

all the artifices of legal and social craft, to make her an outcast from the face of the land which has refused to forget her? Your creed has been for nearly 300 years—all but universal in England, and dominant in Ireland. What has it done? In Ireland it has had power, wealth, and rank; in England it has had all these, and the allegiance of the people besides. All that man could give it, it has possessed alike in both countries; but the heart of the poor it never won in Ireland. Judge the two creeds then, if you will, by the crimes in the two lands; but judge them by the real crimes and by their true atrocity. If you will look at facts, you can but come to one opinion. Poor, quarrelsome, disorganised, helpless, excitable, passionate, desolate, and stained with occasional ferocious bloodshedding, the Irish poor are less ignorant than the herds of "barn-door-savages" who throng the agricultural districts of England; their women are infinitely more chaste—and if their women, then also their men—than the English poor; they drink less than the people of proud, puritan Scotland; they endure famine and pestilence with a patience miraculous even in the eyes of their bitterest enemies; and hideous as are the Irish murders which from time to time afflict us, they are very much less frequent in proportion to the relative populations of the two countries, and far less indicative of a deep-seated corruption of the human heart than the crimes which week after week are perpetrated in the fields, the villages, the towns, and the cities of anti-Catholic England.

PROTESTANT POOR HOUSES.—CHARITY AND MORALITY AT EDMONTON.

(From the Weekly News.)

The horrible details of the Tooting case, about four years ago, are yet fresh in the minds of newspaper readers; and now another delinquency, as detestable and disgraceful, has been brought to light. The Strand Union have an establishment at Edmonton for infant paupers, and thither, from time to time, fresh sets of unhappy little wretches are drafted. Circumstances which lately come to the knowledge of the guardians, led them to appoint a Committee of inquiry, and their report has just been issued. Mary Powell, nurse of the infirmary, says, "That she requires assistance; she is not equal to the duty imposed upon her; has complained that when requiring flannel or linen for dressings, she could not get them without much trouble; that the children after leaving the infirmary are so neglected in the house that they are generally brought back again; that the beef-tea is not proper, being fat and water generally; that Mr. Mosely, complained about it some time back. The children want more nourishment." Mrs. Martin says—"That she cannot get things proper for the children. Has had only one set of socks since the winter began; obliged to wash them at bed-time; has asked Miss Stedall for others, but she has not given them; has not been able to get linen to dress the children's feet; children of 20 months and two years of age are sent down; she has no child's chair, or any convenience proper for them; no napkins for their use; no change of bed, leather, or anything to prevent wetting. I have nearly 20 little children under my care night and day; and not able to attend as they require; I want assistance. I never punished the child Owen; the marks are caused by his lying in the wet repeatedly."

About the children who are neither infants nor in the infirmary, but who form the substantive body of the establishment, we have the following:—

"Mr. Biddle, the surgeon, said that sufficient attention was not given to the children, particularly the girls. They were not kept clean; they were often lousy; had seen dirt of several days' growth upon the girls; the boys were more healthy; the disease in that establishment was accelerated by neglect; they were kept clean and attended to in the infirmary, and when brought to the house were generally taken ill again through want of care; never got information about the health of the children; I am obliged to find it out when I examine a child for any complaint; I find often sores and other things that should have been attended to before; the large number of bare feet are produced by neglect; there are many diseased children brought from the workhouse. On December the 8th, sixteen children were brought down, seven of whom were diseased; no proper mode of separating contagious disease exists; another nurse or two is required immediately; there is not a proper management; met a boy at the gate, who is suffering from chilblains, without his shoes, this day; wet beds must be injurious to the health; quite believe that the beds stank for the children even stink from dirt; I do not get things requisite; have to ask many times for linen, Daniel, &c. I have examined the child Owen, and feel certain the marks are not made with a birch, but by sleeping constantly in wet clothes; the skin is peeling off the whole of the posteriors. Your committee examined the establishment, and have to report that it is in a filthy state of dirt and neglect. The bath was found half full, with urine and excrement, and it appears had been out of use since last week. In the room where the girls slept, only five chamber utensils were provided for forty children. The children were dirty in their person, untidy and ragged in dress, many without shoes, and all, or nearly so, without shoe strings."

Another count in this disgusting indictment relates to the fearful depravity of the children. The details of brutality are so revolting that we forbear to print them. The nurse says, "Of all the devil's places, this is the worst." Another official says, "The place is in a fearful state of debauchery and crime—in a gross state of sensuality, intercourse between the children is by no means uncommon." Upon receiving the alarming report, the Board of Guardians instructed Mr. J. F. Clarke, vice president of the Medical Society of London, to visit the institution at Edmonton, and report thereon so far as the disease alleged to exist was concerned. That gentleman has laid the result of his inspection before them; he enters minutely into the causes which have led to the deplorable condition of the diseased children, and attributes the mischief to general neglect and want of sufficient nourishment.

Mr. Hall, the inspector who has been sent by the Poor-law Commissioners to make an inquiry, has also published a report. The two are utterly contradictory—one asserts the existence of the hideous ills as above described; the other, denying their exactitude, admits the existence of much that is unsatisfactory. Mr. Hall's visit, however, was paid to the establishment ten days after the churchwardens had made their disclosures, and when all that could be done in the shape of remedy had been applied by the alarmed guardians. On Tuesday the guardians, by twelve to eight, voted the rescinding of the resolution which they passed on

the 3rd ult., confirming the accuracy of the report made by their special committee. One of the speakers, Mr. George, said, "It would appear that the poor sufferers, being paupers, were of too little consequence to be cared for and that the disease and death attending them was looked upon as results of poverty, so natural, as not to excite the slightest apprehension; and such seemed to be the opinion of one of the officials, who said, with regard to the vice alleged to have existed in the asylum—'These kind of children will do it!' (Sensation and uproar.) The first direct intimation the board had, came from two inmates of the workhouse, and they were called persons of bad repute because they complained of the neglect of their unhappy children. The committee were afraid to tell the whole amount of horrors, lest they should be looked upon as incredible. They, however, at once had the abuses remedied; and the committee of management were, in their time of trouble and difficulty, too glad to surrender their power to more energetic men. Mr. Hall himself had recommended the withdrawal of children above sixteen years of age."

CRUELTY TO PAUPER CHILDREN.—A woman named Cunningham or Paul, has been tried in the Sheriff Court, Edinburgh, charged with assaulting two children, a brother and sister, entrusted to her keeping by the West Kirk Charity Workhouse for upwards of four years; and also with cruel, barbarous, and unnatural treatment, or wilful and culpable neglect, in failing to provide the children, whose names are Jane and William Rennie, with wholesome and sufficient food, in not maintaining them in a comfortable condition, and in withholding from them articles of clothing which she received from the Charity Workhouse. The horrible particulars of the case excited great sensation in the court. The little girl gave a number of instances in which she and her brother were cruelly and barbarously treated. She in particular stated, that when her brother was sleeping on a shake-down one Sunday night, Mrs. Paul trampled on him; and that she has seen her "holding his legs before the fire for a good while, and that they were blistered afterwards." Dr. Alexander said that he had very great difficulty in drawing up a certificate that he thought would be believed, the children were in such a condition; and he could scarcely have conceived that almost any human being, and especially the girl, could have got such usage and been alive. The jury, in finding the prisoner guilty, said that the case should have gone to a higher court, where transportation could have been the punishment. The Sheriff sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor, and said he was sorry he could not pass a heavier sentence.—*Weekly News.*

FRESH DOINGS IN THE CHURCH OF DIVES. BISHOP MALTBY AGAIN.

(From the Weekly News.)

Bishop Maltby again! The Episcopal Prince-Bishop, who, in the fourteen years that elapsed between 1836 and 1850, contrived to appropriate, out of the revenues of Durham, between seventy and eighty thousand pounds more than was due under the arrangements to which he had himself assented with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners! Surely our readers remember the story. "You, Edward, by Divine Grace, Father in God, &c., must pay unto us, her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £13,000 a-year out of your revenue of £21,000, for in future it is considered that you and your successors may reasonably be expected to subsist on a pittance of £5,000." Such was the requisition. What was Maltby's answer? "Oh, Commissioners, is your servant a Horseman that he should be set to do this thing. Lo ye! the whole earnings of Durham see are not more than £12,000 a-year, and in future will be even less. Let your servant, therefore, pay yearly thence £11,000 a-year, and he, although, indeed, all but ruined thereby, will perform be content." As it was said, so was it done. Maltby, for fourteen years ending in 1850, paid his £11,000; but he paid them out of an income which owing to improvements in mining property, prepared and calculated upon at the moment he made his bargain, realized on an average £25,000 a-year! thus leaving him an net salary, not of £8,000, but of £14,000 a-year!

Maltby for this truly episcopal piece of knavery, was, in company with other prelatial pilferers, most irreverently shown up by Hall and Horseman, to the unbounded complacency of all venomous Radicals, and the speechless confusion of all pious friends of the Church. It might have been charitably hoped that the aged man of God (he is now an octogenarian), would have repented him of the scandal thus caused to the Church, and taken a resolution to sin no more, at all events in that direction. Perhaps he did. But the flesh, even of Bishops, is weak, the ties of nature are strong, and the claims of kin well high irresistible. Bishop Maltby, did not know what temptation to profitable sin was awaiting him at the commencement of that new year which was the 21st of his Episcopate and the 88th of his life.

On the 18th of last January, Bishop Maltby received certain intelligence of the death of Doctor Durell, a still more ancient dignitary of our beloved Establishment, who for some years had been protracting a feeble existence with that pertinacity peculiar to wealthy incumbents, senior fellows of Colleges, and other established obstructors of reasonable expectations. Dr. Durell was a canon of Durham Cathedral, with a nominal income, as fixed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of £1,000, but with an actual income, as enjoyed by himself (like Bishop, like canon), of £1,576. This rich prize, so long waited for, was, with the proper assiduity of a Bishop and a Father, immediately seized upon by Dr. Maltby and presented to his son—a gentleman already in the enjoyment of the richest living in the paternal diocese!

To the Bishop and his son it doubtless appeared clear that £1,576 was thus secured as a comfortable life income for this otherwise destitute and unprovided clergyman. Alas! *humanum est errare*, and even a Bishop may be deceived.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners having also received timely intelligence of Dr. Durell's decease, had held a meeting on the 25th (the very day on which my Lord filled up the vacancy), the result of which was a communication to the Bishop, informing him that the Commissioners had given directions to prepare a scheme for reducing the future emoluments of the canonry to £1,000, and intimating a confident hope that, on learning their intention, he would defer making any new appointment, till that intention should be carried into effect.

Of course it was a most unforeseen thing on his lordship's part—ho regretted infinitely that the notification

had arrived too late, but, what could be done! The vacant stall was filled—the collation was made. He really could not suggest any method of carrying out the intentions of the Commissioners. Fortunately the Commissioners were more fertile in resources. They knew that by the provisions of two recent Acts of Parliament they were required to certify the value of every dignity, and moreover that no gift of any dignity could be available unless the Commissioners' certificate of value were indorsed on the instrument conferring it. They accordingly determined to indorse on the instrument of collation that the canonry ought only to be £1,000 per annum, but that they could not certify it was so little. This produced the desired result. The £576 was abandoned, and the Right Reverend Father in God defeated in the very act of successful fraud, by the legal astuteness of the Ecclesiastical Secretary.

Quisquis tandem: how long can these things be without opening the eyes of impartial men to the monstrous evils of a richly-endowed prelate? How much longer will English gentlemen tolerate in those whom they profess to regard as their spiritual fathers, acts of paltry shabbiness and grasping rapacity, which it would bitterly shame them to find their temporal fathers accused of? How much longer will the nation submit to the spiritual lordship of men who have as little of the spirit of Christ as of the honor of lords? How long will it put faith in these blind guides, who, while arrogating to themselves rule in the Church of Him who declared "covetousness to be idolatry," show themselves the slaves of rapacity in its meanest and most paltry forms? How long will it tolerate these misproprietors, who usurp the functions of hereditary legislators with no other claim to their exercise than a stubborn resistance or a sullen submission to the loudly expressed desires of that people for whose spiritual good they are said to receive their pay, and for whose political good they are assumed to hold their peerages? The time is fully come for having done with all this.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—It is coming. Members of parliament begin to see that postponement is impossible, and that the general election is at hand. However strong their disposition to avert the event, and avoid the issue, they can no longer refuse to recognise that a dissolution is imminent. New candidates out of parliament are issuing addresses; local agents are beginning to be active; dissatisfied constituencies are looking out for new men; members are beginning to be respectful to the free and independent, and to answer applications for small places by return of post; the old Whig who warms his haunches half the day at the clubs, has put on his top coat, and has gone down to visit his constituents; the young Protectionist, who spends the greater part of his afternoon at Taverners', and the best part of his night in the card room at the Traveller's, has written to his steward to look after the borough, and to tell the housekeeper at the hall to dust the rooms and air them. The newspapers devote a column daily to "Election Intelligence," and we hear in one quarter how the works in Deadport Harbor commenced in 1847, at the expense of the Earl of Dazzle, are, after being long suspended, to be immediately proceeded with; from another, how upon the Marquis of Washland's coming of age, all the poor people of the county were entertained at his expense, together with the surrounding nobility and gentry; from a third, how that liberal landowner, Mr. Makeupay, has just munificently remitted ten per cent. of all his tenant's rents (it not being mentioned that they were previously twenty per cent. too high); from a fourth, how a large proportion of a constituency in a small borough has suffered disfranchisement in consequence of the neglect of some one who had to do with the list of voters, and who, being in the adverse interest, neglected, or as he says, "accidentally omitted" to comply with the provisions of the act of parliament. Such are the scenes now enacting among many of these constituencies which adorn our representative system, and bless the House of Commons with speechless statesmen.—*Daily News.*

LIVERPOOL.—The Catholics of the different wards of the borough, particularly at the north-end of the town, have had several ward meetings lately, in order to muster their strength and to be ready for the next election. There is no doubt that they have the power in their hands, and that they are determined to use it, by refusing to vote for any one who has shown bigotry or intolerance towards our religion. It is confidently stated, that if they at present do not possess the power to return a Catholic representative, that they will very soon be in a position to do so, and it is certain that at this moment they can turn the scale in favor of a Liberal honest candidate.

Liverpool, March 6.—The Queen of the West, which is one of the largest ships leaving this port, hauled out of the Wellington dock about eleven o'clock this forenoon, on her voyage to New York. When in the river the crew was mustered by the captain, and twenty-six men answered to their names. One of the men, named George Freeman, observed to the captain that they were short-handed—that the proper complement would be thirty. On this it would appear that the captain rudely pushed the man aside. The man retorted upon him, and the crew generally joining in his feelings, the captain was instantly assailed and knocked down. He retired aft, and returned with a revolver pistol and a cutlass, the first mate also having a sword. The conflict became serious on his re-appearance, and he snapped his pistol at the head of one of the men, but it missed fire. He and the chief mate then used their cutlasses, and many of the men had sustained frightful injuries. The crew were at length subjugated, and the captain, in his anger, had one of the men tied up, and gave him a dozen lashes upon his bare back. News of the disturbance having been sent on shore, Mr. Superintendent Ryde, with a detachment of police, took a boat and went on board, when they arrested eleven of the men said to have been implicated in the disturbance. Their names are Thos. Brown (a Norwegian), Jas. Blake, Jas. Fowler, Geo. Freeman, Henry Downs, Wm. Perry Eastwood, Alexander Black (said to have been a ringleader), John Drones (of Waterford), James Thompson, John Morton, and James Ternan. They were all more or less injured, by sword cuts principally, and Captain Morse, who appeared to prefer the charges against them, had bandages around his head. We ought to state that prior to this one of the crew had been taken to the Northern Hospital with a d wound in his arm.

March 9.—After an investigation of fully six hours at the Birkenhead police court, yesterday, the trial of the eleven seamen belonging to the New York packet-

ship Queen of the West, was brought to a close. The charge was substantiated by the evidence of the captain, first, second, and third mate, and two or three passengers; but Mr. Aspinall, the defendant's counsel, made an attempt to lay the blame on the captain, and said that it was a peculiar case, brought on by his (the captain's) conduct, in first breaking the peace, by pushing the man (Freeman) aside when he remonstrated against going to sea without a full complement of hands. Mr. Aspinall further urged that the case was cooked by that body so justly celebrated for its strict morality, viz., the Liverpool police.

The magistrates found all of the parties implicated guilty of common assault, and fined Freeman in £5, or two months imprisonment; Jack, Trainer, and Fowler, £3 each, or six weeks imprisonment in default; Browne, Drouer, Thompson, Penny, and Downs, to pay costs only, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.—*Correspondent of Freeman.*

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICS IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, writing from Washington City bears the following testimony to the devotion and power of the Catholics of that city. He says:—"Of all the congregations here, the largest, most regular in their attendance, and most devoted to the interests of their society and priesthood, are those of the Romanists. Indeed, this idolatrous sect is in the ascendant. They seem to be concentrating population, property, priests, and power at the capital of the nation. They have a very large seminary for boys in the city—a still larger one for girls—an orphan asylum, and priests and nuns in numbers adequate to every exigency."

MONROE EMIGRATION.—The *St. Louis Times* states that there are three hundred families in that city preparing to emigrate to Salt Lake City, to join the Latter Day Saints. The contemplated emigration to the great valley of the Salt Lake this season is five thousand souls.

The tide which flowed so strong for Kossuth and intervention, begins to ebb already. We see indubitable marks of this. Certain popular journals, whose conductors owe their miserable success to their skill in discerning the course of events, and their promptitude in trimming their sails to catch the first breath of the gale which they foresee, are already beginning to denounce the Magyar, or to damn him with faint praise. The tide, but recently, was at its flood; it is turning slowly, but has turned, and one need not be a prophet to predict, that in a few months, the populace will abuse certain of their former idols as unreasonably as they have praised them hitherto; this being peculiar to our fellow countrymen, that they think justice is done to a man by bestowing upon him equal quantities of extravagant and unjust praise and blame; as if, like the plus and minus quantities of an equation, these cancelled each other, and actually left the interesting subject of this mathematical operation in the same state as that in which he was found before he was honored with their notice.—*Shepherd of the Valley.*

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