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VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

No. 20.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S

"RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FOUR LAST POPES."

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster delivered a lecture lately at Middleton Hall, Islington, under the auspices of the Islington Catholic Popular Club, the subject being his own recollections of the four last Popes. His Eminence observed that he was very anxious to explain, at the outset, that the lecture would have nothing of a controversial or political character, but would be restricted to his own personal reminiscences of the Pontiffs he referred to. His recollections embraced the Pontificates of five Popes (including the present one); and the first he remembered was one who had now passed away from the memory of most persons: one who was truly a great, because a good and holy man: great in every sense of the word: even great before the world as he was before those who knew him best—Pope Pius VII.—Scarcely had he been re-seated on his throne, when one of his first thoughts was to restore to the English the Catholic College, which they had possessed for 300 years, but of which they had been deprived by the French Revolution.— It was still, however, the property of the Pontiff (never having been alienated entirely), but it was a bare house, stripped of everything, the property having been in every way ill-used and badly administered; yet, such as it was, it was a great gift; and, no sooner had the preparations accepted as one of the first volunteers to re-open that once flourishing establishment, forty of whose ancient students had laid down their lives in this country in defence of the Faith. (Cheers.) It was naturally the first thought of every one arriving in Rome, especially one whose errand was his devoting himself to ecclesiastical studies under the shadow of the throne of St. Peter, to seek the feet of the Holy Pontiff, and to receive his blessing. "There was no need (said the Cardinal) asking the privilege; it was prepared for us: at his feet, kissing his foot, and receiving his , conferred as it was with that fullness of meekness; and governed the Church, even while barred up in prison, with wonderful prudence and wisdom. He was a man who had been tried in the furnace of tribulation; who had shown himself equally great in prosperty and adversity; a man to be revered for his many virtues. He was a great degree, been owing to his refusal to join in an anti-English league, and he had shown an affectionate feeling towards this country, which had shown a noble and generous sympathy, for him in his sufferings. He had been a Confessor for the Faith, and reminded us of some hero of the ancient Church. His very appearance struck and holiness of life. It was impossible to see him engaged in high Ecclesiastical functions without being struck by his peculiar appearance. He was then a very old man, in his eightieth year, bent with age, but at the same time with a cheerful expression of countenance, which had been most happily caught by Sir Thomas Lawrence in his portrait of the Pontiff, now at Windsor .-But in great Ecclesiastical functions, especially nerable devotion which the Pontiff's countenance that venerable head; and when he (Cardinal which one who ever beheld, could never forget! There was a charin about the Pontiff it was impossible to describe. Often the students used to meet him in his daily walk; for regularly at evening he proceeded to the gate nearest his palace, and leaving his carriage used to walk cheerfully along the public road, ready to give his blessing to every passer-by—an opportunity of which many took advantage for the purpose of receiving it-bestowed, as it always was, most affecintimate friends; men eminent in various departments of literature or art; Canova, the great into all the arrangements, and he had himself ori- (cheers). sculptor, being always among them; and Cardi- ginated the reforms of the Santo Spirito, the The Car

lution, and had suffered a severe imprisonment was to be done; he was a man of extraordinary rather than take the oath imposed on the Clergy by the Revolutionary Government. Such were the Pontiff's familiar associates, and the Pope had himself told Cardinal Testa that his elevation to the Pontificate had been more than once foretold in early life; on one occasion, by his mother, manner of life. He rose at five, or earlier, perwho died in the odor of sanctity. The Pope, when a simple monk, was highly esteemed by the previous Pope, Pius VI., who on one occasion, while Cardinal, was driving him out, when a man having the appearance of a common workman, put his head in at the carriage window, and said:
"Two Popes—first you, then he:" and then vanished. One incident in the life of Pius VII. was most remarkable, in connection with the present Pontiff. A youth of noble birth applied to be admitted into the Pope's body guard, and was at first accepted, but afterwards rejected by Count Barberini, the General, on account of his being subject to epileptic fits. The Pope sympathised with the young man in his sorrow at his rejection, and at last said to him, "Enter the Church: if you do, I promise you that you shall never have a recurrence of the visitation." The youth did so; and Count Barberini lived to command his body guard, for he was Pius IX.—(Cheers.) The Cardinal then said he would mention an incident to show the feelings of Pope Pius VII. towards the English Catholics. In 1820, the present church at Moorfields was erected, and Dr. Gradwell, then Rector of the Engbeen made for the reception of students, than it lish College, received a drawing of it, and showed was his (Cardinal Wiseman's) happy lot to be it to the Holy Father, who was much delighted, and said, "I must send a present. Bring me the chalice given me by the Chapter of Mexico."— This was a most costly chalice of pure gold, and studded with pearls. It was observed, that owing to the spoliations of the Revolution, this was the only really valuable article of church plate retained by the Holy See. "Never mind that," said the Pope, "nothing is too good for the English Catholics." (Cheers.) His Eminence having alluded to the death of the Pontiff, paid a tribute of respect to his great Minister of State, Cardinal Gonsalvi, whose exertions at the Conorders had been given that so soon as we arrived we should receive his blessing. Accordingly, in December, 1818, so many of the students as could be furnished with their college costume, they were called—the most beautiful portion of the States of the Church), of which there had the Quirinal Palace, where Pius VII. December, 1818, so many of the students as could be furnished with their college costume, were led to the Quirinal Palace, where Pius VII. the States of the Church), of which there had ed it with great interest, saying—"You have resided; and there we had the honor of kneeling of the Church of the Papal Government. The Cardinal was a most accomplished man, and of surpassing ability. Lord Castlereagh said of study." So encouraged, he (Cardinal Wiseman) sequence of the dishonesty of the firm, it apheart with which he always spoke to those who him, at the Congress-"He is our master. We approached him. There could hardly ever have are but scholars compared to him." Yet he was been a Pope dearer to the hearts of Catholics.— a man as amiable as he was able, and a kindly He had been torn from his States, and exposed smile played around his lips, while his eyes were to the greatest indignities; he had suffered with keen and penetrating as though they read the thoughts and searched the hearts of those who addressed him. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which Cardinal Gonsalvi resumed the administration of affairs under Pope Pius VII., he brought them into a better state. and restored the revenues by his wise governrevered, even in England; his calamities had in ment. He resigned when Pius VII. died. and retired from public life; died not long after, and left all his possessions to purposes of charity. after providing for those who had claims upon him. Cardinal Della Genga succeeded to the Papacy on the 28th September, 1823, and was named Leo XII. Previously to his elevation his health had been deplorable, so that he had been confined us at once as that of a man of the deepest virtue to his room, and could not take exercise. The Cardinal described how he had first seen the Pontiff on the occasion of his coronation, and especially how he recollected the expression of his countenance at the simple but significant ceremony of burning a piece of tow before the Papal Throne, accompanied by the repetition of these words, " Sic transit gloria mundi,"-So fades away the glory of the world! "Never," said the Cardinal, "shall I forget the expression of on Corpus Christi, no painter's art could ever solemn feeling which at that moment marked the have ever realised the ideal of beautiful and ve- countenance of the Pontiff. His face was sickly, but bore a most beautiful expression. His elevapresented. Though past the age of eighty, there | tion to the Pontificate had been foreshadowed a was not a white hair on his head; captivity and long time before it occurred, even before he was in disaster had not cast a single flake of snow on Holy Orders. He had suddenly received from Pius VII. a command to prepare for consecra-Wiseman) saw him borne along—carrying the Blessed Sacrament—kneeling before It in an attitude of prayer, his flowing black hair borne behind him in the wind; his countenance expressive implored him to withhold the dignity, but the of almost ecstatic adoration; it was something Holy Father imposed obedience; and taking his own white cap (which it is the exclusive privilege of the Sovereign Pontiff to wear), placed it solemnly on his head; observing expressively, "See, I place this upon your head." The young man obeyed, and became the pious and exemplary Leo XII. On one occasion, after giving audiences until the evening had arrived, the Pontiff who approached them. This fatherly and kindly are furnished by America, and by the Continent. The per centage of hastards in English workwent to the Hospital of the Deaf and Dumb, where he knew an examination was proceeding, presided himself, and distributed medals or prizes tionately. The Pontiff was accustomed to pass among the poor creatures. On other occasions briefly, from reasons that would be understood. an extraordinary phenomenon in the history of the Scripture has developed itself in numberless his leisure evenings in the society of four or five he had gone himself to the hospital, and himself of the present occupant of St. Peter's Chair, the human mind. From their clerical status, it fantastic sects—some of which are shockingly tasted every article of diet, and looked minutely he would only speak in music and in hymn must be presumed that they possessed at least immoral and impious—we have the authority of

piety, and of most edifying life, and reminded people of St. Charles Borromeo and other saintly Prelates. On one occasion, the Pontiff came on formed his devotions, and offered the Adorable Sacrifice; then took a cup of chocolate (without anything to eat), then gave audiences and transacted business until noon, when, for the first time he ate anything,—it was usually only a little salt fish—his first daily meal. Such was the ascetic life of this saintly Pontiff, who warmly encouraged learning, and had most kindly promoted the studies of many who remembered him with gratitude, as he (Cardinal Wiseman) himself did, on that account. The Pontiff had foreseen his own death, and written his own epitaph not long before to this effect: "Commending myself supplies to the effect." fore, to this effect:—"Commending myself sup-pliantly to Leo the Great, my noble Patron, I, Leo XII., his humble client, have chosen to put myself at his sacred feet, the meanest inheritor of his great name." And accordingly he was buried next to the tomb of the great St. Leo. He was succeeded by one who only wanted length of days to be as distinguished as any of his predecessors—Pius VIII.—who had been entrusted with the administration of the Church by Pius VII. during his captivity. He was very learned, having aided Divote in the great work on Canon Law, and he had likewise a great zeal for Scriptural learning. He said to me (observed the Cardinal) at my first audience, "Continue your Biblical studies; they are most important;" and this the Pope repeated with great earnestness; he at that time being aware that Professor Jahn of Vienna had published some most learned works on Biblical literature, but tainted with Rationalism, and the Pontiff had already exerted himself with a view to counteract the mischief, having caused certain of the Professor's works to be expurgated and republished, and he himself revising the proofs. In 1830, when the late Right Rev. Dr. Baggs held his thesis for the diploma of D.D., he (Cardinal Wiseman) had written an Introduction, designed to show that the progress of Connection between Science and Revealed Religion" (loud cheers). He mentioned this circumstance to show what a lively interest the Pontiffs took in literature, and especially in sacred learning (cheers). The Cardinal then passed on to Gregory XVI., who, he said, was not at first sight so striking as his predecessors; but when be conversed, his countenance lighted up, and he talked with remarkable intelligence and learning, and a graciousness which made it impossible not to love him. He was chosen February 2nd, 1831, and had, when Cardinal Capellane and Prefect of Propaganda, taken a deep interest in a work which he (Cardinal Wiseman) was publishing, on "the Failure of Protestant Missions," a work of which the Cardinal Prefect had himself revised the proofs, until, before its completion, he was chosen Pope; and he had said pleasantly to him at his first audience, " Now, you must revise your own proofs" (a laugh). These incidents showed what a lively attention the Popes paid to the most minute matters regarding religion and learning, and how familiar they were with all who approached them (cheers). They were ever ready to encourage learning; and it moved him (Cardinal Wiseman) to indignation to hear people talk and write of the "arrogance" of the Pontiffs, or of their indifference to ignorance (cheers). Of this particular Pontiff, Gregory XVI., he could not those of such warm and personal gratitude that he could scarcely expect others to share or sympathise with him. He would say, however, that this Pontiff possessed in an eminent degree that which was the prerogative of all St. Peter's successors—that of an unruffled brow and a serene countenance; never moved by irritation nor clouded by depression, even under circumstances the most provoking or unpropitious (cheers). His object in this lecture had been to show the fatherly character of the Papal rule, and the familiar benignity which pervaded it. There were others in all parts; of Europe who could, as he of these Pontiffs evincing how lively an interest feeling was characteristic of the Holy See, as all could testify who had ever had the privilege of

sculptor, being always among them; and Cardi-nel Testa, who had known Buffon, and the other great hospital of Rome. The Holy Father was sung, the audience upstanding and uncovered, and great scientific men of France before the Revo- always ready to undergo any fatigue when good the Cardinal retired amidst cordial cheering.

HISTORY OF THE TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT.

BY EDWARD G. KIRWAN BROWNE, (Late Protestant Curate of Bawdsey, Suffolk.) (From the Cork Examiner.)

The movement of which Mr. Browne, himself convert, has become the historian, is one of the most remarkable events of recent times .---The Anglican church has, for many generations, been able to boast of possessing prelates and divines of very distinguished ability, and not a few of great personal worth. The piety of such men as Bishops Ken and Jeremy Taylor in a past age, and Leigh Richmond, and others we could name, in later times, affords a pleasing subject for philanthropic contemplation. Believing themselves possessed of doctrinal truth, many Protestant ecclesiastics, individually estimable, felt desirous of imparting their doctrines to their bre-thren of the older faith. We ourselves recollect in our own early days, how the country was kept in a sort of chronic fever by incessant controversial skirmishes. "Popery" was looked on by a large class of its adversaries as a system of such hopeless and defenceless absurdity, that a constant fusillade from expert and flippant parsons, well made up in the common places of controversy, must infallibly bring it to the dust .--Making every allowance for good intentions on the part of our assailants, it must be owned that their incessant assaults were at once impertinent and tormenting. There was a staff of anti-Catholic preachers who roved from town to town, and whose memories were abundantly stored with all sorts of weapons against the Catholic faith, from the dexterous and insidious argument, which at least was plausible, down to the trashy sophism which, excited the hearer's doubt, whether it could really impose on the persons who employed it. The heroes of the crusade were-Messieurs Daly and Singer (since made bishops), Pope, Wingfield, Mortimer O'Sullivan, and some others, who unquestionably numbered amongst them men of very remarkable powers of elo-

There was, and is, in this crusade, a division of service. The talking part of the affair devolves chiefly on the Irish parsons. The financial part devolves on their credulous allies in England. When the bank of Sir John Dean sufferer among the societies was the Irish Church Mission." "This society," continued the Record, "makes monthly payments to its agents, month." Three thousand pounds a month!-Thirty-six thousand a-year enjoyed by one probelieve that the judicious distribution of the engine of proselytising than the controversial Catholicity.

hostility of which the Catholic religion was, and is, the object. All that wealth, all that talent, all that influence could do, was brought to bear been consequently sold for a mess of pottage.

going on all this time in the citadel of Protestantism? Our readers have doubtless seen, from had deserted the Anglican religion for the Cathoconverts. Mr. Browne gives a list of them, by have!". which it appears that since the year 1842 no less than two hundred and fourteen Protestant ministers have become reconciled to the Catholic cide is as commonly practised in England as it is Church. Of these two hundred and fourteen, on the banks of the Ganges. Dr. Forbes, phyhad done, narrate acts and incidents in the lives England has contributed 128, Ireland 3, Scotland three or four, while the rest (including the at the great contrast between the women of Irethey had taken in the pursuits and studies of all Right Rev. Dr. Ives, Protestant Bishop of Ohio) land and of England in point of female virtue.

visiting it. Of the last Pontiff he had spoken comparatively short period, must be regarded as And whilst the principle of private judgment on average education. Some of them (namely, New- the late Religious Census, drawn up by order of man, Manning, Faber, Ward, &c.,) are men of lofty genius, profound erudition, and the deepest piety. All, so far as worldly interests were con- in the House of Commons, 28th Feb., 1843.

cerned, had everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by their change of religion. Some of them incurred the bitterest privations. Mr. Browne mentions the case of a clerical convert in England who was driven to seek workhouse relief. He mentions another who would have starved, but for the broken meat given him by some charitable Catholics. There were no rich societies with thirty-six thousand a-year to tempt them to exchange Anglicanism for Catholicity, or to alleviate the sufferings they incurred by their conversion. In no point, perhaps, is the contrast between the conversions made on both sides more remarkable than in this. It would be hard to show any person who has exchanged Catholicity for Protestantism in England or Ireland without acquiring some temporal benefit, either in possession or in prospect, by his change of creed.-Whereas the converts from Protestantism to Catholicity had, we repeat, everything temporal to lose, and nothing to gain. They lost social consideration; they lost their professional incomes; they lost, in some instances, the very means of existence. All this betokened sincerity and earnestness. Whereas nothing is more common amongst those persons whom the proselytizers in Ireland have entrapped, than penitent declarations that their conformity was insincere, and only adopted on the pressure of distress, for the purpose of obtaining some temporal relief.

A pious and religious Protestant, warmly attached to the church in which he has been born and educated, cannot easily conceive why this should be so. To the philosophic mind of Dr. Johnson, the solution revealed itself:—"A Protestant," said he, "who embraces Popery may be sincere; he parts with nothing; he only superadds to what he already has. But when a Papist becomes a Protestant, he gives up so much that he had previously considered as sacred as anything that he retains-there is so much laceration of mind in such a conversion—that it can hardly be sincere and lasting." Boswell's Johnson. It is even so. To us the evidences that demonstrate the truth of Catholicity appear so strong, that if they could be shaken, the truth of Christianity would be involved in their overthrow. We cannot discover any consistent standing ground between Catholicity at the one extreme, and infidelity at the other.

We would recommend this consideration to the worthy and well-meaning persons who expend their energies in chorts to Protestantize the Irish did so, and the result was his Lecture on "The peared (we quote from the Record, an excellent people. To the frantic zealot, or the jobbing authority on such a matter), that "the principal recipient of money extracted from the fanatical credulity of Exeter Hall, we of course make no appeal. But there is another consideration we would earnestly press on the attention of the conwhich payments amount to nearly £3,000 each scientious portion of our adversaries. It is this -How do they know but that if they could succeed in inveigling the Irish into the religion of selytising society alone! We have seen several | England, they might at the same time drag down of the printed attacks on the Catholic religion our people to the level of moral degradation unwhich this society circulates; and we can readily happily prevalent in England? We have the Earl of Shaftesbury quoting reports that demon-£36,000 per annum is far more efficacious as an strate the widely-spread irreligion and immorality of the English masses. "A lady of sixty," says platitudes, which the "mission" directs against his lordship, "named Charlotte Kirkman, says-Many women now have children at fifteen. I We have merely glanced at these matters to remind the reader of the incessant and energetic man being in the family way by her husband." The same noble lord has stated that in one of the English districts which were disturbed in 1943, a all that influence could do, was brought to bear working man's hall was opened on Sundays, in against it. Yet, despite the formidable force of which 300 poor children were initiated into infithis antagonism, the Irish people are unmoved by del and seditious principles. "A wild and sathe voice of the controversial charmer; unless tanic spirit," said his lordship, "is infused into in those comparatively rare instances where the the hearers." From a body of evidence relating pressure of intolerable want has overcome the to Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, North Stafsufferer's constancy, and where his birthright has fordshire, and Cumberland, Lord Shaftesbury extracts the following replies of children-" James But whilst every engine of proselytism has thus been put in motion; whilst sincere and wor- God; but has heard men say in the pit, God say more, since his feelings towards him were thy men, and insincere traffickers in the honest d-n them." A girl of eighteen years of age fanaticism of others, have united for years in a said, "I never heard of Christ at all." This noisy onslaught upon "Popery," what do we find was very common among children and young persons: "I never go to church or chapel;" and again—"I do not know who God is." The foltime to time, that the Reverend Mrs So-and-so lowing evidence is from Halifax: "You have expressed surprise," says an employer, "at Thomas lic; but until we read Mr. Browne's recent book, Mitchel not having heard of God; I judge that we were not aware of the number of the clerical there are hereabouts very few colliers that

It would be easy to multiply evidences. D'Israeli says in his preface to "Sybil," that infantisician to her Majesty's household, was surprised Apart from any sectarian view of the case, houses being sixteen times greater than in the such a multitude of clerical converts within a Irish .- (Dr. Forbes's Tour in Ireland, 1852.)

· Speech of Lord Ashley (now Earl of Shaftesbury,)

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Government, for the appalling flact, that un England there are 5,288,294 persons who do not attend any place of worship whatsoever. The angle of the second this sweltering mission inidelity and wickedness; this sweltering mission inidelity and wickedness; the sweltering mission inidelity and wickedness; the house while the property of the sistence while the property of the sistence of the property of the property of the sistence of the property of the property of the property of the sistence of the property of the proper

as we perused in the work of Mr. Browne the names of those English divines ("men," says Dr. Lushington, "of undoubted piety, of great learning, and of blameless lives,") who, after prolonged prayer and study, and after many a painful struggle with old and cherished associations, felt it their duty to adopt that ancient faith, in the profession of which it has pleased God to

abandon 114 school a catalogue of the Mr. Brown has given us a catalogue of the more distinguished lay persons, notable, from either rank, talent, or position, who in England or elsewhere have embraced Catholicity since 1942. His list, which includes the Duchesses of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Argyle, with a large intermixture of other titled nersonages, extends to 346 individuals: thus showing that the service to 346 individuals; thus showing that the serious thoughts which influenced two hundred and fourteen Protestant clergymen, also stirred the hearts of many of that class who are popularly supposed to be engrossed by the frivolities, of fashionable life, and to a great extent unconscious of religious emotions. Among the lay names, that of Ranke occurs. Can this he the Lutheran historian of the Popes!....

Of the host of converts in the humble walks of English life, it is impossible at present to ascertain the extent. Their numbers are chiefly indicated by the vast and increasing demand for church accommodation, and for new missions.

And now, it may not unnaturally occur to the devout and serious members of the Church of England-and we know that there are many such!-to ask themselves, whether the Catholic arguments can be wholly weak, worthless, and unscriptural, which have borne conviction to the minds of two hundred and fourteen Protestant divines, of whom not a few notoriously possess all the moral and intellectual requisites for discovering religious truth? To us, Catholics, few things can be more deeply touching than the description given by some of the converts of the holy delight which they experienced on possessing for the first time the entire fullness of the Christian faith. Consciously to fraternize with the church belong to that illustrious body which has visibly existed from the days of the Apostles, instead of a cadet of the Drumikill family, who went to Ircland and resided in Glenmaqueen, in the county of Derry, appertaining to some sect struck out by an Arius, a Nestorius, a Luther, a Socinius, or a Cranmer -men who "went out from us, because they were not of us" - consciously to enjoy the whole partly rejected, and partly broken into fragments; this consciousness has infused into their minds a loss, for the excellent knowledge of Jesus Christ, our Lord" (Phil. iii). The finger of God is manifested in the movement which has given us so many important accessions. The converts offer up praise to the Most High for mercy, recently vonchsafed to them, which we have enjoyed from childhood upwards. How little, alas! have we valued that mercy! how utterly unworthy of it have we been! Those amongst us who have been negligent and careless of our duties, should learn from the men who have recently joined the church how to appreciate the inestimable privilege which was our earliest inheritance. We should show our deep gratitude for God's preservation and extension of our faith, not by any wretched party triumph at the spread of opinions because they are ours; but by increased fervor in prayer, augmented zeal in the Redeemer's service, and more ardent supplications to the throne of grace that the blessings of Faith, Hope, and Charity, ih all their Catholic tullness, may be diffused among all men.

Mr. Browne's book is necessarily to some extent, a compilation. It will be found of much value as a work of reference to all those who take an interest in the Oxford movement. Should it run to a second edition, we would suggest the insertion in extenso of the Rev. Mr. Bennett's letter in reply to Lord John Russell's epistle to the Bishop of Durham.
We are glad to perceive that Mr. Browne an-

nounces another work, on the proselytising movement in Ireland.

· † Dr. Lushington's Judgment in re Westerton vs. Liddell.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Dublin.—The Sisters of Mercy, Baggot street, gratefully acknowledge the recipt of £5 for the Mater Misericordia Hospital from Sir Justin Shiel, London.

THE TRISH MILITIA. - It is stated that the training of the Irish militia will take place about May or June next, when the several regiments will be called out for 28 or 56 days' drill. This system has been adopted in England, by which means the government had a large force at their disposal to replace the regiments of the line when the war broke out with Russia! This will account for the orders just issued to the colonels of Irish militia to enrol men to complete the establishment of their respective regiments.

John Carden, Eaq; who was imprisoned for the ab duction of Miss Arbuthnott, has returned to Barnane, from a trip to Geneva, for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by his confinement.

18. Attorneys and 42 lawyers are severally engaged in the Law suits against the Tipperary Bank and Shareholders. It is calculated that £30,000 will be atlantic steamship dompany (limited) and we doubt spent if hitigation be pursued. A fact to the fact of the

vor to that holy faith which has preserved our of Mr. Buchanan's ancestry. It will prove highly of Mr. Buchanan's interesting to our readers. "James Buchanan's now President of the United States, and a brief now preside located in the Highlands of Scotland, since the tenth century, derives its origin from the O'Kanes of County Derry, according to its oldest archives and traditions, as published in the year 1728 by William Buchanan, of Auchmar, under the title of 'An Historical and Ganacian Property 1981. torical and Genealogical Essay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan. This volume was reprinted at Edinburgh, in 1775, and it contains the accredited history of the sept, as drawn up by one of its chiefs from documentary and other sources. The story is

preserve the wast majority of the Irish nation; briefly this—Asian Buidhe O'Rane was one of the and which, by His grace, our people will never Irish youths who, in the habit of Indies, and attendabandon. Danish general, to his officers, and who, with concealed daggers under their dresses, dispatched their brutal enemies when the latter imagined they had in prospect only scenes of drunken licentiousness. When the Danes recovered from the surprise into which they had been thrown by the slaughter of their leaders, they inflicted terrible revenge upon the native Irish and Asian O'Kane, with a small band of attendants, passed over to the north of Argylesbire, near the Lennox, where he settled, and soon afterwards distinguished himself in the service of the Scottish monarch in two battles against the Danes of England: Extensive lands were consequently assigned to Asian and his followers, who, during two centuries afterwards, were called Mac Asian—in modern orthography "M'Causland," this having been the original designation of the clan Buchanan. The name of Buchanan appears in the first instance, to have been territorial - Buadh Chuanain - Cuanan's conquest; and it was not till the 13th century that it was assumed as a surname, a portion of the clan, how-ever, still retaining their ancient family name of Mac Asian. In ancient charters the name of Buchanan frequently appears as 'O Quahuanan,' ('Ui Chuangin,') with the regular Irish prefix, meaning descendants of Cunan, or Conan, and between them

and the Dungiven O'Kanes & friendly recognition of the kindred, according to our author, was constantly maintained. The powerful clan in question was divided eventually into the leading families of Auchmar, Arnpryor, Drumikill, Lenny, Auchneiven, &c., and from these principal stems branched off, in the course of time, a considerable number of sub-denominations, as the 'M'Gauslands, M'Millans, M'Watties, M'Robbs M'Collmans, M'Aldins, a section of the M'Kinleys, ('sons of Finley,') &c., &c. The ancestors of the principal families of M'Causland in the north of Ireland are stated by our author to have been 'Andrew and John Mac Auselan, sons of the Baron Mac Auselan, who went out of the parish of Luss to that king-dom in the latter part of the reign of James VI Alexander, a son of Andrew Mac Auselan, held a commission in the army during the, civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and he acquired 'partly by de-benture and partly by purchase, the estates of Resh merely local or national society; consciously to and Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone. Amongst the ancestors of the Buchanans in Ulster, our author mentions Robert, son of the Laird of Blairbenachan,

also a cadet of the Drumhead family, named George who is said to have resided in the neighbourhood of Raphoe. This gentleman, we are informed, 'purwere not of us" -- consciously to enjoy the whole chased a pretty good interest in that kingdom, and faith, which the different reformed sects have had two sons, of whom the eldest succeeded to his interest; the youngest was a clergyman.' From Finlay, son of Patrick Buchanan, called Courrui, or the champion, in consequence of his daring characheavenly happiness, which finds expression in the ter, are descended Alexander Buchanan, father to most affecting language. With St. Paul they James Buchanan, now of Cremannau, who, with his may cry out—"We count all things to be but sons, resides in Ireland,' the author adding in a subrick, the Courrui, is descended Finlay Buchanan, in Laggan of Tyrconnell, in Ireland, who has some brethern, and other relations of that race, residing near Raphoe, and some other places of that king-A branch of the Carbeth Buchanans also settled in Tyrone and Donegal, and one of its members, George, in Munster, while those of the same name in Down and Antrim are generally descended from the family of Wester Ballat, a cadetship of the house of Drumikill. James Buchanan, the American President, is descended from a family of those early settlers in the north of Ireland. His grandfather, we believe, was a farmer in the townland of Tattyreagh, parish of Drumragh, in county Tyrone, about four miles from Omagh. His father, the eldest of two sons, emigrated to the United States some time towards the end of the last century, and died in Ame-

rica, having never revisited his native country. Some

of his relatives are still resident in the county Ty-

rone, and occupy respectable positions in society. STRAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BELFAST .- The Belfast Mercantile Journal discusses the advisability of opening up a direct trade between the ports of Belfast and New York :- "The value of the exports of our linen manufactures and linen yarn alone, from this port, now amounts to upwards of £5,000,000 annually, an immense proportion of which finds its way to the United States via Liverpool, and this, by bye, is one of the principal reasons why the official value of the foreign exports of that port swell out to such an enormous sum, while those of Belfast figure in the Board of Trade returns for merely a few thousands! Our merchants have not shown their usual acumen by permitting such long continuance of this unnatural state of things, particularly as the passenger trade from this port alone would constitute an important element in the profit and loss account. It seems passing strange that when a regular line of traders could, have been supported upwards of half a century ago, when our exports were only a few thousands, that they could uot now be successful when they have augmented to about £9,000,000 sterling per annum. Is it not a shame that Belfast—nay, all Ireland herself, cannot yet boast of having even one ocean steamer, although, we believe, the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic sailed from Cork! It has been computed that at the present time the American people receive about £25,000,000 sterling annually of Irish produce and manufactures, which is about one-fourth of all the exports of Great Britain to all parts of the world. Let Belfast merchants, then, take time by the forelock, else they will find some stranger stepping forward and taking possession of the golden harvest that lies within their grasp. No doubt, there are many grave responsibilities connected with the establishment of such an undertaking. Glasgow had equal obstacles to contend against, and yet our steady canny neighbors had the resolution to start a steamer between that port and New York some seven or eight years ago, and experience has since proved it to have been eminently successful, as the trade be-tween the Olyde and the United States has more than quadrupled since that period. If none of our Belfast quadrupled since that period. If none of our Belfast than she would learn under almost any other circumstried to get them away as soon as possible. I am steamshipping companies are willing to risk their stances; all the while that she is being taught to speaking both of loaded die and dispatches.

good angels, indeed we might call them ministers of Providence, have been received poverty already ceases to be wretchedness; the helpless are growing

helpful.

It is a little history, which, if neither, strange nor eventful lisyet full of interest for the thoughtful. It is one worth while coming over curiously; to be read backwards and forward. There's a charm in it, though it releases the charm in it, though it relates but to the poor and simple; folk lore, if you will, but the man who is wise in interpretation may see through it into the future, and be in a measure prepared for what is to come.

of those great or good "deeds done in the days of shame" and woe ought to be forgotten, nor, please Stime and woo dight to be extended in the hearts (she must keep clean, upon a dirty table. Her first off prover bight tenacious-memoried people and in work, therefore; must be to wash the table. But a lettle same lines with their saddest and deepes suffer folean table shames a dirty floor: she next sweeps the

ings. Perhaps no better deed was done in those floor. And so, on and on, till gradually, but cerbad-times than that of founding and conducting. industrial schools, wherein the female children of the takes the place of becdlessness. This is no fancy poor refere faught to carn money wages! While the picture; but simply true to the facts. Her good and labouring class, both in town and country, continued gentle mistresses strongly and constantly impress to subsist all but exclusively, upon the potato, and upon her the necessity of thrift. They soon render while that flourished, there was little or ho want. The poorest cottler had his plot har acresor halfcacretor "garden," ("thapig paid the rent." | Even in the towns when employment failed the labourer, and he had nothing wherewith to buy a mear, he had only to send one of the children with a bag a few miles into the country, round about to the farmers houses, and he could always count on a bagfull le Indeed, one of the first lessons taught by the Bhanithee to her child was, to run at once when it saw a beggar, and fill its little hands with potatoes to put in the pag. This, in fact, relieved the labourer from the necessity of unremitting exertion, required | clsewhere to win daily bread, or to provide by forethought for the future. It was, unhappily, too true, that the habits of industry and of thrift were very generally found wanting in the labour class, as well in town as in country. The song went—

The highest divarsion undher the sun, . Is to sit by the fire till the pratees is done.

And it was a delight to them to sit with their toes in the ashes, smoking, while, as they would say themselves—" more of that sort to them." The smoke from the hearth rolled over their heads to the chimney, which served for a doorway :—"Sure it kept the cabin warm, the smoke did !" In truth, cleanliness was not at home with them any more than thrift or industry.

We do not, for it is needless to the argument, enter about this wretched condition of things? Ultimate y, no doubt; it is all righly chargeable upon the state of the law, which encouraged sloth, by the removal of all motive to energy, and induced improvidence and excess by the denial of a right in the results of forethought and temperance: all, indeed may be summed up as a necessary correlatives to the relationship of landlordism and tenancy, as established by the land laws, and by the same maintained: But, immediately, the potato was at the root of the po-

verty of the poor. In the rural districts, the potato was not only the food, but also the wages of the labourer. The farmer paid his workmen, not in money-wages, but the let them out conscre potato-ground, which they planted, and out of its produce fed and clothed themselves. &c. In the potato, therefore, on its failure, the labourer lost at once his stock of food, and the farmer his ordinary fund for wages. It will be seen at a glance now especially opportune, and what a boon to the poor it was to enable their children to carn money-wages, as was done through the industrial And not alone were the children thus put in a position to help out the family resources, were, in the first instance, themselves secured against suffering the extremity of want, since, when it was found necessary, food was given at school-at least one wholesome meal. Let us look now to the results, so far as they are yet manifest. Upon the famine's abating, the industrial movement by no means flagged. Its organisation and guidance had fallen, mostly, into hands never idle—the most pushing people in or, rather, out of the world, whose motto is, "Think of rest, and work away," who have no resting-place here below. In a single convent in Limerick, the good Sisters have been enabled to adopt and maintain on the produce of their own work two hundred orphan girls. In Cork, not only has British and foreign fancy-work been driven out of the home market, but an extensive trade in wool and crochetwork is being carried on with Great Britain the colonies, and America. The number of children there employed are to be counted by thousands. In Dublin, strange to say, the movement was late in being set on foot. It has as yet but a single school—St.

Joseph's Industrial Institute, Clarence-street—and that, though admirably conducted, and under the chief direction of the benevolent body who had a principal share in organising the movement in Cork, s yet, through want of the needful capital, unable to extend its operation proportionately to the requirements of the poor, even of the district in which it is situated. This, assuredly, should not be, and we are confident, once that it becomes known, it will not

long be.
The charm, however, lies in reading backward. It is told of a youth that, upon being challenged to a duel, and invited to name his weapon, he responded, fight with anything, from a blunderbuss to a "bolkin." Guns, pistols, blunderbusses we set aside, for the present at least, till after "the burning of the Treasury." Might we not win "our own again" by means of homelier weapons? See if we might not find the unguarded vital part of our worst enemies-"those of our own household," and so end our woes, even "with a bare bodkin:" Or a common crotchet-needle will do quite as well. Here's a pretty child brought for the first time to school; but, oh, how dirty! Before she can be allowed to go to any work she must first wash her hands. She is evidently a wild, giddy, rompish tomboy; her long, rich, fuzzy hair hangs down, or goes tossing about over back shoulders, and face; she needs must put that back out of her eyes, and secure it so. It is very hard to make her sit still for a dozen moments: it seems un kind to keep under her natural buoyancy and viva-city prompting to constant movement. Yet, happily, shall this whirligig of twenty-child power be set going pleasantly in a new direction, and to the best effect, beneath the steady, gentle pressure kept up by loving, skilful hands. The effect, mental, moral, and even physical, upon the child herself are soon appa-The very next day she comes, if still ragged, yet with clean face and hands, and combed hair By slow but sure degrees the clothes are mended or by the accomplished gentlewoman, Nun or volunteermistress for the day, drops down into her heart, into her very soul; her eyes indeed are fixed upon her work, but, whether slie will or no, her mind becomes fixed attentively—as how rarely it would be at a common school-upon what is told her. And thus, all but inevitably; there is impressed upon her, in a short space, much more of what is most practically important that she should know and take to heart The most marked change, and all for the best, is the case for the plaintiff had been stated, Lord Campsoon manifest in her demeanor; she is seen to grow bell summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for steadier, gentler, more decile, more intelligent at the defendant.

mystery of needle-craft, she gets work to take home with her, in order that she may learn to be busy, and may continue to earn, during her otherwise unoccupied hours, morning and evening. And from how
much evil is that simple accupation likely to preserve
her? Yet, her sis not an employment that necessitates her staying within doors. Armed with crotchetneedle and a little ball of thread, she may wander out with her companions, enjoying the early fresh ness of the spring/morning, the ruddy dawn the balm cand sweetness of the summer ever the sober the summer every the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the daybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober classes and personal interest of all, of this famine-stricken people and surely not one of those great or good "deeds done in the daybreak at work the while. Let us say the sober splendour of the summer ever; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the summer ever; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the summer ever; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the flaybreak is the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the flaybreak is the flaybrea she takes home her work, she finds everything, as usual, in disorder. She cannot lay her work, which tainly, order is evoked out of disorder and thrift gentle mistresses strongly and constantly impress upon her the necessity of thrift. They soon render

her a personage in the family; it is she pays the rent; on lays down—how gladly and anxiously i—her weekly mite throughout the summer and feutimn months with the Provident Brotherhood of St. Vin-cent, in order that, when the winter has set in, the household may be supplied weekly with the much-wanted bag or bags of coal supplied, it need scarce be said, upon more than liberal terms by that charitable society, whose main work jamongst usis to aid. and encourage its struggling industry of the poor, Finally, her poor mother will tell you emphatically. "It was she" (a lame girl, mayhap) who o'reared the family," which, has applied to the elder-born of many. children, is judged to be perfect praise. Her younger! sisters she takes to school with her, and belos to discipline into her own habits of industry ; She be-comes influential in no slight degree not only over her brothers, that even over lier parents, who think much of and look aup to be led And for lierself, be assured that if one sort of work fail her; she will not fail herself. Skilled hands are turned easily from one employment to another. She never will consent to live an idle, dependent existence. If she marry, she will bear to her husband a fortune better and more enduring than mere "money-or value!--crafty and willing hands, a docile and dutiful disposition, and, the best of portions, a good and pure heart.

Something more remains to be said, but for the present we must turn down the leaf. We fear that we have already transgressed the margin, as well of our readers' time as of our own space.

GREAT ERITAIN.

A statue has been erected in Trafalgar square, London, to the memory of General Charles J. Napier, the conqueror of Scinde.

The crime of incendiarism is spreading most alarmingly in the neighborhood of Nothingham. On Friday night two more incendiary fires occurred near the town. Nine stacks, principally wheat, and a threshing machine, were destroyed.

LONDON LIFE .- GAMBLING EXTRAORDINARY .- In the Court of Quéen's Bench on Wednesday, an action was brought by Mr. Culverwell, of North-street, Clapham, to recover £2,000 upon a promissory note, drawn by a person named Akkins, and accepted by the defendant. John Sidebottom: The defence was that the bill was given for money lost in gambling-Mr. Serjeant Shee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. James and Mr. Hawkins for the defendant.—In consequence of the nature of the defence, Mr. E. James opened the case for the defendant first .- It appeared from his statement that Atkins was the keeper of a gambling-house in Albemarle street; and that the defendant, a young man, and the son of a weal-thy cotton manufacturer (now deceased) near Manchester, lost altogether at his house between £25,000 and £28,000. The game played was hazard, and the present bill was one of a series of securities which he had given to the keeper of the bank for money borhe was in the habit of visiting the Barkeley Gam-bling-house. He said, when I lost my largest sums I was playing against the bank alone. I played all night and until the next morning. There were refreshments in the house, champagne and other things. The cheque produced bears my signature. It is made phyable at a banker's. I had no account there. The body of the bill is in the handwriting of Atkins. I wrote myself "payable at the London and Westminster Bank." I told Atkins I did not like it made payable at my banker's. It was given for money lost at play at Barkeley's. When I gave the acceptance Atkins said it should never be negotiated, but that it should be renewed if I could not meet it .- A police officer proved the establishment to be a common gambling-house.—Davis, a policeman who had been partner in a gaming-house with Atkins, was next examined. He said, when I first knew him he was doorkeeper, or porter, at 160, Piccadilly, which was a gambling-house. I took him in partnership at a gaming-house at the corner of Albemarle-street. It was called the Stick Shop (laughter). The person who kept it sold sticks and umbrellas. The next gaming-house was kept in St. James's-street, over Dodd's the tailor's. I know Culverwell, the plaintiff. When I first knew him he was a tailor. He has retired from business, and lives? in North-street, Clapham. I have seen him on several occasions at these gaming-houses with Atkins. I have heard him apply to him for money—that is where his money came from. I have known Atkins lend him money. Atkins would say to Culverwell, "The bank broke last night, and we want some money." He has advanced money, and he has asked me whether I thought he would be safe in so doing. The first money was advanced for Albemarle-street—that is about twenty years ago. They have known each other for that period, and perhaps, longer! Culverwell has lent Atkins between £100 and £200 at a time -- I was then in partnership with Atkins. We dissolved partnership in 1841, (laughter). The bond produced is the deed of dissolution. Culverwell used to be the bonnet"-that is a bye-word for a person who prebonnet—that is a bye-word for a person who pre-tends to play when any stranger comes in, but al-ways wins (laughter). Saw him act as a "bonnet" at Atkin's table and mine. Charles Pitcher was also a "bonnet." Atkins knew him well. We three were concerned together at 160, Piccadilly. Pitcher was the "bonnet" there.—Shipposing the "bonnet" wins? Witness: Well, he generally do (laughter). I have heard applications made to Culverwell to lend money upon bills. I know what loaded dice are. (Some dice were handed to witness). I think these are loadreplaced by better ones." Day by day as she sits ed. There are other dice, which are called dissilent at her work, what is read to her or said to her patches."—Lord Campbell: I never heard of disnatches" before (laughter)... Witness: This dice (holding it up) is loaded to make a particular number turn up. The dispatch dice, have double fives and double sixes. They are in favor of the table, I should say, fifty to one-in fact, all the world against one (laughter). They are changed for other dice; sometimes

by the "bonnet," and sometimes by the room-porter "rung in," as it is termed (laughter). I have seen them used at Atkin's table, but I have always

A greatchange is taking place in the midst of us, almost unobserved and unchronicled. As yet neither almost unobserved and unchronicled. As yet neither appreciated—the fadd that, at 'length' industry and thrift are making their way steadily into the homes of thrift are making their way steadily into the homes of cour poor; led in by little children, and wherever these good angels, indeed we might call them ministers of Providence, how here providence, how here providence, how here providence have been received, how here yet all and in a soft subjection, free to the old school of farmers, indicated we might call them ministers of providence, how here providence have been received, how here yet all and the providence have been received, how here yet all and the gentleman in the crowd unable to gain admission to the court, "What the Irial were all admission to the court, "What the Irial way and quired of a gentleman in the crowd unable to gain admission to the court, "What the trial were all about?" "It is a case of 'doctrine said the gentleman. Oh, a case of 'doctoring said the gentleman out to be said our country friend; "then 'tis put in the Country Court, I sposs?" Why, I've heard it told a how his cost un to 3000 already—un must have there had a long time!"

The flev. Mr. Spurgeon preached at Portsmouth on the 18th November. A local critic says. "The reversid centleman has great powers of declamation."

reverand gentleman has great powers of declamation, and may be regarded as all ranter of first rate mag-nitude."

The Scotsman a Protestant liberal journal comments upon the late burning of the Catholic chapel at Kelso-by a Scotch Protestant mob, and the remarks thereupon made from the Bench by the Protestant judge before whom his co-religionists were tried :-

"In extenuation of the apparent Irishism of burn-

ing a chapel at Kelso because some muggers from elsewhere had behaved brutally in a chance fray, it may be pleaded that constant denunciation has generated a popular notion to the effect that Roman Catholic chapels are somehow an intrusion and an offence, and also that the said chapels have a great deal to do with all the many and various evil-doings of Irishmen. So, wide-spread is this feeling, that it would almost appear as if the very bench were not placed above, its influence. Thus the Lord Justice Clerk, on Monday, made some very sound and strong remarks on the nature of the outrage; but he added Whether it was necessary on the part of Mr. Hope Scott to build this chapel—which it scarcely seemed to be, seeing the priest did not live there but at Jedburgh—or! whether it was a prudent proceeding to attempt, by the erection of this chapel, to win converts to the Roman Catholic faith-was of no importance here. Since it was of no importance, the expressed doubt, and the implied consure had we very humbly think, been better avoided. The Roman Oatholies, both at home and abroad, and especially the new converts among ourselves, do seem wonderfully ingenious in the devising of foolish and offensive words, and acts; but there is no offence, nor ought there to be anything 'imprudent,' in their building a chapel at any place they choose, even though, in the judgement of others; it is not necessary. Though there had not been a single Roman Catholic in on near Jedburgh, Mr. Hope Scott had a perfect moral as well as legal right to spend his money in building a chapel, without either having it burned down by a mob, or himself pointed at from the bench. As matter of fact, however, there does appear to have been a congregation as well as a The Lord Justice Clerk was pleased to add that the Roman Catholic school attached to the chapel could not but have been of the utmost use " and we could thence infer that Roman Catholic children having parents, there must have been use also for the chapel. The fact relied on of the priest 'liv-ing at Jedburgh,' is evidence, we should think, not of a want of hearers, but of a want of funds to pay two priests. But look where we should be landed on this hand or on that, if others than those that choose to provide the money are to decide where church-building is 'necessary' or is 'prudent.' The extreme chapel attendance of Episcopalians in the county of Roxburgh was shown, by the Census, to be 454; and for the accommodation of that number the county contains live chapels. Four of these might be pronounced not 'necessary,' and all of them not 'prudent.' Or to go from the country of the rioters to that of the rioted upon. In our humble opinion, seven-eighths of the churches belonging to the Establishment in Ireland are utterly unnecessary, and every one of them very imprudent. Such, too is notoriously the opinion of all but a fraction of the population among whom, and out of whose funds these churches are built and maintained. The late amented Roman Catholic chapel at Kelso was immeasurably less unnecessary and offensive than these -for not only had it a congregation, but it was paid for only by those that used it or approved of it. Of course, the Lord Justice Clerk did not mean that his opinion or that of any other man as to the chapel being unnecessary, was any justification of the outrage—his lordship said the contrary very impressively; but his remark, though not what is called a fortunate one is useful as indicating, in however fain: and refined shape and degree, the feeling which on such topics is apt to lead us all more or less astray. In truth, the poor men are, in a double sense, not the ringleaders. The idea to which they gave such outrageous expression, is one which we all derive in various degrees from the habitual tone and teaching of the great mass of our spiritual directors. And to come to lower ground, it is clear from the evidence, that the actual planners and leaders of the Kelso incendiarism were not the persons at the bar, although they were prominent enough to attract the notice of

the not very wakeful authorities." His Lordship the Vicar Apostolic oi the Eastern district in Scotland has lately been lecturing on the subject of "Education." The following extracts are interesting as bearing upon the question-" To whom

does the education of the child belong"? The Lecture begins by illustrating the training of a child by several similes, then exposes the actual evils of our time, and shows that Catholic education is the

"Catholic education, my dear brethren, has one and the same foundation, as Catholic Christianity: and the Teacher in both cases is identical, viz., She to whom exclusively was given of old by the Son of God in person, that universal and perpetual commission, prefaced by Him, who gave it, with the solemn declaration, that in him resided all power:- "Going, therefore, teach all nations, I am with you, unto the consummation of the world." On this one commission, must all education be based, in which, at least, knowledge is to lead to the saving of a man's soul.
And if he loses it, or has not been taught how to save it, we have high authority for asking, what matters all the rest, 'were he to gain the whole world.' Despite of all learned Parliamentary debates upon the subject, dear brethren, no mere man can, as such, claim the right to control or fashion the thoughts of his fellow men; and, hence, no mere human institution, no state, no government, can legitimately pos-sess itself of that right. It may usurp it, as did of old the Pagan world; but, then, whatever gloss is put upon the matter, or whatever plea of necessity may be urged to cloak, if not to justify it: the exercise of such an usurped right is simply tyranny."-

(Pp. 14, 15,) The most striking part of the Lecture is that which traces at length the effect of education without the Catholic Faith, especially in the example: of Sweden, where Protestantism has had the fairest play, because it has had the nation as completely to itself as the Catholic religion ever had a Catholic nation. Mr. Laing's testimony is clear: "the Church is a distinct component part of the State," "the nation more generally educated than the English; the Scotch, or perhaps any in Europe except the Danish." "The law requires all persons to show that they can read and understand the Scriptures before they can marry or exercise any act of majority." There are no Dissenters, practically no Catholics; the clergy are active, the people wonderfully regular in Church attendance. There are "no manufactures, no standing army, no navy, no extended commerce, no afflux of strangers, no considerable city but one, and yet— No other three millions of moral beings in Europe op-

pear to commit within a given time, so large an amount of crime and moral transgressions."

"Even figures do not bring home to our imagina-

tions, the moral condition of a population so deprayed as the of Stockbolm, a really and a stockbolm, a really as the stockbolm, a really as the stockbolm, and the s

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DECEMBER 26, 1856.

Miss Nighting ale and the Sisters of Charity and Menoy - To the Editor of the Tablet - Sit it seems invidious, to criticise the excellent letter of jour conrespondent "Justitia" upon "Miss Nightingale and the Sisters of Charity and Mercy." The few remarks, however, for yellch I request a small space in your columns have been suggested by much in the same tone I have read and heard as well as by "Justitias" letter! Without, therefore, presuming to dogmatise, or supposing that my opinions must necessarily be the right ones, but merely by way of suggestion for the kind consideration of wiser heads and better hearts than my own I would, inquire whether it would not be better to leave Miss Nightingale in the full enjoyment of the world's honours, and the dear Religious who pursued their vocation in the Grimea in the quiet hope of those of Heaven? Deeds of heroic charity constitute the daily life of the "Religious;" they are no nine-days, wonder-they occupy the daily life of the cloister. They form, indeed, a favourite theme of the Church's ceascless thanksgiving; but, as it is the obedience and humility in which they are performed which mark them with the genuine stamp of charity, their authors are Enxious above all things to escape from the observation, much more the praises And those who know how the least spirit of self-complacency, on account of good works, puts all in peril, will be little disposed to invade the inestimable seclusion of the Religious with noisy adulation .-Testimonials, and leading articles, and "royal boun-ties," and to have one's name in everybody's mouth, ties, "and to have one's name in everybody's mouth, and royal attentions, and the despicable patronage of courtiers, and such like, are the world's rewards, and the best it has to bestow." Far from grudging Miss Nightingale an absolute monopoly of them, such acts as hers—which externally resemble the deeds of heroic charity, in all but the obedience in which the latter are done, and the obscurity of the doers of them—would seem to deserve a far higher reward. It is not to be wondered at that the 'world should welcome to be wondered at that the world should welcome such with its coarsest addication. They are a phenomenon to it. It can hardly contain its triumph at beholding so close a resemblance to the Church's fruits growing on its own tree. But how can any Ca tholic regard these demonstrations, except as a mis fortune to Miss Nightingale? The very extravagance of them tends at once to rob her benevolent doings of whatever merit may belong to them, to mark their failure, and to bring out into unnecessary bold relief their spuriousness. Should not Catholics, again, exercise some little reserve in joining in the world's indiscriminating applause? Of Miss Nightingale personally there is not, perhaps, much risk of speaking too highly. Her work in the Crimea, eminently unsuccessful as it was, far outstripped, nevertheless, all modern natural standards of human benevolence, and fell but little short, in self-sacrificing disinterestedness of the heroism of Quintus Curtius, Martius Scaevola, and other mythical and historical personages of Pagan times. And charity permits us to ascribe the best conceivable human motives even to those who are not within the reach of supernatural ones. But these works, of priceless beneficence in the hands of holy charity, are impracticable, and their attempt po-sitively pernicious, when they are the mere fitful paroxysms of individual benevolence. Nothing could be more disastrous than for Miss Nightingale's proceedings to be taken as a precedent. A female phiianthropist of less head might meet with even yet more lamentable failure, and something worse than failure might beful an imitator of less virtue. There is no possible security in these freaks of heady enthusiasm for either qualification. But to say the best, the excessive notoricty which Miss Nightingale has earned must be most painful to her ladylike feelings, as well as to those of her whole family. The heroic deeds of charity of the monastic orders and religious confraternities are free from these tatal drawbacks. Matured by habit and experience, directed by Chris-tian prudence, and sheltered by obedience and humility, they can bring no failure either to the performers of them or to the end proposed. Like the mo ney of each, they are thrown into a common fund, and their reward is deferred to a wiser judge and a more exalted tribunal than a contemporary public .-Those consecrated ladies live for such duties. It is to be devoutly hoped that their effective and unostentations performance of them will never again, be thwarted by the inopportune, however well intentioned, meddling of ladies of excellent hearts and quick wit, but with less discretion than their neighbour .- I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. A. HARPER.

EXHUMATIONS IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL .- During the last two or three weeks, workmen have been engaged in laying pipes in the nave of the Cathedral, for the purpose of heating this part of the structure. To carry out this work, it has been necessary to dig a trench round the four sides of the nave, about two and a half feet in depth by three feet in width; and, in the course of the operations, a large number of skulls and other remains of mortality have been brought to light. Small portions of coffins have also been found, which have this peculiarity, that they show the timber to have been about two inches in thickness, the separate portions of which have been pieced together by wooden pins. In all about fifty skulls have been brought up, the great majority of which were found close to the wall on the north side! Many of these mortal remains are in an excellent state of preservation, although it scarcely, admits of a doubt that all of them must have been interred there previous to the Reformation. It would be a vain effort to attempt to fix. with any degree of accuracy, the identity of the men and women who animated these dry bones in the flesh; but it is highy probable that they were distinguished people in their day and generation. Glasgow cathedral, it has been recorded, contained an altar to almost every saint in the calendar, founded and endowed by the piety of noble and wealthy layman. In this way the space between every column of pillar would be occupied by an altar, and it is not unlikely, that the bones now discovered may have been those of the respective founders with the members of their families. A tradition has been long extant to the effect that the remains of the Bishop-cardinal Wardlaw had been interred in the north-west corner of the nave. Strange to say, a skull was found in this very spot the other day; there were no other remains of mortality near it, and we have the authority of those who were present at the exhumation for stating that the ground had every appearance of having been undisturbed since this interment took place. The bones which were lifted from the nave bave been carefully interred in the High Churchyard .- Glasgow Herald.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the country, and the generally-believed efficiency of the British system of police, it is painful to read the evidence of the increase of crimes against life and property, which the papers afford.

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A PLAN FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. - A gentleman by name Wm. B. West, hailing from Janes-ville, Wisconsin, proposes as the best plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, that a tax of twelve millions annually be imposed ou the people of this country-half that sum to be raised by an impost of a quarter of a dollar on each individual, and the other half by a tariff on foreign imports. This sum to be applied to purchase every slave-born infant from this time forth, at a rate of \$100 each; these children to the broughtonp to trades, so that they could in time nurchase their parents. He thinks the Constitution should be altered to meet this view, and that the surplus now in the treasury might be applied in this manner. Mr. West suggests that all other nations should participate in providing the funds. If it were done at all, however, it should be done exclusively by the

THE SLATES WHIPPED WASHINGTON, DSC. Thirty-two of the slaves arrested at Alexandria, on Sunday morning last cupon a charge of insurrection, have been fined and whipped upon the bare back fifteen lashes each for assembling at a ball." Nor the slightest; testimony has been found against one of them that they intended to create an insurrection. The impression is that the whipping will incite those to insurrection now who never dreamed of the subject before. The whites are armed, and constantly on the watch, though it is asserted by many that there is no real cause to fear insurrection. The movement of the blacks in Tennessee and Kentucky, has struck terror among the slaveholders all over the

as to admit the

HORBIBLE INDIAN OUTRAGE. - By the arrival of a gentleman in this city, yesterday, we are in possession of the details of a terrible outrage committed by the Sioux Indians, near Glencoe, on Sunday, the 29th ult. A party of Sioux Indians captured, a few days previous to the 33d, near Glencoe, a Chippewa Indian. The Indians in Council determined, after retaining the Chippewa in their possession several days, to burn him. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 23d; the Sloux, numbering some seven hundred warriors, took the Chippewa to a point on Buffalo Creek, near Glencoe, and there burned him to death. Our nformant derived his information from a teamster who was passing, near the spot selected for the terri-ble outrage, with a waggon loaded with dry goods. All efforts made by him to save the Chippewa were futile. He represented that the Chippewa met all the horrid tortures inflicted on him by the Sioux with the greatest indifference. He was burned at a slow fire, and lingered several bours before he expired. When the teamster passed the Indian was fied to a stake, and the slow fire by which he was destroyed had but partially consumed his feet and ankles. While tied to the stake the Indian was scalped and otherwise mutilated. It is supposed this outrage was committed by the Sioux in revenge for the horrible murder of Dakota women, in the fall, near Lac qu' Parle .- St, Paul, Minnesola, Pioneer, Dec. 2. THE PROPESTANT SECTS ESSENTIALLY DISUNIONIST.

-A hasty perusal of this week's file of pious papers

abundantly justifics the severe remarks we had occasion to make a day or two since in reference to that brunch of journalism. We need hardly refer to par-ticular instances; we shall leave it to every intelli-gent layman who shall read them attentively to say whether the whole of them from the Puseyite, Churchman to the canting, snuffling Observer, are not imbucd with a thoroughly mean, base, dishonest, hypocritical and grasping spirit, and whether their circulation among the women and children (for no men, we take it, ever look at them) of this growing country, can be conducive to the maintainence and right education of a sound manly American mind. leave it to any person of sense to decide whether the wretched puerilities which constitute one-half these religious sheets, or the miserable bigotry which fills the other, can be fraught with anything like advantage to their readers, or whether they are not, at all times and in all places, a positive nuisance. We hear surprise expressed by observant persons at the gene ral indifference that is evinced on the subject of religion by the leading minds and intelligent classes of this country. But it is, in reality, the simplest thing in the world. The sects (with the exception of the Roman Catholics and Episcopulians, which for obvious reasons can never include a majority of the people of the United States in the present age,) have not only pursued a persistent course of insult to their congregations by refusing to move along with them in the current of human progress, and by wasting their energies in mending barren conflicts with each other, but have superadded the enormous mischief of uniting and that in the most pernicious manner-in the political questions of the country. The sects were the first, as they are the most sincere disunionists of the day. They first set the example of dividing this country geographically on the question of slavery and having done so they have never ceased to applaud the act, and to point it out inferentially as an example to follow. The Methodists, for instance, had a Book Concern, in which the worthy fathers turned an honest penny (as they know how) by publishing little books with such titles as-"Spiritual Buttons for Believers' Breeches," and so on ; well, one day, these pious tract publishers discovered that they couldn't possibly remain in communion with each other because some of them thought niggers should be paid by the day or the week, while others believed in capitalising their wages and working them compulsorily of this ground the Book Concern split. and the Methodists South and the Methodists North went to law with each other, and fought each other for a good many years, and the lawyers got the best part of the proceeds of the pious little tracts at that time. Now, we believe, the quarrel is settled, and each section has got its fair share of the spoils; but the moral effect of the division is to suggest a simi-lar operation in the political world. We have no question, intruth, but the split in the religious sect has been a far more potent teacher of disunion among the people of the country than all the ravings of Garrison and Wendell Phillipps at the North, or Keitt, Wise and Toombs at the South. We draw attention to the fact the more gravely because some of the people of this Protestant country attach more weight to the teachings of their religious pastors than to those of any other secular authority. These should ponder well the slope down which the disunionist sects are drawing them. It is a very easy thing to be a parson; a smattering of education such as any fool can acquire in a given time; a few texts learnt by rote; a habit of speaking intelligibly; a Con-cordance and a volume of Tillotson or other old sermons, are all the stock in trade that is required. Yet the man thus accounted and set up acquires over the mind of women and children an authority such as the highest genius cannot claim, and uses that authority, in the instance we have mentioned for the promotion of the very achievement that would be most destructive of the prosperity, and order, and well being and permanence of the United States .-

PROTESTANT DELUSIONS .- It is with increased frequency we are called upon to record the unhappy results of Spiritualism. The latest instence is presented by the spicide of Mr. John Fairbank's a young man of amiable repute and irreproachable life, industrious, diligent and successful in his business' avocations. Depressed in spirits by the loss of a relative he was attracted by the allurements held out by the Spiritualists, of corresponding with the departed through the nonsensical charlantry of rapping and involuntary revelations, addicted himself to the pur-soit of the illusion; and ended in becoming its victim. He is consigned to the grave of the suicide; but it will not be the fault of the spirit-rappers or mediums as in their jargon they style themselves, if his ghost like that of the elder Hamlet, be not heard from again and again. Y. Times.

The Northern Advocate, w Methodist paper, has exclusive ideas with reference to the name Christian. it consures the Christian World for applying the name deny the Trinity-the Deity of Christ-atonement by icarious sufferings original sin, and the necessity of faith, as it is held by evangelical churches, in order that the patriarch Abraham taught: Cectops heithto salvation. The platter deny; the Trinity-future meticl. Nevertheless his experience of life hall punishment—many of them the creation, and also the laught him three important, practical rules—lst. resurrection, and their notion of receiving due punish. Never contradict a woman; and Never challenge ment for sin in this life destroys all propor notion of the bill of a hotel keeper; 3rd. Never quarrel with tyranny of his government, indeed, and the tremenat an anti-Triniturian is a Deist. This is according to see one's name posted on placeful in Indianation of the indignation of

principle makes, every man his own interpreter, no Protestant sect can properly withhold the name from any other Protestant — "It is a matter of no little astonishment to us to find journals so intelligent, so exclusive." Is it right to use the term Christendom as one of the chief distinctive, territorial designations of the world? Is it right to distinguish one nation as a Christian nation? Who would object to such papular application of these appellatives? Nay, who would seriously, object to the common classification by which the Eastern and Western churches—the Catholic and Protestant systems—are-recognised as great Christian divisions. Yet Christendom, in whole, or in any Christian nation, may be halffull of theoretical or practical infidels. So, indeed, it may be with either of the greatecclesinstical parties. If, then, the cherished name is used in such connections by all parties, with one consent, how unreasonable it is to only idea of the relation of man to man. Man was disallow its appropriation by any Protestant sect.— The Protestant principle is—the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, its own Interpreter and every man's Teacher. What then? Shall any party organized upon this principle, and appealing only to this authority, be denied by another party similarly constituted, and avowing the same sauction, not only the faith, virtue, and institutions of Christianity, but the very shelter and shadow of its name—a name borne by millions of ignorant dependents upon absurd legends, and unboly devotees of idolatrous supersti-

LECTURE BY DR. BROWNSON .- Dr. Orestes A. Brownson delivered, on Friday evening, at Hope Chapel, the second of the three lectures announced, on the subject of "Modern Civilization." A more numerous audience was present than on the occasion of his first lecture, though the attendance was still small. The lecturer resumed the consideration of human progress. Much of what was regarded as progress he questioned, as it was progress in the concrete only, and was the necessity for other changes in the existing order to make it correspond with a previous change. The more remarkable progress manifested might be expressed by the term humanity, or philanthropy; the latter term he disliked, as it was a profession of an undesirable class of people-gentlemen who were lovers of humanity in the abstract, but great haters of men in particular-unless they chanced to be rogues or have a black skin. The progress was manifested by the recognition of human rights. In ancient times there was no recognition of any rights by virtue of man's existence. But Christian law which taught that every man had an immortal soul, and in the rights appertaining thereto, all were equal before God had infused into man the sontiment of humanity. This sentiment was first realized in the church, when, noble and ignoble, master and slave stood on the same ground of equality. It was true that after the conquest of England by the Normans, a nation not more than half Christianised, the jurisprudence and laws of that country deteriorated, and were more cruel; yet during the past two hundred years there had been efforts made to ameliorate the penal code, and in some respects it had been carried to a contrary excess. Thus palaces were built for prisoners, who were better cared for, better fed, and better clothed, than the majority of the laboring classes in any country. The ancient nations had no institutions for the aid of the poor, and this feature of progress did not develop itself until after the birth of Christianity, when hospitals were provided for the rich and poor, even in the time of the Roman Empire, and soon all of Europe was covered over with these institutions. But in those countries which had broken away from the Catholic faith, there had been a retrograde in this respect. Poverty in England and America was considered very much in the light of a crime. The old New England plan of giving out the support of the town poor to the lowest bidder was bad enough, but the plan of imprisoning them in poorhouses, where they are taught to believe that they lack the elements of manhood, was worse. In Protestant countries, philanthrophy expanded itself by building palatial prisons, so that those who were under the sentence of the law should suffer as little as possible. In Catholic countries, what one was struck with was the tenderness with which the poor were cared for. In war, too, progress had been made. From ancient times, when prisoners were sold into slavery, or killed, we had reached a time when it was a principle to treat prisoners with respect, and on land to respect the rights of private property, through the influence of the pontiffs of the Church; and now the United States had taken the lead of all the European Governments except the Pontificial Government, to make the same principles apply to the sea as to the land. This accomplished and war would soon become nothing but a duel between armed forces of nations, the folly of which would soon be seen. Since the peace of Utrecht, the English system had been gradually coming more in vogue in Europe, and that system was pure materialism, and this has, grown even upon nations which had not entirely shaken off the Catholic faith. This materialism appeared not in the form of charity, but in the form of humanity-a natural sentiment-seeking, by means of State and civil legislation; to do what the Church had done by charity. But, carried away by this natural sentiment, the most dreadful revolutions had occurred. The sentiment, in its blindness, rushed to great extremes. It sympathised with the slave, forgetting the Constitution, and forgetting the security due the white as well as the black." We were now deluged with a watery sentimentality, while strong, manly feeling and energetic virtue, which could laud and defend itself, was hardly to be found. In the conclusion of his discourse, the lecturer spoke of the blind pursuit of wealth, which, he stated, characterised our people. We needed lessons of religion to moderate our desires, and raise our affections from earth, and place them on things above. - N. Y. Citizen.

Scarlet fever is prevalent throughout the city of New York, but generally of a very mild type. - American Celt.

A BACHELOR JURYMAN IN A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE:—A Miss Kay, of Lowell, has obtained \$1,000 damages in a breach of promise case. The Cambridge Chronicle explains that "the comparatively low figure at which the damage was set, resulted from the in-duence of a rusty old back on the jury, who, totally ignorant of connubial felicity, posessed no more qualification to decide a claim of that nature than an opossum or a kangaroo!"

An American paper laments the death of one of its chilef supporters, who, painful to relate, was carried off by a fit of apoplexy at the moment of writing out's long advertisement intended for a series of insertions in its columns, but of which it is now entirely deprived.

Miseries or a Lecrunen .- The Rev. Dr. Bethune. n a recent lecture at Newark, New Jersey, gave an amusing sketch of the miseries of a public lecture, in which he is reported to have said-"Then, again, the reporters (whose trate quills he would no sooner provoke than those of a hundred fretful porcupines,). often made him say very queer things. Once, when he stated that he was not by birth, but only ecclesimorning to hear that he had mentioned the devil's sawing trees. Another occasion he was made to say

THE AMERICAN FILLIBUSTER. The American Fillibuster is fast taking a definite and recognized place in the order of wild heroes. Robin Hood, the Italian bravo, the Highland cateran, and the moss trooper have had their day. The class of cavalier robbers who used to stop carriages with the courtesy of finished aristocrates has died out. Piracy is all but obsclete. The Fillibuster has succeeded to the eccentric honours and pretensions of these dashing warriors .-He is a personage in the first place, of high mettle, quick resentment, and a sharpe sense of injury. Entire inability to wait for explanation is the proud infirmity which forms the basis of his whole character and dictates his code of honour. A touch, a word, a look, a cough out of place, a yes or no, is enough; forgiveness is impossible, and death must take place. The relation of touch-paper to gunpowder supplies his intended to be shot as the sparks fly upwards-that is the design of his creation. All intercourse of man with man that does not produce this result is an anomoly in his eye, which he hardly knows whether to charge most with folly, wickedness, or blasphemy.— The great Grecian philosopher describes happiness as "an energy;" the Fillibuster adds to this definition what the energy is—it is shooting your neighbour through the head. That is the bull's eye of human existence and duty. All other relationship's-parental, filial, or fraternal, public or private, commercial or social-give way to the relationship of the shooter to the shot. That is the one fundamental and sacred connexion. Society is valuable in so far as it promotes this intimate tie. Did men live alone like bermits they could not shoot one another, and makes this not only possible but easy. To the first Frederick William any provocation was a reason for the cane; to the second vicinity was enough. It is the same to the Fillibuster. Mr. Blanco White could not forgive St. Augustine for the summary explanation with which he solved the difficulty of universal celibacy, with which some of his theological antagonists pressed him, as a consequence of his ascetic teaching on that point. He was told that if he thought celibacy such a virtue, be ought to be glad if nobody married, and that if nobody married the world would come to an end; and his reply to this difficulty was the simple ejaculation-" Oh felix mundi exitium!" If the whole human race could, by one manificent, universal, mutual shot, fulfil the Fillibuster's precept of perfection, he would say the same. The extinction of the human race would be more than compensated by the heroism of its final act. It would be at once the glorious martyrdom and anotheosis of humanity, and, though no earthy millennium would follow, a sidereal abode would doubtless receive the heroic race.

" Ecce tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens Scorpius, et cœli justa plus parte relinquit."

The Roman Emperor wished the whole population of Rome had one throat, and the Fillibusterer is inspired by the dream of a universal muzzle, one terrible report; and so all over with mankind. The Hindoo saint, after passing through ten thousand metempsy choses, is at last rewarded with the infinite bliss of total annihilation. The Fillimsterer's Elysium is the Hindoo Nirwana, or the state which follows after all mankind have shot each other. The improvements of gunsmiths are the auguries which usher in the new milleninum, and the revolver is the herald of the great regeneration-i. e., the annihila-

tion of the human race. But the mere general appetite for shooting does not complete the character of the l'illibusterer. He must have something of a public or patriotic cause to call forth, exercise, and give a direction to this appetite. War gives him a good excuse and a respectable disguise, as well as a richer harvest. War has a twofold effect on human character; it it imparts forcibly to peaceable minds it gives some respectability to ferocious and wild ones. They find their place in the military life and are not so eccentric there as they are at home. How many a wild lad in our towns and villages has been improved by recruiting! He goes to the Crimea, and finds a scene fiery enough to satisfy his utmost cravings for excitement in a legitimate way. How many a Crusader was a robber in legal guise—i. e., would have been a robber if he had not been a Crusader! He was lucky in having a legitimate vent for his wild nature offered him, which made all the difference, between his being canonized and hanged. The Fillibuster, in the same way finds a public and a patriotic, if not a strictly legitimate vent; to his appetite for shooting in the cause of American aggrandisement. He is determined to spread American sway, and he enlists for Cuba or Nicaragua upon the principle of the Ostend Manifesto. He thus fixes the enthusiast and the patriot with the shooter, and his revolver becomes a weapon of American in-

spiration instead of simple murder.

The confession of one of Walker's Fillibusterers in Nicaragua will illustrate this portrati. This unfortunate young man attempted to combine private with public fillibustering, and, not content with the large and patriotic field which the Nicaragua invasion offered to the exertion of his peculiar gift, exerted it upon individuals as well, the consequences of which was, of course, a military execution, which was accompanied by a confession. "I was born," says Lieutenant Jennings Estelle, "in Marshall, Tennesce, in the year 1833, and was raised from my infancy in Hinds County, Mississippi. I started to California in 1852. On the road I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shot him. I afterwards shot a man of the name of Hays, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the same year I had a difficulty will Charles Robinson, and stabbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the State Prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After getting in the last scrape I came to Nicaragua, and shot Thomas Edwards. I afterwards shot Charles Gordon. I must say that in all my difficulties I was not once in my right mind. Twice I had been forgiven, and hope to be forgiven for them all. I think there is a God in Heaven that will and can forgive, and He knows, and I know, that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. It was whisky and my crazy mind that did it. I say that I was not in my right mind when I did the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldiers, and I can die of

happy man." Such is the material of General Walker's army of occupation in Nicaragua. The American Fillibuster is a man who, baving "had difficulties,"—i.e., having shot his man two or three times over, -enlists for Nicaragua or some other scene of American invasion and aggrandizement, and plays the American enthusiast and patriot. He becomes the fivorite and convenient tool of the Democratic party in the United and greatness, and who put their Fillibuster on the back much in the same spirit in which the mediaval monk was ready to absolve the lawless Crusader from all his sins, past or future, if he would only go and fight the Saracen. No matter what "difficultles" the poor fellow may have had, if he will fight for American sway he is liberated from them all, he is absolved from all sins, and is raised at once from the murderer to the hero. Had Mr. Jennings Estella only kept his hands off General Walker's own officers all would have been right, and no Crusader or Greek patriot would have deserved botter of his church or

nis country.
Such being General Walker's cause, and such his his country. military material, it will surprise no one to hear that probably Nicaragua is at this moment on the verge of a junction with the United States-i.e., of becoming a State in the American Confederacy. The tyranny of his government, indeed, and the tremen-dous, confiscation of private-property, have roused the indignation of the Nicaraguans and brought aid bonorable man does things as a director, which the at all, however, it should be done exclusively by the United States, themselves, in the proper assignment of the commercial some of the c

greatly aid the absorption of Nicaragua into the United States—a step which immediately revives the Central American question .- London Timer.

TERRIBLE DIFFICULTY IMPENDING OVER ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A new famine seems to overhaug unhappy freland. Everybody recollects the last one—the subscriptions, the public meetings, the shiploads of provisions that were sent out, and the shiplonds of emigrants that were sent back in return. An impudent Edinburgh reviewer once defined an Irishman to be "a six-foot machine for turning potatoes into human patute." So, perhaps, it was no more than reasonable after the flour and Indian meal we sent over had been worked up into human nature, that it should be returned to us in its manufactured state. But this is aside from the purpose of the present writing, which is to call the attention of the humane to the new blight which threatens "the first flower of the sea"-we allude to the distress which impends over that ill-fated island from the short crop of lawyers, which has thrown a gloom over it the present season. We see by the late Dublin papers that at the last term of the court of Queen's Bench there only four applicants were called to the bar! This scarcity must be the more alarming from its being entirely unlooked for. That potatoes might rot, and that corn crops might fail, everybody knew; but that lawyers should ever cease from off the earth who ever could have dreamed!

As we were justly called upon to contribute of our abundance of breadstuffs to the famishing Irish, because of that very pleuty, so it seems to usethat we ought to administer to this new calamity out of our superfluity in the particular as to which this distressing dearth prevails in Ireland. We think that a ship-load of shysters, of those practitioners that haunt the Tombs like vampyres, or hover about the Police Courts like carrion fowl, might be exported to Ireland greatly to our advantage, and, we should hope, to that of our beneficiaries. We think we might throw in a Police Judge or two without any vital injury to our civic, moral, or material interests, if our Irish pensioners should like to try a new variety of that necessary of life. Should any one question our ability to raise a sufficient supply in this city to load a ship larger than the largerst size, a doubt which we must regard as an unwarrantable reflection on the extent of our resources, an appeal to our sister cities could not fail of a response that would sink the Adriatic herself with the swarming weight of their contributions. Slave-catching Judges and Commissioners we might have for the asking, and they would be interesting to the curious among our Irish clients as an article of consumption with which they were entirely unacquainted. An invoice of Ingrahams, Kanes, Mortons, Curtises, and Lorings, properly labeled, and the mode of using them set down in carefully pre-pared receipts, could not fail to astonish, if not to delight, the natives of that Emerald Island, which has never seen a reptile since the days of St. Putrick.

And not Ireland only is threatened with this anpalling destitution, but even England trembles before the possibility of a like calamity.—At the last time for the calling of new barristers at Westmiaster, not more than twenty presented themselves, whereas a hundred more than that was an ordinary butch in the good times gone by. The Inns of Court, too, which used to be througed to overflowing, are half described. The very seed from which lawyers are grown is thus failing and falling short, so that the harvests of the future are blighted before their planting. Many circumstances are alleged to account for this distressing state of things. Among others, the opening of new fields of activity to educated and enterprising men by the new directions which have been given to industry of late years. That many persons may have been diverted from the profession of the iaw by the opportunities offered to industry and skill by railways and other joint-stock speculations, we may readily believe after the sharp but successful practice of Sadleir, Robson, and Redpath. But the fatal origin of all this woe is to be chiefly looked for in the establishment of the County Courts; by which Justice is degraded from a luxury to a necesssary, by being made cheap, and is brought to the doors of the lay valgar without the necessity of the mediation of attorney or barrister .- What the canker is to the sore, the taint-worm to the wennling flocks that graze, the frost to flowers, the rot to the potatoes, the smut to the corn, the weevil to the wheat, such is the cheapening of Justice to lawyers. such is the being, end and aim of the County Courts.

The heresy that the administration of justice was established for the benefit of the people and not for that of the lawyers has been creeping gradually even into conservative England, and has at last taken this most dangerous shape .- John Doe and Richard Roe have been sent to the Pavish Union for several years, After so many centuries of greatness, one cannot but mourn over the downfall of those two great names which have thus come to nothingness .-- The fall of the Stuarts and of the Bourbous did but typify and prefigure theirs. Then, too, the beauty has to a great extent passed away from the Poetry of Pleading. Had Hamlet lived to this day he would not have had to wait till a lawyer was knocked over the sconce with a dirty shovel in a churchyard to moralize over the loss of "his quiddits and his quillets," and all the rest of it. Many a lawyer, with his head on his own shoulders, may grieve for the mischief which the unroosting spirit of the age hath made among the good oleas and replications, the rejoinders and the surejoinders, the rebutters and the sur-rebutters of his athers. But these postilent County Courts are, after all, the crowning plague of the noble profession of the law, in which pleadings are all dispeased within which the parties manage their own causes-to which briefs and retainers are scarcely known, and where costs are but a moderate tax for the swiftness and certainty of the settlement of a dispute. We had proposed to ourselves to give our readers some brief account of these mischievous innovations, but must now defer it to a day suddenly to arrive.

The Tablet is no friend of " Jack-in-office" especially when that worthy happens to be a Kawtholic .--Our cotemporary's remarks are especially directed to his coreligionists at home; but they are, to say the least, quite as applicable to the statesmen of Canada in general, and the hireling supporters of the Cau-States, who live upon the cry of American empire chan government. The Tablet for instance says:-Too many of us long for a Catholic in the Cabinet, or in high places. If we had a Catholic Cabinet to-morrow we should pray for its immediate resignation. Governments, upon the modern principle, and that principle cannot be got rid of, must be hostile to us, The Belgian Bishops have less reason to complain of the Whigs in office than of their Catholic friends .-The gainers are the men who want and get places .-Gentlemen of this persuasion are friends of the Church in general and not children. They are capable of all mischief because destitute of a Christian sense.

> SINGULAR COMMERCIAL FAILING. - Iteris at strange failing, and one I cannot account for in the English character (says a high authority in the city;) but a man of honor, of junblemished integrity, no sooner

and taken of matery t person water o

THE CRUP WILLIES AND CANHOR CROCK ON ONE **DECEMBER**, 26, 1856.

REMITTANCES

Not himself at 10 mg. ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotia-ble at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London. The Bank of Ireland, Dublin. The Union Bank of Ireland,
The Bank of Ireland,
The National Bank of Scotland,
By
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

The True EAitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Steamer Canada from Liverpool the 12th inst.. and with the mails of the Steamer America on board, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning the 23rd inst. The America sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 8th inst., but encountering heavy gales off Cape Clear, during which she received some severe injuries, she had to put back to Liverpool; and the Canada was immediately sent out in her place with the mails.

The news is of little interest. The Congress of Paris will, it is said, meet during the course of the present month. An unsuccessful attempt has been made on the life of the King of Naples by the Italian Liberals. By a despatch from Bourdeaux we learn that the Captain of the ill-fated Lyonnais and fifteen of her crew, had arrived in

Breadstuffs are reported dull; prices nominal, and tending downards. Ashes quoted at \$7 62 for pots; and from \$7 87 to \$8 for pearl.

PRINCIPLES VER. PARTY.

"We are the organ of a party," says the Journal de Quebec, "and by no means the defender of any par-ticular minister."

Yes. "Party," and not "principle," is the object of our cotemporary's worship; and hence arises the controversy betwixt him and the TRUE WITNESS, which is the organ of no particular party, and is perfectly indifferent to all. We deal solely with "principles," leaving " party" to the Journal; and judging public men, not by their professions, but by their practice—not by the devices inscribed upon their standards, or by the color of their coats, but by their acts-we must naturally expect to find ourselves constantly at variance with the unprincipled political partizan of every hue.

As a partizan, the Journal may be quite correct in his enthusiastic support of M. Cauchonthe supporter in his turn of a measure which the Journal characterises as " oclious" and " treacherous." As a Catholic journalist, untrammeled by any, and independent of all, party ties, the TRUE WITNESS condemns both the measures, and the men, who introduced and supported them.

But—asks the Journal—cannot a journalist condemn particular measures of his party, without being forced to abandon it? Undoubtedly he can, under certain circumstances, and where constancy to "party" involves no dereliction of " principle." Members of the same great political party may act honorably together, though differing conscientiously from one another on many matters of detail, but of detail only. Now, our quarrel with M. Cauchon is not at all on a question of detail, but of principle-a principle of vital importance to the citizen, and the Catholic, to society, and the Church. If therefore the Journal agrees with the TRUE WITNESS in its condemnation of the "principle" involved in the Drummond-Cauchon amendments to the "Religious Incorporations' Bill," we see not how, without a dereliction of principle, he can support any of the men to whom the country is indebted for these amendments. His plea, as stated above, is valid upon condition only that he disapproves, not of the principle involved in, but of some of the particular details of, the measure which in his issue of the 11th instant, he qualifies as " odious" and "treacherous-traitre."

We could understand, and make great allowances for, our cotemporary's attachment to "party," did he content himself with supporting the Cauchon Ministry upon the plea that, treacherous, odious, and contemptible as were, for the most part, the men of whom it was composed. their successors would probably be worse; that to turn out the present men, would only be to make room for other devils, seven times more dangerous than their predecessors; and that we should bear patiently with the ills we have—the "odious treachery" of our present office-holderslest, peradventure, a worse thing should happen us. We might, if this were the line of argument adopted by our cotemporary, differ with him as to the expediency of preferring the false friend, to the open foe, and of retaining in a place of trust, the convicted traitor; but we should not. on that account, suspect the Journal of dereliction of principle.

But is is different when he proposes to Catholics, as worthy of their respect and confidence. these same treacherous, timeserving ministers, who, to curry favor with the Protestant fanatics of the Upper Province, were prepared, and did their best, to brand our Bishops, Clergy, and Religious generally, as a pack of knavish legacyhunters, greedy death-bed prowlers, and habitual | Christ revealed but in the Scriptures." No such

defrauders of the legitimate beirs of their unhappy dupes prostituting for that purpose their sacred offices, and in the holy name of religion, perpetrating the meanest of crimes. It is very different when, not content with asking us to tolerate M. Cauchon-who in every instance during the last session, when the interests of Catholicity were at issue with those of the Ministry, hesitated not to sacrifice the former for the security of the latter—the Journal holds him up to our admiration as a truly Catholic statesman. It is very different, when he represents as full of devotion for our holy religion-" notre sainte religion"-and as surrounding the Church and her Ministers with their respect and devotionmen whose Anti-Catholic conduct has provoked the severest condemnation from the highest ecclesiastical authority. Yes-were not the Journal de Quebec more devoted to "party" than to "principles," to the Ministry than the Church, he would never have presumed to recommend to us, as worthy of our cordial support, men laboring under the most grievous spiritual censures. inflicted upon them because of their odious and treacherous conduct as statesmen.

But, promises the Journal, should any Ministry whatsoever bring forward a similar odious measure, we will oppose it. But how oppose it, except by opposing the Ministry that introduces it? The Journal talks indeed about its being the mission of the press to enlighten, lead, and criticise its chiefs; and all this would be very fine, if the sin of which M. Cauchon was guilty proceeded from any intellectual deficiency. But where, as in the case of the "Religious Incorporations Bill" it was the result—not of any error of judgment, but of want of common honesty -not of any intellectual deficiency, but of moral depravity—the mission of the press, rightly understood and faithfully performed, is, to enlighten and lead, not the ministry, but the public; and to caution the latter for the future, against putting their trust in men who had once proved themselves unworthy of it. Now that M. Cauchon's conduct on the occasion above alluded to proceeded from the most dishonorable motives, even the Journal will scarcely have the bardihood to deny. "Claqueur Ministericl" (to use a favorite phrase of the Journal's some two years ago)-" Claqueur Ministeriel" as he is to day, he will not have the impudence to defend M. Cauchon's Bill upon the the plea that its provisions were requisite—or even that M. Cauchon believed that they were requisite—to restrain the all grasping propensities of the Catholic Clergy. In sanctioning the introduction of this Bill and in voting for it, the Journal well knows that M. Cauchon was acting against the dictates, not only of his intelligence, but of his conscience; and that had a similar measure been introduced by Mr. G. Brown-M. Cauchon being out of officethe latter would have opposed it with all that ability for which we cheerfully give him credit. It is because M. Cauchon has become a Minister himself-because he has tasted the sweets of office and salary, and wishes to retain themthat the Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1856, is so very different a personage from the high spirited editor of the Journal de Qeubec of

Here then is the sum of the matter. Errors of judgment may be forgiven, but not treachery. Now that M. Cauchon has been been guilty of treachery, the Journal de Quebec admits-for he himself qualifies the "Cauchon-Drummond" amendments, as "les traitres amendmens" of Mr. Drummond. But these amendments were introduced with the knowledge and sanction of M. Cauchon, as well as of the actual proposer: and for them therefore the former is morally as responsible as is the other. If then the amendments were "traitres" their authors and supporters are "traitres" also; and if "traitres," then unworthy the support of any honest man, who prefers "principles" to "party."—Q.E.D.

THE Aylmer Times thinks to impale us upon the horns of a dilemma:-

"Either Romanism is founded on the Scriptures, or it is not. If the former, then to deny the use of the Bible in the schools is to contradict Christianity, professedly founded on it. If the latter, then Romanism is not Christianity, for there is no Christianity without Christ, and there is no will of Christ revealed but in the Scriptures.

Now, we frankly admit that Romanism, or the Roman Catholic religion, is not founded on Scripture. Romanism is coeval with Christianity; and Christianity is older than any of the Christian Scriptures, and therefore cannot be founded on them. The Catholic Church existed complete and perfect in all its parts, years before a word of the said Scriptures was committed to writing: and therefore no Church, or religious body, which professes to be founded upon those Scriptures, can by any possibility, be the origi-

nal Christian Church. The Scriptures, or writings of the New Testament, are not the medium through which Christ appointed His will to be made known unto men. To the Christians of the early days of Christianity, before the Christian Scriptures yet were, the will of Christ was as well known as it is to the Christians of the XIX. century. It is therefore historically false "that there is no will of

means were ever appointed by Christ Himself for transmitting to remote countries, and distant ages, the knowledge of His Will. On the contrary, the only means by Him appointed for accomplishing that essentially important end, were, the oral teachings of a body of divinely assisted teachers, with whom He promised to be present "all days;" not merely to the end of the first century of our era-but even to the "consummation of all things."

We object therefore to the use of the Bible in our schools, as the foundation of Christianityor as the sole channel through which the will of Christ is revealed, because :-

1st. The Bible is neither the foundation of Christianity, nor the only channel through which Christ's will has been revealed to us.

2nd. Because the Bible which Protestants in sist upon using, is, in our opinion, a mutilated and corrupt version of the Sacred Scriptures.

And 3rd. Because, to place the Bible in the hands of young, or of imperfectly educated persons-incompetent therefore to master the almost innumerable difficulties of the most obscure, mysterious, and difficult of all books—is not only in the highest degree imprudent, but leads almost inevitably to dangerous and most pernicious error, if not to infidelity. Therefore is it, that conscious of these dangers, no Christian parent ever places the Bible in the hands of his child leaving him to gather from it, as best he may, his religious belief. We appeal to every parent-Protestant as well as Catholic-if this be not the case; and there is not one but will admit that he first began the Christian education of his child, by instructing it in what he believed to be the doctrines of Christianity. We appeal to every one who has any recollection of the process by which his early religious opinions were formed, if this be not the case; and though subsequent Bible reading may have greatly modified those, his first, opinions-that first creed which be learned from his mother's lips—there is not one who will not admit that it was not from the Bible that he drew his first acquaintance with the Christian faith. In general, all Protestants assert the Bible as the source of all their religious knowledge; in every individual instance they admit the falsity of this assertion. It is for Protestant

logic to show how that can be true in general, which is always false in every particular. Another objection which we have to Biblereading in schools is this—that, as has been often observed, the Bible is like a "nose of wax," and may be twisted into any shape the reader pleases. It may be, and has been made, to say anything, and everything; and just as a mirror reflects the features of every individual gazer, so the Biblereader is certain to find reproduced therein his own particular opinions, whatever they may be. The Episcopalian finds therein Episcopacy: the Presbyterian looks, and the image reflected back to him is as of a Geneva divine in gown and bands. The Calvinist and Arminian approach, and the heart of each straightway is made glad, as each beholds his own likeness on the sacred surface. So with the Unitarian and the Universalist, the half-crazed "Jumper" and the "Howling Methodist." "Seek, and ye shall find," says the text; and every man finds in the Bible just what he wants, and no more. Interpreted by private judgment, and on Protestant, or Reformation principles, it is the most accommodating of books.

Do we then undervalue or think lightly of the Bible? God forbid. Do we misjudge, or misrepresent our Protestant brethren? Not if Protestants themselves may be believed; not if there be any truth in the subjoined extract from the North British Review, the organ of evangelical Protestantism in the British empire.

The early Reformers according to the Reviewer, did not accommodate their doctrines to the Bible, but the Bible to their doctrines. Having made their creeds, and drawn up their confessions of faith, they then proceeded to look for these in the Bible; where, of course they found them:--

"In what manner," asks the Reviewer " had theythe creeds and confessions of the Reformers-been framed? A certain class of texts having been assumed as the groundwork of Christian belief-then a scheme of theology is put together accordingly, whence, by means of the deductive logic, all separate articles of faith are to be derived. As to any passages of Scripture which might seem to be of another class, or which do not fall easily into their places in this scheme that were either innoved. places in this scheme, they were either ignored, or they were controlled, and this to any extent that might be asked for by the stern necessity of the syl-logistic method."—North British Review, Nov. 1856,

As it was in the beginning, so is it now, and will be to the end. A certain class of texts, or Scripture passages, which seem to favor a certain set of opinions are-to the exclusion of all other passages which seem to favor another, or opposite set of opinions - incessantly quoted, dwelt. upon, and thus deeply impressed upon the youthful mind; and this process which is called Scripture education, is what is aimed at by the advocates of Bible reading in the Common Schools. It is against this abuse, not against the use, of the Holy Scriptures that the Catholic parent protests-as well as against the unfounded assumption, or rather the anile superstition of Protestants, that the Bible is the sole divinely appointed channel for communicating the revelation of Christ to the world. When they ask us to admit the Bible into the Common Schools, Pro-

testants virtually ask us to admit the validity of Catholics of Sombra Township. Draw up a petheir assumption that the Bible is the sole " Rule of Faith." But the whole question at issue betwixt Catholics, and Protestants who recognise the historic truth of Christianity, resolves itself into this-What means did Christ Himself appointed for transmitting to all nations, and through all time, a knowledge of the doctrines which He had come upon earth to reveal? Did He, for this purpose, refer us to a book, or to a body of teachers by Him appointed to teach, with the promise of perpetual, divine assistance?

To CORRESPONDENTS .- "A Subscriber," writing from the Township of Sombra, complains of the obstacles which have been thrown in the way of the establishment of a Catholic Separate School—of the conduct of one of "our" Trustees -of being compelled to pay for the building, nominally, of a School house, but of a house really, used every Sunday by the Methodists as their place of worship-and of being also taxed for the support of the Protestant school in one school section, although supporting a Separate Catholic school in his own. Our correspondent asks—"What is best to be done in the actual circumstances of the case?"

The injustice complained of by " A Subscriber," is one which has often been pointed out by the Bishops of Upper Canada, and the Catholic press of the Province; but for the maintenance of which the Catholics of the Upper Province are indebted to the Cauchon Ministry, and its venal supporters, in and out of Parliament. An iniquitous law gives to a Protestant majority the power of taxing their poorer neighbors-the Catholic minority—for the erecting and keeping in repair, of buildings employed on six days of the week as Protestant school houses, and on the seventh, as Protestant meeting-houses. Mr. Bowes' Bill was intended to remedy this crying iniquity; but unfortunately for the cause of justice, we had, and still have, in office a set of men determined to perpetuate the abuse, and who have, as they tell us, made up their minds to oppose the said Bill. The only advice we can give to our correspondent, under the circumstances, is, that he, and his fellow-Catholics, avail themselves of their political privileges to procure the overthrow of the present infamous and tyrannical system of "State-Schoolism;" by means of which, under the pretence of making provision for the education of the community, a Catholic minority are, by law, compelled to pay for the building and keeping in repair of the meeting-houses and places of worship of their wealthy Protestant neighbors. To apply for justice to the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is useless; for he is himself a Protestat Methodist Minister: a bitter enemy to Catholics: unscrupulous as to the means which he employs to cheat and oppress them: and ever ready to swear black is white, or white, black, if by so doing he can forward his darling objectwhich is to convert the actual school system, into one vast proselytising organisation for the perversion of Papists. No; the Catholics of Sombra, as grown up men, they will persecute, or hate one as of every township in Canada, need not look to Dr. Ryerson for justice, but must rely upon themselves, and endeavor to bring their complaints before the Legislature. We should therefore recommend our correspondent to have nothing whatever to do with the Chief Superintendent of Education; as to apply to him, would only be to waste time, and patience.

Again—by the existing Separate School Law -so well described by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto as " A SNARE AND A MOCHERY"-Catholics supporting and sending children to a school in a school section, of which they are not residents, are not exempt from taxation for the support of the Protestant school of the section in which they do reside. For this there is no remedy, except in a change of the law; and this change-at least in a favorable sense-can not be expected from the present Ministry: who, in order to secure their tenure of office, are determined to perpetuate the abuses of the existing system. Here again then our advice is-" Agitate, Agitate, Agitate!" In union, and incessant agitation alone, can we expect to find the means of success in our arduous struggle for "Freedom of Education." We must carry on the war against "State-Schoolism" with the same weapons, and with the same tactics, as those which the great O'Connell recommended to the people of Ireland in their holy struggle against "State-Churchism," and the "Tythe System." What Tythes paid to a Protestant parson in Ireland, are to the Irish Catholic cultivator of the soila badge of servitude, and a crying iniquitythat, school rates, and all taxation for the support of a Protestant, or Non-Catholic School system, are to the Irish Catholic settler in Canada; and it is his interest, as it should be his first and most sacred duty, to offer the same constant and uncompromising hostility to "State-Schoolism" in Canada, that his fellow-countrymen at home offer to "State-Churchism" in Ireland. If the Established Church be-as it no doubt is-the curse. the disgrace, the "monster grievance" of Ireland, the established, or common school system, is no less the curse, disgrace, and " monster grievance" of Upper Canada.

Here then is the substance of our advice to the injuries, and not to reform morals.

tition, setting forth in clear and concise terms, the hardships of which you complain; procure to it as many signatures as possible; and entrust it to some honest Member of the Legislature for presentation as soon as Parliament meets. Strengthen the hands of the friends of "Freedom of Education," by your petitions to Parliament; harass your enemies, the friends of "State-Schoolism," by incessant agitation; keep always strictly within the letter of the law; abstain from all violence; and, above all, listen to the counsels of your legitimate pastors. Thus, and thus only, can we hope for the Divine blessing, on our exertions in the sacred cause in which we are em-

Education in Lower Canada.—The Montreal Herald of Monday under the caption of Normal Schools', writes as follows:-

"Our readers are aware that, during the last session of Parliament, a provision was made for the establishment and support of three Normal Schools for this section of the Province—one to be located in Quebec, and two in our own city. We are glad to learn that arrangements are now in progress, by which it is hoped that all three will be opened, and placed in an efficient working condition, within a short time-probably, immediately after the coming Christmas holidays. The Roman Catholic or French School, in Montreal, will, we understand, be accommodated in that—now almost last—relic of the Ancien Regime, the Old Government House, and will be under the immediate supervision of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, our zealous and effective Superintendent of Education; while the Protestant or English School is to be, to a certain extent, affiliated with, and placed under the immediate management of the authorities of McGill College, subject, however, to the official supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Education.

The Normal School at Quebec has been, we understand, affiliated with the Laval University of that city—subject, we take it for granted, to the official supervision of Mr. Chauveau—the authorities of which have already recommended a list of professors and teachers, for the approval of Government. We need scarcely add how heartily we wish success to these three institutions, than which, we are satisfied, if wisely and efficiently managed, we know of no others so well calculated to advance the moral and material interests of our country."

The reader can bardly fail to be struck with the difference betwixt the tone of the Upper and Lower Canada press upon the School Question. Here, thank God, neither Protestant nor Catholic dreams of imposing his peculiar views upon his neighbor of a different faith; and so far from meditating the overthrow of the "Separate" system, which differences of religion render unavoidable, Catholic can congratulate Protestant, and Protestant congratulate Catholic, upon the success of their respective schools and Colleges .-Thus has harmony been established amongst us: not by ignoring the religious differences which obtain in our mixed population; not by arbitrarily compelling one portion of the community to sacrifice its cherished convictions, for the advantage of the other portion; but by the practice of mutual forbearance, and by mutually respecting one another's rights as parents and citizens. Our children, it is true, attend different, or separate schools; but, so long as the Protestant public is animated by the liberal sentiments to which the Herald gives utterance, there is no danger that.

In the Upper Province, on the contrary, on the pretence of keeping up a good understanding betwixt Catholics and Protestants, the former are to be compelled to do violence to their conscientious scruples; and it is expected by Protestants that they will be able to persecute their Popish neighbors into loving them. This is like the famous receipt of Mr. Squeers of "Do-the-boys Hall;" who, by way of maintaining a lively and cheerful spirit amongst his pupils, used to make it a rule to flog some of them regularly every morning. We confess that the plan hitherto adopted in Lower Canada for maintaining a good understanding betwixt Catholics and Protestants, seems more likely to produce the desired results than that which Mr. G. Brown, and the Messrs. Squeers of Upper Canada, generally have hitherto followed; and of which, as yet, the only visible fruits are batred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

WE publish in another place a communication which our correspondent "Shamrock" forwards to us upon the application of the Clergy Reserves Funds; which, he recommends should be applied to the establishing Asylums for drunkards throughout the country; and in which drunkards, not guilty of any offence against the public peace, should be confined until reformed.

If we express our dissent from our friend's views, it is not we assure him, because we doubt the excellence of his intentions, and the importance of the subject upon which he writes-but because we are quite certain that, however plausible in theory, his scheme would in practice be

. In the first place, drunkenness per se, is not, and cannot be the subject of civil legislation. The State can punish the drunkard if guilty of violence, or of disturbing, or threatening to disturb the public peace, by brawling or staggering about the common thoroughfares. These it is the business of the State to punish; but with the drunkard, who makes a beast of himself ten times a day in his own house, and refrains from injuring or threatening his neighbors, it has no business to meddle. The duty of the State being to repress But been been to meet

And on the other hand, it is now vain to expect that the Legislature will make any alteration the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves Funds, or do, us that justice which they deliberately refused to us in 1854. It is now too late to cry out against Mr. Hincks' Secularisation Bill. The time for action was when it was before Legislature; and, as we then repeatedly warned our co-religionists-if they refused to take action against it, when action might have been of service-it is silly of them now to complain of the inevitable, and often pointed out consequences of their own apathy and infatuation. Nothing can be done now to save the "Separate School" system; and our only chance of safety will be found in the frank adoption of "Voluntaryism" with all its consequences.

In the following article, the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph well meets the argument of the enemies of "Freedom of Education," as to the moral effects of "State-Schoolism":-

"We were startled at the fearful amount of crimes chronicled by our daily papers during the past two or three weeks. Cases of murder, of rape, of robbery, of arson, and of all the other transgressions, seemed to multiply with each issue of the daily sheets; and the record in last Sunday's and Monday's papers is absolutely awful.

Now it might be asked of those whose dignity.

wealth or association make them tutelary deities of the public interests, will not crime increase until its prevalence shall endanger the welfare of society?

"Leave out the consideration of the lives that are lost, of the reputations blasted, of the offences against God, is there no danger that, in the end, even property may be placed in jeopardy? Is there no danger that the distinction between mine and thine. so little regarded in dark nights, in secret places, and in legal operations, may be entirely obliterated from the public conscience? Where is the use of successful, of shrewd bargains, of endless accumulation, unless there is some security to the possessor against robbery and theft?

"What is to give this security? Not the law, for that has its sanction in the physical force of government, which depends on the will of the people. If the people become corrupt, the laws will become bad or inoperative. They, therefore, afford no stable protection against the disruption of society through

"Our Yankee neighbors have adopted the "notion" that what they call "education" is to be the cure-all for moral evils. They have accordingly taxed us for school houses, school books, school libraries, school masters and mistresses, until we groan beneath the burthen. Now "education" is good as far as it goes -but education will never cure the cancer that is growing upon the body politic. There must be some proportion between the remedy and the disease. A head ache is not cured by an emetic, nor a fiesh wound by a blister plaster. The child can find no motive to cause him to refrain from stealing or cursing, or drunkenness or robbery, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. From the declension of nouns, the variation of the article, or the conjugation of verbs, it does not follow that we must "do unto others as would have them do unto us." There is no rea son in long division, or the Rule of Three, for observing any of the commandments of God.

"Something more, therefore, than education is necessary to prevent crime."

And that "something more" is precisely that which "Common Schools" cannot give. Now the only plea which their advocates can urge for their continuance is, that they tend to "prevent crime." But this, inasmuch as religion is the only antidote to crime, and as all religion must necessarily be excluded from the "Common Schools" of a community, whose members have no religion in common-"Common Schools" are. and, by long and disastrous experience, have been proved to be, unable to perform. It follows therefore, that the plea urged by the friends of "State-Schoolism," is utterly worthless; and that the best interests of society cry aloud for the abandonment of a system, which is as unfavorable to religion and morality, as it is subversive of all individual liberty, and an infringement upon the rights of the parent.

Crime, it cannot be too often repeated, is a moral, not an intellectual defect; and cannot therefore be affected by any culture which addresses itself solely to the intellect. Intellectually, the Devil is, no doubt, the superior of our Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada; and if intelligence, or intellectual challenge the whole power of Gritism to say that our culture, could check crime, or foster virtue, the Devil would, by this time, have become a Saint. What we want therefore, for our children, what the safety of society calls for, is something more than education, or mere intellectual culture; and that "something" is unattainable under our actual system of "State-Schoolism." It is therefore, at best, useless; but as an invasion upon the sole right of the parent to superintend and direct the education of his child, it is in practice, a monstrous curse-unequalled, except by the monstrous system of "State-Churchism" imposed upon Catholic Ireland.

DISCOVERY OF FRAUDS AMONGST THE COAL to light the fact, that in the city of Cincinnati cularly every crime, and numerous calamities, partithere were only two establishments which did not | Would not every one—Protestant, Catholic, Methodefraud their customers by the use of fraudulent saving the life of a fellow-mortal, than at any other measures. Great community that.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday last His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred Holy Orders upon several candidates for the Priesthood. The following are

the names of the recipients:— Ed. J. Valade, F. X. Demers, Antoine Giguere, P. H. St. Jacques, And Durocher and James Flatteley. The latter is destined for the Diocese of Boston.

At the same time, the Orders of the Diaconate and Subdiaconate were conferred upon the following persons:-

Deacons-Fabien Perrault and Ed. Moreau, both of Montreal.

Sub-Deacons-T. Primeau, T. J. Desautels, J. Lanigan and Henry Gillin.

Minor Orders-P. Bedard, T. Dagenais, C. Martin, J. J. Parant, and E. O'Keefe of To-

The following were admitted to the first Tonsure :- M. L. S. A. Valois, A. Robert, A. Duprat, and J. O'Donahoe, of Toronto.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- M. C. A. Rochon is about to visit the undermentioned parishes in the diocese of Montreal; and is authorised to receive and give recepts for all sums due to this office on account of the TRUE WITNESS. M. Rochon will start on the 2nd of January, and will proceed in the following order:—St. Laurent, St. Martin, Ste. Rose, St. Therese de Blainville, St. Janvier, St. Jerome, St. Columban, St. Scholastique, St. Augustin, St. Eustache and Ste. Genevieve.

Mr. P. S. McHenry has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS at Hamil-

The address of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Walsh, late of Kingston, is for the present Tyendinago,

The subjoined extracts from a report given by the Montreal Herald of a meeting of the officers of the Montreal Volunteer Companies, is an appropriate commentary upon the malicious insinuations of the Montreal Witness:-

"On Wednesday evening last 17th inst., a meeting of the Officers of the Volunteer Rifle Companies was held at the Armory. Colonel Dyde, Commandant of the Whole of the Active Militia Force, was present.

"After the opening of the meeting, Colonel Dyde addressed those present, stating that through his promotion he was obliged to relinquish the immediate command of the Volunteer Force. He could assure them that he would ever cherish the period during which he had the honor of commanding the force as being the happiest of his life; for during that time the observed with pleasure that both officers and men studiously avoided controversial topics of a religious or political character; and they had ever been emulous to promote the interests of the corps, and to make it what it now is, an honor to the Province.

Since the above was put in type, we have been informed that a second meeting of the officers was held, at which it was unanimonsly resolved to present Colonel Dyde with a sword; upon which occasion he will be entertained at a supper. The gallant Colonel is well deserving of J. Brown, 12s 6d; W. Harris, 12s 6d. this compliment from his brother officers. .

Under the caption " The Politico Religious Partu" the Peterboro Review has some very excellent remarks upon the Globe and its tactics, some extracts from which we have great pleasure in transferring to our columns :-

"And first let us remark that we rejoice to find the Globe endeavoring to shirk the responsibility of having started an agitation such as that, which he will hardly deny, he is using all his influence to perpetunte. We are glad to find that the barbed arrow of the Lower Canadian English Liberal Journals, has for the moment made him ashamed of his profession; and anxious to rid himself of the onus of having voluntarily commenced it. It is a good sign when the organ of a party—such as that led by the Globe—repudiates the very basis upon which it has been erected, and endeavors to show that its aggressive policy is after all only defensive; and we draw from the fact this inference, that the solid sober second thought of the people of Upper Canada is becoming alarmed at the lengths to which an unscrupulous demagogue is leading them, and has already given him unmistakeable indication that they are unprepared to follow him farther.

"We are told by the Globe as a reason for its present agitation that the Catholics go as a unit to the polls; that they are as one man in political matters; and that they must therefore be controlled by a power superior to themselves. Is this fact one to be wondered at? What has been the conduct of the Globe and its followers? They have raised a sectarian issue as against Catholics; they make their appeal through the Press and on the hustings as against them; they rally their followers by the very intelli-gent watchword "look where Catholics go, and do you go in the opposite direction"; they then so insult Catholics that, possessed of a spark of spirit, they could not vote with them; and after all this they hold up their hands in nory normal and the that Protestant organization is necessary, because that Protestant organization as a unit? We boldly Catholics go to the Polls as a unit?

PLAN FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE CLERGY RESERVES FUND.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Paris, C.W., December 19, 1856. Sin-Dr. Ryerson has appealed to the Municipali-ties to devote the Clergy Reserves Funds to the purchase of books, libraries, &c., for his schools. The Rev. Mr. Bruyere, on behalf of the Catholics, protests against such disposal, as being unjust in principle.— If the Legislature intended the Funds "pro bono publico," and not for the benefit of any sect or party, the question of their disposal should not be made a religious question. Let Dr. Ryerson, and the Catholics, provide their schools with books, &c., from some other source; but the Clergy Reserves Fund should be devoted to some good and noble purpose, which may prove a public benefit, and meet general approval. In my opinion, the prevention of crime would be a public benefit. But what causes so much crime DEALERS .- Recent examinations have brought and misery as drunkenness? Is it not the source of

serves Fund to building asylums for drunkards, in serves Fund to building asylums for drunkards, in seach Municipality, hundreds, nay thousands, of lives, and three c'clock a fire broke out in the premises and very many souls, may be saved, and a vast amount of crime prevented. I am not a teetotaller, or an advocate for the Maine Liquor Law, which law I leak prove the building which adjoined the leak prove of the maine lover of temperance. look upon as absurd, it amia lover of temperance, and wish to see it practised. Persons addicted to intemperance should be punished by placing them where they must abstain from intoxicating liquor; and by practising abstinence, have every chance of being cured of the evil habit. Temperance Societies have done some good; but how many thousand members have relapsed, and violated solemn vows and pledges? Except liquors were probibited from being manufactured, or imported, no laws or regulations respecting granting licenses, or lessening the number of grogshops, &c., could avail much. I implore all advocates of temperance, of every creed and denomination, to petition the Municipalities to devote the Clergy Reserves Funds to the promotion of temperance. Let petitions be sent to the Legislature, calling for strict and severe laws against the crime of drunkenness laws to treat drunkards as lunatics, and punish them by confinement in asylums for long periods; regulated in proportion to the number of offences, or relapses. A day's confinement, or nominal fine, which are about the heaviest penalties now inflicted, will never reform a drunkard; if he was aware that he would be confined for months or years, he would be more cautious before draining the intoxicating cup. The asylums should be intended for drunkards alone, such as have not committed any other crime whilst intoxicated. Drunkenness should be no excuse for any other criminal act; let the wicked suffer for their evil deeds. It would be an easy matter to enact laws to suit all cases. The inmates of the asylums should contribute to their support by fines and labor, &c.; but should a tax be necessary, none would refuse to support such institutions, as few families are so happy as not to have some member, relative, or friend, who is unfortunately addicted to intemperance -rich and poor, old and young, male and female, are found amongst the victims. I sincerely hope that all lovers of temperance and good order, will endeavor to have the Clergy Reserves Funds applied to repress the increasing evil of drunkenness.

If the Funds are expended in books, &c., -as Dr. Ryerson recommends—one or two Book Publishers (probably Yankees) will receive nearly the entire amount; whereas, if asylums are erected, the Municipalities will have their several shares expended at home, giving employment to their mechanics and laborers; and if drunkenness is repressed, crime and taxes will diminish, and peace, order, and prosperity

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Huntly, J. White, 10s; Norton Creek, O. Kilbride,

£1 10s; Richmond, L. Dempsey, 12s 6d; Tyendinago, Rev. T. Walsh, 15s; St. Thomas, P. Bobier, £1 5s; Rev. T. Walsh, 155; St. Thomas, P. Bobier, £1 55; Loughboro, L. O'Reilly, 155; St. Scholastique, M. Fitzgerald, 123 6d; St. Columba, Rev. Mr. Harkin, 155; Maidstone, M. Mooney, £1 55; Williamstown, Miss McGillis, £1 55; St. John Chrysostome, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 125 6d; Do., V. Baillargeon, 65 3d; St. Andrews, J. Fitzgerald, 125 6d; Holland Landing, J. Ryan, 155; Barrie, M. Bergan, £1 55; Pembroke, B. L. McIver, £1 55; St. Cesaire, T. Groom, 125 6d; St. Edouard, F. Gingras, 55.

Per Mr. J. Sadlier, Hamilton—J. O'Gorman, 55; J. M'Keown, 105; P. S. M'Henry, 105; J. Duffy, 105; D. Stuart, 105; J. O'Higgins, 105; M. O'Connor, 55; J. H. Hogan, 105; T. Gray, 105; L. O'Sullivan, 105; J. H. Hogan, 105; T. Gray, 105; L. O'Sullivan, 105;

H. Hogan, 10s; T. Gray, 10s; L. O'Sullivan, 10s; L. Devaney, 10s; K. Fitzpatrick, 10s; M. Culhane, 5s; Cherrier & Brother, 10s; J. F. Regan, 10s; P. Maguire, 10s; C. Warmoll, 10s; D. Enright, 10s; L. Brannan, 10s; J. Swinlan, 10s; G. H. Filgiano,

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—A. Kennedy, £2 10s; A. M'Donald, £1 1s 3d; J. M'Donald, 6s 3d P. Lynch. 6s 3d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—Self, 12s fd; J. Foran, 12s fd; Rev. Mr. Lynch, 12s fd; W. Pattison,

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS .- A meeting of the Irish Catholics of this city was held on the 8th instant, to adopt measures for the better carrying out of the school system, and to endeavor, by some means, to lighten the heavy burden of taxation imposed upon them this year. The meeting was numerously attended, and the utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the whole proceedings. Edward Smith, Esq., occupied the chair. But one idea seemed to animate the meeting as to the imperative necessity that existed for upholding the system of Separate Schools, and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously. The next question which naturally presented itself to the meeting was how to reduce the present heavy burden of taxation to within a reasonable sum, and to be able, at the same time, to raise an amount sufficient to carry on the schools efficiently.—A number of plans, for this purpose, were brought before the meeting, and discussed at great length; among the rest, one that had been adopted at a meeting held previously by our French Canadian brethren. plan was thought to be, in principle, a good one, although not fully in accordance with the views of the meeting. It was thought advisable, under exist-ing circumstances, to appoint a committee to confer with their French Canadian co-religionists, so that some arrangement might be come to satisfactory, to both sections of the Catholic inhabitants; the committee to report the result of their joint labours on the 16th instant. The committee consisted of Messrs. Scott, Friel, Smith, Ronayne, Ring and Reynolds.

According to adjournment the meeting again assembled on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee. The chairman, Ed. Smith, Esq., read the report, nad explained the views entertained by the joint committees in a few pertinent and forcible remarks. The report recommended that the Trustees to be elected for the caming year be pledged not to levy a higher rate than eight pence on the pound, and that all but the really poorshall pay is 3d per month for each child attend-ing the schools. The committee were of opinion that this rate would be amply sufficient for the working of the school system, and would meet the wants of the people. The report was concurred in unanimously by the meeting. We congratulate our Irish and Ca-nadian brethren on the cordial and warm interest manifested by them on this question; it speaks well for their earnest desire to procure for their children and commercially. On the contrary, the geographian education that will fit them to rank high among the intelligent and educated portion of the community, instilling into their youthful minds at the same time, the principles of Christianity, without which it is impossible for them to become good neighbors or faithful citizens .- Ottawa Tribunc.

The Toronto Colonist says :-- "We understand that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business, on the 25th of February. It is out of the power of mortal man to tell how long the session will last; or what may be done at it. For where a Ministry is never disturbed by being beaten; and is always prepared either to abandon or to go on with its measures. or to alter, or to add to them, to suit the views of the last bidder for popularity, or the last applicants for jobs, there is no knowing what may be done or undone; or what time it may take to ascertain the good measures it may be safe to abandon, or the bad

dwelling house of Mr. Turcotte, fronting on the street. From the inflammable nature of the stock, the fire spread with such dreadful rapidity that the entire premises and their contents were speedily destroyed, Mr. Turcotte barely escaping with his life. We learn he had insurances upon his property to the amount building and £1100 on stock in the Royal Insurance Company; and £1000 on machinery at the Unity Office. This appears to be an unfortunate locality for fires. Three or four times, we believe, property erected on or near this site has been consumed.—Quebec Gazette.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM .- Since our last the investigation has been going on before the authorites. Mr. Lewine has been arrested on suspicion, on a warrant for arson, with intent to defraud an Insurance Company; and yesterday the missing goods were traced to the shop of one Solomons, in Bridge street, St. Rochs, who states that they were brought there by Mentz, the foreman to Lewinc, who occupied the apartments over the store. The plot thickens, and we expect by the time the investigation closes, Mr. Lewine will have company with him. Quebec Gazette.

CROWN LAND SPECULATIONS .- The Toronto Leader furnishes a curious chapter on these speculations in the Huron District. The Agent Mr. Clark, was dismissed for his share in it. It appears that through the connivance of the Agent and his son, who acted as clerk to his father and attorney for the jobbers. 100,000 acres of fine land have fallen into the hands of speculators, who immediately asked and in many cases obtained an an advance of from £1 to £3 an acre upon them.

The regulations of the Crown Land Department were to sell not more than 200 acres to each actual settler, upon a ten years credit .- Actual settlers could not obtain lands of the Agent, except at four

times the price fixed by the Department. In three townships the jobbers obtained 55,000 acres, and on a great part of these there were pre-emption claimants, who had made large improvements, which they either lost by being thrust out of their holdings or secured by paying exorbitant sums. One person has purchased in the name of scores of

others, many of whom he had probably not seen. A farmer, wishing to buy a particular lot, on which he bad perhaps made considerable improvements, would be told, on application at the agency, that it had been sold; and the referred to Mr. Collin Clark, a son of the agent, who, he would be also further told was the agent of the holders. This gentleman would at once give the names of the purchasers, which were generally fictitious, and repeat the statement that he was their agent. From the applicant who desired to purchase, he would ask a profit never less than twice as much as the government price, and often four times that amount. The result was that the applicant, who had probably been an occupant before the lands were in the market, must either submit to the extertion-it will admit of no milder name -or abandon the purchase. One list, kept by this double agent, contained over eleven thousand acres. Often when the applicants could not obtain the lots they had improved, they were put off with others on which no improvement whatever had been made. All the clerks in the office were themselves large speculators in the lands; as were also the friends and relations, to the forty-fifth cousin, of the agent; some of them residing here and others on the other side of the Atlantic. Settlers were sent back to get proofs of their occupancy; and on their return were told that they were "too late;" the lands in reference to which the agent had sent them to obtain proofs of their right to purchase having been sold by this agent, during their absence! If a settler had by accident located himself partly on two lots, the agent linvariably refused to allow him to purchase more than the half of that lot on which his house happened to be situated ; while speculators who did not settle at all, got lands in quantities such as have already been stated.

Some of the chief rascals in these frauds are leading Clear Grit patriots.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY .- In the whole city of Toronto, with a Catholic population mounting up to one-third, such is the bigotry and intolerance of the sectaries, especially the Brownites, that we have but one Catholic in the Council out of 28 members, and that one was returned last year by a majority of one. Throughout Upper Canada it is the same. On all bands a Protestant majority exhibit a disposition to proscribe a Catholic candidate. And this, too, in the face of the liberal example of the Catholics of Lower Canada where the Catholic cities of Montreal and Quebec return a Protestant majority to the Corporation : and the former city even goes so far as to return two Protestants to the Legislature. Surely Catholics have cause to complain at this treatment in the municipal elections, when they are thus singled out and "separated" by the Globe and the Covenanter party, as unworthy, because of the faith, which they hold, for even the office of common councilman! The assertion of the Globe in regard to "separation" in the Legislation is of a piece with the last. The only Catholic representatives in Upper Canada are returned by Catholic constituents-Cornwall and Glengarry-not a Protestant constituency will allow a Catholic to represent it in Parliament. While Catholic Lower Canada returns many Protestants-French Canadian Catholic Essex, a Protestant Conservative-and semi-French Ottawa, a rabid Orangeman. Thus the "Roman Church" where she has the power refuses to proscribe Protestants, while the Covenanter party, wherever they can or dare do it, place a ban upon the Catholic, and pursue that very policy which they now so basely charge upon others, of "separation in the Legislature!."—Toronto

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF CANADA-The Chicago Tribune has the following, based upon the supposition that Mr. Cunard is to run a line, of steamers to the St. Lawrence next season :--" Canada is all alive. We have mingled with no people, and met with no advisers of the people more wise and energetic, than the people and their advisers over the border. Rival cities may conflict. Upper and Lower Canada may stand scemingly hostile in alluding to each other; but neither this conflict nor this hostility can stop the progress of Canada, or its development socially cal position of the country, overriding social jealousies and sectional feeling, will lead, ultimately, to a unity of feeling and action, which will end in making Canada one in affection and in interest. Suppose the Cunarders as regular in arrival and departure to Quebec and Montreal as they are to Boston and New York, and what must follow? That the facilities of trade with the West will be increased. The St Lawrence and Welland Canals will be enlarged-river difficulties overcome, so that the direct trade between Chicago and the St. Lawrence will become a large and increasing trade. Let us look at this a little.— There is now a line of fifteen or sixteen propellers running between Chicago and Ogdensburg, and we learn that the company are building some six new propellers for the coming spring. These all will trade more or less with Canada; probably the larger por-tion of their cargoes go to Canada. Now, if there were a direct line to Montreal and Quebec, transhipgood measures it may be safe to abandon, or the Dau ones it may be desirable to go on with."

By Order in Council the Governor General has been pleased to direct, that cloth and other materials for making up Military Clothing for the use of the Description Militia be admitted free of duty; and that Description Militia be admitted free of duty; and that described an account of this commertance and well as expense of January, are desirous to engage the services of a first Clair Flats should be deepened, and the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals enlarged. The former will be done by cour people or the Government—the latter accomfort the Roman Catholic Separate School, Prescott. saving the life of a fellow-mortal, than at any other Provincial Militia, be admitted free of duty; and that our people or the Government—the latter accomact he could perform? By devoting the Clergy Return the duty on such as have paid duty shall be refunded. plished speedily by the Canadian Government."

Accident .- A boy named Pierre Leclaire, fourteen years of age, broke through the ice, whilst skating near the long wharf of this city, about two o, clock on the afternoon of the 16th instant. Constable Burns being on duty there at the time, hastened to his assistance, and, with some difficulty, succeeded, in getting him out of the water.

With reference to the above, which we have taken from the daily report of the Montreal Government Police, it affords us great pleasure to be able to state that this is only one out of many such cases, in which of £3100, in the following proportions :- £1000 on persons have been rescued from perilous positions through the timely assistance of the men of the Montreal Government Police Force.-Herald.

Birth.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., Mrs. Patrick Coyle, of a daughter.

Married.

At the Parish Church, on Monday, 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Kane, both of this city.

Died.

In this city, suddenly, on the 18th instant, of congestion of the brain, Mr. W. H. Warren, Professor of Music, and 18 years organist of Christ Church Cathedral, aged 60 years.

In this city, on the 20th inst., John O'Malloy, native of the County Armagh, Ireland, (late of St. John's, New Brunswick), aged 20 years. At Quebec, on the 14th inst., Joseph Mernagh,

oungest son of Mr. M. Mernagh, builder, aged Gyears. At Quebec, on the 13th inst., James Alexander. son of John Sharples, Esq., aged four years and eight months.

At Quebec, on the 9th inst., at the residence of her son, Mr. T. J. Murphy, St. Angele Street, Mary, wife of M. Quigley, Esq., East Frampton, aged 59 years. The deceased was a native of the town of Wexford,

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Malone, St. Rochs, aged 1 year and 10

GRAND CONCERT.

MRS. UNSWORTH

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

GRAND CONCERT,

THE MECHANICS' HALL,

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

TALENTED AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I. No. 1. Grand Overture, Pot Pourri (Piano) Cherrier :

2. Witches Glee, (Macbeth): Mrs. Unsworth, Messrs. Mein & Bentley.

3. Irish Ballad (Glover), Mrs. Uksworth. 4. Scotch Song ("Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch"): Mr. Muir. (Piano),...Mrs. Unsworth.

Tara's Halls,") (Moore):

Miss A. Ursworth. 5. Irish Ballad ("The Harp that Once Thro'

(Piano)....Mrs. Unsworth. 6. Solo Violencello ("Fantasie sur le motif de L'Opera de La Somnambule" (Bellini):

P. LETONDAL.

Mrs. Unsworth.

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

Mons. Aristides Cherrier. 2. Duett ("live Wandered in Dreams") (Bishon): Mr. Muir.

3. Scotch Ballad ("Jock o' Hazeldean"): Miss A. Unsworth.

(Piano) ... Mrs. Unsworth. 4. Cavatina, Leonore viens (La Favorita):

5. Scotch Ballad (" A Man's a Man for a' That") :

Mr. Muir, (Piano)..... Mrs. Unsworth.

N.E.—Tickets, 2s 6d each; can be had at the Music Stores; at Sadliers' Book Store; and at the Residence of Mrs. Unsworth, 128 St. ANTOINE STREET.

Doors Open at SEVEN o'clock. Concert to Com-Montreal, Dec. 24, 1856.

GRAND SOIREE.



A GRAND SOIREE, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, 13th JANUARY NEXT.

Refreshments will be furnished by Compain in his usual superior style. LISTON'S full QUADRILLE BAND, and a splen-

did BRASS BAND, have been engaged for the occa-Tickets of Admission-Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d—including Refreshments; can be had at Messrs, Sadlier & Co's; Prince's Music Store; J. Phelan's,

Dalhousie Square; E. Gorman's, Notre Dame Street; Patton & Co's, M'Gill Street; N. Shannon's, opposite St. Ano's Market; A. M'Cambridge, Prince Street; T. Cready, Mountain Street; of the Committee, and at the door on the Evening of the Soiree. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

N.B .- Proceeds to be devoted to charitable pur-

Dec. 24, 1856.

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED.

PORTION INTELLIGENCE on the afternoon of the 18th meters, Copputated to berns Leing on duly there are the time, hardward to habason a filus miFRANCE! ban ponatrisen auf

decineur.-A hav named Please Lectaine, for lecu

ne The Paris correspondent do the Times says thatatherspeech of their King cof Prussia at the opening of the Diet, is looked upon here as much more moderate than was expected, considering the very strong manner in which the King is said to have expressed himself about his "rights." The affair will probably be submitted to a Congress. In the meantime the Swiss have no idea of stopping the proceedings against the prisoners; any delay that has occurred is owing to urgent business of another kind which has occupied the Procureur General. The Judge d'Instruction's report will be laid before the Chambre de la Miseen Accusation, which like the grand jury will decide whether their is sufficient ground or not to send the prisoners to trial. In the present case it is not doubtful what that decision will be. The affair will then be brought before the Court, composed of three judges and twelve federal jurymen. The prisoners will have every which will not last very long, will take place at the facility of defence at their disposal. The trial, beginning of the next month.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independance Belge says that the question of the Cortes is definitely resolved, and that Narvaez has yielded to the demands of the Court. The writer anticipates that some concessions will be demanded by Narvaez, which he will make, and then he will fall. The writer also predicts that, before six months are over, Spain will be the scene of a bloody revolution, if the Court should persist in its present retrogade course.

RUSSIA.

The London Post says, that, "If Russia persists in asking for a Conference, it can only result in her confusion and diplomatic defeat, for England, Austria, Sardinia, and Turkey, and we doubt not, also our ally, France will be prepared to maintain the absolute spirit and meaning, and the very text and letter, of the treaty drawn up by an able French diplomatist, and signed with the pen and quill of the Jardin des Plantes. Of the ultimate result we have no fear, though a second conference had the power of altering the text or meaning of the Treaty of Paris of March 30-but we maintain that a second conference has no such power, and that a resident minister cannot vary or alter the general act of a congress called together for the purpose of making a peace on conditions and terms already discussed, deliberately signed, solemnly ratified, and the terms acceded to and carried into effect by every country except Russia."

RAISING THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTO-POL-Of all the 10 vessels that were scuttled or sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol between Sep. 22 and Feb. 17, there have been only one steamer, the Chersonese, and a few transports, raised; the result of the examination to which the others have been subjected by the divers, show them not to be worth much expense being bestowed upon them. The ships of the line which were sunk at the entrance of the harbor, had already been ten years afloat, and have now been imbedded in the sand for two Winters, so that they certainly cannot be worth much. The liners Paris, Grassfurst. Constantine, Maria, and Tschesma, are lying on their beam ends, and have heen much injured by the lurching over of the or lead it to the marrings of evil: ouns, the ballast and other nonderous articles: . "For disposition is builded up by the fashionthe Chabry, Kullewischy, and the steamers Vladimir, Bessarabia, Gromonosselz, Odessa, Krimea, and Turok, are described as standing upright on their keels, and it is proposed to lift these by means of the Chersonese and the transports.

As regards those steamers, which were among the vessels that were last sunk, considerable hopes are entertained that they may be brought into service again. The parties who have undertaken the recovery of these wrecks from the bottom of the harbor, are to be paid for their trouble and outlay with one-half of the estimated value of all objects recovered, a remuneration that is thought to be in all probability very inadequate to the expenses. The method proposed is to fasten on to the sides of the vessel to be raised sacks made air-tight with tar or gutta percha; in the case of a ship of the line it is calculated that 2,000 of these sacks must be used, containing 50,000 cubic feet of air. Whether the scuttled vessels can ever be used or not, it seems to be decided that they must be lifted, and not blown to pieces, inasmuch as by this latter process the roads would be encumbered with a vast number of chains, guns, anchors, and other heavy bodies, which would for ever after obstruct the anchorage very much.

ITALY.

NAPLES .- Private letters from Naples of Nov. 27, mention that a report has gained ground of the King having decided on granting a general amnesty on the occasion of the Queen's accouchment, which was expected in a month or six weeks. It was also said that this step will be accompanied by a manifesto announcing some amelioration in the administration of the linances and public works, and expressing a desire to satisfy the Western Powers. The Eastern and Austrian Ambassadors are stated to have moved in the matter. The Emperor of Russia has addressed an autograph letter to the King, advising Thin to yield: and the Austrian representative is understood to have expressed apprehensions that further resistance might lead to an European War.

On the 1st of December a telegraphic dispatch. was received in Paris, at the French Foreign ral Assembly (1848) passed the following: office, announcing the commencement of an insurrection-in-Sicily. The scene of the revolt lieving that the children of the church are a trust so express it, of the electric current at these venga, who had been formerly pardoned by the vine blessing, in the way they should go, do rily, have involved the expense of establishments King—an ancel gracie. Troops had been sent cordially recommend their congregations to esta—at each of the various stations on the inhospitagainst them, but it is not stated whether a col- blish primary and other schools, as far as may be able coasts of the North Sea, while it is hardly against them, but it is not stated whether a colmilision had taken place at Disturbance is said to practicable, on the plan sanctioned by the last to be supposed that any strength of cable could have also taken place at Girgeti (the ancient Assembly of teaching the truths and duties of withstand the grinding action, to which it would Agrigentum,) on the Southern coast of Sicily. our holy religion in connection with the usual be subjected, of the icebergs that abound in Naples was tranquil at the dates of the dispatch. branches of secular learning."

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM A MARIA TO SEE PAILURE. . SOUR TON'T LE OF (From the New York Church Journal)

Tan animon) officer of the special aritisms miThe separation of religious from secular instruction; is altogether a novel proceeding. In the language of the Presbyterian Board of Education, "The scheme of banishing religion from public schools and institutions of learning wis, an experiment. The doctrones of the Bible have been from time immemorial inculcated in connection with secular knowledge, in the schools of Christian communities."

This divorcement of religion from education was unknown to our fathers. Washington's dying mjunction was "Never allow education to be divorced from religion." "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity religion and morality are indispensable, supports In vain would that man claim the tribute of tpatriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in the courts of justice. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in

exclusion of religious principle." The framers of the American Constitution were unacquainted with a mere secular instruction. In the fourth article of their ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, they expressed their conviction in the following language: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the hap-piness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The position which was formerly advanced by Rousseau and others, that children are incapable of receiving religious ideas and a religious character, is as unphilosophical as it is unscriptural. It is certainly unscriptural, for there are injunctions from God Himself. "These words which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently to they children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." " Train up a child in the way he should go, and dren can be, but that they must be instructed, and that daily in the ways of religion.

The infidel notion is as much against fact as it is against Revelation. There is no period in life when the soul more instinctively opens to the great truths of religion than in childhood. God, judgment, eternity, heaven, hell and kindred themes come home to the youthful heart with the force of realities to an extent that is seldom ever reached in later life. And who does not know that the impressions made upon the soul at this tender age are the last to be erased; that the deepest furrows.

"Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil:

"The scarred and crooked oak will tell of thee for centuries to come;

"Even so mayest thou guide the minds to good

ings of first impressions."

The infidel notion that we should not prejudice the youthful mind in favor of religion is in its tendencies most disastrous. It would be otherwise, we grant, if the mind could only remain vacant until what is called the age of discretion. But the mind can't remain empty. Its education will take place, whether we direct it or not .-And it has beneath its surface seeds of evil, which will grow up into a harvest of sin, unless we pre-occupy the ground with better seeds. Rest assured that if we do not prejudice the youthful mind for good, others will for evil; if we do not mould it for God, others will for the devil. The answer of Coleridge to Therwall upon this matter is very illustrative. Therwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should have come to years of discretion, and be able to choose for itself. " I showed him," says Coleridge, " my garden, and told him it was my botanical garden." "How so ?" said he, "for it is covered with weeds." "Oh," I replied, "that is only because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds you see have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawber-

Now if both Scripture and reason teach that Christian education should be a part of the daily work of a child, the all important question arises, how can this work be accomplished? In the divided state of Christendom, the Common School system cannot, as we have seen, accomplish it: There is therefore but one alternative, denominational schools. Let every denomination organise its own schools, employ teachers of its own faith, and daily admit its own clergymen to gather the following facts from our metropolitan superintend and assist in the religious part of the training.

Do not all reflecting persons see that no other plan can be devised for giving a properly blended secular and Christian education to our masses? This is the plan, we are happy to say, which has been already recommended by more than one de-

The Presbyterians of America, at their Gene-"Resolved That this General Assembly, be-, was, it appears, Cefalu on the sea coast, about committed to the church by the Lord Jesus points, so as to require no greater submarine secfifteen leagues to the east of Palermo. The in- Christ, and having confidence in the power of tion, or circuit, than from six to seven hundred. surgents were headed by a person named Benti- Christian education to train them, with the di- miles. This scheme, however, would, necessa-

The number of Presbyterian parochial schools which are now established, we have not the means of ascertaining sin 1849 mit wasteighty-two a un The following are the standing regulations of the Lutheran Church.

The school books shall be selected by the

Consistory : the children shall be sent to school at five years of age; and be kept there until thirteen or fourteen; or until they have made satis-factory attainments in reading and writing, and in the knowledge of Christian doctrine; fix the school hours, requiring six hours a day of instruction in winter and three in summer, and one hour catechetical instructions, besides the Sunday's

The Society of Friends maintain their separate schools and receive their school assessments for that purpose. The Romanists do and will maintain their schools without receiving their

school assessments. Why will not the Methodists, the Episcopalians, the Baptists; why will not all denominations of the land rally for their children?

All are, to a certain extent, responsible for the crimes of their children. Every criminal of the next generation will plead at the bar of God against us for not having provided him an early training better calculated to restrain him from

Let all therefore rally and organise their schools on a Christian foundation: This is the issue to which all must come; sooner or later .--Why not do it at once, before we see our land overrun by a horde of Goths and Vandals generated in the bosom of our boasted civilization; before we see our nation forfeiting the very name of Christian; before we behold our republican institutions—the glorious heritage purchased by the blood of our fathers—trodden to the dust by the turbulence of factions and unchristianized

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A late number of the Montreal Herald furnishes us with some very interesting details respecting this, perhaps the most stupendous, undertaking of the present century:--

"Every recent British mail brings us additional evidence that this vast project is rapidly progressing, and leaves no reasonable grounds for doubt that, ere another year has past it will be a fait accompli, and that by its means the European and American mind will be placed in conwhen he is old he will not depart from it." From timial and almost instantaneous rapport. The these passages, it is evident not only that chil- two continents will, thus, be relieved from all the delays that have heretofore impeded, and on many occasions, confused and complicated their intercourse. That the results will be most beneficial, as well in a political as in a commercial and social point of view, is evident and unde-

"We need scarcely say that to effect the great object in view-binding the continents of Europe and. America together by an electric cable stretched across some two thousand miles of ocean-many difficulties, scientific and natural, had to be encountered and overcome. These seeds of first instructions are dropped into the difficulties we find so well described and the manner of surmounting them so clearly explained in a late communication to the London Economist that, although too long for us to give our readers in extenso, we gladly avail ourselves of its state-

"The first great difficulty was to ascertain the practicability of laying and maintaining in situ so enormously extended and ponderous a line of second, is possessed of so small a quantitative deveelectric cable; and the second, equally important was to ascertain how far, when laid, it could be depended upon as an efficient conductor of the electric current; it having been found that, when the length of the circuit through which it had to pass was considerable, the withdrawal of the galvanic battery caused an electrical recoil at the end of the conducting wire to which it had been applied, and that, in consequence, a large portion of the current returned to its starting point, without affecting the far end of the conductor, where it was intended to operate. Unless, then, both these apparent difficulties were overcome, it was evident that, like the electric current on a greatly extended conductor, the whole project of a transoceanic telegraph must have remained, as it were, temporarily absorbed by the medium of discussion into which it passed, only in the end to recoil upon its defeated projectors. Happily, however, such has not been the case, for by the combined efforts of nautical skill and scientific experiment, both appear to have been effectually surmounted. A third, although a minor difficulty in the way of applying these great discoveries to the practical purposes of inter-continental communication was the amount of capital required for the construction of the work, in the absence of reliable data as to its prospects as a paying investment. This last difficulty has been also surmounted, as our readers are aware, from Mr. Wilson's letter to Mr. Field, published in the Herald a few days ago, by which the British Government consent, under certain liberal provisions, to guarantee a 4 per cent. annual dividend on the stock. With regard to the first-named difficulty, in the way of carrying out this great project-the laying and maintaining the required electric conductor-we

contemporary. "When the project was first started, its projectors having no scientific data to warrant the practicability of submerging a cable along the direct route between the west coast of Ireland and St. Johns. Newfoundland, proposed to effect the extension by taking the North of Scotland as a starting point, and thence conveying the line to the Orkney Isles, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, and thence to Canada and the United States, having relays, if we may these regions.

in a colid single wire conductor were used instead, a land, and Newfoundland have been overcome, and the nature of the ocean's depths and currents along the line have been determined, by means of along the line have been determined, by means of along the line have been determined, by means of along the line have been determined, by means of along the line have been determined. along the line have been determined, by means of a vessel specially dispatched for the purpose by the United States Government, at the instance. of those engaged in the tenterprise at The soundings have shown that the bottom of the ocean is almost a level throughout the entire distance, of nerrly two thousand miles. The depth varies very gradually, from 1,000 to 2,000 fathoms at the deepest, and is therefore not greater on man average than has already been passed in the submersion of other cables. A submarine shelf or plain extends from shore to shore, eminently cal-culated for the cable to rest upon, being for the entire distance constituted of minute shells, so small, as not to be easily distinguished by the naked eye, but so perfect as to demonstrate that no currents exist at the depth from which they were brought up; as the slightest motion of the surrounding water must have produced abrasion of their fragile textures.

"The apparatus" with which those deep-sea soundings were taken was of an exceedingly ingenious character—a weight in the form of a cylinder weight was attached to the line, having within it, but independently connected with the line, an arrangement of a series of protruding quills. On reaching the ground the weight pressed the mouths of the quils into the surface, filling them, with soil from the bottom; the apparatus being so arranged, that if the depth rendered it necessary to leave the weight below for fear of breaking the line in coming up, it slipped itself loose directly it touched the ground, leaving the quills still attached to the sounding-line. In winding up the line a small steam-engine was employed to turn the drum, round which it was laid.

"The fitness of the Ocean, as a receptacle for the required electric cable, having thus been ascertained, it remained to find means of obviating the absorption and retardation of the electric current, to which we have referred, in its transit through so extended a line of conductors. With | halt this latter distance have already been laid withthis view a series of experiments were conducted by Dr. Whitehouse and Mr. Bright, the Engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, on an unbroken length of 2,000 miles of subterranean wire; the conditions of which, electrically speaking, are similar in all respects to submarine wires.

"The result of these investigations demonstrated that the degree of retardation was regulated in a great measure by the nature and qualities of the electric current employed, and not so much by the size of the conducting wire. It was, therefore, evident not only that the size of the conductor need not be increased, but that the copper wire in ordinary use in the telegraph was of a calibre amply sufficient for all practical pur-

"By increasing the size of the conducting wire employed, it was ascertained that owing to the greater mass and surface of the conductor, a larger proporof the current was absorbed and consequently arrested in its progress, while the electricity so absorbed was on the withdrawal of the exciting influence (whatever the description of the electricity employed) more slowly cast off from the wire. It was also found that the electricity obtained from voltaic batteries and ordinarily used for telegraphic purposes, and the frictional or machine electricity, were neither possessed of the properties suitable for the purpose of .communicating through conducting wires of such a length
—the former variety of electrical power not being sufficiently energetic to communicate its sensation to the other end of the wire; while the latter, although passing with a velocity of nearly 300,000 miles per onment that it becomes at once fi the conductor, and no effect could be produced at the further end until the mass of copper constituting the wire had been saturated throughout by a successive charge of electricity. Hence, in the transmission of a signal by either variety, too much time was lost .--It, therefore, became necessary to obtain a species of electricity for the purpose, that would occupy the position, as regards the qualities of quantity and intensity, between the two varieties that have been alluded to; and this was accomplished by an arrangement of certain apparatus by which secondary currents were induced in a long insulated coil of thin wire by the passage of a powerful current of galvanic electricity through a coil of thick wire in proximity to it Thus the obstacle arising from induction was itself overcome by the use of an induced current. The currents thus generated communicated their impulse without a second's delay to the indicating apparatus at the end of the circuit, after psssing through more than two thousand miles of a continuous conductor; and in a statement published by Professor Morse, the inventor of the American system of telegraphs, he mentions that the alterations of currents were so rapidly passed by this means that no less than 270 beats of the register of his recording justrument were produced in a minute; or that in such a short space of time no less than ninety letters of the alphabet, or on an average of twenty words, can be flashed from England to America or vice versa.

When completed, as the electric shock will traverse the two thousand miles in an instant; messages will cross the Atlantic from England to America in the same inappreciable space of time as between our city and Boston or New York, with this curious difference however, that messages will reach us, from Europe six hours in point of solar time before they are de spatched; for, as the earth requires a day to turn on its axis from west to east; the solar time in America is about the interval mentioned later than in England. and as the electric spark will traverse the distance in a moment, every signal transmitted will thus anticipate the apparent motion of the sun in the heavens to the extent referred to.

. "Messages, then, dispatched from Liverpool during business hours will be apt to catch our business men in the arms of Murphy-as Mrs. Partington would say—and vice versa, our messages sent between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. will reach our Liverpool correspondents at 4. P. M. and 10 P. M.—six hours after their despatch. It is evident, however, that we shall have the advantage in this matter, as we shall begin the day with our European news, while our friends in Liverpool will often receive their American disputches too late for changes of the cable to be used our authority says :—it was considered desirable by those who had given great attention to the subject; that it should not too greatly exceed the specific gravity of the water through which it will have to descend and a cable has been devised for the purpose, containing a compound conductor that consists of seven small copper wires twisted together in strand and covered for the purpose of insulation by three successive contings of gutta percha; the gutta perchapitself sis to be protected from any external injury by a wrapping of tarred yarn, upon which is laid a spiral covering of iron wire straids. The use of a strand of copper wires as a conductor is prefer-red to that of a solid wire, because in the event of n flaw in a wire of the strand at any point; it will be held in its place, and will not in any way interfere with the transit of the current by means of its companion wires, while it is not at all likely that several

ployed in order to prevent the chance of any fault in one coating, such as an air bubble, being continued through both the others.

wire and protecting it by the outer covering of iron wire, its of a most beautiful nature. In the latter wire, is of a most beautiful nature. In the latter operation the guita perchancovered wire is passed through the centre of a lung rotating wheel at the wire rope manufactory; two series of bobbins attached to the circumference of the wheel; in turning envelope the cable, first with the lapping of tarred yarn, and then with its spiral armour of wire strands. As the cable is made it is paid off into a large reservant. yoir of water, and its insulation is by the means of a battery and galvanometer tested throughout the process of manufacture, and any fault detected is at

once remedied.

"It is expected that about half a year will be required to complete the making of the cable. The cable thus constructed is about three-quarters of ac inch in diameter, and is calculated to bear with ease.
a strain of six or seven tons, and at the same time is very flexible, and comparatively light, its weight, in air, being about a ton to the mile. This weight would be greatly reduced when immersed, and would of course only consist in the difference between the specific gravity of the cable and the water; and thus even at the greatest depths of the strain upon the

slack if necessary. The total quantity will be distributed equally between two large steamers, each conveying about thirteen hundred tons of cable. They will proceed from England together to a rendezvous half-way between the two coasts; and upon the weather setting in fine; an end of the cable stowed in one vessel will be carefully joined to the end from the other. Upon this, signals will be passed through the entire length of cable from one vessel to the other, and both are then to start away in opposite directions, the one towards Ireland and the other for Newfoundland, each uncoiling the cable as it proceeds, and exchanging signals all the while. By this means the period ordinarily required for traversing the distance between the two coasts will be lessened by one-half-each vessel having only to cover 820 nauticul miles to complete the task assigned to tal As lengths of submarine cable equal to about out difficulty, and as heavier cables have been safely submerged through nearly similar depths in the Mediterranean and between the coasts of Nova Scotle and Newfoundland; the success of this, if undertaken with proper care, appears beyond doubt.

"The cable, as usual, will be stowed away in coils from end to end of the holds of the vessels employed, and gangs of riggers: will free each successive coil from the fastenings of yarn by which it is secured to the others, and so allow it to pass round a large drum on deck which uncoils it into the water, the rate of uncoiling being shown by a register at-tached to the axile. The cable will be allowed to pass out into the sea at a little faster rate than the vessels themselves are proceeding at; and the whole time occupied in laying it from first starting from the centre will probably be from six to eight days.

"Suitable landing places have been already selected, the coast, on the south-west of Ireland having been surveyed for the purpose by Mr. Bright, the Seretary of the Magnetic Company, and on the Newfoundland side by the American Company, with which Mr. Cyrus Field and Mr. Brett, two of the principal projectors of this line, are connected. In selecting landing points, it is necessary to choose sandy inlets in which the cable can quickly imbed itself, with deep water close at hand, and quite clear from all chance of anchorage. For some distance on each side, in order to guard against any interference from this cause, the cable will be greatly increased in thickness, strength, and weight.

"As the undertaking is warmly supported both by the Governments of this country and the United States, and by many of the leading firms on both sides, we may expect, before the close of another year, to have experienced some of the results of this noble enterprise.

In conclusion, we have much pleasure in adding that we have seen a letter from one of our most enprising merchants and patriotic public men, no in London, in which he mentions having had several interviews with Mr. Field, of New York, and other leading men connected with the undertaking, in reference to Canadian interests in the project. It is, of course, of primary importance to us that we should have a direct share in the cable when laid down-a direct means of communicating with Europe, - and that we should not be left dependent for our information upon any mere branch or side line, from St. John's or any other point of the main line. If so, we should evidently be placed at a disadvantage with our business rivals in the United States, and as the line must traverse British North American territory, while the British Government have come forward so liberally to aid its construction, it would certainly be most unjust were British American interests in any respect ignored or neglected in the matter. We are glad to learn from the letter mentioned, that its writer is under little apprehension on the subject; that he found Mr. Field and those acting with him willing to accede to his proposition, that, if Canada would bear the cost of extending the line from St. John's to our territory, we should have the advantage of a separate and distinct wire, or wires, in the oceanic cable, so as to give as equally rapid and direct com-munication as parties using the line in New York and other U. S. cities. Our friend in London, however, having no authority to do so, could of course effect no definite arrangement with the Telegraph Company; and considering the rapidity with which the project is advancing to completion, it is, we think, evident, that no time should be lost in making our demands heard in the proper quarter—that is, we take it, by the Imperial Government. We would, therefore, suggest that our own Board of Trade should take action in the matter, and bring the subject under the notice of our Provincial Executive with as little delay as possible. Delays, we all know, are proverbially dangerous-and how can they be other than fatal to a matter in which time can scarcely be said to be an appreciable element?

Caucifixion .- Of all the devices of cruel imaginations critcifixion is the masterpiece. Other pains are sharper for a time, but none are at once so agonizing and so long. One aggravation, however, was really wanting, which, owing to the want of knowledge in painters, is commonly believed to have belonged to the punishment. The weight of the body was borne by a ledge which projected from the middle of the upright beam and not by the hands and feet, which were probably found unequal to the strain. The feality of men's frame comes at last to be its own defence; but enough remained to render pre-eminent the torture of the cross. The process of nailing was exquisite torment, and yet worse for what followed than in actual infliction. The spikes rankled—the wounds inflamed—fever was produced, and fever brought on an intolerable thirst; but the misery of miseries to the sufferer was, while racked with agony, to be fastened in a position which did not permit him even to writhe. Every attempt to relieve the muscles, every movement of anguish, only served to drag the lacerated flesh; and this, torture, which must have been aggravated the longer death delayed, lasted on an average two outhree days.

tairing to ear out the form the passes that Growl by an Author, whose Table has been "set to rights."-"The proper study of mankind" is a room womankind can't get into.

Model: Certificate. — The following certificate speaks for itself. It is going the rounds and we should like to have it located, in order to advise the owner

to take out a patent and and and and seventyfive years old next October For ninety-four years ! have been an invalid, unable to move, except when stirred by a lever; but a year ago last Thursday, I beard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle smelt the cork, and found myself a new man. Lean now run twelve and a half miles an hoursland throw nineteen double somersets without stopping: "" P. S.—A little of your 'Alicumstoutum Salve' ap

plied to a wooden leg; reduced a compound fracture in fitteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh outicle of white gum pine bank the control of the water with the control of

For the benefit of the high minded, we give a chapter of "altitudes." As poverty and crime are spoken of as to their depth, so on the other hand a person may speak of the height of so and so, thus:

The Height of Folly—Eendeavoring to have the last word with your wife. The Height of Impudence—Kissing another man's sweetheart, and then protesting that, "you couldn't

elp it!"
The Height of Intoxication—Sitting on your top step, and addressing your arene railings, as "gentle-men of the jury!" a strong of shirt collar. The Height of Fashion—Six inches of shirt collar.

The Height of Assurance Offering to bet five pounds when the bailiffs are in your house and you have not la it feether to fly with." The Height of Vulgarity-Running against a lady

and vociferating "how stupid."

The Height of Absurdity—Advising the son of a timber-toed veteran of Navarino to walk in his father's

shoes. The Height of Enjoyment—Turning over the music when your charming Laura sits at the piano and urges you to "come let us be happy together."

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As matters of great importance are to be discussed, it is expected that ALL the St. Patrick's Societies throughout the Province shall be fully represented at

Signed, by order of the Aylmer St. Patrick's Societies,

JOHN SLACTER, Corresponding Secretary.

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