O nought is so savoury to man, or so sweet, So full of true voluce, with joy so replete,

As the comfort that flows from that Prophet's

Thus fed-though oppression exert its mad away, And strive to misjudge us, and put us away, Yot bothless and vam is the lion's loud roar.

Confessing the Father throughout all our days, To Thee, Christ our God, we shall also give

And carry Thy cross evermore, evermore!

New Brunswick, October 21, 1848.

### PAYMENT OF THE CLERGY.

We published last week, fin our Second Edition, the resolutions of the Irish Bishops in their recent meeting at Dublin. This important document must have already engaged the serious attention of our renders. The subject of one of the resolutions is, however, of too great importance to be lightly dismissed from the public mind; and it is this which, of all the resolutions we have read with the greatest satisfaction:-

4. "That having observed that a notice has been given of a Parliamentary motion regarding a State provision for the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, we deprecate such a proceeding .- That, having shared in the prosperity of their flocks the Clergy of Ireland are willing to share in their privations, and are determined to resist a measure calculated to create vast discontent-to sever the people from their Pastors, and ultimately to en danger Catholicity in this country."

We can hardly exaggerate the satisfaction we feel both at the substance of the resolution and at the terms in which it is expressed. It is such a-ene as in the present time more particularly sensible men of all opinions concur in. When the people are suffering; when many of them have broken out in a manner which all believe to be impredent, but which almost all believe to be in itself just and lawful, and when the Clergy, willing or unwilling have lent a sort of weight to the Government by refusing to countenance the outbreak-it would be in the highest degree soioldal for the Clergy, whatever their abstract opinions, to do any hing which could have the appearance of plucing them clves under obligations to the Government or taking wages from the men in power. We see that the last number of the Edinburgh Review is attenous for pensioning the Priests. No doubt the scheme will be vigorously pressed, and it is the more delightful to all parties in the Church his Grace of Armagh as well as his Grace of Cashel unite in condemnation of it. We shall recur to this subject without loss of time .- Tablet .

## From the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith. CATALOGUE

Of the Administration of the Sacraments during the year 1846.

1,218

1,985

32,050

2,191

6,605

1,843

3,399

857

1st. In Southren Tonquin :-Baptisms of Children of heathers at the point of death, Baptisms of children of Christiane, Baptism of adults,

Confirmations. Confessions. First Communions, Ordinary Communions,

Vaticums, Extreme-unctions, Marriages blessed,

and. In Western Tonquin :-Maptisms of Children of heathens at

the point of death, Baptisms of children of Christians, Baptism of adults, Corntmations, Confessions, First Communions, Ordinaty Communions, 96,729

Vaticums. Extreme-unclions, Marriages blessed,

The Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Mary, which has heretofore proved by so many secrifices its devotion to the civilization of the Blacks, is after suffering a new loss in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. Troffet, Vicar-Apostolic of Guinea. This young Bishop had hardly

## SWITZERLAND. THE DIOCESE OF LAUSANNE, -A commission

has lately been formed for the reorganisation of

of delegates from the five cantons which form

that diocese, viz., Friburg, Geneva, Vaud, Berne,

and Feufchatel. The delegates, on the 15th of September, agreed upon the basis of their negociations, one vote only being dissentient, that of M. Guedin, a Catholic delegate for Neufchatel. From this document we extract the following extraordinary provisions :- "The five cantons interested in the affairs of the diocese of Lausanne and Geneva, bind themselves by a concordat concluded for the interest of public peace in matters of religion, and having for its object to ensure respect to their sovereignty without interfering with the dogmas, the faith, or the free exercise of the Catholie religion. The concordat shall be submitted to the ratification of the federal directory. The Bishop shall be summoned by the Government to submit himself without restriction to the constitution and to the laws of the canton, to renounce all pretensions contrary thereto, and especially in the exercise of the placet in the postulation for benefices, in the way synodal constitutions. The Government of Friburg will declare to him that it recognises in require that every order, pastoral mandate, or constitutions be harmonised with the civil laws. Vaud, 9. This step will be supported by the Five States with a view to the public interest and that of the Catholic Religion. Supposing that the Bishop does not obey the summons, this case of formal resistance to a Sovereign concordat of several cantons will be referred to the Directory, who will advise upon the measures most efficacious for putting an end to the troubles resulting from this resistance The cantons, moreover, reserve to themselves fair means of action, by withdrawing from the utular their placet for the further exercise of episcopal functions. The cantons which are parties to this concordat declare that on the first vacancy of the diocese, they intend to make use of the right of sovereignty, by reserving to themselves the nomination of the Bishop the nomination to be made by delegates named by the respective Councils of State (four for Friburg, two for Geneva, and one each for Vaud, Berne, and Neufchatel). The elect shall take the Jath of fidelity to the constitution and laws of the canton which form the diocase. The nomination of the members of the Episcopal Court shall be submitted to the approbation of the Government in the territory of which the Bishop shall have his residence. The namination of the Deans in each canton shall be submitted to the approbation of the respective Governments. The candidates for the Ecclesiastical ria. State, before their entrance upon the Priesthood, 420 shall in each canton be submitted to an exami-1,813 nation before a mixed commission, and according 64,170 to a uniform programme. This examination shall certify that the candidates possess the knowledge and capacities necessary for the exercise of their functions. The candidate once admitted by the Bishop and the respective Government, can aspire, without any other Episcopal permission, to all the vacant benefices of the Diocese, under the reservation of cases of Ecclesizatical discipline or notorious objections arising after his admission. The cantons will open negociations with the Holy See for the canonical suppression of the festivals, or for the transferring of them to the Sandays, and for the diminution of fast and abstinence days. The cantons engage terminate satisfactorily, to refuse all penal sancconfirmed bythe civil law, with the general exception of the Sundays, and for the Catholic Religion in particular, those of Corpus Christi, Christmas the Assumption, All Saints' Day, and the "An nunciation; for the reformed Evangelical Religion, Good Friday and the Annunciation. The said cantons declare that in matters concerning the Catholic Religion they recognise an epiritual authority except in what regards the Paith and tableshed the principle of their total sengeration. Some he did not their board wages, they was cut short in a few months; but the sengeration made the principle of their total sengeration. Some he did not to the coast of his did against the did admission of the decisions for the decisions principle, and anasometer to the Council of authority except in what regards the Prith and

supreme surveillance of religion. The cantons further declare that all Ecclesiastical functionaries the diocese of Lausanne and Genova, composed and beacticaries shall have right of appeal to the civil authority for the exercise of their functions within the limit of the laws, and that the State will protect them for the consideration and respent due to their dignity. The delegates make the following propositions:-The said cantons will require the exequator for every publication evening from the HolySee. They will no longer tolerate on their territory the wearing of distinctive habits by ecclesiastics.

Letters from Borne, in the Allgemeine Zeitung, inform us that on the 3rd inst., the Diet assembled for the purpose of declaring the acceptance of the Rederal Constitution. It appears that fifteen and a-half cantons, with a population of 1,899,517, voted in its favour, against five and a-half contons, with a population of 177,656 sculs, which were opposed to it. I essino, with a population of 113,923 souls, has not yet voted on the question, The appointment and investiture of the State functionaries will take place in Berne in the course of the autumn. The national council will consist of 111 members, in which it has been abusively introduced by the thus distributed amongst the various cantons. Berne, 20; Zurich, 12; Lucerne, 6; Uri, 1; Schwyz, 2; the Upper Valais, 1; Lower Vano authority whatever the right of interfering lass, 1; Glans, 1; Zug, 1; Friburg, 5; Solcure, with the constitutional charte by any orders or 3; Basle (enty), 1; Basle (canton), 2; Schaffmandates contrary thereto. It therefore will hausen, 2; Appenzeil on the Rhine, 2; Appenzell beyond the Jihme, 1; St Gall, 8; the publication of the Bishop be subjected to the Grisons, 4; Aurgan, 9; Thurgan, 4; Tessino, approbation of the State, and that the synudal 6; Values, 4; Neufchatel, 3; Geneva, 3; and

# BAVARIA.

In Bavaria, the commune of Maikemmer, the population of which is about 3,000 souls, all Catholic, were afflicted by a schoolmaster, who, in his teaching, had several times denied the miracles of Christ, and kept up an active and Leipsic. At the demand of four fifths of the determined to deprive him of his functions, and the municipality of Markammer and the local Council of Public Instruction had already made choice of another instructor, when at the solicitation of the provincial authorities, the great majority of whom are Protestants, there arrived from Munich a decree, reinstating the Rungist in office. This excited general indignation; mothers ran to take away their children from the school, and the schoolmaster took to flight Next day, however, a detachment of gend'aimes arrived from Spire, escorting a judicial committee to inquire into the affair. Several of the scholars were handcuffed by the gened'armes, to be conducted to the gaol of Spire. It is impossible to give an idea of the indignation these violent proceedings have created throughout Rhenish Bava-

Throughout Germany an important movement liberation of the Church from the coatrol claimed by the State in various parts of the em pire. An association called "The Catholic Union!' has been formed to act for this and the like objects on the Franks, at Diet, and the Bishop of Friburg has approved of its statutes. From the absolute independence of the Church in public worship, discipline, and instruction.

A sort of provincial synod assembled at Salzthemselves, in case these negociations do not circumstances, for the defence of the Catholic Church. The Bighop of Trent was present. tion to those festivals which are not instituted or The Bishop of Brixen was represented by the Canon Habimann. M. Amberg, Dean of Inns-

in matters of discipline, of police, and of the of the various confessions. On the other hand the Diet has declared inviolable the landed and funded property belonging to the Catholic Church; and the Reformed Communions, as well as to all other religious sects or coporations whatever.

## AUSTRIA.

HUNGARY .- The Hungarian Episcopate have. resolved to hald a National Council to undertake the measures rendered necessary for the Church : by the distracted political state of the country, 👵 Ordinarily, such a council ought to be presided over by the Archbishop of Erlau, primate of Hungary; but that see is at present vacant, the Archbishop elect not being yet praconised. Under these circumstances, the Hungarian Bishops have addressed themselves to the Sovereign Pontiff, and requested him to send an Apostolie Legate to preside at the Council. The Hojy Father immediately replied, praising their soliciinde, their devotion to the floly See, and their attention to his rights. He exhorted them to persevere in their design, and announced to them. that he charged the Archbishop elect, to preside at the Council as Apostolic Legute. - Univers.

# LANDLORDS AND POOR RATES.

The following remarks on this subject appear in the Irish correspondence of a London paper: - It is difficult to believe the facts we find from time to time recorded regarding some poor unions in this country; and yet, when similar facts reach our cars from various; quarters, it is not easy to reject them. I was confidently assured the other day that one of the principal graziers of Roscommon, who is about to break up ius establishment, has been brought tachis determination by the onerousness of his poor.rate. All his life this gentlemen and his class have found that they could manage many thousand acres of land in sheep pastures and bullock farms with the aid perhaps of not half-a-dozen men, the remaining peasant population burrowing in confidential intercourse with Robert Blum, late the bogs. Under the poor law he finds that President of the pretended Rongist Synod at those people of whom no account was had have claims upon him which the law on his behalf inhabitants, the Bavarian Government at last insists shall be fulfilled, and not caring to adapt himself to new circumstances, or, perhaps, not well knowing how to do so, he has formed the resolution of giving up that which has hitherto been the occupation of his life. He will not be relieved of poor rates by this means, for the land will remain. If he shall become an absentee, as he probably will, the rates will be increased to some extent. But he will avoid much unpleas santness, which a home residence would involve. Now, if this gentleman turned some of his pagtures into corn fields he would becom, an emplayer of labour, and thereby lighten the rates, besides cultivating to a profit. At the same time he might drain his land, subsoil it, or do a score of other things to diminish pauperism and advance his own interests. Yet, it appears, he had rather ingloriously surrender a large portion of his property without such efforts to prevent the sacrifice. In other places 'extermination," as is being made by the Catholics to obtain the it is termed-evictions-seem to have become even a mania. I have heard myself the names of landlords in the west of Ireland who would now permit the occupation of farms, whence the late tenants have been evicted, by any parties who would be able to till the soil and pay the noor rate. They have themselves no capital, Lower Bavaria a vast number of politicians are and without it they cannot chivate themselves being sent to the King and to the Diet, demanding their own lands which lie idle. How they hope to work on I cannot imagine. Possibly they hope the paupers will die off; more probably that Government will undertake the employment burg, during the last few days of August, under or maintenance, or transplantation of the portion the presidency of the Cardinal Archbishop, Pri-they regard as redundant. In the Union of Kilmate of Germany. Its object was to deliberate right, where we have official knowledge that on the measures to be adopted, under existing 1,000 houses have been thrown down, I find it stated to day, in a Limerick paper, that one gentleman will have to pay this year £7,000 in poor rates. I should be currous to know how much this genileman expends in labour. And the peo-Canon Habimann. M. Amberg, Dean of Innspired, represented that capital in like manner.

PRUSSIA

The Diet of Bergin, after long discussions, the determined the guestion of the relations of the contrary. By and by, accustomened to panperism and the workhouse, it will probably be directly to withdraw the able bodied from the determined the guestion of the relations of the workhouse and its drows a reactivity. At present in many parts of Claro, and area adjacent to the thouse of the Prusian Catholics. It has established the principle of their total segignation.

Some rectified in the bodied laborators contributions for principle of their total segignation.

Some rectified any introduced wall be such that the electric and the research.