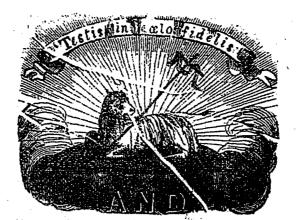
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856.

NO. 27.

LEGENDS AND TALES FROM IRISH HISTORY.

(From a forthcoming Work, by Mrs. Sadlier.) CONVERSION OF THE FIRST IRISH PRINCE.

It was in the year of Our Lord 432, the first of the nontificate of Sextus the Third, and the fourth of the reign of Laogaire, supreme monarch of Ireland, that a venerable man of grave and placid demeanor landed with a few faithful followers on the tranquil coast of Down. The waters of Dundrum Bay. lay calm and bright behind him, with his little bark riding safely at anchor, and the stranger sighed as he looked upon its fluttering sail, for it had borne him safely over the billows from a scene of persecution, and had afforded to him and his a temporary asylum. And what awaited him where he was going? He knew not. God alone knew; sterner persecution might be his lot, and what was far more grievous to imagine, the object of his mission might be frustrated by the obdurate pride of the rulers of the land. His heart was heavy and sad as he looked upon the fair, smiling landscape, and contemplated the rich verdure of the pasture-fields covered with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. "The land is a fair land," said he within himself. "God has given it richness and beauty, but its people are sunk in darkness and rest in the shadow of death. I would impart unto them tidings of great joy, but they close their ears against me.-Eblana (Dublin) has rejected with scorn the words of life I brought her, and hither have I come to make another trial amongst the warlike children of the north. I would see again, if God so wills it, the scenes where so many of my young days were spent amid the hardships of slavery and the sweet consola-tions of secret commune with my God. Courage, my soul, remember it is God who sends us on this errand of mercy. The voice of the Irish, which we long ago heard in dreams, still cries out to us for pity and compassion. Let us hasten to do the will of God. Sufferings and persecution we do not lear;they are our most precious inheritance."

The stranger was still wrapped in pious meditation, when one of his companions addressed him in a

tremulous voice:

"Patrick, seest thou yonder armed men advanc-

ing lowards us?"
"I see them," was the calm reply. "It is the chieftain of this country with his followers coming

to meet us." "How came he to know of our arrival so soon?" "His herdsman fled at our approach, and told his master there was a company of sea-robbers come to

carry off his cattle." "Glory to God in the highest," said his compamions one to the other; for they knew that this must have been revealed to their saintly master in prayer. Their hearts failed them as they attempted to number the advancing enemy, and marked the ferocious bearing of their chief; but Patrick re-assured them.

"Arm yourselves," said he, " with the sign of the

cross, and let us go forth boldly to meet those poor pagans. They shall be given into our hands, and changed from ravening wolves to docile lambs; yea, even before this day's sun hath set."

The pagans, on the other hand, halted when still at a safe distance from the strangers, and Dicho, their leader, advancing a step or two before the others, demanded who they were that thus dared to

land in his territories without his permission. The stranger advanced alone towards his angry opponent, resisting the entreaties of his friends that he would not venture within reach of the fierce-looking chieftain, who smiled a grim smile, and grasped

his ponderous battle-axe. "We are servants of God," said the holy man, "and come hither with no evil designs, but in all peace and charity. We are not pirates, most noble Dicho, but humble missionaries of the Most High,

doing the bidding of our Master." Who is your Master, and how know you my

"I am a stranger, it is true; but I love you as a brother, and the Great God, who is my Master, has

"If you be a stranger in this land, how come you to speak our language?" demanded the chief, evidently somewhat softened by the benignant gentleness of the other's manner.

"When a boy I was taken captive by some Irish pirates from my native coast of Brittany, and sold as

whom you doubtless know."

this man? He comes to tell us of a new God." addressed; "hearken not to his idle words lest the glory."

wrath of Bel and Samhin should fall on thee and on thy house. Let us take him to Dubtach, the Druid, that he may give him over to the Brehons to be judged

one voice. "Let the man die-he is a blasphemer."

"Be silent," said their lord sternly, "he is a stranger on this shore, and as such entitled to my stranger on this shore, and as such entitled to my whispering of the pagan men give cause for serious protection. Tell me, stranger," he added, turning alarm; but Patrick only raised his voice the higher, once more towards the group of foreigners, "what manner of weapon or instrument may that be ?" pointing at the same time to the cross which the missionary held in his right hand.

"It is the cross—the sign of hope to man, and as such I offer it to thy acceptance."

Dicho started back in horror, and the fierceness of his nature again broke out. "Back, old man, touch length the chieftain suddenly arose, and raising his me not with that strangely-fashioned stick. It is the right arm aloft, exclaimed in a voice hourse with magic wand, I have no doubt, which the followers of a certain Palladius-a stranger like thyself-made use of some years ago in making their incantations.-Are you Palladius, who was expelled some short time since from the eastern parts of the country?"

"No-my name is Patrick, an unworthy professor of the same faith which Palladius would have made known to the Irish people. It is a grand and a beautiful faith, and you should, at least, hear it explained. You can then reject it if you will. This cross which you so much fear has no power in itself; it is only a

representation of certain great truths of our religion, which I wish you to understand."

"Come with me, then, to my dwelling! This night you shall abide there; and when the evening mouth to mouth, while the humble apostle stood with night you shall abide there; and when the evening fire is lighted and my people are gathered into the and they will gladly hear the tale. Tonight thou shalt hold were sprinkled with the water of regeneration, be my guest, though the arch-Druid himself were and the great Apostle of Ireland had gathered in the within hearing."

Patrick thanked and blessed the prince, as he and his followers joined his numerous train, and walked back with them to the bawn, or inclosure, in the centre of which stood the patriarchal dwelling of the chief. It was a wooden building, of one story, covering, however, a vast extent of ground, but without any pretensions to architectural beauty. The surrounding inclosure was empty at that hour of the day; for the cattle which occupied it during the night were long since driven forth to pasture. The wife and daughters of the prince were all engaged in various household duties, in which they were assisted by nu-merous hand-maidens. The sons were already gone to the chase. The chieftain introduced the missionary, commending him and his followers to the care of his wife and daughters as a stranger and a man who

returned from the chase; their mother and sisters vert. laid aside their spindles, in order to give their undi-vided attention to "the wondrous tale," which they bling haste; "there can be no fire made in this land laid aside their spindles, in order to give their undiwere led to expect. The hand-maidens and the male until the sacred flame is enkindled on yonder hill of retainers of the household were ranged in their accustomed places at the lower end of the spacious tom. hall. These preliminaries being arranged, and a grand metrical history of Dicho's ancestry having been sung in a kind of wild recitative by the family-harper, to the soft accompaniment of his clairseach, for the special entertainment of the strangers, the chieftain arose like an uplifted "lance," and called ing all the year. I also have my sacred fire to enupon his principal guest for the promised account of kindle. If thou fearest the consequences, worthy the gods worshipped in his country.

"There is but one God," said the venerable man, looking round with a benignant smile on his numerous and attentive listeners. There is but one God who reigns over all the earth—there is, and can be no other. He it was who made the heavens and the call forth. The Druids never forgive an insult offerearth and the great sea. All things are His, and ed to their idols, and they will persecute thee even earth and the great sea. All things are His, and He is the master of death and of life.

A murmur of disapprobation ran through the room, from afar that we may make known to this nation pation of what might happen. But he himself looked in his purpose; for the next minute the fire blazed up around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent should be around the fiery merrily in front of his tent shou nity, the entire self-possession of the stranger, that stood looking at each other in portentous silence .he moved neither lip nor eye, but sat as if spell- Patrick himself exhibited no emotion of any kind, See, however, that thou art never again guilty of bound, catching in, and, as it were, endeavoring to seeming as though he had retired within himself in his such rashness while in our dominions, or it shall not he moved neither lip nor eye, but sat as if spell- Patrick himself exhibited no emotion of any kind, comprehend every word that fell from his singular habitual recollection. Benignus stood near him with guest. When the grumbling sound of suppressed a face of ashy paleness, his long fair hair tossed by a slave in this your country. Here, amongst the langer was heard to rise higher and louder in the hall, the freshening breeze of spring, and his soft blue eye imperative gesture, commanded silence.

"I know him," said the chieftain curtly, and he "And what sayest thou of our ancient gods—the where no other light was yet visible than the left his companions. turned towards his followers. "What think ye of all-powerful Bel and the great Samhin?" he said, ing beam of the young moon, as it shone forth at in- left his companions. "I told you, prince the comes to tell us of a new God."

They who light the day and tervals through a drapery of white, fleecy clouds.—

"I told you, prince the comes to tell us of a new God."

addressing Patrick. "They who light the great case of their Long did Benignus look, but he looked in value, for arch-druid; "thou seed the companions of the companions of the companions of the companions."

"They are but the works of the great Ruler—the great Maker of all," returned Patrick calmly.— "They are the work of His hands, good prince, and according to the law. Beware, Dicho, incur not the anger of the Druids by listening to this vile slave."

"Mighty are the gods of Ierne; we will have none other," cried the followers of Dicho, as with we must all stand when we leave this world to render master, thou hast undone thyself, and it may be dean account of our works."

Again did the fierce gesticulation and the hoarse and grasped the cross more firmly in his hand. He commenced to explain the great truths of faith, gradually unfolding the entire history of man's creation, ruin and redemption, his hearers becoming more and more deeply interested as the simple eloquence of the apostle placed each succeeding branch of the subject within the reach of their understanding, till at

"By all that my fathers believed and honored, I swear",—

"Swear not at all, most noble Dicho," interposed the calm, passionless voice of the missionary; "all manner of swearing is offensive to the God whom I

would have you serve !"

"And I will serve him," said the prince firmly. I believe in your God, and am ready to renounce the delusions I have hitherto followed." He looked anxiously towards his wife, who came forward and

uplifted hands and tearful eyes blessing and thanking the Lord of hosts for this His first victory over the hall after the labors of the day, thou shalt tell us of the Lord of hosts for this His first victory over the this God whom thou servest. The story will while pagan gods of Ireland. Before the morning dawned away the hours. My sons and daughters are many, on the eastern skies, the prince and his entire housefirst fruits of his plenteous harvest.

THE BON-FIRE AT SLANE.

Having evangelised a great portion of the northern rovince, St. Patrick bade adieu to Dicho and his other Christian friends; and hearing that the monarch, Laogaire, had convened a meeting of the rulers of the land, both spiritual and temporal, at his royal palace of Tara, he resolved on laying hold of the opportunity to get speech of the king and the chief men of the kingdom. Accompanied by a young nobleman whom he had converted and baptised on his way by the name of Benignus, he arrived with his little party late in the evening, at the place now called Slane, where he resolved on spending the night. The tents were pitched and the frugal evening collation disposed of, and then St. Patrick commanded a fire to be made in front of his tent. Be-

Tara. It were death to violate this ancient cus-

"It matters not, good youth," replied the holy missionary; "this is the eve of the greatest of Christian festivals: the commemoration of Our Lord's resurrection; and it is an ancient practice in the Church to light a fire on this day, which is kept burn-Benignus, thou canst withdraw thyself from our com-

"Nay, nay, father, I fear not for myself," replied the youth with generous fervor; "it is only for thy most precious life that I dread the anger this act may to death if thou doest this thing."

Patrick smiled, and invoked a blessing on the young mountains of Dalraida, I tended the flocks of Milcho, Dicho raised his right hand impatiently, and by an kindled into unusual animation as he fixed it on the distant hill of Tara, with its group of regal buildings, mand me to kindle mine." So saying he bowed low "And what sayest thou of our ancient gods-the where no other light was yet visible than the flicker- to the monarch, and slowly retired to where he had and the second s

neophyte as though the sacred flame were destined to arise no more on the royal hill.
"Oh Patrick!" said he, almost reproachfully,

feated thine own work. It were better for us move away from here before the king's messengers arrive." The saint smiled again. "Nay, it is too late," said he, "for here they are, and yonder," he added, "is

the Bealtine fire, soon, I trust, to be extinguished for ever by the advancing beams of the great Sun of Justice."

Some half-dozen servants of the king here made their unwelcome appearance, curiosity and amazement depicted on their faces. Leaving them to deliver their message, let us see what effect the sight of the paschal-fire produced at Tara. The monarch, Laogaire, was walking with some of his courtiers within the Rath which encircled the palace. Chancing to cast his eyes in the direction of Slane, he was astounded to see a bright light illumining the horizon, and a few moments' observation speedily convinced him that it must proceed from a fire made in the open air. The nobles by whom he was surrounded did not fail, in true courtier style, to fan the flame of their king's ire, so that by the time the chief-druids had reached his presence in obedience to his summons, he was prepared to execute any measure of revenge which they might propose in the paroxysm of their religious hate. By this time many of the princes and nobles from within the palace had burried to the spot, attracted by the conflicting rumors flying from mouth to mouth. The king demanded of the arch-druid what fire that was that sent its sacrilegious glare up to the angry beavens.

"That fire, prince," replied the druid, "is one which, unless you quench it this very night, nay, as soon as may be, will burn for ever and ever in this land. It will scorch and shrivel up your kingly power, and before it the fires of Bel and Samhin will pale

and die away."

"Nay, then, it shall not do any of these things; for, by the gods of my fathers, I swear it shall go out in the twinkling of an eye after my messengers reach it." The swiftest amongst the household retainers were then dispatched, as we have seen, with orders to bring the audacious offender before the king. The sacred-fire was then lit and consecrated with all the usual ceremonies. Long before the consecration was ended, word was brought the king that the foreign magicians awaited his pleasure; and no sooner were the mystic rites concluded than he commanded them to be brought forward. History records that the monarch was seated on this occasion, on a grassy mound, with some of the princes around him. The moonbeams shed a pale and sickly light on the faces had many things to tell them.

Evening came on; the enormous wood-fire blazed and crackled on the wide hearth; the young sons of Dicho returned from the chase; their mother and sisters which the pagan prince and the Christian bishop were each deliberately studying the lineaments of the other. The scrutiny was rather satisfactory in its results on both sides, for the king addressed Patrick in a much milder tone than could have been expected, while the saint in his turn was emboldened to speak his mind

> "Who art thou," said the king, "that thus presumest to defy our power, and offer foul insult to the

gods of Terne?"

"I am called Patricius, or Patrick, most noble prince, and I have no mind to disobey your royal orders. I did but observe a sacred rite of my own religion in making yonder fire on this evening. I am sent hither at the bidding of a Prince who is mightier than thou, great monarch, yea, even the King of kings. He grieves to see your majesty at enmity with him, and desires me to solicit your alliance."

"It is strange," said Laogaire, "that we never heard of him before. But if he be so powerful as you say, and so well-disposed towards ourself personally, we would hear more concerning him. To-morrow, at noon, thou shalt appear before the supreme around with a calm, untroubled gaze, and the fiery merrily in front of his tent, shedding a warm glow on spirit of the chief was so subdued by the quiet digappertain to this great king who has sent thee hither. be well with thee."

"Fear not, king," said Patrick with his paternal smile; "long before the next feast of Bel or Samhin thou wilt thyself extinguish their fires, and com-

"I told you, prince, what would happen," said the

"Nay, nay, friend," said the king, rising from his seat and leading the way to the palace, "let us hear what he has to say for himself before we condemn him. Justice is the noblest attribute of kings, and

Laogaire will not depart from it."

At noon next day, when St. Patrick made his appearance in the great council-hall of the (even then) ancient palace of Tara, accompanied by Benignus, Auxilius and Iserninus, he was at first dazzled by around in silent amazement. "The monarch," says an ancient manuscript preserved in Trinity College, " occupied an elevated seat in the centre of the hall, with his face towards the west. Facing him sat the you.' king of Leinster, the king of Ulster on his right, the king of Munster on his left, and the king of Connaught behind him. Long-extended seats were disposed in rows; in the first of which were the Druids and bards, or philosophers, and in the other rows were respectively placed the antiquaries and genealogists, the musicians, and after them the chiefs and beatachs, or representatives of the towns and villages." Each order had its own distinctive costume, varying in color as well as in material, the monarch himself having no less than seven different colors, while others of the orders of the state had but one. This great variety of colors, together with the profusion of gold and silver ornaments worn by the princes and nobles, contributed much to the gaiety and magnificence of the scene. But St. Patrick and his Christian companions were not the men to quail before any display of earthly power or glory, and they quickly recovered their recollection and composure. The monarch had previously laid his commands on all present that none should salute the stranger, or receive him with any mark of respect. His mandate was faithfully observed, save in one remarkable instance. This exception was no other than the archpoet, Dubtach, who, struck with the dignity of Patrick's mien and the gracious benevolence of his aspect, arose on his entrance, and remained standing, in honor of his presence. This act of disobedience offended the king for the moment; but long before Patrick's discourse or sermon was at an end, the monarch's displeasure was obliterated by his profound admiration of the speaker, and the marvellous religion thus clearly and eloquently explained .in the king's admiration of the venerable stranger; the Druids themselves, though secretly filled with envy, and resolved to oppose Patrick by every means in their power, were still forced to admit that he was a man of more than mortal power. The king listened with rapt attention to the Saint's elucidation of the Christian faith, and was evidently more than balf the stern fanaticism of the Druid were united in his person, and he felt that it was not for him, the su- all. It is well for you that he is not within hearing preme ruler of Ireland, to cast away the time-honor- of what you say." ed gods of the nation, or bow to the proffered yoke of a strange Divinity. Still when Dubtach, whom he both loved and honored, declared himself a convert meaning, fair daughter of Laogaire. I know the to the Christian religion, the king silenced the Druids king, your father, is, as you say, chief ruler of all who would have anothematized the bard, command- Ireland, and I have no mind to doubt the greatness ing them not to interfere with the consciences of his of his power and glory; but my Master is still his subjects.

"For ourselves," said he, "we shall remain as we have ever been the faithful votary and ardent supporter of our national deities; but as we do see in this man's religion nothing but what is good, and wise, is greater than Laogaire—this Spirit-King—did you and salutary, so have we no mind to hinder him from not say he was a Spirit?" and salutary, so have we no mind to hinder him from preaching to our subjects, and bringing over as many as he can to his own doctrines. If his God be nowerful, as he says, and I think he is, it would be neither wise nor politic to anger him by sending his ambassador contumeliously from our presence. Surely this new God of his has chosen a worthy and discreet | precious flowers of the royal garden!" messenger, and we will not that he be insulted in our

presence.

business of the council resumed.

ST. PATRICK AND THE DAUGHTERS OF LAGGAIRE.

St. Patrick, in the course of his evangelical wanderings, met with many a strange adventure. Being on his way from the neighborhood of Tara to the distant wilds of Connaught, whither he was attracted by the remembrance of that remarkable vision in which he heard the mournful voice of the Irish issuing from a wood by the Western Sea, he had reached in the evening of a summer day an extensive plain within the territory of Connaught, and was induced to take up his quarters for the night by the margin of a limpid fountain. This fountain was contiguous to one of the royal palaces, and altogether the place had an inviting aspect. Having taken a few hours' rest, as was his wont, on the bare ground, the Saint summoned his companions at the dawn of day to unite with him in prayer. The gray mists of morning still shrouded the lovely features of the landscape, and the eastern sky began to assume that roseate hue which heralds the approach of the daystar. Patrick and his companions were seated near the fountain chanting the matin service, and each being rapt in his own pious meditations, and their eyes bent on the books before them, they were for some time unaware of the presence of two ladies who stood regarding them with wonder. At length St. Patrick raised his eyes, and, seeing the ladies, arose from his grassy seat, greeting them with a courteous bow. His companions instantly followed his example, Benignus whispering: "They are the daughters of Laogaire-Ethnea the swan-like, and the dark-eyed Fethlimia. God grant they may hear

the word, for men speak of them as mild and good."

ciently gratified their curiosity, by leisurely surveying the grave and venerable company; he then accosted

"God save you, noble ladies! I am sorry we have prevented you from taking your bath; but I hope instead thereof to bathe you in the water of eternal life.

" We know not what you mean," said Ethnea, the the novelty and splendor of what he saw, and looked elder sister; "but your words are sweet, and the music that we heard you sing even now entered into our hearts. What manner of beings may you be ?-We pray you tell us, for we have seen none like to

"We are poor sinful creatures," replied the Saint mildly; "the work of God's right hand even as yourselves, sweet sisters, and we were singing the praises of our Maker when ye first heard us.

The sisters looked timidly at the strangers, exchanged a few words in a low whisper, and then Ethnea turned again to St. Patrick.

"If thou art indeed a mortal like ourselves, we pray thee tell us who that God is of whom thou speakest-where divells he?"

" His principal dwelling is in heaven, fair lady, far above that sky which you behold. But He is also present in every place, and there is no spot wherein He is not."

"What a strange story!—and you say He is every where present—why do we not see Him if He be here now?" "Because He is a Spirit, and has no body. Even

as the air filleth all places, so does the majesty and glory of God." "And you say it was this God who made you and

us"---she paused.

"Yea, and all other creatures. All that has life He made, and all that has not life. The heavens and the earth are His, and He ordains all things even as He will. Praised for ever be His Name?

The exalted enthusiasm of the Saint's manner, the light which sparkled in his eye, and the flush that glowed on his furrowed cheek, as he fixed his gaze on the heavens—none of these escaped the scrutinizing glance of the sisters; and they said again to each other: "Surely this man is greater than the Druids, and his God must be greater than Samhin, The whole court and all the assembled princes shared or even Bel himself." Addressing the Saint, Fethlimia the younger sister said: "We will that you tell us yet more about your God-by what name is He known-what is His title?"

"He is called Jehovah, and His title is King of kings and Lord of lords."

"Nay," cried the princess hastily, "our father is king of kings; in all the land there is no prince or convinced. But the pride of the pagan monarch and king that can withstand his power-from the eastern even unto the western sea, Laogaire is monarch of

> St. Patrick smiled, and so did his companions, but the Saint hastened to reply. "You mistake my master, and the master of all the children of men, from the monarch even to the serf that does his bidding."

"Tell us, then, all you know about this King who

"Yea, lady, it is even so. Will you humble yourselves so far as to sit down on this grassy hillock -I wish I had a better seat to offer you; but it matters not;" he added, "you will soon learn to despise luxury and love mortification. Grace be yours, most

onristian doctrine, making the sign of the Cross over St. Patrick was then politely dismissed, and the the bowed heads of the youthful listeners, when forth from a neighboring grove came three ladies, the attendants of the royal sisters. One of the ladies was of mature age, corresponding probably to the duenna of Spanish life in more modern times. The other two were young and of girlish appearance. The matron was scandalised on finding her youthful charge in conversation with some unknown men, and would mony..........Hugh Corrigan was a long with me, a have taken them away with a sharp rebuke; but the princesses, though good and gentle, were still evidently mindful that Laogaire, their father, had dominion from sea to sea, and they had clearly made up their minds on the present occasion to hear all about 3 families this week subjects similar to the above We the strange God, of whose nature and divine perfec- met three that opposed us would not Listen to us betions they had got a partial glimpse. So they told caus we were Soupers they were Calling after us SouDubthala, their governess, that if she chose to remain she might, but if not she must return to the palace without them. In vain did the wily duenna remind one in a whisper that Cuthulla, son of the himself did and his appostles. king of Ulster, was to meet them at the morning meal; while to the other she said: "Thou knowest, Fethlimia, who it is that goes with your brothers and you to the chase this morning." The maidens blushed, but remained firm, and politely told Dubthala

before their steps, that they walk no more in dark-

ness or in the shadow of death." He then proceeded with his instructions, skilfully making use of such illustrations as were likely to make an impression on the ductile minds of his hearers, unfolding to their raptured gaze the whole vast system of the Christian religion, yet clothing his dogmas in words so simple and in terms so precise that when he had ended, the royal sisters declared themselves fully satisfied that there was but one true and living God, whose minister stood before them. So readily, indeed, did they receive instruction, that St.

St. Patrick waited till the royal sisters had suffi- tendants. History tells that the Saint's prediction was literally fulfilled in their regard. They soon after retired from the world and consecrated their lives to God. He who baptised them had the consolation of receiving their vows, and they became, as it were, the first of that long line of holy virgins who have ever since adorned the Irish Church.

EPISTLES OF THE "SWADDLERS."

The Dublin Telegraph publishes some extracts from the correspondence of the "Irish Church Missionary Society" highly creditable to the orthodoxy and orthography of these amiable "Soupers" and most devout "Swaddlers":-

MR. KING-DONEGAL MISSIONS.

Since the first of Agust, 1854, I am geting on with

Drung, decem. 18, 1854.

my work in this dark part and have got many ahearing, they papetites particular those who are manly enough to read, and prove the test by the standard of Gods word they are beginning to doubt of thier priest that his teaching is not found on the rule laid down by Jesus and his apostles they above is those that has brains to under stand, the most ignorant of all harder to impress on concarning thire paster who is as I have told many of them is falsoifying and deceiving and ering from the truth of the bible. I thank my God for all his blessings the Irish are more faviourable to me than former, those who would have perSecuted me are coming to me and Speakes friendly concarning thirre brother Mcgonagle who through the grace of God by coming into my house and took up the bible for his guide I am not with out hope with the blessing of God ere long but Some of the Mcgonagles will by my weak means follow thier brother to christ and leave popary, I am hapy to Say, many of they ro-manists are coming in Spite of their priest and Sits and hears the Scriptures read, Omay the Lord bless me to the Saving of Souls Amane I have pointed out to they papeties concerning, half communion, or no cup to the laiety, this papal doctrine or practice requires but few words—it is a papal innovation, tending unfairly to pull down the laity below the level of the clergy, to SQueeze the former to the ground, look after the above mentioned the kind tracts the reverend Mr. William fitzpatrick and Mr. William J. Ball Sent me after Spreading them cound they neighboring villeges of drung and ballargus crehenan and ruskey carick mac Quigley and many other places they have done much good for the have Showed the people who the are serving the priest is aware of all that is adooing, he warns the people against reading the Scriptures, but never the less all he can do I thank God that the people will Soon See with thire own eyes and hear with their own ears, and be no longer priest riden I trus as fare as I can say with the blessing, of God, ere long that inishowne will become a garden of the Lord, planted. with trees of rightieousness drung Sunday School has done much good for many of the children parrants are more zealous after knowleege and I am hapy to Say many Snares has been laid to strive to prevent the young minds from atending on the Lords day, but all in vain, you would rejoice to look in at drug School it is a glorious institution in such a wile district where was no opertunity of knowledge, happy hapy are they who promote the salvation of souls, carefully, constantly, collectively in every time in every place, by every means, from the press to the platform in the pulpit in the paurlor and on their knees in private and public, prayer to God, Have gift and grace to thee been given employ them to bring Souls to heaven,— Angelic Godly Joy in heaven, will prove our head being full of light, our heart being full of love.

[The signature of the writer is torn off the foot of the toregoing report; but in the polemical part (about the middle) his name appears to be "King."]

On the 27 Dissember 54 I had a long conversation with a sick man on many a subject with regard to his salvation a man that did not care much for his religion hereto fore he seemed to be very sorry how he lived I asked him on what terms did He stand with his He was about to enter upon his explanation of the maker O Dear I dont know for I was a Great sinner aid I there exists no doubt that you have stood in the position of a rebel an Enemy against God, a agra thats true God help me does the Assertion seem offensively sweeping It does indeed well said i are you ready to appeal against it by referring to your blameless life to your observances to your deeds of charity -there was 7 present was well pleased on same day I visited 7 families I shewed them the Plan of Salvation by Bringing them to the Law and to the Testivery zealous young man in Circulating that blessed word which is Able to make one wise, a reader from Mr. Dallis I am very happy to have him as he is a pious religious young man. We then shewd them their right to read the word of God........We visited did not know What they were doing, and I am sorry there are numbers like them that has no knowledge of God we must Suffer persecution patiently as Christ

"Appostle" Patt Smyth gives few names of persons or places, but is a most profuse quoter of the Word. him on different subjects particularly on Salvation'?— He next held forth in the townland of Mullaghtee. either to go her way or hold her peace.

"Yea," said the Saint, turning to his companions, on the Ardee Road to whom he read "there is not a just man uppon Earth that doeth good and sineth not."

There me hasten to place a light on the 27th he reasoned with another old woman on the 27th he reasoned with another old woman. February a long conversation with Widow Ward and two more—they gave him their blessing, Whereon Patt Smyth said "Well I hope my words will take impression on yous."

On the 14th Feb. a sick man, in the presence of some neighbors, said "Patt here (the Reader) got good learning, the learning of a priest, is now a pro-testant—if he new it was bad he would not be one."

On March 3nd he visited "many families in the Tounland of Curravalley and thereabouts" and announced the tidings of Salvation—and ends of his Journal of 57 pages 12mo in this fashion:—

Patrick, at their own request, baptised them in the waters of the fountain, and with them their three at-

that is all connected with the good Work Which is able for to build them up and give them Inheritance among all them that are sanctified, may they all Live a long and prosperous life on this earth, and may be Heirs of everlasting Glory In that kingdom which is to Come, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Amen. Yours truly in Christ,

"reader Carrickmacross."

Upon these interesting documents the Telegraph comments as under :--

The authenticity of these documents is indubitable; and the originals can be produced. They were purchased a short time since at an old book stall, along with a report of the Irish Church Missions for the year 1855.

It appears that it is upon such miserable trash the reports of the Irish Church Mission are founded that the nonsense, the absurdity, the ignorance, and the falsehoods, to be found in such specimens as we this day publish, form the basis of "the stories" told in public meetings at the Rotunda, at Exeter Hall. and throughout England.

Let the public judge of the anti-Catholic Missionary Societies by the men they employ. Let it be re-membered that the "Scripture Readers," who do not know how to write English-whose own pens convict them of brutal ignorance-are described to bigot dupes as persons so well instructed as to be capable

of conducting controversies on religious topics.

The English believe this, and give their money, and so aid in keeping up strife and heart-burning in this country. The English send money to Ireland to convert the Irish, overlooking the utter degradation to which their religion and their talk about Bible reading have reduced themselves; and of which we have the latest testimony in the following extract from the Times of last Monday:—

"The calendars at the various assize towns evince such a lamentable condition of public morality that a firm and clear-headed man, resolved at all costs to do his duty as a criminal judge, would, at the present moment, be an invaluable public servant. Murder is rife in the land in its most violent and its most insidious forms, and the astounding disclosures of fradulent dealing among our mercantile classes—the thousand ingenious shapes which crime has assumed in the hands of the regular criminal practitioners—are all tokens which point to the necessity of stern re-

The Scotch, too, who think the Irish require the aid of Scripture Readers, are quite forgetful of the condition to which their religion and their talk about Bible reading have reduced them, and of which we have the latest testimony in the following extract from the last number of the Weekly Register, in an article entitled "Edinburg on New Year's Day":-

"Now universal Scotland getteth drunk! To day the "Now universal Scotland getteth drunk! To day the one festival permitted by the canons of Calvinism is celebrated. In this land of Bibles, Christ's Nativity is forgotten; His Passion, His Crucifixion, His Resurrection, His Ascension, are ignored. Yet man's nature needs some festival; and the New Year's Day is solemnised by national intexication. In tipsy communion all sorts and conditions of men unite as in some great saving act of their religion. First Vespers of this Devil's Sabbath commence on New Year's Eve; and for the twenty-four hours following the screech and roar of drunkenness fill the city. The ing the screech and roar of drunkenness fill the city. The usual drunkard is countenanced for to-night by the habitually sober. The streets are everywhere in a ferment.

Men rush about carrying flasks and kettles of the liquid men rush about carrying nasks and kettles of the liquid fire, and compel all they meet to drink and be drunken. In every domestic circle bumpers of ardent spirits are pre-sented to the casual visiter, and must be swallowed on pain of mortal offence. For to-day, intemperance halts the steady march of avarice; and holds in abeyance even the common decencies of life. For to-day, there is license to insult, with rude tipsy salute, women, on the public street—aye, and in private dwellings of the most "respectable." For all redress or apology "the custom of the country" stands valid. For to-day, the police retire despairing from their natural warfare with "drunk and disorderly," and from their legal tutelage over "drunk and incapable. "Increased tenfold numerically, and reinforced with the advantage of sobriety, they would still be unequal to their duties of to-night. At each street's corner you stumble over bodies that wallow helpless in the miry snow. The come of the epidemic inebriety has struck them down, and no man lifts them up. The passerby, insured to the sight, heeds them as little as a hard campaigner the slain of yesterday's skirmish. And if, as it might happen, the sleeper awakes not on earth, no coroner's jury here delays the steady march of avarice; and holds in abeyance even sleeper awakes not on earth, no coroners jury here delays the claims of the dend house or the dissecting table. Such are a few touches—and an eye-witness will youch their truth—towards a mitigated picture of the metropolis of pure Protestantism, on its New Year's Saturnalia of 1856.

Peruse, we say, the extracts from the Scripture Readers, published in this day's paper; and then let it be borne in mind that these men are paid to disturb and harass a poor people-to worry them about their adherence to a religion which preserves them from the crimes of England and the degradation of Scot-land; and then let this question be asked—Was there ever a country so treated as Ireland has been, and is, by insolent, impudent, and shameless heretics?

There is but one mode of accounting for all this. Ireland is the only country in which there is to be found an Established Church, which professes a religion abjured by the great body of the people upon whom it is imposed.

Until that anomaly is done away with—until that iniquity is abolished—until that badge of conquest is removed-persecution will thrive, and insolent wealth will employ corrupt ignorance, and send it through the country as a missionary of mischief, and call ita Scripture Reader!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Lord Bishop and Catholic clergyman of the diocess of Cloyne have entered into subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to nearly £1,000, to found a diocesan seminary. The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy and the Rev. John Cahill, P. P., Inniscarra, subscribe each £100 .- Munster News.

. The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Ross, has contributed the sum of £50 towards the Diocesan Seminary of Cloyne.

The Christian Brothers, Cork, respectfully acknowledge having received from a friend £50, to aid them in the completion of their establishment in Peacock-

The Very Rev. Michael McDermott and his parishioners in the neighborhood of Strokestown are resolvedito complete the new Catholic chapel in that town-They hope to receive large contributions from the landlords of the district, Protestant and Catholic .-

[&]quot;There seems little doubt that the king, Laogaire, with that spirit of tolerance which then pervaded all ranks, and so singularly sincothed the way to the reception of the Gospel in Ireland, gave full leave to the Saint to promulgate his new creed to the people, on condition of his not infringing the laws or peace of the kingdom."—Moore's History of Ireland, Vol. I., p. 217.

At the quarter sessions of Wexford, before Henry O'Hara, Esq., an appeal was made by the superior of the Christian Brothers' Schools of New Ross against a rating to the poor law under Griffith's valuation. The guardians did not oppose the appeal, it having been agreed upon to abide the decision of the court of quarter sessions, and the Barrister, after hearing the argument of the Solicitor for the appellant, ruled that not only the schoolhouse but all the premises were exempt from taxation for the relief of the poor.

Died, on Saturday last, at the early age of 31, after a short illness, Mrs. M. M. Josephine Cullen, Superioress of the Convent of Mercy, Carlow. The loss which the community have sustained by the death of this saintly religious is one which will be as deeply felt as it is severe and irreparable. At the funeral obsequies his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cullen, and the Rev. J. Maher, P.P., of Carlow, Graigue, to both of whom the reverend superioress was closely related, were present, together from town and more distant localities. - Carlow Post.

Died, on Monday, Jan. 14th, in Park street, Dundalk, in the one-hundred and fourth year of her age, Mrs. McEvoy. The deceased retained her faculties to the latest moment of her existence.

RAILWAY TO CASTLEBAR. - The director of the North Western Railway Company have lodged £24,000 preparatory to their applying for an act of parliament to undertake the formation of a railway to Castlebar. The bill is prepared, and the members selected to introduce it. The directors have prepared every measure required by law, so that we may now calculate on the completion of this most desirable undertaking. -Connaught Telegraph.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE .- Lawns and lawn handkerchiels, of which such vast quantities are got up for Transatlantic markets, have met a steady sale at improved rates. The finishing of these handker-chiefs at present occupies about 500 girls and women in two of the more extensive bleachfields in this neighborhood .- Banner of Ulster.

SALE OF THE EARL OF MILTOWN'S ESTATES .- The sale of the Earl of Miltown's estates was brought to a close on Tuesday in the Incumbered Estate Court, the last 23 lots having been withdrawn, as a sufficient sum had been realised by the remainder to cover all the incumbrances. The produce of the 95 lots sold in the course of the two days was 101,350l. The noble proprietor was himself the petitioner for the sale. - Londonderry Journal.

The extensive property of Glendalough, or the seven Churches, in the county of Wicklow, recently purchased by the Mining Company of Ireland, comprises upwards of 6,000 acres, which tract, now held for ever by the company, free of rent, abounds in most favorable indications of mineral wealth. The purchase, it may be remembered, was made for £4,154, which sum the company was enabled to invest out of the nett profits after payment of dividend, and all other expenditures.

It is stated that a ship of war is expected immediately in the Shannon, and that accommodation is sought for by the Admiralty at the New Docks.—Limerick Reporter.

REVENUE FROM WINE AND PAPER CONSUMED IN THE Workhouses.-In addition to the army and navy being supplied with wine and stronger liquors, duty and excise free; the society of King's Inns, Dublin, receive the same favor. It is not merely the brandy and spirits, supplied to the army and navy as part of their subsistence, which is exempt, but the wine consumed at the mess tables of the officers also. This grant was obtained for them by the Duke of York when commander-in-chief. A notice given by one of the Thurles Board of Guardians states the impropriety of drawing a revenue from the wine and paper consumed in the workhouse there, and is, of course, equally applicable to every part of Ireland. - Drogheda Argus.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY-THE PAPER TRADE.-We have heard with much pleasure that Mr. W. G. Plunkett, son of Mr. Plunkett, of Boyle, and J. C. Bower, Esq., C. E., have obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper and texile fabrics from the following plants, viz:—The Yellow Iris, or common Flagger; the Burdock; the Colt's Foot, and from the leaves and stems of red and white Beet, and Mangold Wortzel; also from the stems of Swedish, Aberdeen, and other Turnip Bulbs. We have seen specimens of paper and mili-board, manufactured by hand from several of the foregoing plants; and of fibre from the Iris or Yellow Flagger, which appears to have all the properties of the best flax. The Iris contains a large proportion, at least 75 per cent., of paper material. Boyle Gazette.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE -Mr. Beresford Boate, J. P., of Dungarvan, dropped dead in that town whilst attending the monthly fair, and in the very act of transacting business. He fell dead in the street, and when raised up it was found that life had departed .- Cork Examiner.

EXTRAORDINARY MIGRATION OF SALMON .- We have been informed by a gentleman resident on the banks of the Slaney, at Clohamon, near Newtownbarry, that through the whole of St. Stephen's Day the fish continued to go over the weir at Clohamon, at the rate of from five to twenty every ten minutes. Numbers of people stood the whole day on the bridge looking at them, although it was raining hard at the time. The migration continued for three or thou following days, but decreasing gradually. We have heard equally favorable reports from other places, showing clearly the watchful care that has been exercised over the fish by the conservators of the tidal waters .- Wexford Independent.

FARNEY .- Animadverting upon " some persons who imagining themselves the representatives of Farney, convened a meeting, and there adopted an address to a British general, one of the Shirleys, and sent a deputation to present it to him,? the Dundalk Democrat says:-"Even the dark hour which witnessed the noble chief, MMahon, dangling from a gibbet before his own door, the victim of a perfidious invader, was hardly pregnant with greater gloom than that dismal period when the Crowbar Brigade sent a thousand half-starved people into the Carrickmacross workhouse, where they died at the rate of twenty and thirty a week.

The Camp at the Curragh is no longer tenable An order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to break up the encampment for the winter months. The troops will be distributed throughout Ireland.

The Wexford Independent says that Sir N. Redington will be returned M.P. for New Ross.

The Wexford People says the crow-bar brigade are going to work near Duncannon fort.

PERSECUTION.-In the New Ross union the Protestant Chaplain, as we learn from the Wexford people, is confounded to find that the Commissioners of Poor Laws have neither the power nor the will to prevent a girl of ten years from changing her religion either in a work house or out of it. There is another female that has become a Catholic, a Mrs. McCarthy, who is not in so fortunate a position as the pauper girl. Before her conversion she contracted with the board of Guardians to teach the females of the house, free of charge, the art of embroidering. This ingenious and industrious woman changed an idle workhouse into a busy hive, trained the idle pauper girl, into self supporting habits, and, at the same time, made money for herself. She took twenty girls out of the house lately, who since support themselves by the work thanks them by her. This instance alone perioress was closely related, were present, together the work taught them by her. This instance alone with a large number of clergymen and others, both the work taught them by her. This instance alone town and more distant localities.—Carlow Post. saves the union £200 a year. She has one hundred paupers at present under instruction, and after a little time they will be able to support themselves out of the workhouse, £1,000 a year more will be saved to the union. It is a principle that paupers should be kept at work whilst recipients of relief, even though the work is useless. The principle is sound, for it keeps off confirmed habits of idleness, confirmed poverty, confirmed poor rating. This woman before she became a Catholic, was supported by the whole protestant interest of the board. No one annoyed her —all accounted her a woman. She lately became a Catholic, for she is not only a woman of surpassing genius and industry, but a person of intellect and strictest morality. Now we beg to ask the Catholic guardians of the New Ross union are they aware that, wing to persecution, this woman is about to give up instructing Paupers in the workhouse?

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBING A CATHOLIC CLERGY-MAN.—A few evenings since a woman applied at the house of the Rev. Mr. Mooney, a Catholic Clergyman, residing about five miles from Bailieborough and asked for lodging for the night. Mr. Mooney's bry informed her that his master was not at home, and that he could not give her leave to stay in the house. She did not, however, go away, but waited till Mr. Mooney came home, when the rev. gentleman gave her permission to stay all night. Some time after, while she was sitting at the kitchen fire, the boy thought that he observed a pair of trousers peeping out from under the female attire, and his suspicions having been confirmed, he informed his master, who at once despatched the boy privately for the police. Meanwhile the pretended female, wondering at the boy's absence, gave the signal to his comrades outside, when six fellows entered, and proceeded to the room where Mr. Mooney was sitting, demanded his money. He remonstrated, but his remonstrations proving unsuccessful, he was obliged to give up £15 in money that he had about his person. Not satisfied with this, they demanded the key of his desk. Mr. Mooney did not comply with this request, but contrived to hold the fellows in parley until the return of the boy with the police, who arrested the seven robbers, eased them of their plunder, and marched them off to Cavan gaol .- Meath Herald.

Seven persons have been lodged in Cavan jail charged with being concerned in the murder of Miss Hinds. They are, with one exception, tenants on the estate of the unfortunate lady. A man named James Murphy, from the county of Leitrim, is accused as a principal, and Thomas Dunn is charged as being the chief conspirator and concector of the murder.

The state of the laboring classes of Dublin at present is deplorable. Employment is scarce, wages flow, and provisions very dear. Taxation, which weighs so heavily upon all, not so high for the last forty years. Trade, it need hardly be observed, is very bad.

A queer fellow in Carlow has taken an action against the Carlow Post for calling him " Nero."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is expected that her Majesty will open parliament in person on the 31st ult. The address in the Commons will be moved by the Honorable G. H. C. vng, M. P. and seconded by Tavistock Baxter, M. P. for Montrose.

THE PEACE QUESTIONS AND WAR PREPARATIONS. The Globe announces, in a leading article, that the warlike preparations of the Government are proceeding as if no pacific intimation had been received. Within the last few hours (it says) a requisition has been sent for transport accomodation for four thousand horses, or nearly sixty thousand tons of shipping. Lord Palmerston, while meeting cordially the advances to peace, will carefully provide for a possible failure in diplomacy.

On dil that Mr. Gladstone is to lead the Peace party in the House of Commons next Session, and that Lords Blandford and Granby, Sir Jas. Graham, Messrs Cobden, Bright, Milner, Gibson, and Laing have enrolled themselves under his banner.

Mr. Macavley has retired from Parliament, publishing an address to the electors of Edinburgh giving his reasons for so doing-viz., his infirm state of

DR. RAE AND THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION .- The Admiralty give notice in the Gazette that Dr. Rae having claimed the reward of £10,000 offered to the first person who should discover the fate of the crews of the Erebus and Terror, they will adjudicate upon his claim within three months from this time.

A monster gun has just been wrought successfully at the Mersey Ironworks, Liverpool. It weighs 24 tons 7 cwt., and is the largest piece of wrought iron ever manufactured. The measurement of the gun is some filteen feet; it is to be of 13-inch bore, and its power of propulsion to be of power to urge a spherical shot of 302lbs. five miles. It will be a swivel gun, placed in the bow or stern of a vessel.

made for the expense of "necessaries."

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION. - The High Church London Guardian says: "It is to be borne in mind that the rural population, for whom alone the Church Bablishment can be said to provide, is daily losing ground in importance. It is to be feared that, if the whole of the Church property were confiscated tomorrow, two-thirds of the present population of England would not lose much by it."

THE CATHOLIC PERRAGE.—The Catholic peers of England at the present time are 11 viz:-The Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Fingall (in the right of an English barony), and Lords Camoys, Slourion, Vaux of Harrowden, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford, and Lovat, besides Lord Beaumout, who is still a minor, and of whom I am not certain whether he is to be reckoned or not as a Catholic. Out of these it is but fair to mention that the English title by which he holds a seat in the House of Lords was conferred on the late Earl of Fingall in 1831; that Lord Lovat was created a Peer of England in 1837, without any prejudice to his claim to a Scotch title of greater antiquity; that Lords Vaux and Camoys had their titles called out of abeyance in 1838 and 1839 respectively while in 1840 the Beaumont title was restored, and the Duke of Norfolk, then a Catholic, was called to the upper house as Lord Maltravers in that or the succeeding year. The late Earl of Kenmare, also, in 1841, had granted to him an English barony, which expired at his decease, in 1853, and did not pass to his successor the present Earl, as the Catholic Directory of this year incorrectly states. The Earldom of Newburg having become extinct, or at all events not having been assumed, Lord Traquair is now the only Catholic in the Peerage of Scotland; but I may be ex-cused for reminding you that, while the Irish Peerages of Fingall (Earldom), Gormanstown, Taasse, Trimleston, date from before the revolution, the Earldom of Kenmare was conferred in 1800, the Viscountcy of Southwell in 1776, and the barony of Ffrench in 1798; while the barony of Talbot de Malahide was conferred on a Catholic in 1831, and that of Bellew in 1848. As to titles claimed, I fear that as long as such noblemen as Lords Redesdale, and one or two others sit to hear these claims, and to decide upon them, there is little chance of Lord Lovat, Sir Henry Bedingfeld, or Mr. Constable Maxwell obtaining their rights.—E. Walford in the Weekly Register.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford has been formally called upon by two duly qualified members of the University (Dr. Macbridge, Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Golightly, of Oriel College to take proceedings against the Regius Professor of Greek for heresy. When Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, died a few months since, the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., of Baliol College, was appointed to the Greek professorship, which had become vacant by the Dean's decease; and an outery was immediately raised that Mr. Jowett held heteredox opinions, which he had preached and published. It was said that he rejected, as alien from the nature of God, the whole doctrine that the death of Christ was a satisfaction for our sins—a doctrine taught in two of the Thirtynine Articles, and in various parts of the Prayer book
—and that he has denied altogether the vicariousness of our Lord's death for us, the very centre of the Gospel scheme of the world's redemption. It is said that, if the proceedings to be instituted against Mr. Jowett should result in his suspension, a similar course will be adopted against the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, of Oriel College, who, in his published essays, condemns what he calls "Bibliolatry," that is, that the Bible always speaks the truth; rejects the Bible history of the creation of the world; and, as alleged, sets up a theory which would exclude, apparently, the very possibility of miracles. The circumstances have created more excitement in Oxford than

LAW CHURCH RAPACITY .- In 1837 the Bishop of London decided, in conjunction with his brother Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that ten thousand pounds per annum was a fitting income for a Bishop of London. In his return of the revenue of the See for the seven years ending 1837, he makes an annual average of about fifteen thousand pounds, and this at a time when the Paddington estate was only partially pounds, of which no mention is made in his returns to Parliament. It is easy, therefore, to judge by this one specimen of Episcopal perquisites, as we suppose we may call them, what have been the profits of the Bishop of London, in addition to his twenty thou
"Americans must rule America!" sand pounds per annum and his palaces. Be it remembered too that the Bishop has himself decided that ten thousand pounds a-year would be a sufficient income for a Bishop of London, and with this decision the public will undoubtedly agree. Pity it is that Dr. Blomfield did not adhere to his own valuation of his services; but the temptation was too much for him, he could not resist the bait of some extra thousands. Surely he might have been contented with ten thousand a-year and palaces rent free—pay twice as liberal as that of the Premier of England together with the disposition of patronage of the value of some seventy thousands per annum, an advantage which he has shown himself well able to estimate. The Bishop probably considers that he has better means of forming a judgement upon the character of his own relatives than upon that of mere strangers, and has doubtless been solely animated by a conscientious regard for the welfare of the Church in giving some of the richest livings in his gift to his sons and sons in law. To the Bishops admitted twenty thousands and further unknown pocketings, we may add five or six thousand a-year for the value of livings held by the family. - Daily Telegraph.

DECLINE OF THE WEAVING TRADE IN SCOTLAND .-The Glasgow Citizen says :- " The weaving trade is rapidly on the decline. In the village of Neilston, un, placed in the bow or stern of a vessel.

As a further inducement for recipits, a warrant has at present, we are informed, there is only one. In the been issued, ordering that they shall be paid their Barrhead district, including Dovecothall, Graham-bounty on enlistment without the deduction hitherto stone, and the other places around Barrhead, there were formerly upwards of 400 weavers; at present it proposes to place a further obstacle in the way of there are not three dozen. In the Burgh of Renfrew marriage, and as at least one half of the distress there were some 200; at present not half a dozen. In amongst females arises out of the causes which now Fairly, Ayrshire, only ten years ago, there were 50 operate against matrimony, we cannot agree with its weavers; at present not one. In Dalry, formerly a general tenor. The cry about Woman's Rights is village of weavers, since the mining and iron works. growing to be a nuisance. Our grandmothers were have been established in that neighbourhood the content with the rights they possessed, and we be-weavers have become miners, or otherwise employed lieve they made quite as good wives as the majority about these works."

UNITED STATES.

THE MISSISSIPPI FROZEN UP .- A steamer from New Orleans, which attempted to make the voyage up the Mississippi, found ice fifteen inches thick at Natches and stemming with difficulty. At Vicksburg the ice was making fast, and the river was almost impassable. On reaching Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas tiver, the ice had become so heavy, and the steamer's wheels were so broken, that she was obliged to lay up and suspend any further attempt at navigation. The river is gorged at Cairo, and the Mississippi at Puducah. The Mississippi, in fact, from the statement of the captain of the steamer, may be considered closed for navigable purposes its entire length. Should this be the case, the circumstance will be unprecedented in the memory of any one living, and we doubt if tradition has a thing so remarkable to recount. At Memphis the ponds are frozen over to the thickness of twelve or fourteen inches, and the citizens are cutting and storing away their own ice—a circumstance the like of which the oldest "inhabitants" does not remember to have occurred before.

The public Boards of Baltimore are about taking measures to clear the harbor of ice, and keep it open for navigation during the remainder of the winter.

A young lady of Cumberland county, (Me.) while out sleighing last week, was so frozen that on arriving at home she had to be assisted out of the sleigh, and shortly afterwards expired.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette says:-" We have inquired of practical and experienced fruit growers in this region as to their opinion as to the effect of the cold weather upon peaches, and other tender fruit, and they are unanimous that there is no injury so far, and that unless the buds are killed by Spring frosts, after the heat has expanded them, we shall have a good crop.

Two men named Peter Johnston and Edward Farrall were killed lately by the Indians while digging arrow root near Fort Pierre Fla. Another man who was with them was severely wounded, but managed to get to his boat and escaped. A company was dispatched from Fort Pierre in pursuit of the murderers, but no trace of them could be found.

Rev. Miss Antoinette Brown was married at Henrietta, Muuroe county, on Friday morning, to Mr. Samnel C. Blackwell, of Ciucinnati, brother to Mr. Henry Blackwell, Lucy Stone's hasband. The cere-mony was performed by the father of the bride, who the Rochester Democral says is not a minister.

One of the Cincinnati papers informs us that the examination of Barbour, the informant against the Irishmen arrested in that city, on a charge of bigamy, came off on the afternoon of Saturday week, before Esquire Bray, and resulted in his being held in bonds of \$500 to answer at Court. The evidence was such as to establish the fact that he married a woman near Zanesville, and lived with her as his wife, and that he was subsequently married to another wife in Cincinnati, with whom he is now hving.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AT BOSTON. The Black Republican headquarters are illuminated to-night in honor of the election of Mr. Banks. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the republicans. any other theological event since the condemnation and suspension of Dr. Pusey.—Morning Advertiser.

LAW CHURCH RAPACITY.—In 1837 the Bishop of to congratulate Mrs. Banks on her husband's election.

AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA !- If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know Nothings, should hear their war-cry of " Americans must rule America," says the Washington Union, he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the Know Nothings. Congress, in built upon. The next septennial return, ending Dec. virtue of our constitution, has the right of legislating, 1843, exhibits a material increase and the last, ending and he who legislates "rules." The Senate consists 1850, shows a still larger income. The net amount of 62 members, and the House of Representatives of received by the Bishop for 1848 being twenty-two 234. All of these are natives of this country-not a thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-five pounds, single one is of foreign birth; yet the Know Nothing which together with two palaces rent free, may be cry is, "Americans must rule America!" Instead considered a pretty liberal renumeration for the Epis- of the foreign born citizens of our country exerting a copal duties. Not, however, that these figures repre- political power equal to their specific power, they are sent the whole of the Bishop's income. There are in this respect not represented in our National Legisseveral ingenious modes of obtaining money by a lature at all. Our total population amounts at present Bishop which obviate necessity of an entry of the to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exsum received in the parliamentary return; and thus clusive of their children born in this country) are the Rishop of London is said by Sir B. Hall to have foreign born. If these five millions should be reprepocketed by one transaction nearly twenty thousand sented in Congress on an equal footing with the native born, of the 62 Senators, fourteen and of the 234 members of the House, fifty-three should be foreign born. Yet the Know Nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine-

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—There is a bill now pending before the New York Legislature which provides that any married woman whose husband, from drunkenness or profligacy, or other cause, shall neglect to provide for her support or the support of her children, or any married woman who may be deserted by her husband without fault on her part, shall have the right to transact business in her own name, collect her own earnings and those of her minor children, free from the interference of her husband or any other person. She may also bind out or hire her minor children. Also, hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship, that the mother, if living with her husband, sign the same. The bill aims at abuses which exist to a great extent: but if it becomes law, it will open the way to other abuses equally as gross. For instance, a man may neglect to provide for his wife and family in consequence of ill health or accident, perhaps incurred by over exertions in the behalf and this fall under the clause "other causes"-and would place the husband in as bad a position, if he had a bad wife, as the wife, could be placed in had she a bad husband. And further, supposing her to be an evil-minded woman, she can not only refuse to support her liusband, but can hire out her minor children against his will, or their own. There are other clauses in the bill which are calculated to lead to discord in a family, and to counterbalance, in our opinion, the good that result from it. It all wives were in all respects what wives ought to be, the bill would be well enough: but as things go of the wives of the present day .- Police Gazette.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND. & WALES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound up wards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, . . . London. The Bank of Ireland, Dublin. The National Bank of Scetland, . . . Edinburgh. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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

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TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1856.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

In the number of the admirers of Russia and Russian policy, who are found among the writers of today, there are not wanting those who, insisting upon the religious motive assigned by Russia in the present war-the protectorate of the Greek Christians and the Holy Places-would have us see in the armies of the Northern despot the successors of the Crusaders; would enlist our sympathies in favor of the Cossacks of the Czar. If we take the position of the world six centuries ago as the stand-point, the analogy is not to be disputed. An eminent writer has described the movement of that epoch as "barbarism marching blindly towards civilization." The rude, undisforth, encountered in the East the arts, letters, sciences, and military discipline, and brought back with them to Western Europe treasures which more than compensated it for the sacrifices which it had made. The Crusades did not destroy Islamism, nor was that their mission; but they did destroy feudalism, and the good it may produce; - of the countless souls it usher in for Western Europe, our modern civiliza- may preserve to God and His holy Church, who tion; bringing back with them all the treasures of would otherwise be lost-lost for ever ?-of the mathe East, they had "robbed the Egyptians of their terial comforts it may be the means of securing to spoil, and showed that it belonged to the people of our toiling, and often ill-paid brethren; -of the ele-God."

The impulse given by the contact between the Orient and the Occident has been perpetuated in crescent pale, the sword and the Cross are once more to be raised against them—this time to conquer -and subdue. The doom of Islamism is at hand; but it is not reserved for a race of serfs to affect her downfall, nor for a nation of schismatics to rescue lars of support to the tottering frame-work of society the Holy Places from the hands of the infidel. The Russian nation of to-day stands now upon the scale of civilization, where Western Europe stood in the time of the Crusaders. Detached for centuries from handed down intact from age to age, fenced in and the centre of Catholic Unity, it has stood still in guarded, as it were, by the beautiful traditions of the march of civilization, and has justly forfeited | their Christian ancestors, transmitted to them from blind zeal, the Muscovite barbarism has now unwitting | been, for the most part, given to agricultural purly armed itself, not against the crescent, but against suits; and it was never safe to expose them to the the Catholic civilization of the nineteenth century; contaminating influences of an over-crowded swelterwhich, while it struggles against schism, shall give | ing city; -they whose home-life had been from the back to Turkey more than it ever received from her, cradle a simple, pastoral life. Unarmed, because and, in vanquishing its ally, achieve the task of the unwarned, they rushed into the vortex of a mammon-Crusades.

The Crusader of to-day is no longer the mnil Cross. The soldier and the religious have alike meteors, which allure the ungodly to destruction. learned one lesson-obedience, devotion, self-denial, and sacrifice; and this lesson is the secret alike of pity the hard lot that consigned our poor brethren, military discipline and of Christian heroism-the em- | year after year, to the most toilsome and laborious bodiment of the spirit of the Gospel. The armies works-works from which any but themselves would of the Allies halting peacefully beneath the walks of bave shrunk appalled? Aptly indeed have they been Constantinople, have an influence which the hosts of styled, collectively, the Irish Hercules, for they have the old Crusaders, and the hordes of Russian barba- achieved within a couple of generations on the Amerians, could never wield; and before this influence rican soil, works of such stupendous magnitude, that Islamism shall grow feebler and expire. The the mind can hardly realize their extent. And what Turk now sees, for the first time, woman in her has been, what is their reward ?- what have they true position, dignified by Christianity, a Sister of Charity, who, as she silently goes about her heavenly mission, is pleading eloquently for the emancipamen, the stout hearts and sinewy arms that gave the tion of her Mussulman sisters. . Our priests at the neighboring Republic her enormous extent of railaltar, and our soldiers kneeling for their benediction road, and dug out her world-renowned canals?or charging in the fight, are preaching Christianism or charging in the fight, are preaching Christianism Again, echo answers where? They are gone, for to the Turks more loudly than ever Russian bayonets the most part—gone—gone. The road-side gravecould do. It is thus we shall protect the Greek yards of the United States could a dreary tale unfold Christians, and deliver the Holy Places; thus shall if their nameless graves could speak. In hundreds the armies of the West become the Apostles of the and tens of hundreds they sank into those unhonored Faith.

estranged from Catholic unity, is now permitted by Heaven to join with France in this new Crusade. We feel that God has not forgotten her; and that while he permits the faithful sons of Ireland to fight in such employments, had early blighted their promisside by side with their brethren of France the same origin, estranged from Catholic unity, is now permitted by side by side with their brethren of France, the same religious influences which shall transform the Mussulman, may touch the hearts of England's Protestant armies; and teach these braves who have never quailed before the bayonet, to bow before the cross. Such are the thoughts that suggest themselves, and ing themselves, quite recently, to one hundred orphan the hopes that inspire us as we reflect upon the Eastern Question. England and Sardinia are allied with France with the great design of opposing Russia, and will be to that immense power what the have it three.

unconsciously accomplish the mission which Russia the words of Bossuet—" les nations s'agitent mais Dieu les mène."

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Before the lines which we now trace are transferred to the columns of our paper, the first Session of the Irish Convention shall have reached its close.-Another week will bring us the account of what was there done and resolved on, in so far as the deliberative wisdom of the assembly may deem it expedient to publish its transactions. This Convention is, in all respects, the most important meeting of Irishmen that probably ever took place in America. Of this we were all along convinced; but, if any thing were wanting to impress us with the wisdom and foresight manifested in its conception, it would be the chorus of angry braying wherewith it is assailed by the long-eared wiseacres of what is called the ultra-Protestant press. When will these worthies learn to understand, that Catholics take their abuse as highly complimentary; and that nothing can so well recommend either men or measures to our respectful consideration as the virulent opposition of the Globe and other such organs. Truly it is delicious to see George Brown-et hoc genus omne-pouring out the full measure of their wrath against this new Popish plot; and we only hope they will keep it up till the scattered energies of our wandering people are all aroused and, appealing to the sentiment of devotion which and concentrated on this one grand object. Now or every one feels for those brave soldiers of the Cross, never let them unite for the common good. In presence thereof, let all petty dissensions, all minor dif-ferences be forgotten. Let the rich and the poor work together (for there is no man so poor, so lowly, but he has some influence) for the good of all. Why should any man or set of men, professing the faith and sharing the blood of Catholic Ireland, allow any ciplined hosts of adventurers which the West sent paltry selfish motive to darken their mental vision where there is prospect of incalculable advantage to myriads of their own race? Where is the Irishman -the Catholic Irishman-who, in presence of such a fact as this great Convention, will not feel his heart expand and glow with generous ardor as he thinks of vation it may give them in the social scale, by enabling them to form independent communities, while they individually obtain the rights of property, drawers of water" they have hitherto been?

The experience of passing years has shown, in every clime, that if Irishmen are ever to become respectable and respected—if they are to become pil--they must be kept from the malign influence of these irreligious times, by forming communities of their own, wherein the faith of their fathers may be the right to fight the battles of the Cross; in its immemorial time. Our people are, and have ever like unto those around them: clad seignior, nor the soldier-priest of the mid- ever prone to imitate and fall in with the prevailing dle ages; we sent forth in their stead our brave and habits of their associates. Even the guiding-star of simple soldier-the musket in his hand, and discipline faith grew dim and withheld its light; for, in very in his heart; while by his side march the Priest and many unhappy instances, they began to despise its the Sister of Charity, bearing no other arm than the mild radiance, and turn aside after the glittering

Who is there amongst us that has not beheld with graves, after a few years of patient endurance and It is a consoling thought that England, so long overpowering toil. They perished and left no record ing manhood. And what became of the destitute children of these foreigners—these sons of Catholic

It is a melancholy and too notorious fact, that the average life of the Irish laborers on the railroads of the United States did not, or does not, exceed four years—some will

tholic. But the picture is too painful, it is heart- died? How many officers of that denomination? rending, and we cannot follow it farther, though we might fill volumes, if we would, on the same mournthe face of this vast continent?

has never been impeded by the vices of the city.— The Counties of Stormont and Glengarry are at present represented in the Provincial Parliament by two men of their own race and of their own religion.

And such would be the lot of our poor Irish brethrifty, provident Scots. And such may it still be, within their reach-advantages so long, and so madly national and religious distinctions! They are eastern cities of the Union, for the settlement of their own people. Why should not we take a lesson from these? Why should we alone manifest a cold indifference for the wants and miseries of our race? No, let us rather profit by the advice of the poet-

Let us do what we can to promote the real interests of our people, assured that we shall thereby eventually advance our own; for, be it remembered. that in serving them we also serve ourselves. Their interests and ours are identical, and can never be separated without serious and lasting injury to both.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer."

. The first arrival of the Catholic Highlanders in Americs was at New York, in 1773. They settled on the Mohawk. When the Revolution broke out, refusing to take cradle a simple, pastoral life. Unarmed, because unwarned, they rushed into the vortex of a mammon-worshipping society, and, insensibly, they became the society and insensibly, they became the society and insensibly, they became the society and insensibly they became the society and insensibly they became the society and the society are society and the society and immigrants was in 1784 from Glengarry in Scotland. In assemble the outcasts of the Protestant Israel, and 1786, there arrived 560 passengers, of whom 40 were cabin passengers. Amongst these was the Rev. Alexander Scotas, who remained in Montreal and Quebec, till some houses were built in the Scotch settlement. He then went to Glengarry, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1803. In 1802, several vessels arrived with Scotch immigrants from Glengarry and Knodart. In 1804, arrived the Rev. Alexander M'Donald, afterwards first Bishop of Kingston. With him were some of the Glengarry Fencibles, who were followed by a few more.— In 1817, a considerable number of immigrants arrived. The settlements formed by these Highland Scotch were Lancaster, next to the French lines on Lake St. Francis, Charlottenburg on the St. Lawrence, Lochiel back of Lan-caster, and Kenyon back of Charlottenburg. These four townships form the county of Glengarry. In the south-west corner of Lochiel is the town of Alexandria, which is nearly in the centre of the four townships. A strip of land three miles in front, and extending back several con-cessions, was set apart for the Indians, which they hold to

"NATIONAL DISTINCTIONS."

Gazette of the 11th instant the following remarks: "We have heard lately from several quarters of attempts made to get up distinctive Irish Catholic Fire Companies and Irish Catholic Militia corps, at the same time that a Convention is being held at Buffalo to pour in a large body of Irish Catholic immigration into the Ottawa country. Now we can easily understand why a difference of lan-guage should lead to a separation of French-Canadian and

Of course, it does pass the Gazette's comprehension, that the Irish Catholics of Montreal, number-Ireland? Ask the chroniclers of passing events for ing from sixteen to twenty thousand, should not be obtained a great number of converts to their faith. the last few years, and you will receive a notable perfectly content to remain a unit. The Gazette answer. You will find the Shaking Quakers help- talks very liberally and very impartially, indeed, on and amongst Protestantised communities, that the pethe subject; and expresses its innocent wonder in culiar tenets of the Mormons can find a welcome; very plausible terms, insinuating all the time, if it do and that the success of the Mormon missionary is not expressly state, that these same Irish Catholics always proportionate to the intensity of the Protesare in every respect treated like "men of the same tantism of his hearers. A reverend writer, for inorigin," when it knows as well as we do that they are stance tells us that the conversion of the idolaters of

Mussulmen were to the Crusaders; the shock of children from the pauper-depôt on Randal's Island, never so treated; if they were, the Gazette would their opposing armies will be felt from the Crimea to near New York. You will find the alms-houses and never hear of these distinctive Irish companies being Siberia, and will waken into life a mighty nation Houses of Correction; and other charituble asylums formed, which seem to savor badly in his nostrils. which is as yet slumbering-while the allied armies all over the New England States, filled with the un- We should like to know how many Irish Catholics happy offspring of Irish and Catholic parents. You are to be found in the Union Fire Company, or in proposes, but to which she is inadequate. Truly in will find them undergoing a thorough training for the that of the Queen, or some others we could name? most rabid hatred against every thing Irish and Ca- How many in the Militia Companies recently embo-

Some may answer that no one is excluded on account of his country or religion. So it is with the ful theme. With all this in view, is there, we again Irish Volunteers; it may be true that the greater ask, one Irish Catholic who could set up or keep, a number of those who have joined are Irish and Calittle miserable idol of clay, a paltry selfish instinct, tholic. And what then? Are they not chiefly Proin opposition to such a movement as this-the first testants who have joined the others? Catholicsreal practical step in advance ever taken in America Irish Catholics-do not complain of this; but they for the benefit of our poor people, our houseless are surely at liberty to follow the example of their thousands drifting about, without aim or object, over neighbors. They are surrounded by organisations of every kind, while they themselves have none, we may In conclusion, we would beg to observe that no say, of any kind; and yet they have property and settlers are more active, more sober, more industri- homes to protect as well as others. Recent ous than the Irish, wherever they are located in the events have shown them that they must do something, rural districts, amid the congenial pursuits of agri- so as to remain no longer at the mercy of those who culture. Neither are there any more successful .- love them not. In forming Irish Military Companies. Of this we have a remarkable proof in the case of or Irish Fire Companies—if the latter should ever the Irish laborers employed on the construction of come to pass—the Irish of Montreal do but claim a the Welland and Rideau Canals in Canada West .- right accorded to all others. Equal justice they de-Many of these men got lots of land along the line of mand; -more they do not desire. They have been their former works, and are now prosperous, and too long under the hoof of a Protestant ascendancy in some of them wealthy farmers. Take, too, the their own land; and have suffered too severely from Scotch Catholics settled on our borders. They have its merciless oppression, to tolerate it here, where all immigrated thither at various times within the last are on an equal footing. Such an ascendancy they fifty or fifty-five years; some from the United States, seek not for themselves; but neither will they suffer and some from the Highlands of "Auld Scotia." -- it to be established to their disadvantage. The Go-They have formed townships, with names of old his- vernment of Canada is, we are sure, willing to deal toric association, such as Glengarry, Lochiel, New out even-handed justice, and it, will never exclude the Glasgow, &c., &c., preserving in its purity the good | Irish citizens of Montreal, or any other city, from old faith of their Celtic fathers, with their venerable the exercise of their inalienable rights as freemen .-Gaelic tongue, and much, very much of their simple, No class of the population of Canada has ever shewed primitive virtue. They are just as Scotch now in itself more loyal, more submissive to the lawful all their ways, as though their youth and manbood authorities than these same Irish Catholics; and if had passed among the pastoral glens and heathery any emergency arose in which true hearts and stout braes of their fatherland. They are a simple, contented, happy people, enjoying the fruits of their might so happen that the Government would find the own labor in a fertile and pleasant region. From Irish companies aforesaid amongst their most reliable small beginnings they have come to be a numerous forces. When Rebellion stalked over the face of people; for the natural increase of their population these provinces, it was not the Irish Catholics who raised their arms against the Government; and when the seditious brand was applied to the Legislative buildings of our city, it was not the Irish Catholics who yelled like demons around the flames. They were at hand in hundreds on that memorable night; thren had they only formed settlements like these but they were gathered around the Grey Nunnery, which, but for their exertions, would have shared the if they will even yet lay hold on the advantages fate of the Parliament House. Talk to the Irish of overlooked and neglected. It is not yet too late, every where driven to make and to keep them up, as but it soon, very soon, will be. It was only the other well against the "Know-Nothings" of the United the latter until our days; and now when after cenand are thus raised to an equality with their fellowturies of repose, the sabre has grown rusted and the
men, whose aborers, whose "hewers of wood and
the West taken up by Protestant Societies in the nies of Montreal.

"PROGRESS" OF PROTESTANTISM.

Whilst recording, some weeks since, the decrease of Protestantism, as a religious system, in the United States, we should have admitted that there is one, though only one, Protestant sect that gives any signs of vitality; or that may fairly boast of its activity, and the success of its missionary enterprises. Mormonism alone is an exception to the general fate of Protestantism; and if the statistics of that sect, published by authority, may be relied upon, it would seem that it alone of all the various Protestant denominations, is enlarging its houndaries, and stretching forth the curtains of its habitations. Whilst Anglicanism and Methodism, whilst of the Baptists, of the Congregationalists, and Presbyterians, are fast dwindling away, the church of the Latter Day Saints "alone is the fruitful mother of children," and Joe Smith (jun.) is set up as an ensi gn to the nations, to to gather together the dispersed of the Reformation from the four corners of the earth. We subjoin some interesting statistics of Mormonism:-

"The Mormons have at present about Ninety-five Mis-"The Mormons have at present about Ninety-live Missionaries in Europe"—as we learn from the historian of their church—Mr. G. A. Smith. "They have besides an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles; besides a large number of native Elders in the different fields of labor; and a considerable portion of the Saints are scattered throughout the United States, and the British Provinces.

In Catholic countries, it is true, the success of these Protestant Missionaries is naught. Their " progress"—says the Report—" has been slow in France, Germany, and Italy." But in the Protestantised districts of Europe, they have reaped an abundant harvest; for there they have found a congenial climate, and a soil admirably prepared for the receptionof the seed.

"The work"—says our authority above quoted— " has made considerable progress in Sweden and Norway, the Government having made their utmost exertions to prevent it." Then after a moan over their failures in Catholic States, which is attributed to the Under the above heading, we find in the Montreal hostility of their respective Governments, he adds :-"In Denmark and Switzerland the progress has been much better. In the Sandwich Islands"-the hotbed of prostitution, Methodism, and Syphilis-" considerable progress has been made; some Five Thousand persons having received baptism. The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Hawaian language, a printing establishment has been secured for its publication, and of a Mormon periodical there." We may add, that in Belfast, and amongst the Protestants of the North of Ireland, the Mormons have

Thus we see that it is only in Protestant countries,

the "noblest triumphs of Christianity in modern times." These Islands were some years ago thoroughly Methodised; and it is precisely there that the Mormon Missionary gathers his brightest and largest crop of laurels at the present day.

The zeal which these Protestant sectaries display in publishing and disseminating "Tracts" and periodicals, in which their doctrines are explained and recommended, is not inferior to that of the most active of the evangelical gentry, who make such a fuss here during their "Anniversary Week." Mr. Smith informs us that:-

"The Descret News, edited by Elder Canington, issues 4,000 copies weekly. A weekly newspaper in St. Louis, Mo., by Elder Snow; another in the city of New York by Elder Taylor. A periodical is published in Liverpool, Ringland, edited by Elder Richards, and has issued Twenty-Two Thousand copies weekly; a weekly periodical is also published in Swanses, South Wales"—another Methodist stronghold—" called the Ugdoon Seeion, in the Welsh language edited by Elden Toper.

guage, edited by Elder Jones.
"A periodical called the Scandinaviers Sticone is also published in the Danish language, at Copenhagen, Denmark. A periodical has also been published in Switzer-land in the French language by Elder Stanehouse. The Book of Mormon has been translated and published in the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages..... Missionaries have established many branches and a periedical in Australia; branches have been established in South Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, and also in the allied army and navy in the Crimea; several branches have been established in India, and a monthly paper published at Madras......A Company has been incorporated to assist the immigrating Saints from the countries where they are most oppressed. It is termed the 'Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company,' and has a capital of \$250,000, and is conducted on such principles as to be continually increasing, and extends assistance to emigrating Saints in the form of loans, to be repaid after they settle here........... About 1,000 Saints have emigrated from Denmark to this territory—Utah—and a similar emigration is expected this

The peculiar tenets of the Mormons are so well known, that it is not our intention at present to dwell upon them. They differ from most other Protestant sects, in more openly advocating the practice of polygamy-or as they Scripturally phrase it-"the patriarchal system of matrimony." For so doing a great outcry has been raised against them by their brother Protestants, though most unreasonably and inconsistently. The Mormon can cite Scriptural authority for his practice; he can appeal to the example of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the Saints of the Old Testament; to the private teachings of Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, and the Saints of the Protestant Reformation—who tolerated polygamy, though, to be sure, only in the rich and nowerful; and, above all, they can appeal to the "right of private judgment," which is as good when urged by Protestant against Protestant, as when employed by Protestant against Catholic. As Catholics, of course the "patriarchal system" of the Mormons must strike us with abhorrence; but so does the equally anti-Christian and immoral "divorce system," which, to the disgrace of modern civilization, obtains amongst every Protestant community, in the Old or the New World. Betwixt "divorce" and "polygamy," as far as the interests of morality are concerned, there is not a pin to chose; and so long as all Protestant sects retain the former, it is rank hypocrisy on their part to denounce the polygamy of the Mormon, who can well retort upon his accusing brother Protestant-" Thou hypocrite: first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."—St. Matt. vii., 5.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held in St. Patrick's House on the 27th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:

The Rev. Director of St. Patrick's church (ex-

ASSISTANT PRESIDENTS:

All the other Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church, (ex-officio.)

VICE-PRESIDNTS:

W. P. Bartley, 1st Vice-President. Edwd. Murphy, (Jacques Cartier Square) 2nd do.

TREASURER: Christopher M'Cormick.

SECRETARY:

Edward Murphy, St. Urbain Street. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

John Gillies, James Lenehan, W. W. O'Brien, Patrick Durrick, John Cusack, Edward Skiddy,

Michael Bergan, T. C. Collins, Edwd. M'Laughlin, Michael Morley, Denis Downey, Martin Price.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE:

Denis Barron, for the Centre Ward. West Ward. Daniel Martin, East Ward. Michael Harrison, St. Ann's Ward. Charles Moffatt, Daniel Davis. St. Antoine Ward. St. Lawrence Ward. ·William Kiernan, St. James's Ward. John Toulie, St. Louis Ward. Daniel M'Menomy, St. Mary's Ward. James M'Cann,

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the Irish Catholics of Montreal have generously provided for the expenses of the delegates sent by them to the Buffalo Convention. After handing over to the delegates ample funds for their current expenses, the Treasurer has a small balance in hand.

THE ST. SYLVESTER TRIAL.—The evidence for the prosecution still continues. Want of space prevents us giving a report of the trial; but we will publish the particulars next week.

the Sandwich-Islands to Protestantism, was one of | "TRAVELS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, AND IRELAND. By the Rev. G. F. Haskins.

Although we have already noticed the above work from which we have given an extract relating to Ireland, we think it deserves a further notice from us, especially because some of our readers may not have seen the book itself. We are tempted to give the following extract, for which the good priest, who composed it, is entitled to the gratitude of every man who loves truth and wishes not to be deceived. There have been so many " books of travel" written by Protestants, and replete with the grossest falsehoods about the Catholic religion, the Pope and the Clergy, in Italy; which of course no Catholic ever believed, yet because they were believed by Protestants, we think Father Haskins has done great service to the public by exposing the vile parties from whom the falsehood emanates; shewing, at the same time, how nicely Protestant tourists are gulled and duped by their guides, who, in Italy, are called Cicerones. With these observations, we proceed to give, the extract:-

"There is a class of men in Italy called Cicerones. Their office is to accompany tourists from place to place, to point out all objects worthy of notice, to expatiate on the merits of all sorts of things, and to make as much money as they can. The money making! have put last, but with them it is always the first, and the most important thing. Truth, in their estima-tion, unless it pays, is a drug. Falsehood, if lucra-tive, is a priceless treasure. They are a race shrewd, intelligent and well drilled. They are unsurpassed in their knowledge of character. Is it a party of Catholics? Protestants are sure to receive their deserts, and even more. Is it a party of Protestants? Catholics are sunk down and steeped in ignorance and superstition, and the priests are a profligate and debauched class."

After some remarks on the evil effects produced by these deceitful guides, the author says :-

"I beg the reader's attention to the following incident, which occurred while I was in Rome.

"Mr. B., an intelligent and wealthy Protestant gentleman, arrived in Rome during my residence in the Eternal City, whose acquaintance I had the honor and pleasure of making at that time, and who was my travelling companion and intimate friend during many of my subsequent journeys. He went to Rome for the purpose of examining for himself the religious and literary institutions of Rome. One day he was invited by a party of American tourists to join them in a visit to some of the charitable institutions of the

"They employed a very celebrated Cicerone, named Pietro Nobili—the same, I believe, who has officiated in the same capacity for some of our most distinguished tourists. He was recommended to them as a very intelligent man and a liberal Catholic. Accordingly, the gentlemen of the party plied him very freely with questions-holding their note books in their hands, ready to record his answers. Every individual of the party, except Pietro Nobili, was a Protestant, and Pietro Nobili knew it. Accordingly, he served up an entertainment suited to his knowledge of Protestant appetites. He began by abusing the clergy in general—lamenting in most touching language their gross ignorance and shameless immoralities—at the same time assuring his gaping auditors that good men might undoubtedly be found amongst them—excusing their conduct, at the same time, as well as he could—and pronouncing an eloquent dissertation on the celibacy of the clergy, and the wealth, hospitality, and good cheer of the monks.

"But the Cardinals?' asked one of the party; surely they are not so ignorant or immoral?'

"'O, no-by no means. The Cardinals are learned men, and very accomplished in their manners. And why? They are princes and roll in wealth. They grow rich however, at the expense of the poor; and that accounts for the multitude of beggars that throng our streets and churches.?

"" But at least they are moral in their lives?"
"" Yes, certainly. That is as far as it is necessary that they should be. Of course, they are but men,

" But you do not mean that they marry? -dui you see ihai la (It was the great hospital of St. Michele, for the education of hundreds of poor children, and for the relief of adult paupers.) Well, that is an immense seraglio-magnificently fitted up-and it is visited by none

"But does not such an institution give scandal to

good Catholics?'

"'Ono; we become accustomed to such things, and only smile now and then.' (Here followed a great flourish of note books and pencils.)

" And the pope—is he a good man? "'Yes, a most holy old man. We all love the Holy Father. He is a man of course, and has his little weaknesses.' (A great rustling of leaves among the note books.) 'He has a high regard for the fair sex-and' (lowering his voice) "it is said indeed-

"Mr. B. had been for some time boiling with indignation at this fellow's impudence and imposture, and he could contain no longer :-

and he could contain no longer:—

"I Look you here, my friend. You may stop that nonsense. You have given us your opinion, of the priests and cardinals, and you know full well that you were uttering falsehoods. I will now give you my opinion of you; and I know that I speak the truth.
You are an infamous liar and an unprincipled villian, and I should serve you right if I denounced you to the authorities of Rome. For whom do you take us? Is it for Protestants? so we are. But dare you thence include that we are fools and knaves like yourself, and the contemptible class to which you belong? Gentlemen we are acquiring ignorance, and not knowledge, from the services of this wretch. For my part, I came to Rome to obtain knowledge, and I want no such teacher as this." "The whole party, when they saw the miserable politron thunderstruck, pale, trembling, and silent, were satisfied that Mr. B. was right, and they applauded his zeal."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The elections took place on Tuesday, and were conducted with such order and quiet, as to entitle Montreal to consider herself the best conducted City for the time being on the Continent.

At the election of Mayor, Mr. Alderman Atwater presided at the west end of Bonsecours Market; Aiderman Henry Starnes was proposed by Louis Renaud, tion to-morrow. Herald.

Esq., seconded by L. H. Holton, Esq., and elected by acclamation, amid the repeated cheers of spectators. His term of office commences on the 2nd of March

After the declaration, the Mayor elect came forward and said:-

I have now to thank you for the honor you have just conferred on me, and to assure you, as I have already done in answer to your Requisition, that I shall to the best of my ability, perform the duties of the office with impartiality. Elected as I am to-day, by the unanimous voice of the citizens, to the important and arduous office of Chief Magistrate of the City, I feel as if I could not in return do too much. I can only show how highly I appreciate the honor, by losing no opportunity of doing all in my power to promote the interests of the City. I am not vain enough to suppose that I possess the same abilities as my worthy friend the present Mayor, to fill that office; but I trust that with the assistance of my colleagues in the council—which has indeed been kindly promised to me, cil—which has indeed been kindly promised to me, and without which I should not have presumed to take upon myself the duties which attach to me-I shall be enabled to achieve the task, if not with distinction to myself, at least so as to evince my desire to give you satisfaction.

At present owing to various causes, there exists some difficulty in procuring the means required for prosecuting the numerous public improvements so such needed in this City; but I hope, with the completion of the great work under construction—the Aqueduct for the supply of the City with the pure pletion of the great work under construction—the Aqueduct for the supply of the City with the pure element of water—all these obstructions will disappear. As Mayor, as you are probably aware, it will fall to my let to become one of the Harbor Commissioners, and I can assure you, that having no local interest to secure, I shall, in the discharge of the duties of that office, study to promote the general interests of the entire population. I again, Gentlemen, beg to return my thanks for the high honor you have

this day conferred on me.

The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Nelson the retiring Mayor, who thanked the Electors for the confidence and support which had produced his election, and made them effective to the public service. He would retire to a private station with a thankful sense of the honor which had been done, of the good will which had aided his efforts, and a constant desire for the welfare of a city over whose Councils, he had so the welfare of a city over whose Councils, he had so long presided. He congratulated the electors on the choice they had made, which he believed would be continued throughout the day. The cars were mostly for the benefit of the city.

Three cheers were then given for the present Mayor, and the assembly dispersed.

East Ward—F. Leclaire, Esq., and Louis Marchand

Esq., elected without opposition.
West Ward-H. H. Whitney, Esq., elected without opposition.

St. Ann's Ward-Alexander M'Cambridge, Esq., elected without opposition.

St. Antoine Ward-Henry Bulmer, Esq., elected without opposition.

St. Lewis Ward-J. B. Homier, Esq., elected without opposition.

Centre Ward-W. A. Townsend, Esq., elected without opposition.

St. James' Ward-Joseph Simard, Esq., elected without opposition.

St. Mary's Ward-Dr. P. Rottot, elected without St. Lawrence Ward-This is the only ward con-

tested, the Candidates are J. R. Bronsdon, Esq., the old representative, and Francis Clarke, Esq. The polling for this Ward will commence on the 23rd.—Commercial Advertiser.

to enforce the laws, when these laws are not approved rear of the house. of by the rabble.

Thursday, 31st January last, about 11 o'clock in the evening, some fifteen ruffians broke into the house of Josiah Black, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Municipal Councillor. Mrs. Black was suddenly surrounded by a number of them and kept in a corner with a ed by a number of them and kept in a corner with a gun pointed towards her breast. A number of others ran to a sofa where Mr. Black was asleep, and seized him, while one of them gave him a blow on the head with a large pistol, which caused so severe a wound that he lost his senses. Having recovered, his torthat he lost his senses. Having recovered, his tor- : In this city, on the 9th instant, Mr. Geo. E. Laughlin, of mentors dragged him on the floor, with a pistol at one ; the Post Office Department, Montreal. ear, a gun at the other, and an axe and scythe playing around him. The villians then threatened to take away his life if he did not use his endeavors to stop the valuators, or if he went any more to the Council. Having remained half an hour in the house, enjoying these savage delights, they left and went over to Mr. James Craig, one of the valuators, where were also M. M. Philip Bready and Richard Jaker, colleagues of Mr. Craig. Having given two blows with a gun on Mr. Bready's head and sworn the valuators that they would not act any more, they searched the house and found part of the valuators' roll, which they either requested to meet at St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY burnt or kept. After several threatenings they left the place and went to Mr. George Hart's, another councillor who was then absent. They went to Mrs. Hart's bed, and having seized, insulted and threatened, they searched the house and stole two beamiful guns belonging to Mr. Hart. They then set fire to the house, and cleared off. Fortunately Mrs. Hart succeeded in extinguishing it, having, luckily, a barrel of water in the house.

These facts require no comment. The public may now judge what protection the people of this part of the country enjoy."

Buffalo, Feb. 12.—The Irish Convention met bere to-day at four o'clock. Upwards of eighty delegates have already arrived. The Very Rev. Dr. McDonnell, of Kingston, was the temporary chairman. A committee of five from Canada and five from the United States were chosen to report permanent officers to-morrow. The hotels are crowded, and the New York press have several reporters here. There is great enthusiasm. High Mass for Conven-

LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.-The following is a list of the Delegates elected to the above Convention, which met on Tuesday last. Of those elected for the United States, we have taken no note, but for the Canadas the list is full :—
Very Rev. Thadwus Kirwan, R.D., London, Patriarch of

the Movement.

City of Montreal; Irish Pop. 20,000 : Delegates : B. Dev-

R. Cartan, Esq.
Village of St. Thomas; Irish Pop. 200: Messes. P. Murtagh; P. Burke. Perth-Delegates: Very Rev. V. G. McDonagh; John

Doran, Esq. Town of Aylmer; Irish Pop. 400: J. J. Roney, Esq. County of Elgin; Irish Pop. 1,000: Messrs. J. Cunningham; P. Bobier.

Township of Mosa ; Irish Pop. 300 : Timothy Howe, Esq. ;

O'Donnell, Esq.
Town of Dunlas; Irish Pop. 2,000: Patrick Freeland,
Esq.; Thomas Gray, Esq.
The total number of delegates, therefore, which will as-

semble in Buffalo in behalf of Canada is thirty-five; representing an Irish population of 80,000. The total number of Irish Canadians in the Province, that is to say of Irishmen and their immediate descendants about 350,000. The Buffalo Convention will express the delegated sentiments of about one-fourth of this number .- Toronto Mirror.

The Weather .- Up to Tuesday last the exceeding mildstopped from running, and the state of the roads prevented anything like an attempt to stir in the country .- Trans-

Police Intelligence.—On last Saturday, Ignace Gunarerygen, and seven other Indians of Caughnawaga, were arrested and committed to the Common Gaol of this District under the warrant of Charles Joseph Coursol, Esq., Inspector and Superintendent of Police for the City of Montreal, to await their trial at the next Court of Queen's

Bench, Crown side, upon several charges of arson.—Pilot.
We regret to announce that Mr. Duncan McEwan was killed on Thursday last near Port Elmsley, by the falling of a tree while chopping in the woods. The unfortunate man lived about twenty-four hours after he was struck .-

Danied Burglary.—Last night some ruffians effected an entrance into the office of the Prothonotary by means of a ladder. The glass was removed and the window unbarred. They took a strong box and threw it into the yard, and tried to force it with powder, but failed. The ruffians, after a fruitless attempt to force the box, decamped, leaving it behind. There was also a large safe in the office, which defied any effort to remove or to open it.—Three Rivers Inquirer, Feb. 9.

Two Lovers Burnt to Drath-Tracedy of Mr. Foley We have received from St. Jean Chrysostome the following information in addition to that already given, respecting the disorderly condition of that parish:—

The demands bed any already last Saturday morning. The demands bed any already last Saturday morning. respecting the disorderly condition of that parish:—
"More Outrages at St. Jean Chrysostome.
County of Chateaguay.—Decidedly the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome will become distinguished in the annals of barbarous actions. A few days ago, an account of the brutal attempt at murder, made in the house of G. A. Beaudry, Esq., Notary, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality, was laid before the Chrysostome will be the discovered that one of Mr. It's handsome daughters yet remained in the house, and Mr. Foley, a young man, dashed through the flames to rescue the sleeping girl, but neither came out alive? The fire was too powerful for them. Daylight presented the charged trunks of two human beings (the hones protruding through the blackened flesh.) who a public. This day we give a statement of other facts of the same nature, towards some of the councillors few hours before, enjoyed health without a thought of the and valuators of that place. How long will last this off from among the living, in the marriage of their days state of things? Is there no authority in the country, to protect the lives and properties of those appointed to enforce the laws, when these laws are not approved to enforce the laws, when these laws are not approved.

Married.

On Saturday, 3rd instant, by the Rev. E. P. Roche, P. P. Mr. Dennis Crowley, to Miss Juliana, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Dungan, all of Present.

Died,



requested to meet at ST. PATRICE'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the lith inst., at 8 o'clock, as business of importance has to be transacted.

W. P. BARTLEY, T. C. COLLINS.

Feb. 14.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to notify his Friends and the Public generally, that on the 1st May next, he will REMOVE his HORSE-SHOEING SHOP from Haymarket Square to 23 St. Lonaventure, and corner of Little St. Antoine Streets, where he will carry on the HORSE-SHOEING BUSINESS as beretofore.

JAMES MALONEY.

Feb. 15, 1856.

FOR SALE,

TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS in DU-FRESNE STREET, 40 feet in front by about 100 feet in depth. Terms easy. Application to be made to the undersigned proprietor on the premises. FRANCOIS XAVIER POITRAS. Montreal, Feb. 14, 1856.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE. The Paris correspondent of Le Nord says that when Prince Jerome went to communicate the news of the Russian acceptance of the peace proposals to his daughter, the Princess Mathilde, that lady threw herself upon his neck " weeping for joy" also, that when the Emperor Napoleon read the despatch to the council of war, Admiral Lyons cried. "Sire, I don't exactly understand it; there must be some mistake!" Louis Napoleon smiled, and read it again. Then "the English began whispering busily amongst themselves. The Duke of Cambridge rose, saying that his mission at Paris was ended, and that he had only to take leave of the Emperor and start that evening for London. Louis Napoleon insisted that his grace should remain three or four days. As to Prince Nanoleon, after the despatch was read, his Royal Highness's remark was, "Then Italy and Poland are sacrificed." The same writer asserts that lively differences have taken place in the council between the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon, the former warmly resisting any project of the re-establishment of Polish independence.

I learn from an unusually good source that the French Emperor was so much moved when he received the despatch announcing the "pure and simple" acceptance of Russia, that he almost fainted .-

Daily News Correspondent.

La Presse says: -" Preliminaries of peace are in existence; they have been accepted by Russia, and it only remains to give them full value, that the signature of the powers interested be attached. No further discussion can take place upon propositions perfectly defined and drawn out. The Austrian propositions will be transcribed word for word, and recorded in a special protocol, at the foot of which the signatures of all the plenipotentiaries will be affixed. A general armistice will immediately follow, and the definitive negociations will be opened immediately afterwards. Russia demands, it appears, that the congress assemble either in a small German capital or at Paris. A previous question, that of the admission of Prussia, will, however, be decided before the opening of the congress."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—"I am told that the following speech was really made by the Czar to an eminent diplomatist who was at St. Petersburg a few days ago:—'J'ai les Allemands en pitie, les Anglais en haine, et les Français en admiration.' 'I pity the Germans, hate the English, and admire the French."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News attaches importance to a report that the Senate is expected to oppose the regency of the Empress both in the case of the Emperor's death, and in the probability of his proceeding to the war.

Disturbances were apprehended on Saturday 19th ult., in the Quartier Latin. 2,000 soldiers of various corps of infantry of the line arrived on Friday at Paris by the Northern Railroad. There have been not enlarge on the grave consequences that would be recently a great many political arrests in the eastern produced by a refusal to enter the path we open for departments. We read in the Tablettes des deux Charentes of January 10-The population of Rochefort has been, for several day past, greatly excited, in consequence of judicial proceedings simultaneously taken in the Charente Inferieure and the neighboring departments-proceedings connected, as we are assured, with the discovery of a plot against the safety of the State. While awaiting for the truth to tran- of the Emperor Alexander, whose supreme determispire, we may at once say that on the 11th and 14th of January there were numerous domiciliary visits in beings. His Imperial Majesty will, we are firmly our town, and some arrests.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "I have good reason to believe that the Peace Conferences, which according to the present aspect of affairs, will certainly be opened, are to be held in Paris."

which Count Nesselrode makes known to the representatives of Russia, in foreign countries, the motives for accepting the propositions of Austria. The circular declares that Russia has made concessions with a view to the re-establishment of peace, out of defernot because the interests of Russia call for the conclusion of that peace.

A despatch from Berlin, Wednesday, says: -"The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published officially at St. Petersburg. The announcement states that the chief condition is the neutralisation of the Black Sea, to be secured by a treaty be-tween Russia and Turkey. Russia is ready to discuss the other points."

COUNT ESTERHAZY'S INSTRUCTIONS. - Le Nord publishes the text of Count Buol's despatch to Count Valentine Esterhazy, serving as his instructions when conveying the Austrian propositions to St. Peters-

burg. The following is the note:—
"VIENNA, Dec. 16, 1855.—The words which your Excellency has had the honor of hearing from the Emperor's own lips must have again confirmed to you the intentions that have invariably guided the policy of his Majesty during the different phases of the contest now weighing so heavily on Europe. Unswervingly constant to these same principles, the Emperor would have deemed himself unmindful of what is due to his own people and the nations of Europe, had he allowed the present moment to escape when a superior power imposes a virtual truce upon the combatants, without making one last effort to open new paths towards that peace which is evidently

upon to employ his best efforts in order to ascertain what degree of reciprocity might await those inclinations at the Courts of France and Great Britain. His Majesty deigned in consequence to entrust to me the duty of sounding the cabinets of Paris and London on this subject. But while we found them most firmly resolved not to initiate any pacific overtures, we nevertheless have, to our great satisfaction, found in those cabinets a disposition such as to inspire us with the hope that they will not refuse to examine and accept conditions of a nature to present all the guarantees requisite for a serious and lasting peace, and to adjust satisfactorily the question that gave rise to the war. Not merely this: we believe we are authorised in expressing the hope that these powers, while maintaining in its full force the right of presenting such conditions of peace as may seem fitting to them, would be no less disposed at this present time not to deviate from the principle they laid down at the commencement of the contest, which was, not to prosecute any private advantages, and to limit their demands to the sacrifices necessary for reassuring Europe against the return of a state of things so deplorable and involved as the present. Encouraged by these signs, the Imperial Cabinet has not shrunk from the task of conscientiously taking the present state of affairs into serious account, and of stating the basis on which, in its own opinion, the structure of a solid peace might be reared. The four principles already accepted by Russia have always appeared to us to be the best initial point. Only, for the sake of warranting the work of peace, and especially of avoiding the rocks on which the last conferences were wrecked, we have deemed it indispensable to develop the four principals in such a manner as to render them consonant with the general interests of Europe, and facilitate the final agreement by a more precise definition. The fruit of this labor s contained in the document subjoined, which, from the fact of its acceptance by the belligerant powers, will acquire a value tantamount to the preliminaries of peace. The signature to these preliminaries would e immediately followed by a general armistice and definitive negotiations. This labor having been honored with the approbation of his Majesty the Emperor, your Excellency is charged with its representation for acceptance by the court of Russia, adding, while doing so, the most pressing intreaties that it weigh well its contents and communicate to us its determination, which we consider of the greatest importance to know as soon as possible. If, as we hope, our propositions meet with a favorable reception, we shall lose no time in warmly recommending their acceptance at the courts of Paris and London, expressing at the same time the confidence we feel that they will not use the right of eventually presenting special conditions at the negotiations, save in the interest of Europe, and to an extent such as will not raise serious obstacles against the re-establishment of peace. We entreat the court of Russia calmly to examine the propositions we submit to it. We shall a second time, in order that an honorable reconciliation may be effected-a refusal that would entail upon it the weight of an immense responsibility. We. prefer relying on its wisdom to weigh well the opportunity now offered. We believe we are now interpreting the wishes and true requirements of Europe. It remains for us to appeal to the exalted sentiments nation will decide the fate of so many millions of persuaded, chose the part which appears to us to be the only one consistent with the real interests of his own people, and with the wants of humanity.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 18 .- The Cortes yesterday rejected the vote of censure on the Ministry by a majority A Russian diplomatic circular has been issued in of 152 to 57. The Parliamentary Committee is favorable to the credit establishment proposed by some Spanish capitalists.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome of the 12th ult., in the Unience to the representations of friendly powers, but proaching the interests of Russia call for the conlong filled the post of Auditor of the Rota. The Emperor Napoleon, wishing to recompense the services rendered to religion and France by Mgr. de Segur during his possession of the important post which he has just resigned, has appointed him one of the Episcopal Canons of St. Denis. The Pope, on his side, wishing to remove every difference of condition between the new Canon and his future colleagues, has nominated him Bishop, but without stating by what title he is to be designated. In fact, M. de Segur has been on all sides specially honored. The excavations in the Aventine hill are being actively continued, under the direction of the Dominican Fathers of St. Sabine, and are constantly producing objects of great interest, which date from the time of ancient Rome. All these articles are placed in a large hall of the Dominican Convent, and the intention is to form a museum of them after a little. Excavations are also being effected in the Appian Way, and always with satisfactory results, and the husbands have been strangling their wives as taxed works of restoration are being proceeded with without dogs were strangled during the last war. All ties Way, and always with satisfactory results, and the

The rupture of relations between Persia and Enga most urgent necessity for Europe. Convinced, on land is confirmed. The Shah has declined the mediathe one hand, of the sincerity of the declarations so | tion of France. Immediately after learning the fall of

pugnant to his own dignity and the honor of his the English legation. On the 6th December he arcountry, his Imperial Majesty has felt himself called rived at Kions, near Moussel.

IS THERE TO BE PEACE? (From the Dublin Nation.) ...

The attitude of England about Peace reminds one of a cowardly bully who has been dodging all the hard knocks of a row, and who, when it is fairly fought out, rushes in and says he has had no fair play. His pluck and bottom have only just been stirred, and only let him at them! It is very likely that England will be taken at her word, and that the War will go on for another year at least; and then, for Providence only knows, how many more. At the same time, however, that England, smashed as to her military and naval prestige, is blustering before Europe that she does not want Peace upon Austrian Propositions, she declares herself ready to strike in the most humble and miserable manner to America. The *Times* has this week declared, after a series of articles against the States characterised by the most ruffianly insolence and the most audacious falsehood, that England must submit to whatever conditions the Cabinet of Washington is pleased to impose-that her conduct in Central America has been unfaithful and disgraceful—and that it must be abjectly atoned for. This is significant, from the journal that lately relused to print a brief letter from the American Minister in reply to its unwarrantable assaults upon his conduct. If such a miraculous change, from the most audacious insolence to the most sneaking cringing, does not act upon Uncle Sam, as a stronger hint to go to War than even the old cowhiding tone, we are much mistaken in him. The guarded way in he has been getting ready, and the necessarily quiet tone which has accompanied all his manifestations, are explained in a second article of the Times. America is building a new navy-has got rid of 210 of her old officers-is rigging and arming a fleet of the best quality in the world—and when they are quite ready, we may see the Baltic blockade raised even in the dog-days.

We remain of the opinion that we expressed last week that there is not the faintest prospect of a Peace in Europe. Russia is in fact at the present moment master of the situation-in Asia, where she has already converted the whole district of Kars into a province of her empire, and where by the fall of Herat she menaces England by India now again in a highly inflamable condition—in the Crimea, where it is now quietly admitted that she holds the Allies perfectly at bay and immoveable-in Turkey and the Baltic, where every day of frost or negotiation en-ables her to place herself in an offensive position upon the one frontier and a defensive upon the other—internally flushed, as she is with the sense that her policy is gaining ground, that she has proved herself a match for all the rest of Europe in strategy as well as diplomacy, and that even her enemies now begin to admit that the effort has cost her far less suffering than

it has cost them. But she also observes, and knows well how to profit by divisions springing up between the Powers that are opposed to her. Even within the last week, there have been remarkable symptoms of discord between England, France, and Austria-becoming more manifest in the same comical proportion that the rumours of Peace have dwindled down from their original proportions-from the unconditional acceptance of Peace which was first announced, to the mere signature of a protocol upon which to base preliminaries for a negofiation! Preliminaries which, if we are to believe Lord Palmerston's organ, are not those of the Allies, but Austria alone; and if so, seriously compromising the position of Austria to Russia's advantage. At the same time, the Russian press, with their characteristic astuteness, seize upon the growing difficulties which menace England, and tend to sever her from the French Alliance. If England go to War with America, it is an affair in which France can have no conceivable concern. A French writer even goes so far as to say in the Journal des Debats that France has no business with the War in Asiatic Turkey. France went to War to maintain the European equilibrium. France is not menaced by Russia in the East as England is. If the fall of Kars and the fall of Herat be calamitous, they are specially so to England, and it is

watch it with care, and make capital of it. The summing up of the case is, that England and France would both have Peace, if they possibly could, but that Russia is in the position to make it only on her own terms, and that Austria will back her therein.

A CREED WANTED-ANGLICANISM DURING 1855.

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

We have been thinking that a compilation of Anglican Church history for the year 1855 would be an act of considerable charity. The Anglicans do nothing without payment, and their half-disowned trish step-brothers do nothing without the Anglicans, so we thought that a true narrative of real Anglican progress during the year '55, written, printed, and published from true Anglican records, without any money to be received, or any office or benefice to be expected, if not acceptable, might at least be edifying, as it is gratuitous. We, therefore, to use the solemn phraseology of our friend, the Church and State Gazette, proceed to the performance of this duty, conscious that hitherto " we have been precluded the possibility of devoting as much space as we could have wished to the prominent incidents of its (the

Anglican) history.22 First of all, then we have to agree with the orthodox journal just mentioned, that there has been this year a most awful and significant forgetfulness of the Ten Commandments. Robbery has had no limits and murder has had neither feeling nor compunction. Mothers have been flinging their children as burthensome puppies are flung into ditches and rivers; and ceasing in the Coliseum. In fact, if the Popedom have been losing their sacredness, and all obligations of Pius IX. is to be remarkable for nothing else, it will be celebrated for its archeological labors. in every species of infamy and every gradation of crime. To be sure, this is to be expected in a people that knows how to estimate the golden store of English "prosperity," and spurns the miserable sufficiency of nations that believe there is a God and an avenger. But, nevertheless, it seems a pity that we One "Bishop" will not ordain a man because of his

then, have the "animal" king in this world, and the " spiritual" lord of the next. Thus speaks the Church. and State Gazette for our editication :-

"We are obliged to own that this increased earnestness in providing for the spiritual necessities of the people is not met by an improvement in the moral and religious condition of the community. Instances, neither few nor scattered, are not wanting to show that the Gospel has scarcely wrought much change among the masses. If we scarcely wrought much change among the masses. If we look to the records of crime we find there an appalling array of vice and wickedness, with such special instances of infamy as the Strahan case, the Burdon and Rugeloy poisoning cases, the Davidson and Gordon case, and numerous other examples of lax morality among the higher classes, and of besotting ignorance and evil passions among the lower grades of society. If we look to social manifestations we are not with a pointly reminiscence. manifestations we are met with a painful reminiscence of the Hyde Park riots, and the repeated violations of the laws of God and man with which they are associated."

It is hard to understand how this unhappy coudition of affairs can spring from so pure a moral system as Anglicanism. Probably, if the Austrian Concordat were examined, it would be found intimately connected with it, or, more probably still, the malignant designs of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman may be found at the bottom of all. There is murder without end and poisoning, with and without successful homicide; and it must be recollected that his Eminence lectured on education and many other things during this year '55. Now, who knows what the results might have been on the minds of the English nation? The crowds at his lectures, and the great numbers of crimes which followed, have had awful analogies; and the secenes in Hyde Park," so reflective of the form of revolution! If Professor Taylor made an analogist of the sphere affects the whole affects the History which has a professor to the sphere and the sphere affects the sphere and the sphere an analysis of the whole affair, the Hierarchy might be found to have poisoned the public mind. At all events, these things are as worthy of being observed, we imagine as Dr. Cumming's logic or Dr. M'Neil's piety.

There are people who say, however, that England wants a creed. Not a form of belief, of course, for she has so many of them that she stands puzzled at their number and claims; but it is said that she wants something in which she really will believe. The consoling principle of private judgment, so worthy of "Britons," has been extended from doctrine to practice, and independent minds, having been made judges of the meaning of the Bible, have been sufficiently independent to discard the Bible altogether, or to make it speak according to their morals. M. Villemain, we believe, it is who says that Rome's latest rrofligacy and decay were owing to her infidelity. Paganism multiplied rites only to precipitate incredulity, and multiplied opinions only to bring Jupiter and Mars into contempt. Even when the Stoics engrafted some Christian maxims upon the sensualities of the Pantheon, a little truth only tended to reveal by contrast the hideousness of error. The whole commonwealth began to go headlong to ruin, because there was no interior conviction of religious truth. Rome wanted a creed to sway the action of the passions; and because she had not a creed her passions overwhelm-ed and crushed her. England wants a creed; and all the mimicry of Catholic ceremony and of Catholic authority will not be sufficient without one.

We have seen very honest Protestants-men who were called sensible too—admiring the self-sacrifice of the children of the Church. They saw men who wore out their days in the thankless labor of stemming immorality, and who lived in joy and suffering among the hovels of the poor. The Italian Priest came to England and buried himself in the smoke of the factories, or breathed the fevered and filthy atmosphere of the London courts. The Frenchman, Belgian, Swiss, and even Russian, were found in the same track, pursuing the same employments. Many of them brought their own fortunes, and expended them with their health and strength. They were followed by Nuns-ladies tenderly brought up, and perfected in all the accomplishments of those times. These latter came, not from ranks of labor, as may well be supposed, nor even from the homes of trade. They came from the halls of the gentry and the castles of the nobles, and they were found in the midst of the children of the poorest poverty and the homes of the worst species of distress and disease. Nothing was too frightful for their courage or too trying for their endurance. Pestilence, famine, filth, cellar, for her to see to it. Indeed, in all the writing of the French Press upon Peace there is a remarkable difference of tone from that of the English, and we observe that Le Nord and the Independence Relge have observed, they were happy all the while. Now, Mr. Macaulay at once explained all this, by saying it Wr. Macaulay at once explained all this, by saying it was a "wonderful system." Mr. Chambers and Lord John Russell, who could not understand the meaning of "creed," unravelled the mystery by saying it was "slavery;" some who believed in nothing but money and the passions, found out it was "enthusiasm;" but when heresy endeavored to make a "system" and establish the "slavery," and inspire the "enthusiasm," the ladies of England looked at the effort, and thought the innovators were mad the effort, and thought the innovators were mad. Heresy is good to make a living, and good to show oneself off gracefully at church, and good to make true churchmen, and good to gather the gold, and good to make people know their distance, and good to advance a man in the world and in his profession, and good to make him spurn authority, and to make him believe all mankind under his feet, and to be proud. of ships, and mines, and factories, and railways; but let heresy dare to tell him he must "deny himself and take up his cross," and he will laugh in heresy's face, and tell heresy's minister to go to a very bad place. The reason is, that heresy has a form of belief, but no creed.

And this, as we have said, is at the foundation of the awful structure of Anglican crime. Heresy comes in contact with the assassin—and has no power; with the robber-and has no power; with the debaucheeand has no power; with the politician, tradesman, Parson, laborer-and has no power. The question is easily solved, as long as heresy gives any thing to be eaten, or drunk, or put in one's pocket; or, as long as a man gets name, or position, or employment by "his Bible"-but dare heresy pretend, through the mouth of any man, or any book, to demand of him to give up his own judgment of his own interest? Ah, then heresy must mind itself. "The thing is all fair until a man is dictated to;" but, because he has no church, no creed, "dictated" to he will not be, even by God. England wants a creed.

The Evangelizal paper which we have quoted our authority for this part of our history of Anglicanism during '55. We find every man in the Establishment eating, the flesh of every other man, and the "very repeatedly made by the Emperor Alexander, that he was willing to assist in arriving at any peace not re-

A vast number will have "altars," and "credences," and "confession," and "oblation;" and another body set those "mummeries" down as "idolatry." One man will bury only those whom he has baptised or visited in sickness, and another looks upon him as a slayer of the souls of his flook. One "venerated Prelate" protests against a corruption, and the other calls it an emanation of the Divine mind. Both these Rt. Reverends agree, however, that if "Sir H. J. Fust" had delivered judgment on the matter, it would become as settled as a "revelation!" It would take a man of more credulity than ever embraced Munchausen to find Christianity among all these. What man would give up a certain twenty shillings for the certainty of who is right among them ?-not to speak of the certainty of killing his enemy, the pleasure of poisoning his wife, or of robbing a coach; or even the certainty of a good dinner. England wants a creed,

Here the exposition of the authorised historian to whom we have so often referred:-

"The gentleman whom the Bishop of Salisbury refused to ordain, because he could not conscientiously subscribe to his Lordship's views on baptismal regeneration, has lately passed a successful examination before the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and has been appointed to a Curacy near Frome. It is a fact for congratulation that only twelve candidates appeared before the Bishop of Salisbury at the late ordination; whereas nearly fifty were ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells."

Then behold how the "Romanisers" lacerate the Church:-

"We cannot but own, with bitter regret, that the heaviest blows are those which have been aimed against her by her own children! We recognise and deplore the lukewarmness of Churchmen generally—the callousness and absence of vital religion which are so unhappily apparent—and our pervading ungodliness as a nation; but we cannot shut our eyes to a deliberate conviction that the Tractarian heresy is still the plaguespot of the Church—the best friend of her worst enemy, and the stoutest foe of the Gospel of Christ and of real religion. It is still rampant within our gates—still active, still persevering—still subtily working among us—still silently and perniciously coursing through the velns and arteries of our religious system, and gradually infecting the entire body. The disease is within us, and is assuming a permanent character, though we may assuredly hope that the exparience of the past year may assuredly hope that the experience of the past year, rightly appreciated, will tend to its final eradication."

And it appears that a goodly number still remain to be added to those who seek a creed :-

"We could adduce a long list of deluded brethren who have deserted the Church for the errors of Rome under the baneful influence of that subtle heresy which has grown up within our portals; but it will be sufficient to instance the names of the Revds. W. Wheeler, of New Shoreham; Mr. Woodward, of Bristol; and Mr. Somers Cocks, of Sheviocke, Devon; the Duchess of Buccleugh, and the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, to prove the position which we have laid down. Deeply as we mourn the departure of these erring brethren, we can avow our belief that they are better placed in the Roman Catholic Church than in our own, and we sincerely commend their example to many who still linger with us while their hearts are yearning towards Rome."

What appears worst of all, is the Episcopal sanction and double-dealing which sends men at hide-and-goseek after the forementioned creed :-

"Happily, there are some dioceses where Tractarianism uas few followers; but there are others in which it has attained a most pernicious development. Take Chichester diocese as an example. The semi-Romish practices in St. Paul's, Brighton; St. John's, Hurstpierpoint; Lancing, Bognor, Shoreham, and several other churches and training colleges, have elicited repeated appeals from the laity. The Bishop, we are told, is invariably polite and clusive-letters of remonstrance are courteously answered, but nothing is done; his words are fair—his performances nil."

After the indignation which this invasion upon pure Church of Englandism naturally excites, and the langnage of enlightened zeal with which it strikes and exposes the evil-doers, the Church and State, seems to take breath. It has found a new adversary to be sure, but apparently one more worthy of lenient consideration and forbearing language. In fact, the new foe is of so modified a character that the journalist is tempted to "pass him by," yet he thinks it may be well just to make a "comment" upon him. Of course the new antagonist does not approach the impiety of the Tractarians, for he-rather three of them-only deny the Divinity of Christ :-

"Nor must we pass by without comment those painful cases of doctrinal unsoundness which have recently created such astonishment and alarm. We need scarcely say that we allude to the cases of Dr. Donaidson, Professor Jowett, we allude to the cases of Dr. Donaldson, Professor Jowett, and Mr. Baden Powell. That men of such elevated character, of such high attainments in theological lore, should lerr so dangerously is deplorable in the extreme. "On the whole, it is a subject of unmixed regret that opinions of such impious and pernicious tendency—opinions which strike at the very foundation of revealed religion—should have found their exponents in eminent Divines of the Church of England."

We must suspend our compilation for to day, but we hope to return to the annals of Parsondom in Ireland, and also to help the Church and State to record the "year 1855" as it has presented Anglicanism abroad. Anglicanism wants to propagate the "faith" of hers, which we have been borrowing her own language to describe, and which would be as difficult for her to discover as to tell God's truth. We have laid by some elegant extracts of her doings and sayings here and elsewhere, and we shall print them for the edification of those who have a creed or who are seeking one. It is incomprehensible by any rule of merely human error—explicable only by an inscruta-ble judgment of God, that all honesty does not shrink trom contact with anything so consistently absurd and perversely erring. Even where they come within the hundredth part of a hair's breadth of truth they seem wedded to misrepresentation, so habitually to falsify, that they cannot see, touch, or hear. Read the following from the redoubtable Dr. Comming:-

"Roman Catholics said that the Church did not forbid the circulation of the Bible, and this was true; but it must be in some tongue which the people did not understand. Even a Roman Catholic bookseller in London, had no right to have a single English Bible in his shop without a special permit, otherwise they might be confiscated by Cardinal Wiseman, and the proceeds applied to pious uses."

And so England stands in the beginning of the year 1856. With schools of Atheism in every city and hamlet; with crime sundering every social tie, and threatening every time-honored principle and institution; with countless sects that grow from her apostacy and lacerate her flesh with the same whip which she raised against the Cnurch; with growing divisions and hates, and grovelling, selfish, hardhearted infidelity; with foes facing her frontiers, and friends on whom prudence dates not implicitly rely-Englandwhen she needs it most deeply, needs it for order, stability, peace, progress, perhaps existence, like Rome of old -wants alcreed.

A Topold Coloradi Marie

JOURNAL OF A DEFEATED CANDIDATE: Thursday ... Received a nomination for an office in the City Council.— Surprised and indignant. Remonstrated with Committee. Was told that I must place myself in the hands of my friends. Eventually did so.

Friday.—Immense posters on a brick pile opposite the house. My name in two feet letters. Great anguish on part of wife and family, who believe that every officer in the City Government must, according to law, be indicted and tried at the end of his term. Friends, meeting me in the street, say there is a rumor about town that I am up for office, which rumor ought to be publicly contradicted. Other friends offer ironical congratulations, and leave me in doubt whether office is unfit for me, or I for the office. Old gentleman say that he won't believe it; for he knew my father, and he was a respectable man.

Saturday.-Man on the steps of my house, with a big stick and bull terrier. Broad shoulders, slovenly person, with a sanguinary eye. Came to advise me to beware of a gang of ruffians that go round election times, extorting money from candidates. Offers his services to tend the polls. Customary, he say to pay in advance. I refer him to my Committee.—He whistles to his dog. Engage him at five dol-lars cash down. We part with expressions of mutual esteem. Going in find six men smoking in my parlour.-Delegates from a target excursion. Customary, they say, for candidates to give prizes on these occasions. Refer them to my Committee. Captain very polite. Tells me he will give time to think about it, and will come on Sunhe will give time to think about it, and will come on Sunday with the whole Guard, to let me see what a fine looking set of fellows they are. Result, ten dollars for the prize. Evening—Excited person calls for a subscription for a banner. Refer him to my Committee. Threatens personal violence, and swears awfully. Subscribe for banner. Man comes with a wooden leg wants a new one. Three more banner men. Clergyman for a subscription to a deserving cherity. Saventeen men to tend polls. More a deserving charity. Seventeen men to tend polls. More cripples. Delegation want their fire engines painted. Man without arm—to post bills. Woman for subscription for coffin. Children all crying up stairs. My wife in hysterics. General terror and confusion. Midnight-Torch-light procession; serenade; make a speech; great cheering; rotten egg hit me in the eye; general fight; spanners, brick-

bats, clubs, banner torches and fists. Wednesday.—Wake up defeated. Tell all my friends that I don't care for myself, but feel very sorry for the city. My wife goes home to her mother; the children are sent where they cannot be under my influence. No home, no friends, no wife, no money.—N. Y. Times.

MRS. HANNEN, No. 600 FOURTH STREET, SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. New York, May 15, 1852.

The A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty:

Mrs. Twist, No. 18, Avenue D, writes under date of July 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Buggins, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, she passed two LARGE TAPE WORMS.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also bis Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drng Stores in this

KF Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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INFORMATION WANTED

OF MARY and MARGARET CADIGAN, aged respectively, 21 and 18 years, who left the workhouse of Skibbereen, Ireland, in May 1852 for Canada. Any information will be thankfully received at this office.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEAR MONTREAL

THE SCHOOL for the DEAF and DUMB, (under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal) which has been prevented from re-opening for the last few months, will receive Pupils at the Institution at Coteau St. Louis, on the 7th January next.

The public in general, as well as parents of the Deaf and Dumb, will be happy to learn that this Institution has secured the services of an experienced professor from France, to whom will be confided the course of instruction to be adopted. This professor, Mr. Joseph Young, was born at Metz, is 33 years of age, and became deaf and dumb in his infancy. This gentleman, after having com-pleted his course of studies at the celebrated institution of Nancy, was professor during eight years at the school of the Deaf and Dumb at Soissons. Mr. Damais, of the diocese of Lyons, who accompanied Mr. Young to Canada, will assist him in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Damais will also take charge of the temporal management of the Institution, and correspond with parents of the pupils. The Rev. Mr. Lagorce will continue to have the spiritual direction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The programme of the course of study, as drawn up by air. Young, is as follows. The course of studies, divided

iuto three parts, comprises:—
First. Writing, the Elements of Grammar, and the first

rudiments of religious instruction.
Second. Caligraphy, Exercises in Grammar, Reading, Sacred History, Arithmetic, Geography, Catechism and Religious Lessons, containing interesting accounts, taken principally from the Old and New Testament, Politeness,

Third. Grammar in both languages, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Linear Drawing, Book-keeping, the truths of the Christian Doctrine, &c.

The course of study will, in general, comprise a term of five years, but it may be abridged according to the talent of the pupils, or the wishes of their parents

N.B.—A pupil will not, in every case, be admitted under the age of Ten Years. The Deaf and Dumb now advanced in years, or possessed of little intelligence, will only receive religious instruction by the use of signs, and taught the use of words most generally required. The rate of Board and Tuition will be \$7 a month, payable in advance of each term. If the pupil belong to a poor family, he will receive board at the moderate charge of \$4 a month. If parents prefer it, they can board their children out of the institution.

The editors of English and French papers are requested to publish this advertisement (gratis) for one month, in order to benefit the Deaf and Dumb.

M. DOHERTY,

January 2, 1856.

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NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE TO REALIZE AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE IN A FEW YEARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a PATENT for CAST-IRON MONUMENTS, SLABS, PLATES, PILLARS, and COLUMNS, to be placed at GRAVES or places of Inter-

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The Patentee will SELL a PART or the WHOLE of his RIGHT for the Lower Province, either for CASH, or in EXCHANGE for LAND in the Upper Province. Or, otherwise, he will enter into a CO.-PARTNERSHIP with any Respectable Business man or Mechanic that will Furnish Money to carry on the same in Montreal. He has at present Five different Setts of Patterns, together with

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The Subscriber will guarantee that from 50 to 75 per cent. Profit can be realized by embarking in this trade.—
He will be prepared to ERECT MONUMENTS of CASTIRON which are more durable, and much more beautiful
than can be made either in Stone, Wood, or any other
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JOHN DONAGHUE, Patentee. Montreal, January 22nd, 1856.

Just Received by the Subscribers,

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

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