

THE CARRIER OF  
'THE CATHOLIC'  
TO HIS PATRONS.

A good New Year I come to bid you,  
And of a mite of cash to bid you;  
A mite I'm sure you're not begrudging  
For all my weary weekly drudging,  
In bringing punctual to your door  
Both civil and religious lore;  
Nor think in me that ought is evil,  
Although I'm staid the PRINTER'S DEVIL,  
By whom, and why? but by the rabble,  
Because in printer's ink I dabble!  
Which often smuts my Christian face,  
And makes me seem no child of grace.  
'Tis true I can with wizard skill  
The sooty liquid change at will,  
And make it speak beneath my roller,  
As learnedly as any scholar.  
But yet for this I've no pretension  
To eldritch art, 'tis man's invention.  
But lest with too much talk I tease you,  
And fearing ever to displease you,  
I'll end my tale by wishing health,  
And happiness, and lots of wealth,  
To you, my Patron, much respected,  
To whom my suit is now directed.

CALENDAR FOR 1843.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

ECCELESIASTICAL.

RUSSIA AUSTRIA & POLAND.

The Pontifical allocution on the Church in Russia has produced a great sensation in Austria, and not without reason; for the subjugation of the Catholic Church in Russia is but a move towards the accomplishment of designs of which Austria is to be the victim. In fact, the more closely the relations of the powers of Europe are examined, the more clearly will it appear that his Holiness, in denouncing the Russian despotism, has placed the Church in her true position—that of advocate of the liberties of universal Europe against the pernicious counsels which threaten not one but all, the nations of the West. The Austrian Government knows well that the agents and emissaries of Russia are labouring to bring over to their detestable schism the inhabitants of Galicia and Hungary. Numbers of liturgical and dogmatical works relating to the Russian worship have been disseminated among them; and one point specially treated of in these works is "the unity of the Greek Church under its universal and spiritual chief the Czar." The danger which Austria apprehends from this insidious propagandism may be judged, when we state, that there are about sixteen millions and a half of Slavonians in Austria. Remonstrances have therefore, on this subject, been from time to time addressed to the Court of St. Petersburg, which of course denies all knowledge of its own doings, and the Austrian police has been zealous in its endeavours to counteract these daring designs. It is thought that the publication and diffusion of the allocution will have the good effect of rendering the Austrian-Slavonians less accessible to the allurements of the Russian tempters. Great numbers of the schismatical Greeks in these provinces are returning to the Catholic church, particularly in the province of Bukovina. On the 31st of last July, in the city of Tehernowitz, on the Pruth, no less than 72 families of husbandmen from the neighbouring village of Rosch, making altogether 349 souls, made profession of the Catholic faith in the Church of the United Greeks. The conversion of the whole village is expected.

On the other hand, the *Univers* of the 5th and 6th inst. gives an extract from a work in Polish, published in Paris two years ago, under the title of "Life of Thomas Ostrowski, late President of the Polish Senate," in which the writer urges upon the Austrian Government her inability to defend Galicia against Russia, whenever Russia chooses to attack—the sympathies of the people being either Russian or Polish, and in no respect Austrian and the frontier and whole province being utterly destitute of military defence. The writer then enforces the policy of Austria giving up now, and with a good grace, a territory which she will otherwise soon be compelled to surrender to Russia, and making it the nucleus of an independent Polish Kingdom, which will serve her as a barrier against the designs of that empire of which Austria is destined to be a speedy victim.

The following extracts from recent letters in the *Leipzig Gazette* will show the religious tyranny of Russia is strictly impartial, and embraces Protestants as well as Catholics. We gave the substance of this document last week;

"The Government does not confine its persecutions against Catholicism. The Christians of the Greek Church are authorized to close immediately the churches and the Catholic schools in those communes where the Catholics have endeavoured to make proselytes. The Greek Church follows everywhere the same system. By another firman the Greeks not united are charged with all the repairs of the holy sepulchre and the church at Bethlehem. The Catholics are excluded from those churches. Russia makes a simultaneous attack on the Catholic and the Protestant Churches. In those provinces of the Baltic where the Protestant religion has predominated, since the treaty of Nystead, of September 1721, whilst the Greek Church is but a coterie, the children of Protestants are brought up in the Greek religion.

"The persecution of the Catholic Church in Poland every day increases. It has been expressly forbidden to make any repairs in the churches used for the Catholic worship without the special authorization of the Government, an authority which cannot be obtained without the greatest difficulty. This is as it was formerly the case in Turkey during the most fervent days of Islamism. The most insulting humiliations are heaped on the Catholics, even by the Government authorities, whilst any one who renounces Catholicism is loaded with favours and honours."—*True Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.

Church and state have sustained a great loss in the person of the Bishop of Poelten [St. Hypolite] who is just dead. The learned and pious prelate had been entrusted with the task of revising the legislation of the empire in all Church affairs, and weeding out all the innovations of Joseph II. on matters of ecclesiastical discipline, which had given rise to so many grievances and complaints. The continuation of this work is to be entrusted to another high dignitary of the Church. "One cannot," [says a correspondent of the *Union Catholique*, who dates Vienna, 24th October,] "but felicitate the Emperor, his minister, and the whole Austrian people on this return to the recognition of the Papal supremacy. Here is their true defence against the schismatical intrigues of Russia. It is by a sincere union under the shadow of the Apostolical Tiara, that the Western States of Europe will show themselves formidable and invincible by that Greco-Slavonian phantom of Unity which Russo-Tartary evokes from the tomb of the Lower Empire to intimidate and subjugate Asia and Europe."—*ib*.

HOLLAND.

The consecration and reconsecration of several Catholic Churches are announced by the Dutch Catholic press. The old church of St. Catherine, at Utrecht (the see of St. Willebrod, the Apostle of Hol-

land) has been restored by the King, and was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Curium on the 25th of last August. The next day the same prelate entered the Groenlo (on the borders of Westphalia), was received with much pomp by a guard of honour, there consecrated a new church of St. Calixtus, administered confirmation to 945 children; then passed to Lichvoorde, where he confirmed about 1000 children; and thence to Zieuent, where he consecrated another new Church. On the 19th September the Bishop of Hrena consecrated the new church of Nederweert: a great number of Northern, Dutch and Belgian priests were present at the ceremony.—*ib*.

SPAIN.

This despotic Government, though less violent, is not less active than formerly. From Toledo we learn that a royal order has been issued to the chapter to furnish information as to the propriety of filling up all the vacant canonries, which are at least one-half the number. Apparently the Government hopes, by uncanonically forcing its own unworthy nominees into these vacancies, to secure a majority; and if so, the experiment would of course be repeated elsewhere, and with the most direful consequences. The importance attached by the Spanish Government to this thrusting its irregular nominees into ecclesiastical functions, may be seen by the following sentence, just passed (25th October), at Madrid, upon the courageous and Venerable Bishop of Canaries, who, for the simple fulfilment of his duty, is to be thrust into a dungeon for two years, to pay the costs of his prosecution, and in case of further acts of duty to be punished with additional rigour.

"This is our decision: We must and to declare that the Bishop of the Canary isles, D. Judas, Joseph Remo, has, in the documents addressed by him to the Regent of the kingdom, on the 16th of July and the 20th of August, 1841, been wanting, as a Spanish subject, in that respect and consideration for the laws which have been promulgated by the Cortes and Government ordinances. We declare at the same time that the said Bishop has stirred up disobedience to the Government and endangered public tranquility by inciting the metropolitan of Seville to proclaim publicly, in unison with his suffragans, that the bishops elected for the vacant churches cannot be named vicars or ecclesiastical governors of those same churches by the Chapters of the Cathedrals. By so acting he has given an opportunity for inducing grievous evils, which would have been the results of his efforts had they been realized, inasmuch that many dioceses in the kingdom are respectfully governed by their prelates elect. Finally we declare that the Bishop of the Canaries excited his subordinates to oppose the execution of the laws, by making known to the superintendent of church property in the parish of Toror the opposition which he himself had given to the law of the 2nd of September, 1841, insinuating that the said superintendent should, on that account, hold himself not bound by the authority which had required the execution of the said law. Consequently, we