

funds, and carrying the scheme into effect. There can be no doubt that this is the right way of dealing with Popery in Ireland, and as we happen to know that the men who will be sent on this great mission of Evangelization will be men alike remarkable for their piety, their zeal, and their judgment, we anticipate the best results from the movement. It is due to the Rev. Dr. Steane, of Camberwell, to mention that the idea originated with him."

"I read that too in the 'Tiser,' says Betsy Prig to her friend Sairey Gamp; but what Betsy read, wonderful as it was, bore no comparison with the extra wonderful announcement that after all the reformations—"second," "third," "fourth," "and fortieth," which have been introduced into Ireland with flourish of trumpets, and which have expired within the year of their nativity in most odorous smoke, we are about to have a speck and span new one, which is about to throw the past into the shade, and to create nothing less than "consternation!" amongst "the Popish Priesthood!"

"Goodness gracious! what will become of us? A hundred Ministers of various religious denominations" about to be let loose "to preach the Gospel in all parts of Ireland." To be "distributed two and two all over the country." That is, of course, two representatives of "various religions;" in order that "converts" from Popery may have their choice of the new creeds "never before preached upon any stage;" and that when the little children and the grown disciples ask—"Please, Sir, which is the true religion?" the "Evangelists" may be able to answer promptly, like the rare showman—"which ever you please my pretty dear—we gets the money, and you takes your choice!"

"Committees have been formed in London, and Edinburgh, and Glasgow, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds." Aye, there's the rub. The daughters of the horse leech ever crying "give."—And on the committees, Lutherans, Calvinists, English Churchmen, Socinians, Jumpers, Seekers, Mugletonians, and a few dozen other fancy creed-makers harmoniously agree in the very praiseworthy object of converting the mere "Irish." A motley group, a ragged gathering, indeed, to strike "consternation" into any one. Why Sir John Falstaff would refuse to march through Coventry with such a crew!

But there are people enough to fulfil the old adage about "a fool and his money," and for those who are ready and anxious to part with their cash for "Evangelising" purposes, we would suggest the propriety of their establishing a "Committee of Clerical inspection," with a well-paid corps of officers, including standing councils and proctors, to look after the Bishops and Clergy of the Established Protestant Church, and compel them to fulfil the duties which they are so extravagantly paid out of Catholic pockets for not doing. The inspection committee may be managed expensively enough to swallow any amount of funds, and a few suits promoted in the Ecclesiastical Courts will materially forward the pious expenditure. Some of the scandals which hang about the establishment might be thus removed, and people "in search of a religion" might be induced to look with more favorable eye towards it. But at present it really looks awkward that the Bishops, the Provost, and Vicar of Tuam, with the other Protestant Clergy, should be squabbling with their Catholic neighbors and neglecting their own flocks.

WHAT HAS EDUCATION TO DO WITH CRIME?
(From the Boston Pilot.)

When the education is godless, as State Education commonly is, it enables one to learn how to be criminal, and how to avoid detection, while it furnishes few or no motives against crime. Then it is usually regarded, not as a means, but as an end. And when it is looked upon as a means, it is counted as means leading to a wholly temporal end.

The statistics of prisons tell a startling tale with reference to the connection between education and crime. One might compile a long report on this subject,—we give herewith but an item of an account which will some day suggest to the people a new train of thought.

There is Michigan. She has just enacted, by a vote of two to one, that well-intentioned, but most stupid of all laws, the Maine Liquor Law. The N. Y. Tribune, in an article on the subject, thus speaks of that State:—

"Michigan is emphatically American in her character and population. For some years the great currents of Foreign Immigration have passed her shores in quest of more inviting localities further West. Her oldest families are of French extraction—memorials of the power and glories of 'New France'—while a portion of the more recent settlers are from Ireland, Germany, or Holland—but the great bulk of her population is essentially Yankee, composed of immigrants from New York and New England, with their descendants. They are graduates of Common Schools, and know how to discern between Liberty and Licentiousness."

The italics are ours. The following table, compiled for the Detroit Vindicator, is an excellent commentary upon the statement of the Tribune:—

"Through the politeness of Mr. A. Ferris, agent of the Michigan State Prison, we have been furnished with the following educational table, taken at the cells in consecutive order:—

Collegiate Education,	1
Academic,	2
Common School	78
Can read and write indifferently	13
Can read only,	17
Have learned to read in prison,	6
Cannot read or write,	6

And out of these, 98 were born in America, and the remainder, consisting of 24, were of foreign birth."

Here, in Massachusetts, which was even in 1845 less American in its character than Michigan, we find the statistics for that year of our State Prison so very similar to the Michigan table, that one might be substituted for the other, preserving the proportion of numbers. The inmates of our prison were 253; of these, about 60 were foreigners. Of these, 23 were English or Scotch; 23 were Irish. In 1848, the number of prisoners received was 191. Of these, 70 were foreigners. Of the foreigners, 38 were Irish. The increase of foreign criminals is readily accounted for.—Since 1848, we, Americans, have fallen into the habit of welcoming foreign criminals to our shores, and of voting to them public dinners, processions, and similar honors. More than two-thirds of the prisoners knew how to read and write.

In the Jails and Houses of Correction of Massachusetts there were, in 1846, about 6,500 prisoners. Of

these, less than one fifth were foreigners and more than one third knew how to read and write. The same result appears in the report for 1849, and other reports. We remark:—

I. In this question, involving the connection between education and crime, the records of the State Prison are more useful than the records of the Houses of Correction. The greater number of State prisoners can read and write, while many of them are liberally educated persons. The greater number of persons in our House of Correction cannot. Prisoners guilty of great crimes are sent to State prison. But in the jails and other minor prisons, there are confined debtors, and persons guilty of lesser crimes,—frequently of poverty only, which is a crime by statute.

II. We do not by any means wish to be understood to intimate that education causes crime. We only mean to expose the popular error, fostered by political demagogues and second rate schoolmasters, that education prevents crime. Education, that is, as they understand it.

III. State education, where it is regarded as a means, and not an end, is regarded as a means of getting money. All the physical sciences are made subservient to this end. Considering the natural prevalence of the vice of avarice, it is easy to see how and why State education helps criminals to the State prisons, and why the greater number of State prisoners are educated men.

IV. More criminals, deserving the State prison, are out of it than in it. And secular education, sharpening, as it is said to do, the faculties sometimes called natural, helps criminals out of prison to keep out of it. And when they are caught, education in the shape of a "smart lawyer," not seldom keeps them out, and lets them loose upon society. And when they are in, education in the shape of a chemistry, "natural philosophy" and mechanical skill helps them to escape.

Conclusion. State education does not prevent crime. It is a frequent aid to crime. It helps criminals to keep out of prison. It helps prisoners to escape.

PROTESTANT "BISHOPS" AS THEY ARE.—"What," asked the Morning Chronicle, a year ago, "is the abstract conception of an English Bishop—the de facto Bishop? It is that of a dignified clergyman made up of equal parts of proctor and registrar-general, whose function it is to keep things straight, to discourage extreme people, to put the best face upon things in general, and to see only what it is convenient to see, or impossible to affect not to see." Of Anglican Episcopal charges, the same journal remarks:—"They do for the most part say nothing, only they have got the knack of saying that nothing in the most offensive way, or rather, perhaps, they come to nothing, for by simply clearing the board, by snubbing everybody, by proscribing everything, by vexing and irritating every variety and shade of earnestness, by paring down zeal and consistency wherever it inconveniently manifests itself, and by forecasting dangers in every direction, every scheme is clouded with suspicions, while hesitation, doubt, distrust, irresolution, vacillation are encouraged and invited. The only parties who escape scathless from a visitation are, we fear, those who are least worthy of respect, those who certainly are not innovators, simply because they try nothing, think nothing, teach nothing, and do nothing." The Chronicle is especially severe upon the Anglican "Archbishop." His treatment of poor Dr. Sumner, on the occasion of his denial of the necessity of Episcopal ordination, our readers may recollect. On Monday last his brother primate, Dr. Musgrave, of York, was described as follows by the Tractarian journal:—"Dr. Musgrave [the Chronicle delights in ignoring the Episcopal claims of such prelates as may incur its displeasure] simply places himself in the way. He trusts to his own opposition as a sufficient barrier to progress. He says little, and does less. He only blocks up the road—well knowing that a passive, solid unyielding mass is just as inconvenient as an active assailant. . . . To do nothing is his policy—to stand still and never give way an inch is his line. He received the petitions [in favor of 'Synodical action'] and there is no question that he faithfully redeemed his promise. That promise was, 'to consider;' and so he put on his considering cap. Up to the 18th of May no notice was taken of the papers. They were then lying on the table at Bishopsthorpe—probably they are lying there still—and, possibly, they may be there for ever." He has bestowed "all the consideration he can give [what more would they have of the poor man?], and he has come to the conclusion that he knows nothing of the subject—therefore, no more is to be thought about convocation." The Chronicle concludes its article with the very comfortable and philosophic reflection (from which, we doubt not, its Puseyite readers derive great consolation) that "even Archbishop Musgrave's carriage [Archbishop? for once] cannot stop the way for ever." "For ever" is a long day truly; but we suppose the Anglican motto is still "Wait, wait." We presume, however, that neither Dr. Musgrave nor his brother in the South are regarded by them "as signs of life"—"symptoms of vitality" we believe is now the expression in vogue. Perhaps a little more respect for Ecclesiastical superiors might not be a bad sign. The above is a curious commentary on the remarks about the Episcopal office and the respect due to it in some of the earlier Tracts for the Times.

The Church Journal, an Anglican paper, gives the following melancholy account of the result of Anglican Missions in California:—

"Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, and all sorts of sects, have sent out their ministers in shoals. Great numbers have gone without being either sent, or sent for. They have gone, some of them, to search more for hidden treasure, than for wisdom. And they have, many of them, made fortunes. They have also, in numerous instances, filled those places, which had been kept open for the Church until patience seemed no longer a virtue; and until it was decided that Dissenting preaching, which could be had on the spot, was better than the Services of the Church, which could not be had for love or money. Romanists too, have been wide awake, while the Church has been asleep; and a whole hierarchy has gone out, with monks and nuns and teachers and schools, before we are ready to move. Thus the Church has suffered a golden opportunity to slip through her hands unimproved; and a country which she might, as it were, have claimed by the right of discovery or original colonization of the virgin soil, she must now win back, as she has won nearly all she holds here, by a long and severe conflict with the doubled phalanx of her foes—the puritan and the papist—who have both gotten full possession of the field before her."

"But surely," you will say, "the Church has had some clergy there, what have they been doing?" So she has; but it would have been better for her future progress if even the most of them had never been seen there. One has become utterly secularized; another has gone off on speculation, as captain of a merchant ship; another has exhibited an habitual example of clerical intoxication; another's favorite haunt has been the gambling saloons; while others still have shown themselves even less able to look after the interests of the Church, than after their own. Truly this is a fearful state of things. But it is one which it is high time Churchmen should look honestly in the face."

UNITED STATES.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the month of June was 47,895, in 458 vessels. From England and Ireland there were 23,192.

There was a serious row at New York on the 4th inst., owing to the attempt of an omnibus driver to break through the procession of the "Hibernian Benevolent Society." This was resisted by the Irish; a fight ensued; and several persons were more or less injured.

For the first six months of the present year, ending June 30, the total number of deaths in Boston has been about 1,950. Same period in 1852, 1,594. Increase in 1853, 356. The chief disorders have been consumption, scarlet fever, and infantile disorders.—Boston Pilot.

There is considerable excitement in the fishing towns at the delay of government in sending men-of-war to the fishing grounds. The Gloucester Telegraph calls upon them to station two vessels in the bay of St. Lawrence to protect American fishermen from the insults and abuse of British officers, adding—if the government does not intend to protect the fishermen, they would like to know it, so that they may be prepared to protect themselves.—Boston Pilot.

A LORD CALL.—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the following story of a Protestant minister of that city:—"His congregation have been paying him a good salary, say \$1200 per year, and a short time since he was offered \$2000 to go to a certain other place. The proposition was a handsome one; but the divine concluded to leave the decision, as to whether he should accept or refuse the proposal, to a committee of his own church. They decided, after a long consultation among themselves, that he was doing a vast deal of good among his spiritual flock in Cincinnati, and that it was his duty to remain and dwell among them.—A few weeks passed away, when the clergyman received a renewal of the "call" from abroad, adding that their congregation would give him \$3000 a year, and a house to live in, free of rent. After due reflection the clergyman accepted the offer, stating to the committee that this time he had left the decision to the Lord, and was satisfied that this 'call' was so loud that it was his duty to obey it."

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest commenced on Northern Indiana, last week, and the South Bend Register says that the crop will be a magnificent one, exceeding any ever before gathered in that county. The corn crop is coming on finely, but the oats are very tight. We saw a gentleman, yesterday, from La Porte, who says that the splendid farms of that town and county never looked better. The fields of wheat stretching for miles, as far as the eye can reach, and ready for the harvest, present a scene of great beauty and almost magnificence.—Chicago Tribune.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—We observe by an advertisement in our columns that a "Sixpenny Savings' Bank," organized under a recent act of the Legislature, has been opened at the corner of Anthony street and Broadway. The object of this Institution is to encourage habits of thrift and economy on the part of youth and industrial classes. Deposits as small as five cents will be received, and it is proposed to pay interest on the deposits when they amount to a dollar and upwards. As the Bank is to be managed on economical principles it is expected that after it has fairly started, it will be able to pay a larger rate of interest than is allowed in most similar institutions.—N. Y. Sun.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF
"THE LAMP."

TO the numerous Patrons of "THE LAMP," on this side of the Atlantic, is due the explanation of the unavoidable delays which have occurred in the distribution, in America, of this interesting CATHOLIC PERIODICAL. The object of the Publisher being to offer a Family Companion, which may be found at every Catholic fireside, from the low price of its subscription, and the valuable contents of its pages—he sought the least expensive manner of forwarding THE LAMP to America—that is: by regular sailing packets from Liverpool to New York. That mode, however, has been found totally inefficient; the length of passage varying so much, that, at times, the parcel which ought to have reached the first to America, would arrive here two or three weeks after the arrival of the second parcel, demurring, in this wise, the regular succession of the numbers to be sent to the Subscribers. Notwithstanding the irregularity of distribution, the subscribers of THE LAMP have remained its faithful friends and patrons, showing thereby their appreciation of the valuable articles to be found in the pages of a paper deserving so much of Popular Favor. It is, therefore, with a sincere and grateful spirit of acknowledgment for so much forbearance on the part of the Subscribers OF THE LAMP, that arrangements have been made to get THE LAMP hereafter regularly transported to America, by Steamships, and to have it forwarded immediately after its arrival, with the utmost promptness, to every Subscriber. "LAMP" Office, No. 79, Fulton-street, (entrance, 54, Gold-street), New York.

MRS. COFFEY respectfully begs leave to announce to the Ladies of Montreal, that, having REMOVED into her NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 168, NOTRE DAME STREET, she is now prepared to execute all Orders in the MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING LINE, with elegance and despatch. Ladies wishing to supply their own materials can have them made up on the shortest notice.

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

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- Bed, if supplied by College, 1 0
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- Drawing, 1 0
- Chemical Apparatus (for those who use it) 0 5
- Doctor's Fees, 0 5
- To wear, on Sundays, the College Uniform Dress.
- To enter for One Year at least.
- To introduce neither Books, nor Knives, nor Victuals, without leave.
- To keep no money with oneself.
- To present a character, as to morals and previous education. Owing to the imperious necessity of completing the improvement now in operation, Re-opening is put off until SEPTEMBER next 16th; after which period, no pupil shall be admitted, unless he prove lawful absence.

TEACHING COPY, FOR 1853-1854, WITH MATTERS RESPECTIVELY DISTRIBUTED:

- Physics—Mr. Jos. MICHAUD, C.S.V., late from Industry.
Greek and Mathematics—Jas. DALY, eccl., late from St. Hyacinthe.
Rhetoric—A. FROTHER, E.D., late of Industry.
Syntax—N. O'SHEA, eccl., " Chamby.
Elements—Mrs. LANGRE, eccl., " do.
Commerce—L. G. KIRKLOW, eccl., " do.
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Rev. F. T. LARAYE, Director, P.G.C.C.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

IN consequence of the extensive repairs which the Montreal College is to undergo, during the present summer, the Annual Vacation of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, the 19th inst.

The Public Examination will commence on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at Eight o'clock A.M., when the representatives of the different classes, chosen on the previous evening by their fellow-pupils, will present themselves for examination in all the different branches taught in their respective classes. The afternoon exercises (during which the students in Chemistry and Natural History will perform several interesting experiments relative to the object of their studies,) will commence at half-past one o'clock.

On TUESDAY, the exercises will commence at half-past twelve o'clock, and will be closed by the distribution of Premiums.

The parents of the students, and the friends of Education, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

The College will be Re-opened on the 19th of SEPTEMBER, and the Classes will be resumed on the Morning of the 20th.

Montreal, July 5, 1853.

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