful impresthem incapable of producing any useful impression upon that people, because, incapable of putare, many of them, natives of Ireland. The ting themselves into the position of so different a race, unravelling their modes of thought, and seeing things from their own point of view .--"A man who is converted from Protestantism | from its defence. "Nobody," says this journal, invaded the ancient trade of the English coster- Thus they become to each other like men who monger, usurped his rights, and carried off a por- are speaking in unknown tongues. Each party tion of his profits. They are in the arsenal at fails in his attempts to make the other compre-Woolwich, in the factories of Norwich and Kent, hend his meaning, and each departs more and in the farm houses of Essex and Sussex, in the more strengthened and confirmed in his hereditary prejudices—the Irish longing for those who will be able to understand him, and the English guard our coasts from smugglers and the French. more strongly convinced than ever that all Irish-It is some destitute and friendless Irish girl, aged men are impracticable-are in fact nothing better than rogues, vagabonds, and liars.

"We shall not, we trust, be considered presumptuous, if we confess that it is our desire in the present article to set the character of the Trish poor in its true light before our readers.-We have no object to serve except the cause of truth, and justice, and charity. We acknowledge to entertain a genuine appreciation and adlatter inhabited the most favored part of Egypt, iniration of the real Irish poor, especially as they and ate the fatness of the land, the Irish are are to be seen in their own country; but we are not going to be carried away by any mere sentiment of a natural liking. We shall state, with fairness and with candor, all that we honestly believe is to be said for, and all that is to be said against, the Irish in England. We shall not hide the good, nor shall we disown the bad. We shall endeavor to describe them to the best of our power, as they really are. And whatever conclusions we shall draw with respect to their claims upon our sympathy, and to their capabilities of improvement, shall be founded upon the actual character and condition of the people, such as we conscientiously believe, and shall show it to be.

the English population to occupy a still lower grade in the social system than themselves, vet it can be shown by the most indisputable testr-

mony that there is a remarkable difference between the two classes, so far as religion and as inorals are concerned. The faith of the Irish is proverbial, and it is really marvellous. In Irein Europe, it appears at the present day, in all the freshness and joyousness of a first fervor, blended with the deep and tranquil convictions of a long hereditary Catholicism; and when the Irish Catholic sees the doctrine with the clear-Irish poor migrate into this more prosperous coun-'more precious than rubies,' which, as a body, they never part with. It is the bond of union them under a thousand trials and temptations .-It is neither a barren nor a dead faith, but the key which unlocks the doors of their hearts, and the spring which, in a certain sense, controls their thoughts and their actions. Of the Irish in England, as at home, it may be asserted with perfect truth, that they 'live by faith.' They the reproach of Christ. Every eye is directed are in a peculiar and a striking way a supernatural people. They never lose sight of the unseen world. God and His Mother, and the Saints, are ever present with them. The Invisible is inseparately mixed up with their modes of the Catholic priest has reason to feel the force speech as well as with their habits of thoughts. and the consolation of our Saviour's words, 'If Were an angel from heaven in human form to the world hate you, ye know that it hateth Me enter one of the lordly palaces of London, when before you. Now there is nothing which more the town is crowded with the great and noble of the land, what reception would he encounter from those who know no superiors in the refinement of manners, and in material civilization ?-There can be no doubt that he would find himself very much out of place in the costly man- dotal office and character. This veneration is in sions of Belgrave and Grosvenor squares. Here no way the effect of superstition, nor is it a mere and there, indeed, he might fall in with a stray convert lately reconciled to the Church, or he might meet with the scions of some ancient family, which had never abandoned the Catholic faith; but these encounters would be too few and far between to remove the uncomfortable strangeness of his position. For he would find himself in the midst of a class, rich in everything that this life can bestow, but miserably poor in all that relates to the life to come. He would find himself among a people wholly given up to the idolatry of the world; and he would discourse to come of an Irish heart. His blessing is eagerly them in an unknown tongue, and offend their and devoutly coveted; and in case of accident and taste, were he to begin and speak concerning the sickness his benediction is more eagerly sought comforter of the afflicted. The remains of the late objective glory of God, to tell them of the rays | than the remedies of the doctor, and is often inestable brightness which encircle the brows more effectual in working a cure. One might alof the Madonna, of the happiness of the saints, most fancy that those early Christians, who laid of the holy souls continually passing from their the beds of their sick in the streets, in order that temporary state of purgation into the eternal the shadow of Peter passing by, might oversha-Presence of God, and of others yet detained in dow them, or who brought aprons and handkersacred prison house, and 'out of the depths' chiefs from touching St. Paul's body to lay upon crying to their brethren upon the earth, to aid them | the sick that they might recover, were natives of by their alms and their prayers. But let him leave | the Emerald Isle: so identical is their Catholic behind him all that grandeur and that magnifi- instinct, their mutual neglect of all the laws of cence, on which the world sets so high a value, respectability, and their complete carelessness of and from the aristocratic halls of Belgravia let | what was due to themselves and to society-dishim pass to the crowded dens of the 'mere played, as it was, by such acts of bad taste, as frish,' and here-strange as it may appear- dragging afflicted people in their beds into the the angel and companion of the Most High will public streets, and stripping themselves in their find himself at home. It is true that he will very churches and 'upper rooms' of neckcloths have to put up with the offensiveness of the and aprons! Cork or the Connaught brogue, with no small | "It is natural, indeed, that some personal feelstrount of dirt, and with a total absence of 're- ing should be mingled with this theological perbetter tolerate these little vulgaraties. The is the father and the friend to whom they natuangel of God will feel at home, not with the rally turn in all their cares and sorrows. He is nighest, but with the lowest of our vast popula- a friend long tried and never found wanting. He tion. In the Irish courts he will be understood has been for centuries almost the only person and appreciated, if he collect the poor people above their own condition in life upon whose disaround him, and tell them of God, of Mary, and interestedness they could place the most perfect the Saints. Their Catholic instinct will detect reliance. For their sakes he has not hesitated in a moment the true messenger from heaven. to brave sickness or death, and what is often Every ear will be eager to hear the tidings of much harder to be borne-the scorn, contempt, the world unseen, and as his narrative increases and hatred of the world. He has protected them in interest, many an eye will be moistened with from assaults upon their religion, and he has dared a half-repressed tear of joy, and many a breast to vindicate their social and their civil rights.will throb with real emotion, and fervent will be He has stood between them and their oppressors, the prayers for his blessing, and loud the accla- and he has brought down the malice of the powmations of 'Glory be to God,' 'Praised be His holy Name,' and 'the heavens be your bed.'

the Irish poor knows how intimately religion and the faith forms the great idea of their lives. It would be impossible for them as a body, unless they become radically changed and corrupted, ever to become Protestants. They possess that quality of mind, which is a characteristic of all Catholic countries, but which perhaps in its highest development distinguishes the Spaniard and which penetrates to the root of Catholic dogma, and sees clearly the impossibility of the truth of any other religion than the Catholic. The poor in this country, even more than at home, live in and Irish work together, whether in the fields, the gardens, the dockyards or the factories, the Catholic religion is sure to be the subject of conthe favorite objects of attack. Yet who ever heard of an Irishman giving an inappropriate answer? Who ever heard of his defending the not a more clear perception of the relation between the Mother and the Son, than the very humblest and least instructed of the Irish poor. What good, says the Protestant, can your Vir-Redeemer. True, is the short and the accurate reply of the poor Catholic, but then she is His Mother: and the profoundest theologian could | dotal character." not give a better, nor more conclusive answer. A loose sort of Presbyterian, disputing with an old Irish woman about our Blessed Lady, observed in an irreverent manner, that he was surprised at the honor which Catholics pay to the Virgin Mary, because after all he did not see that she was any better than his mother or her own; to which the Irish woman replied, 'Well at all events, if there be no difference between the mothers, there's a wonderful difference between the children.' Another zealous Irish Catholic, being very anxious to secure the baptism of a little puny infant just born, its Protestant mother made no other objection to her wish, ex-

cept that it was not worth while to take any

trouble about such a poor little premature creature; to which the quick and ready answer, exhibiting at once the natural wit and instinctive theology of the Irish people—was, 'that little in a puzzle—on the one hand it is supposed that the creature as you call it has a sowl as his as yours Catholic University is in disfavour at the Castle, on land, one of the most ancient Catholic countries | creature as you call it, has a sowl as big as yours or mine. It is the same, if the matter in controversy be the unity of the Church, the Blessed try, they carry with them this one treasure, reply to the objections of his opponent, his answers are sure to be theologically sound, and to the point. We have no doubt that the priests, which keeps them together, and which supports | both in England and Ireland, who are in constant merable illustrations in proof of what we have here asserted.

"One of the most favorite objects of attack in the daily controversies between Protestant and Catholic is the priest. He bears in his person towards him with an unfriendly or an inquisitive few more enlightened, consistent, and excellent proglance, as he passes along the streets, and every tongue is filled with his reproach. In England, more than in any other part of the civilised world, readily excites the fiery zeal and anger of the Catholic poor, (and at the best of times they are very 'near their passion') than this incessant, never ending abuse of the priest. The Irish retain the most profound veneration for the Sacerpersonal feeling of attachment. It is strictly theological. They see in the priest a man clothed with the greatest, the most awful, and withal the also by the poor, to whom he was always a kind most benign power which God ever committed to man. They see in him one on whose soul is stamped the seal and character of that eternal Priesthood which is according to the order of Melchisedech, and they regard him as such. To them the priest is the 'man of God,' as the prophets were to the devout Israelites of old. As an attack of typhus fever, and it is unneccessary to the man of God' he is received with all the wel- say that he bore his illness with the meek resignation

erful upon his own head, in order to screen from injustice his hapless flock. No wonder, therejoy as the priest's footstep is heard to approach They are essentially a religious people, and their shower down a thousand blessings upon his head religion is the faith of the Holy Catholic Church. in return for his Sacerdotal benediction; and no wonder that their countenances should light up with joy as he gives them a kind and a friendly recognition. As in other countries, the little children run up to kiss the priest's hand as he passes by their dwelling, so even in the midst of Protestant London, the priest is instantly recogthe Italian-namely, a theological cast of mind, nised by the Catholic children of Ireland, who vie with each other who shall be the first to give a glad and hearty salutation to 'his rivirince.'-But whatever thoughts of home, or sudden emotions of joy at encountering a real and genuine the midst of controversy. Wherever English | friend in the midst of the cold atmosphere of a great Protestant city, may indeed be mixed up with the habitual veneration of Irish Catholics for their priest, these mere human feelings are versation, and the priest and the blessed Virgin | not sufficient to account for the respect universally shown to them. Its root lies deeper. They see in the priest the anointed of the Lord; and it is not for any personal reason, but on account worshop of the Holy Virgin upon insufficient of his spiritual consecration and character that grounds? Too often he is illiterate, and too he occupies so elevated a place in their religious often he is ignorant of many things which he minds. And it is perfectly consistent with this ought to know; but the fathers of Ephesus had view of the reverence which an Irishman feels for his priest, that he should often exhibit a preference for the priests of his own country over those of any other. They naturally understand his habits of thought, and modes of expression in gin Mary do for you, that you are continually a way in which no foreigner can understand them; praying to her? you know that she is not our and they thus command an amount of personal confidence on his part, which is a legitimate addition to the reverence felt for him in his Sacer-

(To be continued.)

Unsophisticated Eloquence.-A countrywoman was carrying on a very simple process against a neighbor in one of the small courts in Germany when the attorney of the opponent pestered her with so much chicanery, that she lost all patience and interrupted him thus-' The case is simply this-I bespoke of my opponent, the carpet maker, a carpet with figures, which were to be as handsome as my lord the judge, and he wants now to force me to take one with horrible caricatures, uglier even than his attorney. Was I not right in breaking off the contract? The Court laughed at the comparison, the attorney was stupified, and the woman won her suit.

Master, your dog ha' bin' a bitin' o' me. Has he?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - The toadies of Dublin are the other hand, it is an unquestionable fact, that there are in the Rector's house alone two Princes, three Counts, one Viscount, one Baronet, and one Honor-Eucharist, or the Invocation of Saint. The able, to whom, it need hardly be said, all the highest instincts of their nature prompt them to pay homage. ness of a marvellous faith, and however he may No wonder the poor creatures are in real embarrassment: what are they to do?

A site for the new Catholic chapel about to be erected at Clorroche was granted by Lord Carew a few days ago, towards which he has promised to subscribe £150: and towards the new chapel in course communication with the people, could give innu- of erection at Davidsown he has subscribed very liberally also.—Wexford Independent.

> THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, as our readers are aware, has been very unwell, we deeply regret to state, for some days past, at the Palace, Thuries. On Sunday rumours prevailed that the truly good, holy, and patriotic archbishop was in a dying state. There have been lates in the Irish Church than the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, and few whose loss would be more generally re-

According to the local papers, the parish priests of the diocese of Cloyne proceeded to elect a successor to the late Dr. Murphy, and, after a scrutiny of the voting had been taken, the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, the present Bishop of Ross, was found to be the first; Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Dean of Cloyne and Vicar Capitular, second; and the Very Rev. Morgan O Brien, P.P., V.G., Michelstown, third. Of course the direct appointment rests with the Holy See, who may choose one of the three dignitaries above

DEATH OF THE REV. G. PRENDERGAST, P.P., ARD-MORE.—The Rev. G. Prendergast, P.P., Ardmore, died on the 4th inst. High Mass and Office were offered on the 7th for the repose of his soul. His death was much regretted by all who knew him, and friend. May he rest in peace!

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN HALLY, C.C .- The Rev John Hally, the chaplain of our local workhouse for several years, departed this life on Sunday morning, in the thirty-fifth year of his age and the eighth of his sacred ministry-two of which were spent in the diocese of Down and Connor. The cause of death was so well befitting his truly Christian character. In every sense of the phrase, Father Hally was a model of a true Irish priest—the pastor of the poor and the Father Hally were on Tuesday removed for interment to Counby, amidst a concourse of citizens and others, and attended by a number of clergymen of the diocese.-Kilkenny Journal.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES LYNCH .- Died on Sunday night the 11th inst., the Rev. James Lynch, Catholic Curate of Arklow, in the 37th year of his age.

At a meeting held on Monday at Cork it was resolved that a monumental statue of the late Father Mathew should be erected in that city.

The Catholic inhabitants of Castleblayney have resolved to crecta monument commemorative of their love and respect for their late lamented curate, the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, C.C., and already £40 have been subscribed for the purpose .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE NEW PROTESTANT BISHOP OF CORE.-The Venerable W. Fitzgerald, D.D., Rector of Monkstown and Archdeacon of Kildare, has been appointed to the vacant see of Cork.

ISISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS .- The Right Hon. Thomas Viscount De Vesci has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden, deceased. The Right Hon. Somerset Richard Earl of Belmore has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late James, Earl of Bandon, de-

ceased .- Evening Mail. THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVE BISHOPS .- The Protestant representative Prelates for Ireland in the forthcoming parliamentary session are, the Bishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Down, Connor, and Dromore, Oszory, Ferns, and Leighlin, and Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. Accordingly, whoever he may be, the successor to Dr. Wilson of Cork, whose death we have so recently recorded in our columns, will take his seat in the House of Lords as soon as he can be consecrated to the vacant see. There are ten Irish Bishops in all (exclusive of the two Archbishops) who sit in the House of Lords in rotation, three every year but as one of the ten, the Bishop of Tuam, has a seat "Any one who is practically acquainted with fore, that the hearts of the poor should beat with in the house in virtue of his English Barony of Plunket, his see ceases to be represented in its ordinary their lowly abodes; no wonder that they should turn, and the next Bishop in rotation, who happens they are to be Bishop of Cork, takes his place. The result of this arrangement is, that, as long as lord Plunket lives, the same Irish Bishops will always continue to sit in parliament together, their turn recurring once every third year, the Archbishops sitting meantime alternately from session to session.

> NEW WRIT FOR DOWNPATRICK .- The Speaker of the House of Commons has given notice, dated January, 16th inst., that he has issued a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ireland, to make out a new writ for electing a member to serve in the present parliament for the borough of Downpatick at the end of fourteen days from the said 16th of January.

The corporations of Cork, Limerick, Clonnel, and of the other towns that have demurred to the payment of Ministers' money under the act of last session, have received notice from the crown solicitors that stringent steps shall immediately be taken to enforce payment.

A Paragraph, which appeared a few weeks since, has had the effect of obtaining a small appointment for poor Mr. F. P. Dwyer, formerly private secretary to the late Daniel O'Connell. The salary is, indeed, triffing, but sufficient to save him from the disgrace and misery of spending the remnant of his life as an inmate of one of the Dublin workhouses.

It is stated that the veteran Lord Gough had purchased from the representatives of the late Mr. V. Knox the whole of the property bought by them in the Encumbered Estates Court from Lord Gort, which comprises most of the town of Gort and the land connecting it with the extensive demense of Lough-

County Limenick Militia .- On Saturday the band and staff of the County Limerick Militia paraded through the city for recruits, and though the crowds looking on were large, we believe "the fine hearty, free and able young lads" did not evince much disposition to take "the shilling." There is good employment in the country and the wages given by farmers and others requiring agricultural work to be done are remunerative.

The Sadleins.—*Apropos* of the Tipperary Bank, one of the Dublin papers records the agreeable announcement that "a grand ball and supper were given by Nicholas Sadleir, Esq., Nelson-street Tipperary, on Thursday evening last. The attendance embraced the rank, fashion, and beauty of the surrounding district." The list of rank and fashion being duly chronicled, the account concludes by stating that "the preparations for the occasion were most magnificent, and the decorations displayed the greatest taste and elegance." If the foregoing be not a hoax on the papers, and the lord of the feast was Mi Nicholas Sadleir, brother of the illustrious John and James, the public will no doubt duly appreciate the good taste which suggested the publication of this paragraph in a leading Dublin newspaper.

In place of the provincial conference of the Tenant was sworn in a member of an Orange lodge; but League, a great open-air meeting of the residents of the county Mayo, in favour of tenant right; was held on Thursday, in Castlebar. About three thousand the answer that he did not know the number of his persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Coglan, the Rev. Mr. Browne, P.P.; Mr. George Henry Moore, M.P.; and Mr. Swift, M.P., expressive of the adhesion of the electors of Mayo to tenant right, and of their confidence in Mr. Moore, M.P., were proposed, seconded, and adopted. The meeting was held shortly after three o'clock, and the proceedings did not terminate till past four. In the evening a banquet to G. H. Moore, Esq., M.P., took place in the ball room of Armstrong's Hotel, which occasion. Several speeches were delivered, and the company separated at a late hour .- Freeman.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES .- It is stated that the gorernment is about to issue a commission, at the head of which Mr. Temple is to be placed, for the purpose of inquiry into the internal economy, curricula of education, and attendance of the several professors and presidents of the Queen's Colleges, and the several rules and regulation which govern each, with a view to their modification and improvement.

RAILWAY TO ROSCREA.—It is expected that this railway will be opened in June next. The deepest cutting on the line is situated close to Roscrea, which is altogether environed in hills.

"Popish Brands, Snatched From the Burning."-The Rev. Mr. Maher, writing to the Hon. Secretary of "The Irish Reformation Society" under the presidency of the Earl of Roden, has some amusing details of the conversions effected by the agents of the above named Society:—"The only converts of whom we have heard were Catherine Tomlinson, Mary M'Evoy, John Moran, Pat Byrne, and John White. Their history is written on the annals of the bridewells, penitentiaries, and gaols of the county. The following record is found on the Carlow prison calender:-Catherine Tomlinson, tried for stealing a shirt the property of Wm. Foster, July 25, 1851.—Acquitted. The same Catherine, tried for stealing the clothes of Mary M'Evoy, Oct. 13, '51.—Sentence 5 weeks hard labour, 2 weeks of solitary. Mary M'Evoy, tried and convicted of theft, March 8th, '51.—Sentence 3 months hard labour. Moran suffered 12 months in Marybo-rough gool for sheep stealing. White 6 months imprisonment. Byrne was committed and confined for petty larceny. These precious converts are the only fruits of the pious labours of all the proselytising societies in this district within the last twenty years. The above-named party, after their conversion, were gathered into this village and placed in the house of refuge to attract others, under the spiritual superintendence of the most ignorant and officious of Biblereaders and proslytising Parsons. In this mansion it was, that the reformed girls at the head of the above list, after having robbed their neighbours, robbed each other. The rumour of their misdeeds being noised abroad, the infant Protestant colony, raised with such pious care and at so great expense to the Reformation Society, was forthwith dispersed, to the inexpressible grief of all religious hypocrites. The party left this district, to which they were attracted by bribes, as soon as their character became fully known, and have since been most probably converted half a dozen times to Protestantism in other localities, where the demand for such conversion brought the highest price. How far the Irish Reformation Societies may be considered as participating in these truly disgusting and demoralizing scenes of religious profanations I shall leave it to officials and dignitar-

ies to decide. I have the honour to be, JAMES MAHER, P.P. Jan. 15, 1857.

ORANGEISM IN THE NORTH-The Northern Whig has an able article denouncing Orangeism in the North of Ireland, and calling upon the government to put down this illegal and mischievous confederacy, so dangerous to the peace of those districts in which it exists. The article has been called forth by the proceedings, at the Ballymena quarter sessions on Friday the 2nd inst., in reference to Orange riots which took place at the fair of Craigbilly, county Antrim, last summer. Having expressed its gratification at the active measures taken to crush the Ribbon societies, our contemporary proceeds as follows:-"On the other hand how stands the case with Orangeism? An association, sanguinary, vengeful, and malignant as Ribbonism-its history a series of massacres, house burnings and waylayings-its name almost a synonyme for remorseless hate and defiant crime—in its very essence blood-tholic, whose piety, devotion, and zeal is often an exthirsty, unchristian, and cruel—denounced from the ample to all men, was a Protestant the year before rds of twenty illegal denounced by the two houses of parliament—clearly (except when he thanks God for his rescue) he would as unlawful as its antitype Ribbonism, bound together most desire to forget—that he ever was a Protestant as its confedurates are by secret signs and passwords -it still holds ground. Against it the law has never yet been attempted to be set in motion. The Orangeman makes no secret of his crime, he openly proclaims his connection with the society-erects Orange halls to meet in, holds festive meetings in presence of, and in company with, the magistrates of the land, numbers of whom are his sworn 'brethren,' appears in public wearing the insignia and emblems of his order, and the law never once interferes. Government after government has permitted this state of things to go on unchecked. Nay, government itself, sworn to maintain the law impartially against all violaters, has not merely connived at Orangeism; but some of its notorious ringleaders have been appointed to the commission of the peace, or suffered to retain it-have been made sheriffs of their counties, and had other high bonors conferred on them. The example of this had not been without its effect on the inferior officers of the law; and if we required proof of the fact, we have more than enough in the lengthened report, which will be found in our columns to day, of the trial at the Ballymena Quarter Sessions on last Friday. It appears that a party riot-or, rather two riots-took place at the fair of Craigbilly, in the county of Antrim, in the month of June and August last. Roman Catholies -whether Ribbonmen or not does not appearwere engaged on one side, and Orangemen on the other. The Orangemen, it is admitted, were the more numerous body of the rioters. To apportion to the degree of blame belonging to one set or the other is no part of our purpose. Both were equally engaged in creating a breach of the peace, and both should, as far as possible, have been equally made amonable to the law. Well, what do we find? The police succeeded in arresting several of the Roman Catholics, who have been brought to trial, and some of them sentenced to imprisonment for participation in the riot; but from the first to last, not a single man of the Orange rioters were taken into custody. or had information lodged against him by policemen who showed such vigilance in securing the riotous No wonder that the assistant barrister commented in the strong terms he did on this remarkable fact. How is it to be accounted for? Is it not as plain as the sun at noon that the police acted on the cue given them by their superiors of punishing the Roman Catholic offenders, and allow-

ing the equally guilty Orangemen to escape? While such a one sided partial mode of administering the law is allowed to prevail, it is vain to hope that it will command the respect and obedience of the people. It is not in the nature of things that it should; and, for our own part, we are altogether at a loss for language which will adequately express our sense of the culpable manner in which the different governments, for the last few years, have allowed the law to slumber in reference to what the assistant-barrister of the county Antrim has so justly stigmatised as 'a very disgraceful confederacy.' How long, we ask, will Orangeism be permitted to rear its head among us in defiance of the law? How long will it be permitted to corrupt the youth of the country by administering to them unlawful onths, and instilling to read the admission of one of the witnesses in this general; and the ministers will have manses into the Craigbilly case, that, when only 17 years old, he

lodge If it had not been for the indifference and convenience of the Irish executive. Orangeism could long since have been as effectually crushed, and made to feel the strength of the law as Ribbonism. What difference is there between them that they should not be subjected to the same treatment? They are both illegal in their constitution, both vicious in their objects, both the enemies of public tranquility, and crime and bloodshed have tracked the steps of each. We will go so far as to say that of the two place in the ball room of Armstrong's Hotel, which orangeism is the more tangeton or the place in the ball room of Armstrong's Hotel, which orangeism is the more tangeton or the place of the was handsomely and appropriated decorated for the country, and for many reasons, more imperfectly calls was handsomely and appropriated decorated for the vindication of the law. Ribbonism in many Orangeism is the more dangerous to the peace of the instances, was nothing more than a defensive association against the other, and where it now exists as such its extinction would follow, as the natural consuch its extinction would follow, as the integral con-sequences of the suppression of the antigonistic force which called into being. Besides patronised as Orangeism is, by Protestant noblemen and gentleman, of course for purely selfish purposes, it loses in the eyes of many of its supporters, its guilty character; and on this account especially, it is incumbent on those entrusted with the vindication of the law to convince the more ignorant dupes that no men however high their rank, can protect them from the consequences of its violation. If the law, us it at presequences of its violation. Set at present stands cannot be made to reach the Orange Association, let such an alteration be made in it as will accomplish that object. It will be a scandal to the present government to allow the next session to pass without giving some evidence of their sincere desire to crush completely this mischievous confederacy. The Orangemen of Ireland, as political allies, are not worth courting. They have degenerated into the class which Sir Robert Peel, with so much terseness and truth, described them to be when he cast them off as broken, degraded, and worthless tools. The Dublin Tablet has some very appropriate re-

marks upon the folly, not to call it by a worse name,

of those who would attempt to make a distinction betwixt old Catholics, and recent converts to the Faith. The absurd practice of heralding the name of every titled convert, as if the Church cared for the worldly rank of her children, is also justly condemned :-They were the most aggravated specimens of the prevalent snobbishness and flunkeism of the day that we can recal to mind. They were framed with an exclusive reference to the worldly rank and wealth of the parties, in a matter in which the salvation of souls was the first and greatest consideration. The labors of our Clergy, fructified by the grace of God, were every year bringing hundreds and thousands of the poor of Christ into the one fold; the sacrifices made by the poor and the ignoble on their conversion to Catholicity were often of the most trying kind, involving, particularly in the case of servants or married women, not the loss of comforts or of society, but destitution and physical bud treatment; yet the Catholic trumpet blew only for the rich, the well educated and the respectable. The disease is not wholly subdued, but its virulence has abated. We can remember the time when some poor gentleman, who yielding to the grace of God, had become a Catholic. and for no gratification of his own, but by the desire of others, had published some little tract "to his Protestant friends;" or, "ten, or twelve, or twenty Reasons why I became a Catholic," was hunted by the Catholic press from town to town, followed in his visits to country houses, and never took up a Catholic newspaper without seeing to his horror and dismay, where the recent convert, the distinguished author of the "Grounds of my Conversion," slept the night before. It was high time to stop. Besides being constantly snubbed by indignant Protestants for falsely announcing the conversion of themselves. their wives, or their children, besides running inmense risks by the adoption of premature and unauthorised reports, of disgusting, or increasing the difficulties of those who were on the threshold of the Church, we were encouraging ignorant Catholics and and vulgar Protestants in the idea that it was an unlooked for honor to the Church of God that, a person of respectability should condescend to join it. There was a time when we almost expected to see published, in addition to the lists of "converts to Cathelicity who once kept a gig," lists of "Cathelicity who once who till lately neglected their daties."

Why should the whole world be informed that a Cathelic whole with development and goal is after unter-Why should be be always reminded of what most desire to forget-that he ever was a Protestant at all? Christian charity and good breeding both suggests that to keep on printing of a good Catholic that he was once a heretic is neither kind nor courteous. The worst of it is, that the intention is always flattering. These lists and references are ai ways meant as compliments, whereas a convert to Catholicity is no more proud of his past Protestantism than a returned convict or a pardoned felon of the period of his transportation or imprisonment .--If a convert, as an individual, required rebuke or discouragement, we could imagine some reason for a reference to his past errors; but the fact is, that the vast majority of the converts of late years have, by common consent, been recognised as among the most fervent and exemplary members of our body. These considerations, however, do not go to the real root of the evil. The great fault lay in making the worldly status of the individuals their title to admission in the lists of converts. It is quite fair to record once for all the conversion of a peer or member of parliament, of a distinguished Protestant Clergyman, or of any one in public station; but lists of boys and girls, whose names are inserted for no earthly reason except the handles prefixed to them, are indefensible, because the conversion of the Lady This and the Hon. Adolphus That, while in their teens, is not an event of public interest.

We regret to state that a widow named Mrs. Conley, living on a farm near the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, between Castleblayney and Ballybay, was killed by an engine and train passing over her on Monday last. The man at the crossing warned her not to cross the line, as the train was approaching, and as he was pushing her back or drawing her of the line she was struck down by the engine and was killed. Her body was mutilated in a shocking manner.—Dundalk Democrat.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, writing from Dublin, gives a sketch of the present posture of affairs in Ireland:—There seems a kind of instinctive foreboding of a mighty change in the relations of the state to the churches, to have seized upon all the religious bodies; and all are making provision for its arrival. The prevalent action of them all, indicates a conviction that the hour is near when the State will be compelled to leave them to themselves; and they are preparing to meet the emergency. The agilation for the disendowment of Maynooth will give the key note, and this is likely to be more strong and general than before; all denominations of Protestants condemning it as an unwarrantable and even impious appropriation of the national funds, that of spending them in training men to propagate a religion, which all Protestants condemn as idolatrous apostasy. But the English and Scottish unestablished churches connect with its abolition that of the Presbyterian regimm donum, and the Irish Church establishment, and if Maynooth be disendowed, the Roman Catholics of the empire are with them. Dr. Cullen is working mightly for the establishment of the Catholic university, in prospect of the parliamentary grant being withdrawn from Maynooth; and increased ministerial support is the topic now, in the pulpit, from the press, and on the platform, among the Presbyterians; and already congregations are adding to the stipend what would into their minds the most deadly hate and malice congregations are adding to the stipend what would towards their fellow-countrymen? It is melancholy be an equivalent for the bounty, and this will soon be

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

RATING RELIGIOUS HOUSES .- The Poor Law Commissioners, with their habitual disregard of public opinion in general, and of the opinion of boards of guardians in particular, continue, in defiance of the votes of these latter bodies, and of repeated decisions of assistant-barristers, to insist on enforcing the payment of rates on such charitable institutions as the Christian Brothers' Schools, the Presentation Convent Schools, and the Convent of Mercy; and the question has been brought, in the shape of appeals against the rates, before the assistant-barristers at the present quarter sessions in several parts of the country. This vexatious course amounts to a perfect persecution; it keeps the Superiors of these excellent institutions in a perpetual turmoil, and necessarily gives rise to conflicting decisions, some of them by no means calculated to increase the public confidence in the opinion of certain judicial authorifies. In the case of the Clonmel Christian Brothers, Mr. Serjeant Howley twice ruled against their liability to the rate; and yet at the last meeting of the board of guardians a missive was read from the commissioners directing that defence should now, for the third time, be taken against the appeal of these inestimable teachers of the poor, upon whom it is once more sought to levy the rate. At the Kanturk quarter sessions, last week, Mr. Serjeant Berwick heard appeals from Convents of Mercy against the rate, d while in one case he decided on the non liability of the convent, in the other he reserved his judgement, with an intimation that he would be constrained to come to an opposite decision, the only difference between the cases being, that in the former one the school was connected by a covered corridor with the residence of the Nuns, and might thus be said to be under the same roof with it, while, in the other case, the architect, not being so considerate for the convenience of the Religious Sisters, constructed no covered corridor, and thus left it open to the functionaries of the law to insist that the schoolroom, and the portion of the building in which the Nuns resided, were distinct premises, and that, therefore, the latter were liable to be rated. The absurdity of the distinction is obvious to any one whose mind is not biassed by the quibbles of the law; but there are other authorities who adopt still more decided views on the subject, and are fully prepared to carry out the behests of the Commissioners; for we find that at the Waterford quarter sessions, Mr. Assistant-Barrister Bessonett decided on making the Christian Brothers liable to the rate for the portion of the premises in which they lived, without taking into account whether the schoolroom was under the same roof with them or not. This decision utterly disregards the nature of the Christian Brothers' institution, which is essentially a charitable one—for the Brothers only reside on the premises in question for the special purpose of teaching the children of the poor who frequent their school, and certainly do not accupy those premises any more for their own advantage than do the keepers of National Schools, whose occupation of premises is not held to incur liability to rates. We may observe that the majority of assistant-barristers of Ireland hold a different opinion from that of Mr. Bessonett, and that Mr. Jones, Q.C. in Down, and the learned chairmen in Tipperary, Cork, Wexford, Limerick, and other counties of the south, have held that such institutions as those we are alluding to, and whose inmates are wholly devoted to the work of charity, whether in instructing the children of the poor, or in visiting the sick poor of their respective neighborhoods, should be held exempt from rating. Even in the case in which Mr. Bessonett gave his decision against the Christian Brothers in Waterford, he was obliged to quash the rate which was about to be levied on them, owing to an irregularity in the mode of striking it; but it is time that such vexatious proceedings against the devoted members of these charitable communities should be discontinued .- Freeman.

On Monday morning, at four o'clock, a fire of a very serious character was discovered to be raging fiercely in the Accountant-General's Office, in the Bank of Ireland. Were it not for the prompt and vigorous manner in which it was encountered the nation would have to lament the destruction of this historic The offices where the fire originated, and which inve been completely gutted, are situate in the centre of the building-a fact that at first caused the most painful apprehensions of the consequences that might ensue if decisive and energetic means were not taken to prevent the flames from extending, for from the mastery they rapidly gained within a few minutes after the alarm was given, it was felt impossible to save the offices then involved. On their east side, and separated from them only by a passage, is the House of Lords, and, on the south, divided by a wall, the large cash office, for the House of Commons and to protect these departments the efforts of the firemen, police, &c., were mainly directed, and we are happy to be able to state, with entire success. The offices destroyed, and which are considered the most important in the working of the establishment, run parallel with, and immediately behind, the eash office, and are entered at the east and west ends from the passages running from the front to the rear of of the building. All the valuable mahogany furniture and fittings have been consumed; the flooring and walls are in a state of complete ruin, and the principal portion of the roof has fallen in. The latter was made chiefly of wood. The rafters are planked over, and the planking covered with copper sheet-The origin of the fire is altogether unknown .-Dublin Paper.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION .- An inquest was held on Thursday last, by William Pollock, Esq., one of the coroners for this county, on the view of the body of Patrick Dalton, a Railway Constable at Cullaboy crossing, who was found dead in his sentry box. It appeared from the evidence that another Constable named M'Cormick, seeing the box on fire, shouted to him, who was inside, and receiving no answer, he broke the door and found Dalton dead, as well as a dog, which he kept with him. The box was full of smoke, and it turned out that the deceased had brought some coals into it, to protect him against the severity of the weather, and these, in the closeness of the box, had generated the causes of his death. The jury found that the deceased died of suffocation, and they added, that it would be better if the railway regulations allowed to watchmen the use of fire. Dalton had been several years in the employment of the company and was always noted as a sober, steady man.—Anglo Celt.

More Cruelty to Destitute Inish.—It becomes our duty almost from day to day to record instances of grievous inhumanity to natives of this country, long resident in Scotland and England, perpetrated by the parish authorities on the other side of the Channel, so soon as by accident or inevitable illness these poor creatures become chargeable for however short a period, in deporting them from their shores. The following are the latest cases of this description which have come under our notice at this port :-Mary Bruce, a young woman, in a very helpless condition, was landed at our quays, from the Glasgow steamer, on the 1st inst. Superintendent Magee's attention was called to the condition of the poor female, and he sent her to a refreshment house, where she got breakfast. This young woman was sent over by the parochial authorities of Glasgow. Her native place is Lisburn, whither she went in search of her father, who, she stated, lived there. Francis M'Loughlin, and his wife, an old couple, between sixty and seventy years of age, were sent here by the parochial authorities of London, in the steamer Oscar. They were in England for twenty-six years, and were na-tives of the county Derry. They were in such an exhausted state after the long voyage that they were not fit to be removed from the lodgings in Belfast for two days. Mr. M'Brido had the aged couple conveyed to the union workhouse. Margaret Brennan and her sister were landed from Glasgow by the steamer Stork, on the 3rd instant, in the most deplorable condition-naked and penniless. Superintendent Magee's attention was directed to them as they were sitting in one of the quay sheds, crying from cold

and hunger. They stated that they had so far to go as the King's County. Mr. M'Bride supplied them with food and lodging till the 7th inst., and then sent them to Dublin by the steam packet. He also sent Mary Maloney, a girl who was transmitted from Glasgow; and another woman, with two children, who was in search of her husband, in the same steamer, supplying them with food for the voyage .-Northern Whig.

A WIFT FOR "HANDY ANDY."-On Saturday last it appeared that a poor basket-women was observed most diligently at work, cramming into the receiving box of the Cork Post Office a very fine specimen of that local manufacture called "drisheen," and following up this strange achievement by squeezing a quantity of fresh butter through the same narrow aperture. "Good gracious, my good women!" said a bystander, "what on earth are you at, putting those things into the letter box?" "Why, Sir," said the women, "is not this the Post Office?" "To be sure it is," replied the spectator; "but what of that? that does not make the letter box the right place for drisheens and butter." "I was desired to put them here," rejoined the women. "Nonsense! you were not," said the amazed spectator. "Indeed, ther was, Sir," answered the woman; "for it was Mr. "Indeed, then, I that I saw, with my own two eyes, buying them in the market; and says he to me, 'Take them to the Post Office at once; and is not this the Post Office?" You stupid woman! it is through the hall door, and not through the letter box that you should have put them." The mistake was soon rectified, but with what benefit to the delicate edibles so experimented upon we have not heard .- Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The Morning Advertiser does not assert that Sir Robert Peel will be dismissed, but says the public need not be surprised should it be found, within a few days after the meeting of parliament, if not before, that Sir R. Peel has ceased to be member of the government.

The two subjects of war and crime seem fated to neet us at every turn. Either in protecting ourselves from foreign foes or those who are among us we spend the chief part of our national income. For the punishment of crime we pay out of the funds admin-istered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer more than 3,000,000 sterling annually. Add to this the loss through depredations, the cost of prosecutions, the sums paid out of local rates, the time and trouble expended in the prevention or detection of offences, and we cannot doubt that the criminal community form one of the most serious burdens on the country .-

At the usual meeting of the Bradford Foreign Affairs Committee it was unanimously resolved-1. That Admiral Seymour has unlawfully destroyed human life in bombarding Canton. 2. That this committee resolve to co-operate with the Newcastle committee, to proceed against Admiral Seymour, for murder, at the Central Criminal Court. 3. That as Sir John Bowring and Mr. Consul Parkes were accessory to murder, the committee therefore resolve to institute legal proceedings against them.

WHAT WILL THE ST. BARNABAS CASE LEAD TO ?-A correspondent of the Globe signing himself "An Anglican Layman," writes as follows :--" the Feast of St. Stephen, 1856.-Sir-In a late number of your paper, exulting over the decision of Sir John Dodson n the St. Barnabas case, you have suggested that the congregation, which hitherto has been perfectly unanimous, should form a separate or free church as n model for others. I beg leave to say that I for one will not follow your advice; but should the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council confirm the Court of Arches' decision, will, together with the whole of my family, immediately join the Catholie Church. My determination might be otherwise if you could prove that Almighty God did not institute a gorgeous and highly esthetic form of Divine worship in the temple service; and if the same was not recognised by the daily attendance of His Son, who was equal to the Father as touching his Godhead."

"What is to be done" asks the London Times, with our paupers and juvenile criminals? "What is to be done?" To this all important question, Protesbe done?" To this all important question, Protestantism can find no answer. The Times moralizes in the following strain:—"A stern political economy answers, "Nothing." We are to leave the problem to work itself out. We are to button up our pockets, shut our doors, and look out of windows at the spectacle of poverty running through its phases, and coming to a natural conclusion. Pray don't disturb the experiment. These tender processes do not bear the least interruption. Poverty, provided the condi-tions be favourable for it, will undergo first the vin-ous fermentation: it will become rather excited, argumentative, and menacing; then it will pass through the acetic fermentation, and sour into crime. It is then ripe for our gaols. We know how to deal with it in that state; and, so generous are we when we are quite certain we are right, that we can afford to spend on a criminal twice as much as on a pauper, and thrice as much as on an honest labourer out of loors. It is rather odd, and it shows what paradoxes the most healthy British minds can go through in their very gradual and irregular developement, that ust now the State is most kind, generous, and openhanded towards crime in all its stages and circumstances, at the very time that it will not give one farthing to poverty and toil. In our grand annual statement of the Public Income and Expenditure the word "Poverty," "Charity," "Relief," do not occur: and public works, or other employments afforded by the State, are, of course, simply on its own account, and have no reference whatever to the wants of the population. On the other hand, the Courts of Justice for the last year cost the country £754,931; Police and Criminals Prosecutions, £1,012,582; Correction, £1,424,907; total £3,192,420. This is comprised under the general head of "Justice." For Mercy there is nil. Of late years there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the State to undertake the whole dirty work of the nation, and the only check on this morbid appetite for disagreeable business has been the reflection that the dirty work would probably increase all the more for there being some one so ready to undertake it. This has proved not far from the truth, for at times we have begun to fear that the "normal" Englishman was an animal that must pass through a regular process of picking and stealing, poaching, petty larceny, &c.; then through the hands of the police, the magistrate, the prison, and so on, till he emerged in his butterfly state as a ticket-of-leave man, and, having laid the eggs of fresh crime, died. We are almost afraid to oring up these subjects, for we have observed the more they are talked about the more rapid is the tendency we have been describing. County Magistrates and ratepayers are always delighted to hear Parliament talking about goals, police, correction, and crime, because it always ends in Parliament taking some of the responsibility off the county shoulders. It is just as when you are betrayed into questioning a mendicant. It matters not whether his story turns out good or bad; if you have taken up five minutes of his valuable time you must give him sixpence at least. The Parliamentary debate invariably ends in a large addition to the head of "Justice" in the public expenditure. All evils, however, have their limit. They become at last so exorbitant, so preposterous, as to convict themselves of absurdity. We believe it to be so just now in con-of "Justice," and in the enormous cost of prisons, We believe it to be so just now in this matter police, and correction. It obtrudes itself on the public eye with the pompous vulgarity of a handsome county prison stuck, as the frontispiece of a genteel county town, vis-a-vis to a first-class railway station. You can't help noticing it, try ever so much. So people—that is, the few people who are absolutely committed and bound to the existing practice—are

we believe we may state with considerable certainty, that the Hon. and Rev. William Clifford, D.D., will be the new Bishop of Clitton. The Right Rev. Dr. Hartman, Bishop of Derbe, and Administrator of the Vicariate of Bombay is now in England, having visited Europe with a view to the correction of the abuses which our readers will find detailed under the head of Indian intelligence, and to which we shall have other occasions of referring. His Lordship is about to proceed to Rome.—Weekly Register.

CRIME IN ENGLAND .- We stated last week, as we have stated before, that the bulk of the crimes committed in England are violations of the right of property. Crimes of personal violence are remarkably few, and most of them arise from the desire of gain. The forious passions-anger and revenge-which in other countries lead to murder, are little known here. Nationally speaking, we are not assassins, but pilferers. Our crime results from an insane desire of Can nothing be done to lessen it? The cases of Red-path and Robson, of the British Bank, and of the Messrs. Cole, of Gordon and Davidson, of Paul and Strahan, of the Messrs. Sadleir, with other similar cases, such as those of a Baron of the Exchequer and King's Counsel, alluded to by Lord Brougham in his letter to Lord Radnor-many known, many hushed up, and more dreaded-convince us that the criminal insanity of the desire is not peculiar to a class. It pervades the community, and is a remarkable feature of the national mind. Is not this susceptible of being modified, assuaged, and reduced to a same proportion? Is it an unalterable law of nature, that the English mind must unrighteously desire gain, which we can no more influence than we can melt the Polar ice ?— Economist.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLISH WORKMEN .- At the present moment one fourth of the Working Classes in England are without bread. Multitudes apply from day to day for work at the London Docks and various other emporiums of labor, without success; and some idea of the numbers who are left in a state of positive want may be obtained from the fact, that twenty thousand men and boys connected with the chance of obtaining it. Under such circumstances, a meeting was convened in Smithfield last week, for the purpose of concerting measures to relieve such nected with him. Our readers would not thank us wide-spread distress. An immense concourse, numfor its republication.—Monitral Hends. bering in its ranks members of every trade, and of which the Irish composed no small segment, assembled-having received the sanction of the Lord Mayor. The speakers were all members of the laboring community, and the business of the meeting was conducted with extraordinary temper, considering the desperate nature of the crisis upon which they were met to consult .- Nation.

Another case of an innocent man being found guilty has come to light. Patrick Cookson, a young Irishman, at Preston, has received a free pardon, it being proved, after having undergone three months' imprisonment, that he was wrongly convicted.

The Essex Herald of Tuesday last has the following :- "An extraordinary circumstance recently took place at South Ockendon, consequent upon the refusal of church-rates in that parish. On Sunday, the 28th ult., in accordance with notice, many of the parishioners assembled to celebrate the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, but after the usual prayers the curate announced that, owing to the refusal of a church-rate some months since, there were no funds to provide the bread and wine, and the worshippers departed under very painful feelings." A respected correspondent in drawing our attention to the above paragraph, observes that "in the History and Directory of the County the South Ockendon Tithes are stated to have been commuted in 1832 for £834 per annum, and that there is also a Rectory House, and 13 acres of glebe." Our correspondent significantly adds-" One would suppose that a Rector possessing such a living could have afforded a few shillings for the expenses of the Communion, and so spare the publication of such a scandal as the announcement made in the Church above stated.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE PERSIAN WAR, - While the newspapers, and correspondents, and officials, with patriotic decorum, are assuming that Herat is the cause of the war, there is not a company in which it is not stated, as a matter of notoriety, that a full knowledge of the case, have declared that the ther this be so or not, it is at least in everybody's one thing in public and another in private : and, while the broadsheet at breakfast proceeds on the solemn supposition that it is all about Herat, the talk of the dinner-table equally takes for granted that it is about a Persian courtier's runaway mistress or wife, and the Quixotic protection extended to her by British officials. In fact, it is only another version of the old story, the primeval rupture between the Orientals and the Westerns-Times.

THE "GRETNA PRIESTHOOD."-Mr. J. Murray, of the Gretna Toll Bar, performed his last splicing opera-tion at the close of December, and he presented the happy couple" with an eight-day clock, a cheese. and a bottle of whisky; for, having made his fortune, he was in good humor. He is about to turn to agriculture. Mr. Douglas, being an athletic man, and formerly a husband-man, is going to handle the spade

THE LAST PROTESTANT MARTYR .- Speaking of the condemnation of the apostate Priest Verger, the Weekly Register informs us that he has, for some time past, been a hero with English Protestants. Whether he is connected with the new Gallican periodi-cal, upon the appearance of which they have so much congratulated themselves, we have not learned There is a high probability that he was, for the editor of the Saturday Review has seen a letter from himself, dated as late as Dec. 30, in which, after giving some account of his past life, he boasted of his having preached against the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception on the eve of the first anniversary of the definition, and proposed to honor us by a visit to England "for the purpose of completing his case." whatever that may mean. He concluded (of course) by asking money, to publish "certain doctrines anti-Papistical but yet Evangelical, Apostolic but not Roman, of which I am the author." The Saturday Review boasts, with considerable satisfaction, that the letter failed of its object. We must admit that, considering the greediness of English Protestants to be duped by anything like an apostate Catholic, and. still more, an apostate Priest, it has considerable grounds for its exultation. The Dorset Chronicle gives, evidently upon private information, some further details of considerable interest :-

" Verger's name is not unknown in England. He it was, who in vain importuned Cardinal Wiseman o permit him to officiate in London during the Exhibition year. He it was who publicly, in London and elsewhere, impugned the papal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He it was of whose 'independent spirit' special and honorable mention is made in the report of a London society, beginning to ask how it is that poverty is so fast maturing into crime, and why crime is becoming so enormous, so vested, and so highly favoured an interest. I injunctions of Romish authority, was commended

Although nothing is as yet officially announced, in a special pamphlet, issued in London, to disprove the unity of Rome. He it was whose protests we have heard applauded in this very town, by persons abusing the 'pretensions of Popery,' and quoting him as an authority. He it was who was paraded about twelve months ago in the pages of certain Reports, as a true specimen of the spirit of resistance and independence which was fast spreading through the Gallie Church! How his British admirers can now esteem him it is easy to guess. The paragon of independence is an assassin not a martyr, a scoundrel of the first die, whose pretensions to saintly independence must for the present retire from view.'

If he had but escaped, how invaluable would he have proved, as a real convert Priest, to the English and Irish Societies for Missions to Roman Catholics. Pity that the executioner should deprive them of so valuable a coadjutor.

UNITED STATES.

ACTION OF U. S. GOVERNMENT ON CHINA AFFAIRS .-The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says :- "I understand that our government does not approve of the course pursued by our citizens in the interference with the affairs of China .--The Secretary of State has been engaged some days in preparing documents with reference to this affair, which will be sent by the next steamer, deprecating it in strong language, and advising them to beware hereafter how they join England or any other power in such a movement."

SUFFERING IN NEW YORK CITY.-The European published in New York, of the 24th instant says there are not less than 100,000 people in that city and its immediate vicinity, ready and willing to work, but unable to get anything to do: and that there are 30,000 women in that city dependent on needle work while there is not work enough for 10,000. The price of making a shirt is 5 cents of a pair of pantaloons, 10 cents.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL IN NEW YORK .- This murder continues a mystery. The inquest on the body of the victim is still going on, and column upon building trade alone have been east upon the streets column of the New York papers are occupied with of London, without occupation, or any immediate reports of the evidence, which, so far as it has gone, is pretty conclusive as to the infamous character of the murdered dentist and of pretty nearly all confor its republication .- Montreal Herold.

THE MORALS OF VIRGINIA STUDENTS .- A COTTESPON dent of the Boston Post, writing from Hamoden Sydney College, Virginia, under date of January 28th says:—"Mr. Charles Edie, of Christiansburg, and Mr. Edward A. Langhorne, of Roanoke, had a difficulty yesterday, and in the morning as the class was coming out of the lecture room, Mr. Langhorne called Mr. Edic and another gentleman, and the three walked about five steps from the door together. Mr. Laugherne then told Mr. Edie that he must retract the insult: and this being refused a fight ensued, and Mr. Langhorne drew a dagger and stabbed his adversary twice, the first wound being in the left arm and the second piercing the heart. Mr. Edie stood a half minute after being stabbed, then tottered and fell.--Before falling he remarked to Langhorne, 'Ned, you have acted the coward and have stabbed me to the heart.' In less than three minutes after leaving the lecture room he was a corpse. Langhorne is now in jail. He is the son of a widowed mother residing in Lynchburg.

late not common heading, our columns have lately contained statements well calculated to arrest and occupy the attention of the reader. Seldom indeed have frauds been described showing greater ingenuity gospellers of the graduates of the Public school s,--or more elaborate procedure in the execution of crime, The prisoners Anderson and Saward, together with the convicts Attwell and Hardwick, now professing to make a clean breast of it, were confederates in machinations of the most extraordinary and extensive inises that more might be done with one fourth of the kind for obtaining money by forgeries upon the var-ious banks of this city. If we are to credit the eviious banks of this city. If we are to credit the evidence hitherto adduced, the first step in these advances—the first approach opened against the strong box of the banker, was to obtain possession of bone fide shocking developments of how little girls were exchecks, either paid or payable, drawn by some indi- repted in the Common schools of Boston, and confunds. As the prisoner Saward seems to have been was hushed up,-for fear it would injure the system. familiarly known as "Jim the Penman," we presume | A few years ago precisely the same kind of debauchthe real cause is that ridiculous quarrel about a Per- we may assign him this department in the division of ery was detected in a Public school of this city—sian lady. As the quarrel has been related in the labour. There was then a man called the "sender," but the Protestant pastor of the mother of one of the language of diplomacy, and as it will soon be in the whose office it was to despatch the checks so prepared victims prevailed on her to keep it quiet,—for fear of blue-books, we need only repeat the principal fact, to the banks for eash, at which stage of the opera- "the use that the Papists would make of it." It is that the British Minister had the indiscretion to ex- tions, the practice was to engage some individual en- only last Full, on the eve of the Presidential election, the British ægis to a lady of indifferent charac- tirely unconcerned in the fraud. The innocent perter claimed by a member of the Persian Court: and son in question, however, was not unattended. One on his refusing to give up the lady to the outraged of the accomplices followed him into the bank, and feelings and the violated law of the country, had took stealthy notice of the reception he experienced. himself, as a matter of course, to retire from it .- If all went stagoth, he left the bank and signalled the We are told that first-rate Oriental authorities. with result to a confederate outside, so that the "sender" was duly forthcoming at the rendezvous to receive British Minister was unquestionably wrong, and that the money. If the messenger was detained, this re-Persia had no alternative but to do as she did. Whe- suit was also promptly telegraphed, in which case, the originators of the errand were looked for in vain. mouth that it is not Herat, but a frail fair one, who Such was the general theory of the proceedings. To is the true cause of the war. The nation is saying begin with how are checks to be procupal—wither begin with, how are checks to be procured-either blank, filled up, or cancelled .- We are disposed to surmise that the foundation of forgeries was sometimes laid in burglaries, and that such seemingly useless things as old checks formed part of the spoils carried off, to be turned in this way to account. But, as this resource occasionally failed, a more deliberate operation was resorted to. We take instance of a solicitor in Red Lion-square, upon whose account at has still its remedy. Against the juvenile rudiens Gosling's it was thought desirable to make an attempt, who now infest the city as highwaymen and burglars, Attwell repaired to this gentleman with a story that we agree with the Tribune in counselling the free a parson named Hesp (imagined for the occasion), owed him money, for which he wished application by a lawyer to be made, a place having meanwhile been hired at which the supposed Mr. Hesp might be presumed to reside, and where the lawyer's letter would common sense, will come to see and to say: We have be taken in. These steps having been taken, and the imaginary Mr. Hesp having been duly threatened .and dig. Mr. Simon Laing, having left the loom to Attwell advances the money to pay his own demand, take upon himself his now defunct office, is about to resume the shuttle—siz transit zloria mundi.—Carlisle the unlucky hitch. All these proceedings had been based on the presumption that if the money were judiciously left for a few days in the attorney's hands, so that it would probably go with his ordinary receipts into his bank, he must needs, when he came to settle with his client, write a check for the amount, and thus furnish his obliging enstomer with the pattern required. As it happened, however, payment was made in cash, so that all the expense as well as the labor was lost, but the operation was repeated with more success. On another occasion Attwell and that they inculcate, that have this marvellous effect Hardwick betook themselves into the Eastern Coun- over those that have received Catholic education, ties, and there also engaged professional agency for the same purposes, but their career in those parts was abruptly cut short by arrest. The reader will not fail to observe the employment of capital as well as ment, for the cure of the awful depravity of every labor in these transactions. Upwards of £100, money in hand was sometimes forthcoming to pay the imaginary debt with, and £250 was paid into a banker's by way of furnishing Hardwick with credit and introduction at Yarmouth. It is not to be supposed that tions of the sounder portion of the community that all the work was over when a forged check had been we hope for the social reformation, Catholic prinmanufactured. The place of rendezvous has to be altered repeatedly, and the "sender" disguised him-self with false hair, and "changed his name each time that a check was sent." On one occasion Atwell | are doing all that they can do in this way, -but this asserts that Saward, after obtaining some blank and is certain that in proportion as God gives them inpaid checks belonging to a certain person, proceeded to make a reconnaisance of the premises, and concluded that "it was not a very large firm, and and wrong-doings of Government, or of the contrathat he did not expect to get much from it." The diction of the enemies of the Cross,—by educational, crisis of the action occurred, of course, in the bank- and by all manner of charitable and reformatory ining-house, upon the presentation of the check. As stitutions, to work, in obedience to Catholic printhe agent at this point was commonly quite innocent, ciples alone, for the healing of the moral sores of the he would apply for the cash without confusion or community. They alone can do this, and if they misgiving, but the suspense of the accomplice on the watch must have been now and then painful. Once to its vast extent and needs, they will find help from

with some others." Another time the slip between the cup and the lip was remarkable—the more so, indeed, as the venture was for no less than £1,000 .-The clerk had actually paid the money into the very hands of the messenger, when misgivings occurred, and it was taken back again.

FRUITS OF STATE SCHOOLISM.—Public attention is becoming thoroughly aroused to the progress of crime in this city and its vicinity. Several men have been nurdered for the sake of what might happen to be in their pockets,—a few shillings, or a few dollars. Many robberies have been committed on the streets, accompanied by violence. Prudent citizens, having occasion to walk out after dark, do so revolver in hand, as the law is altogether too slow and too weak to afford protection. The newspapers that, directly and indirectly, are largely responsible for this state of things, are beginning to howl and cry. They recognise that the risk of life, limb and purse is as great now on the quietest streets of New York, as on the roads of Mexico. The Tribune ceases its old song of a re-organisation of society, and says we have no remedy but in our revolvers and pocket-jimmies, in in hand to hand fighting with the foot-pads,—and, by-and-bye, in the organisation of Vigilance Committees, after the sad pattern of San Francisco.

Now, we protest against thus giving up in despair to evils which, as a community, we have brought upon ourselves, and the remedy of which is still in our hands. The record shows that the great majority of these murderers, street robbers, burglars, forgers, Post-Office robbers, &c., -so far as they have been arrested,—are of the youth of this city. highwaymen, arrested last week, turned out to be one a printer, one a clerk, and one a machinist. - all three about 20 years old, and all three natives of New York. Within the past week a regularly organized gang of boy-thieves, under a boy-leader, has been discovered in the Fourth Ward of this city, Within the same week boys have been found combining in plundering the Post Office and robbing letters of their contents. We need not enumerate the other atrocities that the papers of the past week have recorded as committed by boys or youths in this city. The community have reason to be startled.

But these are no more than we predicted as the result of the unhappy system of godless education under the auspices of the State. During the years 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52, we kept reiterating the warning that it would not do to commit the youth of this city, or of this State, to schools of education where positive religious doctrine was forbidden to be mugici. We declared that we were speaking much less in the interests of the Catholic Church than of the country and of society, as an American publicist, we protested that the State had received no consecration, and no mission, to undertake the work of the christian family, and of christian parents. We insisted upon it that such usurped work would be very badly done, at a very extravagant price. We said that Catholies would suffer from this bad plan less than non-Cathelics,—and the result has verified our assertion. Catholics have gone forward to provide school houses and schools for their own children, as fast or faster than they would have done had the Public or commen school system of the State not been in existence. In the absence of sufficient Catholic schools for our children these Public schools have perhaps been totaporarily of benefit to many of the children that attended them; but Catholies have looked to their own schools, supported at their own expense, for the education of Catholics. The religious denomina-Forgeries on System .- Under an ominous, but of tions who have looked to the Public schools for recraits to their thinning congregations, have experienced,-whether or not they have recognised,-the the results of their folly. The street-preachers are the

or else all preachers are equally depised by them. Meantime the public groan and complain of the waste of the public treasury under the plea of Free schools. Every one that looks at the matter recogamount expended. The very hottest of the promoters of this system complain of how badly it works. The hypocritical sham is, however, kept up a little longer, for very shame's sake. Recently there were vidual or firm upon the bank intrusted with their cated there to visit infamous houses. The matter that another abominable development was made the proceeding of one of the High School officers in the Seventh Ward of this city. It was proved that he made use of authority to promote or to injure famale teachers, according as the latter admitted or resented his licentious addresses. This affair, after being fully exposed at a public meeting in the Ward. and after being referred to in the columns of on of the immaculate trio of two purpy noisies .-- was also hushed up, on the plea that a more public exposure would injure the glorious State Free School system.

From such a system -- godiess in its theory, godless in its practice, flagitions in some of its operations,what marvel if the results in the youth turned out upon the city should be such as to appel the public, and to seem to resolve society into chaos and barbarism? But, as we have resisted the causes that have helped potently in producing these effects, so we are now full of boldness in asserting that the evil and expert use of the revolver, - while they are at But we insist on looking forward to a better large. time in the future. We look forward to the time when a vast body of the people, with their practical done wrong in divorcing religion from education. When they will see and will say, as so many of our wisest statesmen now say: -Whatever else the Catholic religion may do, or may not do,-it has, at least, a great moral control over those that submit to it. In an extract we took from the Rochester Union last week, we found the advocate of Protestant missions making this concession to the Catholic missionaries among the Indians,-that they had more control over their converts, to keep them from vice, than Protestant missionaries had. The same will be found true of the new barbarians among our neglected youth. It is not the missionaries, but the superior and true faith that they impart, and the moral laws. -whether they be Flat-head Indians, or reclaimed white people. We look not to police regulations nor to govern-

kind, that is festering in our society, and startling it by its cruptions. It is a salutary provision against the perpetuity of error, that it forces a reform by its own excesses. It is in the free will, and just reflecciples, and Catholic efforts, are now, as in the early ages of Christianity, to be the principal means of regeneration. It is not for us to say whether Catholics crease in members, in wealth, and in influence, he will expect of them, without reference to the wrongs and wrong-doings of Government, or of the contra-

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRRLAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

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The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1857.

Up to the time of going to press no tidings of the Steamer had been received.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Catholics of this City was held on Sunday evening last in the chapel attached to the Bishopric. The attendance, considering the state of the weather, was large, and but one spirit pervaded the entire assembly. The business of the evening was opened, in French, by His Lordship the Bishop of Mentreal, in the following speech; which was also read in the English language by His Lordship the Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese, for the benefit of the members of our St. Patrick's congregation :-

"Gentlemen-As we are here all citizens, all animated by the same religious and patriotic sentiment, this Meeting should be presided over by the first Magistrate of the City. I have therefore much pleasure, in conveying to His Honor the Mayor the general feeling of this assembly, and begging him to take

His Honor the Mayor having been voted into the Chair by acciamation, he proceeded to address the meeting, in both languages, upon the importance of important, as His Honor truly remarked, to all classes of the community. It was a truly patriotic, as well as a religious and Catholic undertaking, he observed, for which they were gathered together. As Catholics, it was our duty to replace the Cathedral destroyed in 1852, by an edifice worthy of this City -which has been justly styled the "Rome of North America"-worthy of the commercial capital of Canada, and of the important Diocese of Montreal .an undertaking which, when completed, would be an ornament to our City, and an attraction to strangers; and which, in the course of construction, would cultivate a taste for the arts, and give abunfant employment to our native artizans, of whom, so many unfortunately, were annually obliged to expatriate themselves for want of sufficient encouragement in Canada. Having ably and eloquently shown the advantages, spiritual and material, which would result to the Diocese in general, and the City of Montreal in particular, from the carrying out of our govered Bishop's project, His Honor resumed his scat amidat loud applause.

His Lordship of Montreal then continued :-Gentlemen-Wish the permission of the Chairman. I will explain to you, in a few words, the object of this meeting. We have met to consider what are the best means to adopt for the rebuilding of the Cathedral church of this Diocese. I have two plans to lav before you-a liberal subscription, and a loan without anterest.

another; the rich making up for the deficiencies of good will. the poor. I receive personally the subscriptions of residents of the City; calling every Tuesday upon those who have informed me that they are prepared perseverance necessary to the success of the great to pay the above-named sum; and the reverend Pastors of the country parishes have taken upon themselves to collect, in like manner, the contributions of their respective parishioners.

Upon this head therefore, only one thing, as it seems to me, can engage the attention of this Meeting-that is to say, how to extend more generally, in the city and in the rural districts, the system of subscription. For my part, I should tell you that several of our citizens, whose contributions I have already received, have found this mode so easy, so little burdensome, that they have expressed to me their desire to invite me to repeat annually this, not uninterested, visit, for so long a time as the work shall be in progress. If then, as I hope, God be pleased to spare me health and life, it will be my happiness to repeat my annual visits; but only upon request. For I must assure you, that it is my carnest desire to be burdensome to no one.

And now with respect to the loan; here, in a few words, is my view of the matter, and here is how I would express my thought.

Those of the citizens who are willing to lend, for the purpose of the Cathedral building, a certain sum of money without interest, will themselves state the amount; so that I may know on what sums I may rely; but they have Ten Years given them wherein to pay it. Thus, he who is willing to lend One hundred pounds, will have to pay Ten pounds a year, for tea years. For it is to be supposed that the building of the church will take ten years.

Upon this hypothesis, if there are five hundred citizens, willing, each, to lend the sum of One hundred pounds, we should have at once a sum of £50,000.-This simple exposition will sufficiently explain to you the nature of the loan that I propose. It is garce necessary to remark that, any one, if so disposed, may go beyond the sum of One hundred pounds; or, if he likes it, fix his loan at a lower figure. Thus, if disposed to lend the sum of Twentyfive pounds, he will only have an annual payment of Ten dollars to make. What is of essential importance, however, is, that the Bishopric may be enabled to reckon with confidence upon the annual payments, so that it may be able faithfully to discharge its obligations towards its laborers.

And now Gentlemen, the question that presents itself to your consideration, is-how shall the borrowed capital be replaced? Here is what I have to amongst us. suggest to you on this subject.

So soon as the future Cathedral shall have been | the dead, repose the bodies of these noble colonists, apart, and distributed amongst the creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective loans: fices, will be able to meet the expences of worship, without encroaching upon the funds accruing from Bishopric should be obliged to look for assistance, it is to be expected that the charity of the public will not be wanting.

I have yet one word to say upon the interest of the loan, which interest, as I have already told you, it is not my intention to pay, but which, most assuredly will be repaid to you by others. For, in the first place, you will here, on earth, receive from God, the interest of your money a hundred fold, since it is for the glory of His Divine Majesty, and the honor of religion, that you advance this loan; and in the world to come, you will receive that reward of life everlasting which He has promised to all who serve Him faithfully upon earth.

I cannot, it is true, reckon up the manifold modes which are at the disposal of Divine Providence for repaying you on earth that hundred fold which is promised to you. But there is one thing that is patent to the eyes of the whole world-and that is, that every city enriched with handsome monuments. and in which, during the course of the year, the splendid ceremonies of religion are celebrated with due pomp, necessarily attracts crowds of strangers; money, from which, as you know better than I do, every body profits.

Such then Gentlemen, are the means, the most effectual and at the same time the least burdensome, as it seems to me, to be adopted to attain the end proposed—the building of a Cathedral church, worthy of the Catholics of Montreal.

I propose them to you in all confidence; as I know your good will, of which your attendance at this Meeting is an ample proof, even if you had not previously shown your zeal for this good work whenever it has been brought before you. Therefore I the object for which they were assembled—an object have no reasons to lay before you, to recommend this plan to you.

I will merely state my impression; which is, that I am firmly convinced that by these means, or by others which may be adopted, there will arise in Montreal another splendid church. Many reasons induce me to rely upon an entire success, but this is neither the time, nor yet the place, to insist upon them. I may however be permitted to mention to you that one of these reasons, and one which has As citizens, we were all interested in the success of deeply impressed me, is the zeal for this great work which has seized upon your little children. The touching scence which, on Sunday last occurred at the Bishopric, and on Thursday of last week at the Congregational Numery, in which such ravishing things were said and done by little children, have inspired me with renewed confidence; since experience has often revealed to me the promptings of the Holy Spirit, in the inspirations of those pure and inno-

> The meeting was then addressed in French and English, by the Reverend the Superior of the Seminary and by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, pastor of the St. Patrick's congregation. The following is a brief sketch of the Rev. Mr. Granet's eloquent discourse :--

A noble thought has this day united us in this assembly. We are here to respond to the appeal made to us by our revered and beloved Prelate. His Lordship having desired to gather around him the faithful of his episcopal city of Mary, to enable them As to the subscription, it is already opened by the to take counsel together respecting the great and appeal made to the Diocese, inviting every family | glorious task of building a Cathedral, worthy of to tax itself to the amount of One Pound, one with this great city, you have come forward with a hearty

Union is strength; in perseverance is success. To cement the union of all classes, and to maintain the work for which we have met together, let us consider what important motives have led to its undertaking, and should encourage us to bring it to a happy issue.

It is proposed to erect a Cathedral, and a handsome Cathedral. Many and weighty reasons should encourage the faithful of this city and Diocese to contribute generously, each according to his means. for the accomplishment of this holy work.

The chief pastor of every Diocese should have for his especial use, a church wherein to perform the functions of his pastoral office; this requires no argument to prove. Amongst Catholics it is a first, and incontestable principle; and thus, throughout Christendom, every Bishop has his Cathedral church.

The Cathedral church, is, under the discipline of the Roman Church, the chief and mother church of all the other churches in the Diocese. It is most then, that it should be as distinguished above all those other churches for its grandeur, as it is by its chief dignity.

True-the same God is worshipped in all our temples; and for this reason religion requires that everywhere all things should be done in good order; but above all, in the chief and mother church of the Diocese, is it proper that the sacred offices of religion be performed in all their magnificence, and with every aid that the arts can afford; so that all may redound to the greater glory of Him, who is the Sovereign Lord of the universe.

Our glorious ancestors from the Old World, have signalised their passage upon earth by many noble monuments; but especially in those sacred edifices wherein their descendants may still behold the greatness of their souls, and the strength of their faith.

These proud family reminiscences should awaken in our own souls a pious emulation; lest haply we should be found to be but the degenerate children of such glorious forefathers. Let us then preserve the traditions of their glory, as our most precious herit-

Citizens of the "City of Mary," Catholics of the Diocese of Montreal, we should bear in mind that to this city, to this colony, belongs the singular glory of having been founded chiefly in a feeling of devotion to the interests of humanity, civilization, and the Catholic faith. This has been amply demonstrated by one who, though a stranger, is a warm friend of Canada, and whose writings deserve to be popular

And here even where we stand, in this vast field of conded by W. Coffin. Esq. :-

opened for Divine Service, its revenues shall be set our ancestors, who well counting the cost, left home and country; crossing the seas for the love of God, and their unhappy brethron-known to them only by because, the Bishopric by submitting to some sacri- their sufferings and barbarism. Their ashes are insensible I know; nor can these be aware of what we are saying and doing here. But the noblest portion the Cathedral. If, for the good works, to which in of their being still survives; and now, from on high, the interval it may be called upon to contribute, the their immortal souls look down upon us in this solemn assembly. Oh, valiant men, generous Christians, we trust that, in the present circumstances you may have no occasion to blush for your children. That cross which you firmly planted on the soil of Canada, by your courage and with many a sacrifice, your sons and daughters, under the guidauce of their Bishop, intend to fix upon the summit of a temple, which shall be alike a credit to the fine arts, and our holy religion.

Let us also consider that in this flourishing city, the hand of industry is executing many a noble work upon which the stranger gazes with admiration. Shall the arm of religion then, not be as powerful as that of industry? and is it not meet that, from this sacred eminence, a glorious Cathedral should look down upon the proud Victoria bridge?

Yes, it shall be so. It is the ardent desire of every one of us; for it is for the glory of God and our holy religion that it should be so. It shall be so, for the credit of our city, and for the love of our pious Bishop, whose days and nights are devoted to the best interests of his numerous flock.

Yes. Thus with the blessing of God shall it bewho naturally leave behind them a great deal of if with one heart we wish it, if we desire it with a strong and hearty will. For union is strength, and in perseverance is success.

> The Reverend gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued marks of approbation; and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Connoly, who in a few pithy sentences appealed to the well known, oft tried, and never failing generosity is, we suppose, the last of several cases growing of the Irish congregation.

Gentlemen-The Bishop of our Diocese is without a Cathedral-he has been without one since the 8th of July 1852-a day not to be forgotten, when onethird of our city was swept away before a devastating element; and the Cathedral church and the splendid Episcopal Palace were reduced to a pile of smouldering ruins-to a heap of ashes.

The assembly I have now the honor of addressing has been convened for an object of great moment .-We have met to devise the means of carrying out the noble project of our beloved and venerated Prelateto devise the means of creeting a Cathedral worthy of our city, which is deservedly styled the "Rome of America"-worthy of this vast Diocess, and of our entire Province.

Within our city we can already boast of several fine monuments, of several splendid churches, of several excellent institutions. We have our colleges, our boarding-schools, our asylums, for the poor and suffering members of Jesus Christ: these the stranger and the visitor are wont to admire and to laud; but when they ask for the Cathedral, naturally the mother and mistress of all the churches of the Diocese -when they seek for the church of that first Pastor to whom the Sovereign Pontiff, the Vicar of Jesus Christ has confided a large portion of his flock-we have none to point to.

This Gentlemen, is a real want-a want that can no longer be tolerated in our midst. We must have a Cathedral; the time is now come to have one, and it must do us bonor ;--it must crown all our other religious institutions; -it must be worthy of the fair and far-famed City of Mary ;-it must be a new ornament added to those with which it is already embellished ;-it must be a public, an authentic, a lasting monument of the faith, piety, zeal and liberality of those to whose noble generosity it will owe its

The work is great, I may be told; it will demand many a sacrifice; but should this deter us from the undertaking? Have we not learned already more than once how to make a sacrifice? What are we-Catholics-possessed of, for which we have had no sacrifice to make? Let it be remembered that the Cathedral is, and ought to be, the work of the entire Diocess. Let every diocesan then come forward and do his part, and the required sacrifice will not be so great as to alarm us; and ere many years a new and stately monument will rear majestically its front towards the heavens, and attest, Gentlemen, your faith in Him to whom all honor, and glory, and adoration are due. It will speak to future generations of your attachment to your holy religion-of your devotedness to its cause-of your zeal for its propagation .-And many here present to-night will live, I hope, to see the day when they may assemble and worship together in the future Cathedral, and adore Jesus

The applause with which this address was received having subsided, and M. Le Blanc, and M. Ryan, Esqrs., having been requested to act as Secretaries, the following "Resolution" was proposed-in French by C. Cherrier, Esq., in English by G. Clerk, Esq,-and was seconded by the Hon. Louis Renaud, and by A. William-

"That the Bishop of Montreal having been deprived of his Cathedral Church by the disaster of 1852 which so painfully affected the citizens of Montreal, it is incumbent upon all the Catholics of the Diocese, and for the interest of religion, to furnish His Lordship with the means of constructing a suitable building to replace that which he has lost." Carried unanimously.

The second Resolution, which was proposed in an eloquent speech by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and was seconded by O. Bertholet Esq., in the French Language-and by Dr. Howard, President of the St. Patrick's Society, seconded by Mr. John Kelly, in English—was to the following

"That in order that the new Cathedral may be a monument worthy of the size and wealth of this extensive Diocese, it should be built so as to meet not only the actual wants of the Diocese, but those which may arise in the future, from the rapid and constant increase of the population, both in the city and in the

The third Resolution was proposed, in French, by A. A. Dorien, Esq., seconded by H. Pare, Esq.; and in English, by John Collins, Esq., se-

"That a Committee of nine persons, with authority to add to their numbers such persons as they may deem fit, be named, for the purpose of taking steps to raise by subscriptions and by a loan, the funds required-and to assist His Lordship of Montreal to carry out the designs embodied in the previous Resolutions."

The above Resolutions having been carried unanimously, a Committee was named composed in about equal numbers of the French and Engthen moved by J. L. Beaudry, Esq., seconded by V. Hudon, Esq.:-

"That a subscription list be opened on the spot, so as to enable persons present to put down their names, if so disposed.

This having been carried, it was moved, and agreed to, upon the motion of A. Laframboise, Protest by their daily actions, if not by their Esq., seconded by D. Pelletier, Esq. :-

"That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the City papers."

A vote of thanks to His Honor the Mayor was then passed, upon the motion of O. Frechette, Esq., seconded by A. Laberge, Esq.; after which the Meeting broke up.

The gentlemen named upon the Committee, in accordance with the Third of the above Resolutions, will receive a circular informing them of the fact, and appointing the place and hour for their first meeting.

Hagan who was tried last week at Quebec as accessory to the murder of Corrigan at the St. Sylvester cattle show, has, after a long trial been acquitted; the Jury apparently not believing the witnesses for the prosecution, so gross and palpable were the discrepancies amongst them.* This out of a very disgraceful and brutal row-the chief actors in which have, we regret to say, hitherto escaped the punishment due to their of-

Without attempting however to justify the verdict of the Jury, which-after making every allowance for the discrepancies above alluded to -was not, in our humble opinion, a verdict of which any honest man can conscientiously approve, we would remark that the accused owes his acquittal to the over anxiety of several of the witnesses for the Crown to make out a case against him. They were too willing witnesses; and they had, in several instances, very "short memories." This, no doubt, had some effect on the minds of the jury; though we are far from admitting that it justifies their verdict of "Not shows by stubborn facts the folly of hoping to attain this end by the cultivation of the mind, apart from that rendered in the celebrated case of Achilli v. Newman, tried in a Protestant Court of Queen's Bench, before a Protestant Jury; and which verdict, though approved of by a Protestant Judge, even the London Times was obliged to condemn. We look upon all such verdicts as and well conducted city. You can hardly walk along public calamities.

What is still worse, if possible, is, that by some of our cotemporaries, the occasion has been seized upon to stimulate the religious animosities already but too prevalent in our midst. This conduct is, we say, worse even, and more brutal than that of the assailants of the deceased Corwhich we condemn.

The facts of the case, as elicited on the trial are these. Corrigan was one of the judges of tat sheep at the St. Sylvester cattle show; and in the execution of his office of awarding the prizes to the different stock-exhibitors, seems to have given offence. A row occurred; Corrigan was set upon and beaten; when on the ground, some cowardly hound-for no one but a brute and a coward would strike a man when he was down -kicked him and stamped upon him; and from the effect of these injuries, he shortly afterwards died. The deceased was a Non-Catholic; his assailants are supposed to have been professedly Catholics-though their practice was decidedly that of Protestants and Orangemen; -and taking advantage of this suspicion, some of our cotemporaries are doing their best to raise a "No-Popery" cry in the Lower Province.

There is this, however to be noticed in the Corrigan case-that by no Catholic journal has the brutality of the assailants of the unfortunate man been denied or excused; and that Judges and Magistrates have all done their best to bring the guilty to justice. If hitherto they have been unsuccessful, no one can pretend that they are to blame. But how different was it-as the Quebec Colonist remarks-in the case of Tierney, a Catholic brutally murdered by a body of Orangemen near Bytown last spring; and where as the Colonist says :-

"The County Magistrates refused to grant warrants for the apprehension of those against whom affidavits were made; and still more lamentable, the Grand Jury, who could only take cognizance of the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, and which testimony was strong enough to ensure a conviction before any impartial Petty Jury, ignored the Bills. The failure of justice as regards Tierney was infinitely more glaring than as respects Corrigan. We trust, therefore, that the murder of Tierney, and of Henderson at Port Hope, will not be forgotten in the proper quarter; and that the persons who sat as Grand Jurors in Tierney's case, as well as the Magistrates who refused to act, will never get another opportunity of violating their oaths in the same way.

. One of the most important witnesses for the Crown, a French Canadian of the name of J. B. Nopper, acknowledged himself to be a liar, and that, on a previous examination, he had wilfully suppressed the truth from "fear;" adding that he "would rather do so than risk his life." The Jury were right in rejecting the evidence of such a contemptible

. However, two blacks do not make a white: and to every good citizen, of whatever denomination, it will be a matter of deep regret that the death of Corrigan has gone unavenged. We trust, however, that the angry feelings which have grown out of this disgraceful circumstance may soon subside; and that our Protestant fellow citizens will do us the justice to believe that lish speaking portions of our community. It was the cowardly outrage upon Corrigan is as abhorrent to every honest Catholic, as it can possible be to the most zealous Protestant. There are amongst those who call themselves Catholics many, of course, who do not conform their lives to the teachings of the Romish Church-who words, against her-and who, though they are ever ready to drink and fight for their religion. are always loath to follow its dictates. It is by Catholics of this stamp-Catholics whom it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish from Protestants-that outrages such as that which we have to deplore, are committed; but is would be hard indeed if the Church were to be held responsible for the acts of her disobedient. children; or if Catholics generally were to be suspected of sympathy with ruffians who disgrace the sacred name of religion.

> The Toronto Times of the 3rd ult., has an able notice of a recent work by an American Protestant Clergyman, entitled-" Does the Common School System of the United States Prevent Crime?" "We must confess ourselves" -says our Toronto cotemporary-" to have been much struck by this remarkable little book; not only of course as regards the United States, but because of the force and directness of its application to our own colony." And he then proceeds to dilate upon the actual effects of State Schoolism, as displayed in Upper Canada in general, but in Toronto in particular :-

"The system of Common School Education which prevails here is, we believe, modelled upon, and to a great degree identical with that which prevails upon the other side of the lake—it is at all events, wherever it originated, the same in principle-and if we may judge of what it will ultimately effect here where it is still an experiment, from what it has already effected there where it has for years been bringing forth its legitimate fruits, we must acknowledge the

prospect to be truly disheartening.
"We have ever been anxious to give what measure of influence we possess, towards the advancement of the people in everything likely to raise them morally and intellectually; but the writer of this pamphlet the careful training of the conscience and the heart. "If the present school system has been tried and found wanting, let us not waste time that is most precious in trying it again. Let us not be frightened by the cry of "Sectarianism" from doing our duty to the rising generation. That something should be done for them without delay, cannot be doubted by any one who knows anything of the youth of this most moral one of our pig-teeming streets without meeting with a host of boys who, even if they could get water, seem to have no greater predilection for it than the firstmentioned occupants of our sidewalks; and whose outward filth is emblematic of their inward pollution, which flows from their lips in profane and obscene language. There is a growing disregard of parental authority-a forgetfulness or contempt of the respect due to age and station-a swaggering independence that would make one smile, if it were not se disgusting as to make one sick-a precociousness ci vice that makes one tremble for the future, unless something can be done to stem the tide of evil which threatens to overflow us. The pamphlet which has occasioned these remarks seems to prove that the present common school system is powerless to do this; nay worse, that it is a "disastrous failure." It becomes us to consider whether so startling an assertion is true; and if we are convinced that such is indeed the case, we had better seek to change that system without delay."

With these facts-facts asserted by Protestants themselves-staring him in the face, even the Rev. Mr. Ryerson must admit that the objections of Papists to "Common Schools" are well founded.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Murphy's Lecture before the St. Patrick's Society on Monday evening next. The subject-" The Microscope and its Revelations"-is one of a very interesting nature; and we feel assured that Mr. Murphy will do justice to it. He will illustrate his Lecture with an extensive collection of original and unique preparations of interesting objects from Natural History by means of the Lucernal Microscope; and he will close with an exhibition of some beautiful dissolving views of scenery in Ircland, England, Italy, the Holy Land and Ca-

A BROAD HINT .- We learn from the Ottorea Railway Times of the 30th ult., that a building at Buckingham used as the Orange Hall was burned one day lately; and there being no cause assigned for the fire, the writer logically and charitably concludes that it was the work of an incendiary. " A local paper," we are further informed, "suggests that a procession in honor of the 'Glorious Pious and Immortal Memory' might not be an ineffective preventative of such occurrences in future."

Done into plain English, this means that the writer, assuming-1st-that the fire was the work of an incendiary; 2nd-that the perpetrator, or perpetrators thereof were Catholicswould recommend the Orangemen of his district to proceed to acts of violence against Papists, or the property of Papists. It is thus that Orangemen show their respect for logic, the peace of the country, and the laws of the land.

ORDINATIONS.—On Friday of last week His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa conferred the Order of Priesthood upon M. M. Thomas E. Beaulieu, and J. Baptiste Blouin, in the parish of St. Jean de l'Isle D'Orleans.

A NOBLE SUBSCRIPTION.—The Hon. Louis Renaud has generously given the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the building of the Catholic Cathedral.

On the afternoon of Thursday of last week, the young ladies, pupils of the Congregational instrumental music, in aid of the funds for restoring the Cathedral of Montreal. The proficiency of the juvenile performers excited general admiration, and was a satisfactory testimonial to the care taken of their education by our good Sisters. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was present, and addressed the pupils in a few touching words, expressive of his gratification. His Honor the Mayor, and many of our leading citizens also assisted at this interesting ceremony; to which our Bishop feelingly alluded in his opening discourse at the meeting of Sunday last.

HAD our respected cotemporary the Montreal Herald borne in mind the provisions of the "Old Law," according to which every woman was obliged, forty days after the birth of a male child, to present herself with her babe, before the Lord, and to offer a sacrifice of purgation or purification-Lev. xii-he would have hesitated before citing the Toronto Globe as an authority for the heathen origin of "Candlemas Day," or the Feast commemorative of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Presentation of her Divine Son in the Temple; celebrated forty days after the Nativity of Christ, or Christmas Day, not only by the Roman Catholic Church, but by the Protestant Church of England.

That this festival is of ancient origin, and obtained universally throughout Christendom, is evident from this-that it was, and is, observed in all the Oriental or Greek schismatic communities; whose jealousy of the Latin Church would have effectually prevented them from adopting anything from her after the separation; and amongst whom, before that separation, it could not have originated in any peculiar idolatrous practices of the citizens of Rome.

Nor is it difficult-without being obliged to admit that the Christian Church borrowed the practice from an ancient heathen ceremony in honor of the goddess Februa-to account for the blessing and bearing of candles on the Feast of the Purification-from whence its name of Candlemas Day. We read how, when Mary presented herself in the Temple with the lufant Jesus in her arms, the aged Simeon, to whom it had been revealed by the Spirit that he should not see death before he had seen the Christ, took the Divine Child in his arms, and blessing God said :--

"Now doet Thou dismiss Thy servant O Lord in peace; because my eyes have seen thy salvation, which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people: A Light to the revelation of the Gentiles, the Glory of Thy people Israel."-Sr. Luke, ii.

The blessing, therefore, and lighting of candles on this day-the Feast of the Purification of the Mother, and the Presentation of the Son in the Temple, forty days after His birth-is intended by the Church as an outward and visible profession of faith in Christ, as that "true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world"-St. John, i., 9: " Lumen ad revelarionem Gentium, et gloriam plebis tuæ Israel." This explanation of the origin of the custom, is at least as probable as that which attributes it to a beathen devotion in honor of the mother of Mars; and which the Toronto Globe has but copied from that very rare! and curious work, "Brand's Popular Antiquities"-Vol. i., p. 44-published by the Messrs. Bohn of London, and which may be purchased of all the booksellers in the United Kingdom.

The following are the Office-Bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, elected at the Annual Meeting held on the 25th Jan.,

PRINCIPANT—Reverend P. Dowd.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPANTS—The Irish Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. 187 Vice-President-Edward Murphy, (Jacques

Cartier Square.) 2nd Vice-President-Edward Skiddy.

TREASURER-Patrick Durick. SRCRETARY-Edward Murphy, St. Paul Street. EXECUTIVE COMMITTER-Christopher M'Cormack,

James Lenchan, P. Lynch, John Cusack, Martin Price, Michael Bergan, William Kiernan, Dennis Downey, John Gox, Daniel Martin, Michael Morley, and Patrick Maher. Vigilator Committes-Dennis Baron, Centre

Ward; John Ryan, West Ward; Michael Harrison, Rast Ward; Charles Hoffatt, St. Ann's Ward; Danl. Davis, St. Antoine Ward; Thomas Brennan, St. Lawrence Ward ; John Touhic, St. James's Ward ; Daniel H'Manamy, St. Louis Ward; John M'Cann, St. Mary's Ward.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Journal of Public Instruction, published in the French language under the auspices of the Honorable Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. This Journal will appear once a month; and promises to be a valuable addition to our periodical literature, and a powerful auxiliary to to the cause of general But the untitled nobility, who were always quarreleducation.

"LE COURRIER DU CANADA."-We have received the first numbers of this new journal, which makes a very handsome appearance. Faith, Hope, and Charity is the motto at the head of its columns; and in its prospectus it professes to have for its object the advocacy of the interests of the Church, and of French Canadian nationality. We sincerely wish the Courrier a long and happy career; and trust that by its fidelity to its professions, it may fill the gap caused by the shameful tergiversation of the Journal de Quebec, and supply the crying want of a truly Catholic and truly independent journal Nunnery in this city, gave a concert of vocal and in the French language. The Courrier as we expected, proclaims himself strongly in favor of "Freedom of Education" as against "State-

> IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .---- Having commented pretty freely upon an an article which appeared a few weeks ago in the Boston Pilot upon the management of the above named institution, justice requires that we should give our cotemporary's explanation of the manner in which the article found admittance into his columns; the more so, as he openly condemns its tone, and frankly expresses his regret for its appearance in the Boston Pilot :-

"Our attention has been called to some violent, absurd, and injurious remarks in relation to the management of the new Dublin Catholic University, contained in C. M. O'Keeffe's Dublin letter, which was given in the Pilot of the 3d ult. The letter was received the evening previous to publication, and, having full confidence in the judgment, integrity, and right-feeling of the writer, we passed it over to the printer without reading it through. To the habitual readers of the Pilot, it can hardly be necessary to say, that we entirely disapprove of the remarks, since they breathe a spirit directly at variance with the observations which we recently had occasion to make in our notice of the valuable 'Suggestions' of Archbishop Hughes. We know not what private griefs, real or imaginary, our correspondent may have to complain of, but we cannot regard as otherwise than reprehensible in the highest degree his effort to increase the embarrassments necessarily attendant upon the vast and beneficent undertaking of establishing a new Catholic University in Ireland, independent of the influence of the British crown. Even if the institution had been started with rich endowments in advance, the difficulties to be encountered for many years would have been neither few nor small, but in the case of the present praiseworthy attempt such difficulties are greatly aggravated by the fact that the means are not adequate to it, and can only be augmented by securing the confidence of the Catholic body throughout the world. We are therefore deeply grieved that such an assault should have been made upon the University, and have written to our correspondent to that effect. To a great extent we have been in the practice of allowing our correspondents to speak for themselves, on matters of public concern, and have not supposed that in doing so we were endorsing their facts or opinions, but the remarks obout the University were so obviously unwise and abusive, that we should have expunged them, had they not escaped our notice. Not to have done so would have hid us open to the charge of gross inconsistency; for we believe we may say, without fear of contradiction, that no paper in the country has more zealously seconded the efforts made to raise funds for the University than has the Pilot, and we have no doubt that the Rev. Dr. Donelly, whose mission for that purpose we aided, will confirm our statement. What we did in its behalf was at once a pleasure and a duty, and we still cherish the warmest wishes for the welfare of the institution. We hope and expect that our correspondent will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to make all the reparation he can, through the Pilot, for the great wrong which he done the institu-

"We would dismiss this painful matter for the present, with a respectful request that those of our cotemporaries who have commented upon the letter. will copy this article in relation to it."

An esteemed correspondent from Guelph writes to us concerning an itinerant Protestant lecturer. a Mr. Waldeck-by birth a Hungarian, and holding the situation of a Professor in the Queen's College, Toronto " or some such institute." This learned gentleman has been taking upon himself to enlighten his brother Protestants of Upper Canada with a new and comic version of European history; whereupon a writer in the Guelph Advertises (Protestant) of the 29th ult., takes him to task as follows:-

"A lecture was delivered on the 23rd ult., in the Court House of Guelph, by Mr. Waldeck, a Hungarian, in the course of which he amused his audience with a narrative of Turkish life and Turkish manners. He stated that the Turks advanced to Vienna the capital of the Austrian dominions, laid siege to that city,-and that the Hungarians came to the assistance of the besieged, -and freed not only Austria but all Europe from the Turkish yoke. Having made you like to call it—for the "Almighty Dollar" blinds this assertion the lecturer exclaimed, 'How ill are them to the public good; and places them in antagonthe Hungarians requited now for their signal services, rendered to the Austrian Empire, and to the whole of Europe i"

"I beg leave to correct this false statement, and historical untruth. The Hungarians did not liberate Vienna-but, on the contrary, they invited the Turks to come, sought their alliance, and through their worthy to be enrolled beneath her banners. treachery, the Turks, after having occupied Rungary, The heavy school rate of last year may be

twice laid siege to Vienna. " It is true that in 1437, 1440, and 1456, John Corvin and John Hunyady, King Ladislas and his son Mathias, wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of the Hungarian warfare with the Turks, -but when these heroes died, 'there was no man left to uphold the ancient martial glories of Hungary" observes a Hungarian writer, Pulszky p. 62 [Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady, by Theresa Pulszky, with an historical introduction by Pulszky. Philadelphia: Lea & Blan-

chard, 1850, pp. 376].

The Turks harassed the country for many years.
On August 29, 1526, the Ottomans defeated the Hungarian King Louis II, at Mohacs when the King, 600 magnates, and 22,000 soldiers lost their lives. The result was, as the American Reviewer, Dr. Brownson, observes, [No. XVIII April 1851 p 187, Boston, Art. : "On the Late Hungarian Rebellion,"] the extinction of Hungary as an independent nation. Hungary lay prostrate at the feet of Solyman, who penetrated into the very heart of Hungary, sacked Buda, and returned to Constantinople, carrying with him 70,000 pri-

soners. In their greatest distress the magnates elected Ferdinand I of Austria, King, and intimated to the Austrian Prince, that "if he chose to accept the crown, he might have it, to prevent the enemy from entering Europe by Hungarian gateways." Ferdinand accepted the invitation, and was crowned King

on 3rd November. ing with the magnates, down to our own days, - satisfactorily settled.

elected the Hungarian Count Zapolya, who, says Pulszky, "applied for aid to the Sultan."—to the Turk who had just dragged 70,000 persons into slavery. In doing so, says Pulszky," he sacrificed the honor of his country, declaring his willingness to receive the Hungarian crown in ficf from the Sultan." Solyman came, placed Zapolya on the throne, and marched at once towards Vienna, holding a great part of Hungary in humble subjection,-he besieged that capital. Twenty thousand brave soldiers composed the garrison of Vienna under the command of the Earl of Salm, and Count Palatine, all of whom displayed such undaunted courage, as finally to compel the Turks to retire after twenty fruitless assaults, and with the loss of 80,0000 warriors. The first siege lasted from 22nd September till 15th October, 1529, I ask, therefore, did the Hungarians raise the first

seige of Vienna? The above-mentioned Hungarian, Zapolya, invited the Torks three times into Hungary.

" It was plain enough that this course, which had already torn from the nation the principality of Tran-sylvania (and made it a Turkish province), brought upon it upwards of twenty Turkish invasions, secured the Sultan nearly a third of Hungary, and kept Magyarland in a continued ferment—would end in the seizure of the whole of Hungary by the Turks, and thus open a road to Vienna, Rome, and Paris,—a road which the Sultan had sworn to travel. The Magyars were nearly as dangerous to Europe as the Turks. It was, therefore, necessary for the safety of Europe, to deprive them of the means of ruining Hungary, and the adjacent nations,-and it was done, their traitorous conduct threatened to bring upon Europe another harbarian deluge. [Brownson's Quarterly Review, April 1851 p 164: Boston.] From the first siege in 1529 until the second siege of Vienna in 1683, the Turks held a great part of the land. The second siege of Vienna lasted from 14th July until 12th September, 1683.

"The Turks invested Vienna on 17th July, [History of Modern Europe, Vol. IV., London: Robinson 1789 p 140] and they had not only destroyed the suburbs, but made a breach in the body of the place by the first of September.—the Duke of Lorrain had been so fortunate as to prevent the Hungarians from joining the Turks (Mark you, Mr. Waldeck!) but was unable to lend the garrison any relief; and an assault was every moment expected, when a deliverer appeared ; John Sobiesky, King of Poland, having joined his troops to those of Saxony, Bavaria, and the Circles, raised the siege, aided by the Duke of Lorrain, and an in incredible number of German Princes.

Four years after this event, the Emperor Leopold took Buda from the Turks, after an obstinate resistance. After the Turks had occupied Hungary-or good slices thereof-for the space of 160 years, they were driven out by Leopold I, who reigned half a century.

If it were not for the House of Hapsburg, Hungary would have sunk into the degraded condition of a Turkish province, and be precisely in the same wretched position as Moldavia and Wallachia-the Danubian Principalities, which, as the lecturer said,

were not worthy the attention of a passing remark. "Hungary was finally delivered by Austria, and the victorious generals were not Magyars. Hungary is therefore a country rescued from the common enemy by Austrian arms, when the Magyars neither could, nor would deliver themselves! The right of Austria to rule Hungary, proceeds from these tities, as well as from the free election of the Hungarian Diet, and it is clear that Austrian rule in Hungary is not only justifiable, but that the good of Hungary herself, of Austria and of all Europe required the annexation of Magyarland to the empire." [Brownson.] Let these facts be compared with the lecturer's statement.

I do not wish in the least degree, to spoil the Mag-yar fun, which the select audience seemed to enjoy so well-but if Historical science be worth anything, let that statement be corrected.

The writer of the foregoing remarks was, for three years, tutor to the three Hungarian Counts, Kalman, labor, and Guyla Szechenyi,-nephews of Prince Metternich, and sons of the Countess Zichy. Szechenyi and Zichy are names well known in the history of the late Hungarian rebellion. He alludes to this fact for the purpose of showing, that he is more familiar with the history of the illustrious, but undeservedly abused House of Hapsburg, and the history of "fanatically aristocratic Magyardom," then the lecturer gave any of his audience credit for.

Let not Mr. Waldeck, therefore, endeavor to wrest from the galiant Poles, in the face of all historical proof, and transfer to the Hungarians the glory of having repulsed, in conjunction with Austria, the Mussulman, and thereby of having saved Europe, the liberty of which, as Mr. W. asserted, was in im-

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

To the Editor of the True Witness. City of Ottawn, Feb. 2nd, 1857.

DEAR SIR-The Separate Schools of this city have just achieved a golden triumph—a triumph une-qualled perhaps in any other city in the Province.— The torrent of opposition which at the close of the last year appeared about to bury them in the abyse of the past, has been nobly resisted, and turned into a torrent of enthusiasm for them. The Catholic population, without distinction of nationality, have manfally come forward, and declared themselves supporters of a system of education, which, in its anxiety to convey secular instruction, does not forget to place in the hands of its pupils the compass of Uhristianity; to guide them safely through the hidden shoals of immorality and infidelity, which threaten them, at every moment, with wreck and destruction in their passage to the port of elernity. A few persons indeed, and only a few, have stood aloof, and refused to rank themselves beneath the popular banner .-But this is not to be wondered at; as in every community we must expect to meet with individuals. whose extraordinary passion, love-or whatever else them to the public good; and places them in antagonism to any cause, however noble, which does not promise to repay them fifty per cent. in hard cash; although it may be, in every other respect, produc-tive of the most beneficial results. Truly, such men are to be pitied! They call themselves Catholics; but they are a disgrace to their religion, and un-

The heavy school rate of last year may be urged in extenuation; but this excuse is a poor one. The inexperience of a number of the Justices, the constant clamor of the people for free schools, and a superabundance of teachers, as they are perfectly well aware, was the cause of so high a rate. Had the remonstrances of the more intelligent and prudent been listened to at the time, no cause of complaint would have existed. But no; the vox populi carried the day; and, as might be expected, the pocket-populi had, afterwards, pretty dearly to pay for it.— These grievances, however, are past, and the slightest prospect of their renewal does not exist. The present Board is unquestionably composed of men of intellect and foresight; and of men who will, without doubt, satisfactorily fulfil the important duties devolving upon them, and strain every nerve to sur-mount the difficulties which an unjust and iniquitous law-the creation of an anti-Catholic Methodistmay place before them. These gentlemen are—the Rev. Messrs. Dandurand, Dawson, and O'Connor; Messrs. Friel, Beaubien, O'Meara, Smith, Bourgois, Roynane, Berichon, Enright, Turgoon, Traversy, Laporte and Champagne.

The new Board met on the 20th ult.; when H. J. Friel, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Chairman; and Mr. W. Ring re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. This mark of appreciation by the Board, of Mr. Friel's indefatigable exertions in behalf of the popu-Catholic community. Two other meetings have also

So far everything betokens a bright future for Sopdrate Schools in this city; much to the annoyance and disgust of our Protestant press. One of these august luminaries had his tender sensibilities so dreadfully shocked by the sight of the handbills, giving notice of the election for Separate School Trustees, that his escape from annihilation was truly miraculous. Writhing under the torturous grasp of disappointment, in his paper of 21st ult., he gave vent to his feelings in the most pitiful strains, and vehemently exclaimed against the continuance of Separate Schools in this city.

Truly, Mr. Editor, this is a world of inconsisten-

cies and absurdities. Men boast of their liberality; and their every action is tyrannical. The cry of "liberty of conscience" invariably greets our ears in every Protestant assembly; but let any Catholic raise his voice in behalf of a system of education, in accordance with his own religious principles, he is immediately cried down by the Protestant press, as a discontented, ever-grumbling member of society, who is satisfied with nothing that is prejudicial to his faith, and who is, consequently, unworthy of the consideration of enlightened Protestantism; which extends the hand of friendship to all, even the infidel or Atheist, who draws the sword of oppression against the benighted followers of Popery. Catholics, however, must not be disheartened. Let them act determinedly and in concert, and victory awaits them. Let every Separate School Board pour petitions into Parliament, at its next session-praying for the repeal of the odious and unjust Clauses in our School Act; and that we be placed on an equal footing with the Protestants of Lower Canada. This is all we ask, and this we must have.

I am, Dear Sir, Your humble and obedient servant,

To the Editor of the True Witness. Rawdon, 7th Feb., 1857.

Six-Permit me, through your columns, to offer a few remarks on a leading article in the Montreal Herald of the 2nd instant, written on a letter which he says was received from a gentleman well known in Rawdon, upon the disgraceful disclosures made at the last Court of Quarter Sessions in Montreal, on the state of society in this place. No doubt but the writer of that letter points out existing and practical evils which ought to be remedied, as well as refers to some of the past circumstances which have led to the present "state of society in Rawdon."-The candid remarks, and manifest disposition of the Editor of the Herald to deal impartially with the subject, as far as he is aware of the facts, render

some further explanation necessary.

The Herald (no doubt by way of comparison) alludes to the words Catholic and Protestant; from which a wrong inference might be drawn. And as the correspondent of the Herald did not alfude to this distinction of creed, it may be proper here to state that Catholics have not broken Protestant doors, as stated in the Herald; nor have they ever been the aggressors in any single instance.

It is well for the Herald to know that, not one of his numerous readers in Rawdon (many of whom are Catholics) took any part in these disgraceful rows; neither have the readers of any other journal, except the Montreal Witness. It is also well for him to know that religion is not the great disturbing cause; but that the want of it, is the great evil to be complained of amongst these rowdies. It should also be well understood, that the best understanding exists in Rawdon between a large number of the respectable Protestant, and the Catholic population; but that the rowdies, who bring disgrace on the community, are not readers of any public journal, much less of their prayer-books. These ruffians have learned their creed of house-breaking in the good old Torutimes, when certain grocery stores in Griffintown were sacked with impunity, and some of their contents brought to Rawdon as trophies of victory .--Since that memorable time, these gentry practise in the low taverns, which unfortunately exist in Raw-don, and thus attain perfection in their arts of rowdyism and ruffianism.

It is to the credit of the Catholic population of Rawdon that none of these resorts are kept by members of their congregation -- thanks to their good

Pastor for such a blessing.

We highly appreciate the advice of the Herabi; and can assure him that nothing will be found wanting on the part of the Catholics of Rawdon to allay party spirit, to maintain and cultivate a feeling of friendship and brotherly love with all our separated brethren, and mutually to assist one another in the advancement of order, and good government for the and as matters stand at present, he cannot expect us to be less than men, or more than Saints. There is a time when even forbearance may become a crime.

Mr. C. A. M'Intyre has kindly consented to act as our agent for Windsor; and Mr. Archihald McDonald for St. Raphael.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED Sandwich, Rev. P. Point, 12s 6d; St. Raphaol, J. A. Kennedy, 123 Cd, D. P. M'Donald, 10s; St. Bruno, Rev. Mr. Meloy, £1; Chelsea, Rev. Mr. Hughes, 12: 6d; Aylmer, D. Mooney, 12s 6d; Kingston, M. M. Namara, 10s; Picton, R. Cain, 6s 2d; Toledo, D. O'-Conor, 15s; Ottawa City, J. M' Mahon, 5s; J. Shannon, Pointe Claire, 12s 6d; Durham, M. Brady, 12s 6d; Portage du Fort, J. Julian, £1 17s 6d; St. Marthe, J. Madden, £1 11s 3d; St. Catherines, Rev. Mr. Gratton, £1; G. A. Ebrard, St. Andre Avelin, 5a; St. Hyacinthe, F. A. Larocque, 12s Cd; Mallorytown, G. Kavanagh, 15s; Becancour, Rev. L. S. Msio,

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-O. McKenna, 15s; T. Codd, £1; W. Johnston, 7s 6d; G. Kindelin, 7s 6d; R. G. Belleu, 15s; J. Petiticlere, 15s; J. Gremazie, 18s 9d; W. McKay, 15s; M. Battle, 7s 6d; Mrs. D. McGlory, 15s; E. B. Lindsay, £1 3s 8d; W. Quinn, St. Roch, 7s 6d; Thos. Roch, Edslet, 12s 6d.

Per C. A. Rochon—Carillon, J. Kelly, 12s 64; Pointe Claire, J. Monaghan, 6s 3d. Per A. Donelly, Richmond—Peter O'Reilly, 10s. Per M. O'Dempsey, Beileville—D. McGormack, 10s. Per Rev. Mr. Daly, Compton—Self, 6s 3d; E. La-

roche, Eaton Corners, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—Self, 12s 6d;
J. Pyne, Lindsny, 12s 6d; M. McCabe, 12s 6d; J.
Kelly, 10. Per Rev. C. Wardy, Niagara-H. McNally, 108;

Mrs. A. Hall, Stamford, 10s.

Per D. Chisholm, Ottawa City—A. Chisholm, River Dinnie N. S. 15s. Per M. McKenny, Gobourg-Self, 5s; F. McKenny, 53; J. Googan, Peterboro, 53; T. Wiseman, 10s. Per J. McDonald, Williamstown—J. McPhersen,

Senr., 15s; J. McPherson, Jr., 12s 6d.
Per J. Doran, Perth—J. McEachen, 6s 3d; A. McDonuld, 6s 3d; W. Mackay, Lanark, 3s 11d. Dundec-A. McRae, 12s 6d, and not 10s as previously acknowledged.

TROUBLE AT ST. GABRIEL LOCK .- We understand that much distress exists in the neighborhood of St. Gabriel Lock, in consequence of a break in the canal, said to have occurred in consequence of negligence; and it is further stated that due diligence has not been used in repairing the same. In accidents of this kind, at this inclement season, when so many persons are deprived of the means of a livelihood, much suffering must be the consequence, unless more active measures are taken to repair the same. We learn that lar cause, has given the utmost satisfaction to the accidents of this nature have occurred in previous seasons; we, therefore, hope that the Board of Works been held, at which matters of local importance were will now take prompt measures to guard against such occurrences for the future.-Herald.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER AT QUEBEC .- We have received from Mr. Lamoureux, of Quebec, the prospectus of a new Weekly paper, to be styled the Quebec Herald, about to be published by him.—Ib.

CHARGE OF MUNDER.-John Germain Weatherwax was lodged in the Common Jail of this District yesterday by Mr. High Constable Delisle on a charge of murder. The prisoner was delivered over at Plattsburg, State of New York, on a requisition under the Ashburton Treaty .- Herald of Thursday.

AGRICULTURE ON THE ST. MAURICE .- One of the gentlemen lumbering some sixty miles back on the St. Maurice, has grown last fall 2,100 bushels of oats. He has just sent up a threshing machine to his farm. This is something like a pretty fair proof of the fitness of the soil along the St. Maurice and its tributaries for agricultural purposes. - Three Rivers Inquirer.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID GILMOUR OF QUEBEC .-- WE egret to have to announce, says the Quebec Colonist of Tuesday morning, the sudden death of Mr. David Gilmour, at Rutland, on Friday last. He was on his way to England. His funeral will take place from his late residence on the Esplenade, to-morrow. Mr. Gilmour was one of our ablest merchants, and his death in the prime of manhood will leave a void in our commercial community.

RIMOUSKI ELECTION.—The nomination of a member to represent the County of Rimouski instead of Mr. Tache, resigned, took place on the 6th inst., and the Courrier states that the Returning Officer declared the majority of the electors present were in favor of Mr. M. W. Baby, the popular candidate, who is opposed by Mr. Garon, a Rouge. Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th inst., have been fixed as the polling days. There is little doubt that Mr. Baby will be returned for this County .- Quebec Morning Cheo-

THE CORMORS MUNDER .- The Hagan trial having been concluded, Messrs, Parkin, Phillpots, and Delisle, the commissioners appointed for the purpose. have commenced the enquiry into the circumstances of the Corrigan murder, and the cause of the fuilure of justice in the cases brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. The Commissioners hold their sittings in the Court House; but, of course, the proceedings will not be made public till their Report to the Governor General has been laid before Parliament. They have not yet commenced the examination of witnesses .- Ilnd.

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY .- At St. Andre. County of Kamouraska, on the night of the 31st January, two barns belonging to M. Hilary Michaud, with their entire contents, cattle, crops, and vehicles, were totally destroyed by fire. The Parish Church and pres-bytery were saved with difficulty, the flames being driven towards them by the wind. M. Michaud's loss is estimated at £1,000. At Isle-aux-Coudres, on the 1st February, the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tremblay and his brother M. Bernard Tremblay was burnt down. In 1854, M. Bernard Tremblay's dwellings, in the same Parish, was destroyed by fire, and two of his children lost their lives .-- Ib.

THE POISONING CASE-REPRIEVE GRASTER, Aunis Toussaint, convicted of poisoning her husband having pleaded her pregnancy, in stay of execution, a jury of matrons, summoned to inquire the fact, appeared and was empannelled, -Margaret Maria Carleton, wife of William Guan, being forematron. Mr. Justice Daval charged the jury to try whether or not the prisoner was quick with child. The prisoner having been removed to their room, the jury retired, and when they again returned into Court, Dr. Landry was examined as a witness. His evidence did not positively establish the condition of the prisoner; but the jury found a verdict in the affirmative, as to her plea. The Judge, therefore, ordered that execution be suspended, and that the prisoner be brought before the Court, to be further dealt with on the first day of the July Session. The Term was then declared closed, and the Court adjourned.

We learn that an unprovoked murder was committed near Mosa Station of the Great Western Railway, a few days ago. The name of the murdered man is Shepherd, and that of the murderer Hay. The former an Irishman, and the latter a Scotchman. The murder was perpetrated in Hay's house, and the particulars of it are not yet known. Hay has been committed to Sarnia Juil. Shepherd bore an excellent character. Toronto Colonist, 22nd ntt.

Immigration .-- A Great effort is to be made to distribute in Canada, a large number of the purpers who are burthensome to the estates of British and Irish noblemen and gentlemen; and the Governor has been requested to enquire where they can be disposed of In consequence of this, Mr. Vankoughnet has addressed letters to the Reeves of many townships, enquiring how many emigrants or emigrant families could be provided for in each township, we, respectively. Mr. Vankoughnet states that very large numbers are to be sent out next spring and summer. It will greatly relieve the poor's rates, but whether to Canada's benefit or not remains to be seen .- Mackenzie's Weekly

Died.

In this city, on the 30th alt., Alice Finn, wife of Thomas Gleeson, aged 31 years, a mative of Castleconnell, county Limerick, Ireland.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Mr. Joseph Marr, aged sixty one years, a native of Portugal.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S COURSE OF LECTURES.

MR. EDWARD MURPHY

WILL DELIVER the Fourth LECTURE of the Course in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on

MONDAY, THE 16th INSTANT.

SUBJECT:

"THE MICROSCOPE & ITS REVELATIONS."

This Lecture will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of curious and interesting objects from Natural History, by means of a powerful Lucernal Microscope; and will be closed with an exhibition of

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Doors open at SEVEN, Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock. TICKETS, 1s 3d; to be had from Members of the

Committee, and from the Librarian of St. Patrick's Hall; also at Sadlier's Bookstore, and at the door the evening of the Lecture. N.B .- Front Seats reserved for the Ladies.

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1657.

WATSON'S

TEN DOLLAR FAMILY SEWING MACAINE,

FOR SALE, AT the MONTRAL TOOL STORE, No 275 St. PAUL STREET, Sign of the "Hammer."
Ample printed directions for using them.
ALEX. BRYSON.

Feb. 5, 1857.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF VERGER THE ASSASSIN OF THE ARCH-BISHOP OF PARIS.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—The event of the day is the trial of Verger for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris. By seven o'clock in the morning the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice was thronged by iminense crowds provided with then published, and for which he was interdicted) tickets. At eight, when the doors opened, the be read. People, insist on its being read (these rush which took place could only be compared to the entrance of the Opera on a Jenny Lind night. Among the crowd were numbers of elegantly-dressed ladies. A few minutes before ten the judges were introduced and the jury sworn in, and at ten precisely the prisoner was brought in by a posse of gendarmes. . He is a fine-looking man, of a handsome cast of features, and rather, above the middle size. His hair is jet black, and his face, as he entered, was ashy pale.

In answer to the questions of the President, the prisoner said his name was Jean Louis Verger, and that he was 30 years of age.

The greffler (clerk) then read the indictment, or acte d'accusation, which was of very great length. That formality having been accomplished, the names of 22 witnesses were called over. The prisoner asked leave to make a few re-

marks, and the President having assented, he said:-

Messieurs-Nineteen centuries ago a sentence of great importance was spoken by a man who was more than a man-a man-God-Jesus Christ; that sentence was "Pax vobis-pax omnibus." Another man, whom I love-whom you all venerate - has said also, "L'empire; lie!

c'est la paix." The President-This resembles a defence. The Prisoner-I am coming to the point. greffier in the acte d'accusation has read all the

Gentlemen, you have heard it just now—the details of the event which is called a crime, for which I have now to answer before you, before God, before my conscience. The members of the bar have had every facility afforded them to calumniate me. I have not had the same advantage. In my prison I have prepared formidable weapons; previously I had collected arguments of the greatest value against the Papal inquisition which has brought me here. But there is one principal point upon which I must dwell. I want my papers in prison. It is my faith I am defending. Moreover, yesterday a moral pressure was put upon me. Out of the sixty witnesses I had called, only one has been subporned. I immediately wrote to the Minister of Justice, and asked him to lay my letter before his Majesty the Emperor. Here is my letter.

The prisoner then read the letter, the substance of which is as follows:-

"Monsieur le Ministre-The prosecution obstinately refuses to call my witnesses-hence I refuse, with equal tenacity, to be examined. I am not afraid. I will bring the facts under the notice of the jury and of public opinion. I do | not fear my enemies; let them all come on. If The President—You are not free to indulge my request is refused, I will march nobly, grave-libel and defamation, and you shall not do so. ly, and resolutely to the guillotine. Oh, human, justice! thou shalt not escape the justice of Heaven! All this is very grave, extremely grave. I ask to bring forward proofs. They are of two kinds-written and verbal. My written proofs are my papers-my verbal proofs are my witnesses. I ask you to postpone the cause for which we are all convoked." The President—and asking his pardon. The prisoner wished to bring forwarded an accusation. All that the law allows has been con-

A short discussion then took place, from which everything. it appeared that the prisoner expressed a wish to call witnesses only the day before the trial, too late for his wish to be carried into effect.

a list of witnesses, the prisoner had sent him a foul libel. At this point,

The prisoner exclaimed—Read, read. I apto his mercy !

The President recommended him to moderate himself; his defence was perfectly free.

The prisoner-It is not free! it is not free!

The defence is not free. The President-Let this incident terminate,

and answer my questions. The prisoner-I will answer no questions.

After a short deliberation, the Court decided the trial should continue, the prisoner reiterating his intention not to reply to any questions, and protesting against the moral violence which was done him.

The first witness, a policeman (sergent de ville) named Cormont, deposed to having seen the fatal blow struck, and to arresting the assassin. The prisoner cried " A bas les deesses!"

The prisoner-I was ill-treated. I have a reproach to make to this witness. I received terrible blows and kicks. Such an arrest is not moral. (Laughter in the auditory).

Marie Laine, a woman who let out chairs in the church, deposed to the same facts.

On being asked by the President if he had any remarks to make.

The prisoner said-The evidence of this lady is worthless, as she did not see me strike the blow. According to our Lord Jesus Christ, it is not fair to exact money in the church, and I gave her ten centimes (1d) for my chair. I hope she will acknowledge it, and that it will be of service the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, without for the good of her soul.

A cutler named Picault deposed to having sold to Verger the poignard he made use of on the

11th of December.

The Curate of St. Severin deposed to having received a letter from the prisoner, with whom he is wholly unacquainted. It commenced by libelling me for some portion of a sermon I had preached, and concluded by asking for my friendship. A person who was present told me not to interest myself in the writer's behalf, that he was une vraie canaille, and reported unfavorably of

The prisoner—I am an enemy of the clergy as at present constituted, as Jesus Christ was the enemy of the Pharisees. Let my letter to the

curate be read.

The prisoner Audience, see how everything s denied me! Moral violence—physical violence.

After some further evidence the prisoner related with considerable detail a trial at Milan, in which he appeared as a witness, and maintains that the accused was not guilty, and was unjustly condemned. He displayed the greatest violence, exclaiming in conclusion; I prefer the guillotine. I prefer death to an insult to God. Let my "Colin Maillard" (the title of a pamphlet he words were spoken with the violence of madness). M. Bautain, vicar-general, gave evidence as

to the facts of the murder.

The prisoner-You are a scoundrel before God and before men.

The President here read a letter, dated one year ago, in which the prisoner declared that he alone had premeditated and committed the murder of the Archbishop of Paris. The President added: It is one year after writing this letter he committed the crime.

The prisoner here made along rambling statement explaining that he was in a state of despair, and that suicide was his only refuge.

The President-All that you say is an abominable doctrine, especially in the mouth of a priest. The prisoner—A lie! A thousand times a lie! The president has told a lie. Anathemas upon him.

The President, to the jury-Gentlemen, we cannot look mercifully upon such exasperation. Proofs were brought forward that this man deliberately set to paper his intention to murder the Archbishop, and he attempts to justify his crime by atrocious doctrines.

The prisoner—A lie! Monsieur le President, a

L'Abbe Millaud, principal of the seminary where Verger received his education, was then examined, but his evidence had no bearing on

M. Montandon, pastor of the Reformed (Protestant) Church of Paris, examined-The prisoner, called upon me, expressed dissatisfaction against his superiors, and evinced a wish to become a Protestant. I told him he must first un- by the Swiss authorities, and conducted under dergo protracted trials, and that dissatisfaction an escort to the French frontier. The troops against his superiors was not a valid cause to assembled by the Federal Council of Switzerchange his religion.

given up both Protestants and Catholics, having the Federal Assembly of Switzerland has just found out they were both wrong.

Some further evidence was here given, but was interrupted by a long and violent diatribe of the prisoner against the Bishops of Evereux and Soissons.

The President-Gendarines, make the prisoner sit down.

IIt required the united force of four gendarmes to force the prisoner on his bench. The struggle caused considerable agitation among the

public.] The prisoner, however, immediately sprang to his feet, and turning towards the public, exclaimed-You see I am not free. Gentlemen of the

Jury, 1 am not free! The President-You are not free to indulge in

The Abbe Legrand, curate of St. Germain PAuxerrois, stated he employed the prisoner in subaltern functions.

The prisoner (held down by several gendarmes)—Say at the Tuilleries.

The President here read a letter from the prisoner to the last witness, acknowledging his faults,

The prisoner interrupted the reading with furious vehemence, exclaiming-You only read that is against me. Read everything-

er's pamphlet above alluded to. Its character is libellous, and the prisoner interrupted it unceas-The public prosecutor stated that so far from ingly with exclamations that caused a great agitation among the audience. The President, in virtue of the discretionary power conferred upon him by law, threatened to have him removed peal to Christ, to his goodness! to his justice! from the court, and continue the trial in his ab-

> The Prisoner-Out of the court or out of the world? La porte ou la guillotine. I am afraid of nothing. I will face death as I face this tri-You are wretches (vous etes des miserbunal.

ables.) I fear God alone. The scene which then took place baffles all description. Verger, though forcibly kept down by four stout gendarmes, struggled upon his bench, uttering the wildest exclamations, the scene causing the greatest excitement among the public .-At length the President suspended the case, and, after ordering the prisoner to be removed, retired

with the Court. The prisoner then commenced a struggle with the gendarmes, which showed him to be possessed of immense bodily strength, but they succeeded in mastering him, when he turned to the public, and exclaimed, "Help, help! Desend me! People,

defendez moi! At these words an immense clamor arose from the body of the court, the public rising, and an exclamation of execration escaped from every lip, "Non! Non! Assassin! Assassin!" which seemed to cow the prisoner, who was removed in the midst of a tumult which I will not attempt to describe.

P.S.—The court, after the lapse of one hour, returned, and the trial was resumed. In spite of a powerful speech from M. Nogent St. Laurent, extenuating circumstances, and the President passed sentence of death.—Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.

The Times calls attention to the fact that at the grand Crimean banquet given by Prince Napoleon (the speeches of which are officially recorded in the Monitour), the part taken by the English was as much ignored as if no English Dec. 2nd. At that date news had arrived that soldier had ever set foot in the Crimea.

SPAIN.

ing the Cortes for the 1st of May. The elec- not yield unless a demonstration be made against tions will take place in conformity with the law the heart of the empire." of the 18th of March, 1846. Seditious publications of a republican character were every day circulated in the capital; but, according to the Canton, it is mentioned that the English force against truth and reason, as Dr. Rverson is pleased to

them. These papers, however, say that the go- | their position against fire rafts, &c., and that acvernment was on the qui vive, and that if there was to be any outbreak it would repress it with the greatest energy. A band of insurgents, under the orders of Villalain, which had for some time been infesting the province of Burgos, had disappeared; it was supposed the persons composing it had fled into France. Marshal Concha had an interview with the Queen in which he represented to her the danger of her present policy, both to the country and her dynasty.

BELGIUM.

It is stated that the Belgian government has made a formal complaint to our minister, who has promised to represent to Lord Palmerston the displeasure with which Sir R. Peel's buffoonery is viewed by the court at Brussels.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 13.—The correspondent of the Times says :- " According to an official despatch which has this morning been received from Verona, a full amnesty has been granted by the Emperor to thirty-two persons who were concerned in the Mantua conspiracy. At the time (some four years ago) it was rumored that the plan of the conspirators was to obtain possession of the fortress, but no one who knows the size and strength of Mantua can possibly believe that any men in their senses could form such a project.-Many of the persons arrested belonged to the higher classes of society, and, among the rest, was a dignitary of the Catholic Church. It was here said that the person in question was a bishop, but it is possible that he was of less elevated rank. Everything which the Emperor has said and done since he has been in Italy has given satisfaction to the people, with the sole exception of his reply to the address of the Patriarch of Venice. A further amnesty will be granted while their Majesties are at Milan, and it is believed that, while the three ministers are there, the resignation of Count Radetzky will be formally accepted.

SWITZERLAND. The Neufchatel prisoners have been liberated land have been disbanded, and the crisis may Prisoner-Since I saw this gentleman, I have now be considered at an end. The final vote of been taken upon the propositions of the Federal Council for the settlement of the dispute with Prussia. The Council of States, which, together with the National Council, constitute the Federal Assembly of Switzerland, having separately discussed the propositions, in a long and animated debate, has resolved upon their adoption. It is stated that a conference of the great Powers will shortly be held at London for the purpose of settling the relations of Prussia and Switzerland.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome to the Daily News contains an account of the proceedings of a madman, who found his way into the Vatican, where he secreted himself, and in the middle of the night roused the inhabitants of the Apostolic residence by vociferating that the Pope was dead, and that he himself was to succeed his Holiness. The great gates of the Vatican are now closed at nightlall.

Letters from Naples of the 12th, state that the King, on hearing of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, countermanded the ball which was to have been given at the Palace, ordered the theatres to be closed for three days, and prescribed that expiatory prayers should be offered up. The fetes which were to commence on the 12th, on the occasion of the birthday of The President then began to read the prison- the King, were put a stoop to. Two cafes at It was thought that a Mazzinian plot had been land, who believe that there is but one faith, as there towards our common friend. I would be wanting to discovered. A degree of uneasiness prevailed is but one haptism and one God."

myself, were I to forget the Editor of the Globe, among the population.

The official journal of Naples of the 10th says :- "Cherishing in our royal soul the desire of improving more and more the condition of the prisoners, and wishing that their moral shall not be inferior to their material improvement, we decree that the moral and religious education of those who are detained in prison is intrusted to the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus. One of the Reverend Fathers shall form part of the Commission of Prisons, and will have a deliberate voice in the examination of affairs."

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, in the Journal des Debats, says that the news of the attack on Canton by the English has produced a considerable sensation. It is added that depots of goods, belonging to Russian merchants at Canton, had been burned, and that their losses were considerable. The writer attributes to the English a desire to ruin the important overland trade between Russia and China. The Russian military establishments on the river Ameer are now so formidable that it would be difficult for the English vessels of war to effect an entrance.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered that the fortifying of St. Petersburgh shall be commenced in the spring. Extraordinary activity prevails are too ready to embrace their opinions. The mixin the Czar's ship-yards at Cronstadt. Sailing ture of Catholic and Protestant pupils must exercise war ships are converted into screw-steamers, machinery is constructed with all haste, schools are established to produce engineers and stokers. Sebastopol is gradually becoming repeopled. It now contains about 7,000 inhabitants; Kamiesch, 2,000. Three hundred houses, partly destroyed during the siege, have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

The Pays says:—"We learn from a private letter that the Catina was in the Macao-road on the court of Pekin had sentenced the Viceroy Yeh to degradation for having ill defended the subject of Catholic education, Catholics the world town of Canton against the English attack. This The Gazette publishes a royal decree convok- | fact seems to prove that the Chinese court will

The Times city article says :- " With pros-The Procurator Imperial—It is unnecessary. ministerial journals, nobody paid any attention to had lately been engaged, chiefly in strengthening assert in his last reply.

cording to some statements there was a disposition to remain as much as possible on the defensive, until a reply to the first advices of the war shall have been received from England; mean-while reinforcements were understood to have been sent for from India. The chief hope of a speedy settlement was therefore confined to the Continent of Europe, as well as Great Britain and America." I have repeatedly reminded the Chief Superintendent of Education, that his long cane by theory concerning the rights of the Story shall have been received from England: meanto accede to the demands made on him."

"The Calcutta steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Hongkong to the 16th of December. Yeh, backed up by the gentry and people, continued obdurate. The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed. The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the Aongs were destroyed. The Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving them. One fatal accident had occurred, O. T. Lane, nephew of Sir J. Bowring, being killed by the falling in of a wall. It was said the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells mate statesmen of the Continent of Europe. Allow had already commenced."

THE EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.-The British fleet has taken possession of the fort of Bushire and the island of Karrak.

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent explains, with reference to this expedition that, for some time past, and especially since the fall of Kars, the Shah and his advisers had treated the representatives of Great Britain with a contempt which meant defiance. In addition to this, the Shah had determined on a close alliance with Russia, and there is ample material to prove that Russia would make Persia a Russian province.

REV. J. M. BRUYERE'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO DR. RYERSON.

TO THE CONDUCTORS OF THE PRESS IN CANADA.

I was absent from home for a short time. On my return, Dr. Ryerson's remarks in reply to my third letter, were placed into my hands. As I read them, methought I heard the dying fire of a retreating enemy. The good Doctor's powder is evidently exhausted. He has left the field of battle and decamped to

1. The Chief Superintendent of Education is pleased to re-assert that "in support of the four principal issues, which I had raised in my first letter against the School System and its administration, I adduce not a single fact or authority, or clause of a law, but repeat assertions, etc., etc." In answer to this puerile assertion, I will merely say-if the love of truth and honesty has lost all power, upon the callous heart of my reckless opponent. I can but express my surprise that self-respect, at least, and a express my surprise that self-respect, at least, and a cluding their City taxes and Legislative grants, £545.

To these rather unpleasant facts, I must not forget making him more guarded and cautious in his words. I leave it to the public who have read my second Rejoinder of the 30th ult., to judge whether I have merely asserted or proved the question at issue.

2. In vindication of the objectionable character of the text books used in the Common Schools in Upper Canada, the Chief Superintendent of Education states that they "have been prepared by the National Board of Education in Ireland, sanctioned alike by the Roman Catholic and Protestant authorities and members of that Board." I am sorry to say, Dr. Ryerson is too frequently most unfortunate in the selection of his proofs. Were his Doctorship in the least conversant with what is going on in the Catholic world he would have read lately a pastoral of His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland and Delegaterof the Pope in that country, in which the whole scheme of Common National Schools is most emphatically denounced and warned against, as fraught with the most serious dangers to liest youth, I send him to his good mother, if still the faith and morals of Catholic youth. Alluding to the Queen's Colleges established in Ireland for the influence over his obdurate heart than arguments, teaching of the higher branches of education, his facts, &c., &c. Grace says:—"Censured by the Holy Sec, and repudiated by the Irish hierarch, the Queen's Golleges Editor of The Leader, the sincere expression of my will never take root, nor permanently flourish in this heartfelt gratitude for the very great kindness and Catholic country. Founded on the principle of indif-ferentism to religion, and placing religious doctrines, his columns to my communications, such as they are. Naples had been surrounded two days before by the police authorities, and sixty persons arrested. Will never gain the confidence of the people of ire-

for the special use of the Common National Schools, ed him to comment upon my letters without publishthe Catholic Archbishop of Dublin adds :- "The new books were to contain no special doctrine of Catholicity, and not even to mention the name of Catholic. Indeed, this plan has been carried so accurately into effect, that a pupil might, perhaps, read all the historical treaties of the National Board, without learning that there ever existed such a body as the Holy Catholic Church, or such an Institution as that of the Roman Fontificate, which has spread the blessings of true religion and civilisation over a great part of the globe. Nay, more in these books, the history of our country and church is almost totally ignored, and it is to be observed that, whilst in the extracts prepared for the pupils, the praises of England and Scotland are held forth in the enthusiastic language of their writers, we find in them very little to excite affection for our own dear country. Indeed, all these books bear on them the mark of the Protestant Dignitary now enjoying the See of Dublin, who could not communicate to them any of the spirit and of the faith of Ireland. Publications so devoid of every thing dear to the heart of our people, should give way to works of a different character!" Next come His Grace's views on the nature and tendency of Common Education. On this subject, Archbishop Cuilen says:-" Dangers may have arisen or not for the past, but the system, of its own nature, is liable to cause them, and in progress of time will cause them. The mixture of Protestant, Presbyterian and Catholic teachers, cannot act beneficially on the mind of children, who are guided very much by the example of those who preside over them, and an evil influence on their religious persuasions and practices. From mixed education we can expect nothing but evil. We should not acquiesce in it or encourage it."-Doctor Ryerson who has, at different times, taken upon himself to lecture His Lordship Bishop De Charbonnel, for reminding the Catholics of his Diocese of their duties and rights as citizens and Catholics, will be surprised when he reads the the following passage in Dr. Cullen's Pastoral :-"The influence of the great Catholic population of Ireland should be exercised in asserting their rights, and even our electors should use their votes to return men to Parliament determined and able to support unmixed education for Catholic children, and freedom of education from State control for all." In closing these quotations, I will add: on the vital over, are one. Pastors and flock, all hold the same views, are animated by the same feelings. The above principles, as laid down by Archbishop Cullen, are but the expression of the whole Catholic Church, in England, Ireland, the United States, Canada, in a word, over the whole face of the Globe. I again beg against truth and reason, as Dr. Ryerson is pleased to

13. On the theory of the right or duty of the State or of the parent, concerning the education of the child, I will not dwell any longer, except in so far as Dr. Ryerson's assertion goes. His Reverence does not hesitate to inform the public that "he has but given expression to what will be found in every standard writer on political economy or civil government. possibility of orders being transmitted from the imperial government at Pekin for Governor Yeh and consequently unfit for a Christian Country. If however, my learned antagonist persists in asserting that he knows of no other theory on the subject, that in all his reading of works on political economy or civil government, he has never met any other, I beg leave to say, with the deepest sorrow, Dr. Ryerson's acquaintance with standard works bearing on the subject of political economy is very limited, and confined within a very narrow range of political science. This could hardly be expected from one who assumes the pretentious title of Doctor. If such be your misfortune, however, go to study again good Doctor, and extend your reading beyond the school text book Open some of those masterly works, which have been composed by the greatest genuises of modern times, mate statesmen of the comment of Europe. Allow me to introduce you to the works of Count De Bonald, Count Le Maistre, Bolmes, an humble son of poor benighted Spain, and a host of other productions of our days which will, I trust, contribute to enlarge the too limited sphere of your literary acquirements. Read but a few pages; you will soon be convinced that your darling theory, viz: that the child belongs to the State, has long since been exploded and scattered to the wind. 4. In his concluding paragraph, Dr. Ryerson still repeats his inflated laudation of his Common School

System which he represents as sustained by the peopl at large with unporalleled liberality, unanimity and patriotism. As an illustration of this wonderful unanimity and patriotism, the Chief Superintendent of Education should have stated that in the City of Toronto, out of a Protestant population of 29,550 souls, the incredible number of 1,570 children is the average daily attendance in these Model Schools. He should have informed the public that in this same city, in a Protestant population of 8,884 children of school age, 1,570 youths of all denominations (Catholics except. ed) attend his Model Schools, at a yearly cost of the very moderate sum of £7,093 12s 10d. Contrast now, dear reader, the condition of our poor benighted Catholies with that of their more favored fellow christians of the Protestant persuasion. In the same City of Toronto, out of a Catholic population of 12,210 souls, the average daily attendance in our Catholic Separate Schools was, last year, 1,286. The total receipts for the support of these Catholic Schools, during the same year, including City taxes and Legislative grants, amounted to £545. To return to Dr. Ryerson's Common Schools, I will say; very popular indeed, must be a system of education which can command such sympathy, and exhibit such cheering results! As to the liberality with which the Common School System is supported, it cannot be denied. Let the reader recollect that for the education of Dr. Ryerson's 1,570 pupils, the City of Toronto has to pay only £7,093 12s 10d, whilst Catholies for the educa-tion of their 1,286 children, received last year, inthat my incomparable antagonist has an unanswerable reply, viz: — This new foreign and ecclesiastical element against our Schools and School System. Al., Doctor! allow me to say: for the future, spare my feelings. This is the thirty-fifth time, if I recollect well, that these ugly expressions are flung into my face. I can bear it no longer. I confess it now, am a foreigner, you are a native; therefore you are in the right, I must be in the wrong.

In justice to my distinguished antagonist, the Great Native of Canada, I must admit that his last communication to the public, is the least objection-able,—because the shortest. His reply occupies only four short paragraphs. Still, I must say, every paragraph, every line, every word of his parting addres; contains a lamentable perversion of truth. When will this maddened enemy to Catholicity learn to tell the truth? Despairing of ever correcting a habit, which, I fear, he must have contracted from his earalive. Perhaps maternal endearment will have more

discovered. A degree of uneasiness prevailed is but one baptism and one God."

Passing to the examination of the books compiled whose delicate sense of editorial propriety has prompting them. To all, friends and foes, in this discussion, I take pleasure in offering the expression of my best wishes for their prosperity, and beg to subscribe my-

Their most humble and obedien servant, J. M. BRUYERE Toronto, February 4th, 1857.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

FLEMING DROS. PROPRIETORS.

This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfeetly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practised in a region of country in which Hepatis, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated, and the researches of Dr. MLane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure-unable to lie with case on the left side-with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from diseases of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M-Lanc's Liver Pills. prepared only by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lanc's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genume without the

signature of FLEMING BROS. [25] LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Whole-sale Agents for Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED,

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Montreal, Dec. 18, 1856.

Montreal, Commercial and Entertry Directory of Canada, 1704.

Any letter, addressed to this Office, (post-paid) relative thereto, shall need with due attention.

Dec. 18, 1856.

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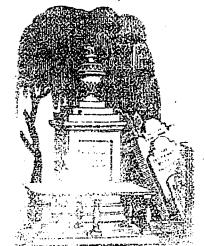
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