

"real property to any extent." We are certain that Catholics have no objection to see their Protestant brethren hold property to any extent, provided only that such property is acquired, as is that of the Catholic corporations, by purchase, or the charity of private individuals. Catholics will raise no outcry against this. Why then should Protestants not deal equally fair with Catholics, and measure to them as they would be measured unto? We hope that the *Church* gave insertion to the article from the *Patriot*, in ignorance, more than in malice, and that he will, therefore, take the trouble to correct the falsehood to which, in his columns, he has given an increase of circulation. If he refuses to retract, when his error is pointed out, we cannot but hold him "*particeps criminis*."

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, in this city, has just received a splendid present from the Government of the State of New York. The Hon. Christopher Morgan, on the request of J. Romeyn Beck, Esq., one of the Regents of the University of that State, has sent to the library of that rising Institution, the work published by the State, within the last few years, under the title of the "Natural History of the State of New York," of which fifteen quarto volumes have already appeared, illustrated with numerous engravings.

The immense undertaking was approved of by the Legislature, in 1835, on motion of the Hon. Charles Clinch, and, in the following year, an appropriation of \$104,000 was made to carry it into effect; this was subsequently increased by other appropriations.

Eminent men, in each branch, were selected to realise the project, which embraces all the divisions of natural history. We shall not attempt an analysis of a work, which alone requires serious study; but we cannot omit to give the titles of the volumes, the names of the authors, and the date of publication. The letter press is illustrated by engravings, by the best artists, which thus give a new value to this monument of science:—

- I. PART—ZOOLOGY, by James McKay, 5 volumes.
 - 1st part—Mammifera, 1842, . . . 76 engvs.
 - 2 " Birds, 1843, . . . 141 "
 - 3 " Reptiles & Amphibia, 1842, 65 "
 - 4 " Fish, 1842, 250 "
 - 5 " Mollusca, 1843, . . . 358 "
 - 6 " Crustacea, . . . 49 "

- II. PART—BOTANY, by John Torrey, 2 vols., 1843, . . . 233 "
- III. " MINERALOGY, by Lewis Beck, 1 vol., 1842, . . . 533 "

IV. " GEOLOGY.

The State, in this point of view, was divided into four districts, and the description of each forms a volume:—

- 1st district, by Wm. Mather, 1843, . . . 343 "
- 2 " by Ebenezer Emmons, 1842, 53 plates and many cuts,
- 3 " by Lardner Vanuxem, 1842, many cuts in the text,
- 4 " by James Hall, over a hundred plates or maps.

- V. PART—PALÆONTOLOGY, by James Hall, 1847, . . . 375 "

- VI. " AGRICULTURE, by Ebenezer Emmons, 1849.

This work, in two volumes, embraces all that can interest the cultivator. The second volume contains a chemical analysis of the various agricultural substances, 123 cuts. The last fourteen pages, furnish a curious synoptical table of meteorological observations, for the year 1843.

Although this rich collection is not yet complete, it gives the highest idea of the scientific superiority of our neighbors. The activity of their commerce, and the achievements of their industry, had long since placed them in the first rank of civilised nations; and now, little as it may be supposed by some, they have attained the same rank by the serious studies, to which the general attention is directed, by the hardy enterprises which they have undertaken in the field of science, and by the discoveries which have resulted. With this work, was transmitted the collection of Historical Documents of the State, published by the Government, under the direction of Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. The Legislature of New York, had amassed these historical treasures some years since, in the archives of the various European governments, which had formerly colonies here, and they are now printed to promote historical research. The selection could not have been committed to an abler hand, than the historian of New Netherland. These volumes all bear the authentic act of donation, signed by the secretary. The occasion, which led to this noble act of munificence, was the communication of a manuscript, found among the archives of the Jesuit college, at Quebec. This precious autograph, from one of the most illustrious missionaries of this country, Father Isaac Jogues, of the Society of Jesus, contains an historical and geographical description of Albany and New York, when he visited them in 1643. Thanks to the Hollanders, he then escaped the hatchets and the stake of the Mohawks, among whom he was a prisoner for more than a year, and

"This precious collection, secured at great expense, forms a large number of volumes. The French government showed the utmost goodwill, and to favor the enterprise of New York, threw open her archives to the agent of the State; but in England, on the contrary, he was subjected to petty extortions, and such jealous watchfulness, as almost to defeat his mission. Holland did not know its treasures; it had but just been thrown to the winds, or sold as waste paper, the archives of the West India Company, which had founded New Netherland, now New York, and governed that colony for nearly half a century.

who, three years later, cruelly murdered him. These pages, written by that missionary, so many years ago, and saved by a kind of miracle, become now a public testimony of his gratitude. They will serve to perpetuate, in all ages, the remembrance of his hospitable welcome, on that friendly soil. It is curious, indeed, to see his writings now so favorably received, on the very spot where he then found liberty and life. Nature and philanthropy, then urged the colonists to succor a brother in distress; for they deemed it, and justly, a sacred duty, to rescue a victim from the cruel torture of the savage. Now prosperity, nobly earned, enables their descendants to reap more peaceful laurels. The love of science leads them to other conquests. They deem themselves fortunate, to discover some of those rare and curious relics, which have escaped the destroying hand, and by the aid of which, Genius will rebuild the edifice, whose fragments are now strewn around.

Our readers have, we doubt not, been often edified by the publication of the lectures of an apostate monk named Gavazzi, who is at present practising upon the credulity of the willingly duped evangelicals of London. It will not be amiss therefore, to let our readers see in what terms this miserable apostate is spoken of, even by the most violent portion of the no-popey press. The *Times* of the 19th April, after tracing the evils which have so long desolated the Italian Peninsula, to the machinations of the unprincipled demagogues, with which that region is cursed, proceeds thus to speak of Gavazzi, and his Sunday afternoon exhibitions:—

"Through curiosity and false taste many seek amusement in the rant of a renegade friar, it is cruel sport to turn into an exhibition for Sunday afternoons, the follies and falsehoods, which have once more beguiled an unhappy people, and which now supply foreign countries, with an histrionic performance, far less respectable than that of the singers and fiddlers, which Italy lends our theatres. The men who have attempted to dress freedom, religion, and government in a mask of anarchy, and who are even now levying contributions on the divided fears of their countrymen, in order to be prepared for a fresh outbreak, come under one of the two classes of fanatics or rogues; and the result to the Italian cause has been precisely what might be anticipated from the worth of its leaders."

"Gavazzi will soon share the fate of the unclean scoundrel Achilli, and be esteemed too vile, even for Exeter Hall."

The following Address, from the Catholics of Perth, to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, was, from want of room, omitted in our last issue:—

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord Archbishop:

We, the Catholic Pastor and people of the Town of Perth and adjoining Townships, beg leave most respectfully to express our unbounded admiration of your Grace's world-famed talents and of the indomitable zeal which has devoted them entirely and exclusively to the spiritual and temporal interests of our long-suffering brethren in the land of your love, the home of our youth, "sweet Inisfail."

Had your Grace's zeal even slumbered—had the sound of your voice ever ceased "to be sent over the deep"—your Grace's recent denunciation of the *Sussex* wiles that would lull from our brethren that faith for which our fathers bled, and for which we would bleed and die, is enough to convince us that your Grace is still what the immortal O'Connell deemed and called you, "the Lion of the Fold of Judah."

A pigmy might kill a giant. So thought Lord John Russell; chance would be against the pigmy in a contest so unequal; so think we; and so, no doubt, thinks now the little Lord of the church's plundered domains.

The arch-hypocrite Lord John would deprive your Grace of your title; he but makes you more dear to us still. Can he silence the present generation?—Can he with his penal humber, muzzle posterity? If he do, then, and not till then, shall we cease to pronounce with rapture the name of "John Tuam"—then, and not till then, shall those who are to follow us, cease to look back to the illustrious "John Tuam" as the inheritor of the mantle of the God-like J. K. L. We beg leave to congratulate your Grace on the bright prospects of the speedy consummation of your ardent and long-cherished wishes for the establishment of a University, from whose precincts the name of God shall not be banished, and within whose walls it shall not be treason to utter the sacred names of religion, of liberty, of Ireland.

We beg leave most respectfully to request that your Grace will condescend to convey to Archbishop Cullen and your venerable colleagues in the Committee, the expression of our unqualified concurrence in their Lordships' views, and of our determination to contribute by every means in our power to carry them out to their fullest extent.

We should have taken the liberty of addressing his Grace the Lord Primate; but that his illustrious name has not been long known to us, while that of Hierophilus, or "John Tuam," has been to most of us from our youth familiar as a household word. When Archbishop Cullen in harbour was enjoying the calm, your Grace, in the storm was lashed to the helm. May Ireland then cease to love us, when we shall cease to remember the "pilot that over watched the storm."—Grateful to an all-bountiful Providence for the peace we enjoy, and sympathising in the struggles of our less favoured brethren at home, we pray God that it may be your Grace's lot to witness in your day, the consummation of our dearest, most fervent wishes for the happiness of that dear father-land, which save in dreams most of us shall revisit no more.

Most humbly begging to be remembered in your Grace's prayers, we have the honour to remain with a devoted attachment which death alone can sever, your Grace's most obedient servants and children in Christ.

J. J. McDONAGH, Chairman.
JOHN DORAN, Secretary.

We have received the *Moniteur Americain*, a weekly illustrated journal, published at New York. The illustrations are from Paris, and render this new paper, decidedly the most interesting of any published on this continent, in the French language.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CROSS.

BY R. E. M.

Christians who worship with loving pride,
A Saviour lowly and crucified;
A Saviour who left His home of light,
Amid the dwellings of the blessed and bright,
To live on earth with the low and poor:
Dying in anguish, contemned, obscure,
Bearing patient the heaviest loss,
Have ye learned the Doctrine of the Cross?

Did He bid ye toil from morn till night,
To amass up treasures false as bright,
To cast your incense upon a shrine,
Deceitful, worthless, aught save Divine;
Desiring, thinking of nothing more,
Than to daily add to your golden store,
Not such the mandate He gave to ye?
But, "take your Cross and follow Me."

Did He bid ye crown your brows with flowers,
And quaff the wine cup in sunny bowers,
To nightly seek proud Fashion's hall,
And mix in the revel, the festival,
To ever sing but the song of mirth,
And careless, seek but the joys of earth?
Not thus spoke the God of Calvary,
No, "take your Cross and follow Me."

Or did He bid ye the sword unsheath,
To win the ensanguined laurel wreath,
On the battle field to pile your slain,
To overthrow the sacred temple and fane,
And on ravaged homes and ruins wide,
Win for yourselves a name of pride?
Was it thus said Jesus of Galilee?
No, "take your Cross and follow Me."

Yes, unto all were these words spoken,
Of a most glorious life the token;
To the favored child of wealth and birth,
To the humblest, lowliest one of earth,
The reveller, soldier, seeker of gold;
Would they the glories of Heaven unfold,
Before which all joys of this earth are dim,
They must take their Cross and follow Him.
Montreal, May 15, 1851.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Port Daniel, Gaspe, Thomas Carberry, 6s 3d;
Bellefleur, Rev M. Brennan, £3; Amherstburgh, Jas
Keville, £1 5s; Adjala, John Colgan, 12s 6d; S.
Monaghan, John Conny, 6s 3d; Windsor, C. W.,
Denis Ouellette, 12s 6d; Bagot, C. W., Edward
McRae, 10s; St. Andrews, Cornwall, Rev Mr Hay,
12s 6d; Brantford, R. P. Carton, 12s 6d; Kanour-
aska, Rev J. H. Routier, 12s 6d; Bedford, J. Gough,
10s.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, May 20.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that house being present, His Excellency opened the Fourth Session of the Third Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

In again meeting you in the discharge of our legislative duties, it affords me much satisfaction to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Province.

The Crop of last year was abundant. The Revenue from the Customs, and the traffic on the Provincial Canals, are steadily increasing, and the securities of the Province command a high price. The effect of recent changes in the Imperial Navigation Law, is also beginning to be felt in the more frequent resort of Foreign Shipping to our Sea-ports. It is alleged, however, by persons connected with the shipping interest, that certain provisions of the Immigration Act, are unfavorable to the extension of a valuable branch of our import trade. The subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your consideration. Under these favorable circumstances, the further improvement of the means of Internal Communication has recently engaged a large share of public attention.

In many parts of Western Canada, capital has been applied extensively, and with much advantage by persons interested, in the several localities, and by others, to the construction of good country roads; and measures have been taken in both sections of the Province with the view of pressing forward important lines of Railway. Parliament has given proof of its disposition to afford to undertakings of this description which are calculated to be beneficial to the Province, such aid as can be properly given to them without impairing the Provincial credit or encouraging improvident speculations. I feel confident that in any further legislation which you may see fit to adopt on this subject, you will adhere to the principles of this judicious policy.

A considerable increase in correspondence has, I am happy to inform you, taken place since the new Postage Law came into operation.

This fact, which furnishes conclusive proof of the advantage accruing to the community from the measure, warrants, moreover, the expectation that the receipts of the department will, before long, recover from the depression consequent on the adoption of greatly reduced rates of postage. Under the operation of the measures, which have been recently adopted by the Legislatures of the several North American Provinces, the inter-colonial trade is assuming proportions of increasing magnitude, and promises to become a considerable branch of our industry.

I shall lay before you a dispatch, in which Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, submits for consideration a proposal for the construction of a Railway, between Halifax and Quebec, or Montreal, which has an important bearing on the subject.

The dispute respecting the boundary, which has been so long pending between Canada and New Brunswick, has been productive of much inconvenience to both Provinces, and of no small hardship to

those interested in the Territory, which is the subject of conflicting claims. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary of State, I requested the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick to meet me here last autumn, with the view of arranging the details of a Scheme of Arbitration for the settlement of this question. The Report of the Arbitrators who were appointed, in pursuance of the agreement entered into at that time by the Governments of the two Provinces, will, I have reason to believe, be presented at an early period. With the concurrence of the Executive of this Province, permission has been granted by Her Majesty's Imperial Government to the Government of the United States, to erect a light-house on the Horse Shoe Lake, in the Niagara River, at the outlet of Lake Erie, which is likely to prove highly advantageous to the shipping which frequent those waters.

It is yet too early to speak with confidence of the results of the Great Exhibition which is now being held in London. From the reports which have reached me, however, I have reason to hope that Canadian products and industry will be found to have been not unworthily represented on this interesting occasion.—Much credit is due to those who have exerted themselves for the promotion of this object.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

I have received a communication from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which I shall lay before you, intimating that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously the address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, which you entrusted to me for transmission last session, and stating the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the subject of that address.

I shall direct the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, and the Estimates for the year to be laid before you; and I rely on your making the necessary provisions for the exigencies of the public service, and the maintenance of the Provincial credit.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—

A measure will be submitted to you for effecting a reduction in certain charges provided for by the Civil List Act of 1846; and I shall lay before you the Correspondence which has passed between this Government and the Secretary of State on the subject.

I again recommend to your consideration the important subject of an increase in the Parliamentary representation of the Province.

The expediency of amending the School and Municipal Laws of Eastern Canada in some of their details, with a view of securing in a more ample manner, for that section of the Province, the benefits which those enactments are designed to confer, will probably engage your attention.

As the Province advances in wealth and population, and the authority of the local Parliament is extended and confirmed, the responsibilities which attach to Members of this Legislature become necessarily more onerous.

The people of Canada, while they justly appreciate the requirements of an age of progress, are attached to their institutions, and faithful to their early traditions, and I am confident that you will earnestly endeavour, in humble reliance on the Divine blessing, to promote in this spirit their best interests.—*Pilot*.

At the last meeting of the Corporation, Robert Abraham, Esq., was appointed Associate Counsel of the Corporation, with T. Peltier, Esq. On a division, Ayes, 8; Nays, 5.—*Pilot*.

An old gentleman named Kenworthy, was yesterday found drowned in the river at the entrance of the Lachine Canal,—verdict found drowned.—*Transcript of Saturday*.

The construction of the new Wing to complete the Parliament House is progressing as fast as can be reasonably expected. The foundation walls have been built up to a good height, the arches of the vaults are commenced, and a large quantity of all the necessary materials is laid down. When this long wanted desideratum is finished, the usual impression formed by the stranger's first glimpse at our city, on ascending Mountain Hill, will be considerably improved.—*Quebec Mercury*.

PAUPER EMIGRANTS.—It is stated that a plan has been adopted that will put an end to the complaints of shipowners and agents at Quebec, with reference to the support of pauper emigrants. Instead of requiring a bond for the sums for which those emigrants may become chargeable to the province, the shipmaster or owner will be allowed to commute for a sum, to be agreed upon in each case by the Emigrant Agent at Quebec. This is the plan adopted at New York, where it works well. We believe that the commutation sum never exceed twenty-five dollars each.—*Id.*

We learn from the *Quebec Mercury*, that the damage done to the *John Muir*, in the late collision is not so severe as was at first supposed. She is now being repaired, and it is expected that she will be able to make her usual trips within a month.

FRAUD.—A merchant was convicted of misdemeanor at the late assizes of Wentworth and Halton, (C. W.) He had been in the habit of assigning to parties with whom he had business, receipts purporting to be granted by him for grain deposited in his store; when, in point of fact, such grain had either never been in his premises, or had previously been disposed of. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary.

REVOLT AND DESERTION OF SOLDIERS.—Early on Thursday morning, says the *New-Brunswick* of the 10th inst., the Corporal's guard, consisting of nine men stationed at the Ordnance Stores, Lower Cove, deserted in a body, carrying off their arms with them. The affair must have been previously arranged, as they all acted in concert, and at a given signal, seized the Corporal and bound his arms and legs, and gagged him by thrusting a piece of a broomstick in his mouth, and tying it around his head, to prevent him from making the least noise.—They then started, taking their muskets with them, but the course they took has not yet been ascertained. It is most probable they went by water, in an open boat, and, we have no doubt, reached the U. States; but if pursued and discovered they can be taken under the Ashburton treaty. It is seldom that we have to record so cool and daring a revolt among the military stationed in those Colonies.

Millerism is not yet defunct in the territories of "Uncle Sam." One of the fanatical preachers of this most deluded of all religious sects has recently declared that "Second Advent, or Second Coming of Christ, will take place on the 23rd of July, next" and many of the frail brethren and sisters are preparing their white robes for—the disappointment.—*Courier*.