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TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND. Beloved Fellow-Countrymen-Many causes had induced me, during the last month, to write to you a series of letters on the present menacing attitude of persecution which England has assumed towards the
Catholics of Ireland. I waited, lowever, for the result of the second reading of the threatened penal bill, in the vain hope that ministers would relent thei wanton insult to us, and quash an enactment conceived
in religious malignity, arcued in brutal calumny, and, in religious madienity, argued in brutal calumny, and,
I may say, passed on last Tuesday in ferocious triumph I may say, passed on last Tuessay in ferocious triumph.
There can be, therefore, no longer any loubt on tle There can be, therefore, no onger any doubt on the
mind of the most moderate Cathotic, tliat the present mind of the most moterate Cationic, that the presen
cabinet and their numerous followers, in and out of the eabinet and their nunerous one most deadly enemies of our faith, and the most reckless persecutors of our aggriered by the conditions of the penal bill, as by aggriered by the conclitions of the peual bin, as
the disgracefuit and insulting language which pourred from the lips of the various English menbers as they opened, with savare joy, what they fancied the old opened, wid savae joy,
sores of the Catholice Church through past ages and
and nations: like the Thanes carrying avay the filthy Commons, since the 5ill of February, has been the great clannel through which has passed the coliected foul intolerance and brutal bivotry of thie English parliancent. The history of legistation throngout the civilised world doess not furnish a similar instance of
the sis-statement, the falscliood, the calumny, the the miis-statement, the falscliood, the calumny, the
rabid riolence with wlich the delate was conducted ; rabid violence with which lhe debate was conducter, and in speaking of Catholics (we who had not been
guilty of eren the iutention of giving the sightest guilty of even the iuttention of giving the sightes rebels, assassins; and our ancestors, our country, our bed up (during seren weeles of escruciation debate) zs a targec to be trausised by the national hatred, and the deady, unapreasable enmity of England to oar religion and our conutry. They did not ercis exhumed the deall-licy tore open the graves of our forefallers, and leeld up their martyred Soues to senatorial contumely. They ransicked the church Yards of the contient, lirough all ages, to dig up and the a paraliel with the fact, thate the Lorils and Commons of free England-the bar and the faculty of inde pendent lingland-the bishopss and the clergy of nobility and the scum of the Juglish rabble-al eunitct during a pariancentary carnival of sis weens,
and vied will cach otller, fromn the Tord Chancellor and vied with cach other, Son the tho performance down th the member tor Surrey, in the performanc Cathooiic Churel, and cyipose its minisisers and followe to public scorn and perscection. But the day ma not be far distant when England may heara the can be ball so fatal as Jugtish bigotry-that the Anglican Establishment is firr, far-away more destructire to Englaull's weal than the Catholic Hier-archy-and that the prime minister who has the consent of the throne to pultish, jnsult to ono-third of the empire, sends forth an oficial document inore injurious to England than any Bull that ever cmanate from the authority of the Vatican.
we hare most certainly been harsily dealt with by te presemt cabinet; but we must not tamely submit to ighstice and insalt from whatever quarter it pro-
ceeds. If they should perserere in their unchistian perseculion, ind finally procure the royal assent to the penal bill, we must endenar to defeat the practical
eficets of the measure. We can vest any money left efficts of the measure. We can vest any money left for charilable purioses in American securities, and
rely on Americain laws for the justice which we are denied at home-our ancestors have done this herctofore in Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Portulet the free men of Aluerica sec that we are groanitg ander the same tyranay which they once felt, till, by a simultancous effort, they drove their tyrants for cre from dicir rice shores. Ande compelled to send to Anerien, we slall receive the same amount from the sympally and the gencrosity of our countrymen there, who know and feel our insults and our miserics. There can be no doubt if parlianent persevere in robling the poor by tle clauses of their bill, we have a remedy in petitioniug. America to come to our ossistance; and by telling them thatit old rack-rents are not active enough in Irekund to lay the country enough for the muinilation of the people-liat the poorlhouses are not deemed sufficiently summary in their extinction of the Irish-that disease, destitution, and cuoicra, are not agents sullicienty inortal in the extirpation of the Irish polulation-mo, no, and tha
the British parliament therefore intend to send
constable to stand at the chapel gates on Sundays,
and to ppoint an oficial to wated the dying bed of
the rich sinner to stop the twa the rich sinner, to stop the hand of charity from poor of Treland with fine or imprisonment any Catholic nastor of the bandoned poor who will dare to filfli the command of the King of Heven aginst the lavs of the Ouee of England ; or who will attempt to interpret Saint Paul contrary to the inspiation of Tord John Russell We shall publish these laws of Lord John Russel through the length and breadth of America, and I an sure liat the foce Inish poor who may survive the calamities of Englishl law and the cholera, may
receive some relief in their distresses from our lappier receive some relief in their distresses from our lappier
countrymen on the other side of the friculy Atlantic. Be no way appelco. . :ll which menaces a finc or imprisonment on the Bishops who would sign tlicir names with a territoria inle of Great Britain. I tell you, and you know it as well as $I$ do, that it would take the entire British
runy to enforce that fine in Ircland. Of course that aring to enforce that fine in Ircland. Of course that by arrest and imprisonment ; and do you think auy ne man could be found in Ireland to purclase any article set up for sale at the govermment auction of
the Bistopps furniture? Jolhere is not amongst the Hie Bistop's furniture? J.lucre is not amongst hic
veriest wretcles in the country one individual who would be base enough to buy eren the Bishop's valkingstick; it would be called "The Drummond Sale," aud not one man, and certanily not au Irish ooman, who wouk not brand both the Drummone to human nature, andia libel on the name and character of man. And secondly, with regard to arrest and imprisounent, I say that the attempt would not only equire the presence of an army, but it mighlt endanger the stabiitity of the British throne. I. shlould like to see the prime minister who would dare to drage certain
Bishops whom I know from their residences to the county prison. In the first place, erery $£ 100$ so
raised would cost them $\mathscr{E} 10,000$; it would cost the ountry the loss of internal peace, and it inight in the and (if often repeated) cost the Queeñ her crown Depend upon it that the Catholic Bishops can writo
ten cities after their nannes if they please ; and tlat ten cities after their names it they please; and that
no government, in the present state of Europe, will
 en millions of subjects at home, and three hundre minions of Catholics aliroad, in order to expunge an Ioyal Callolic Prelate.
But, if we are firm and
But, if we are firm and united, cron the present bil may be alandoned altogetier. before the end of th adin. Luard John h.ussell has ottaned his majority igotry. He cannot be more degraded in the eges of the wortd than he is at prosent-a rebuleed, discarde in servant-a religious persecutor-the historical comanion of Somerset, Cecil, and westivorth- th drama exhibition of Guy Fawkes-lle lero of Tumes - the dofanner of the Catlolic priestliood-and thic applauder of the obscene Drumbont. If trained to arrms, he would rival Ohiver Cromwell ; if cdecated for lic bar, lie would rank with. . .effress; if intended for ginatac-louse there is mo one to whiom $I$ can compar him, except to himsel'; and Lence, as a statesman,
he is lis own parallel.; In a wort, and in ordert crfecily express my sentiment of the senatoria Saghish claracter of this Trish and Catholic persecu-or-tims withered sprig of the 1 ith cenniny-chis borated becuc idecel of a Whig. What a melanclol reflection to sec the most powryful pation in the
world, aud claining the highest phace for wisdon, and World, and claiming the highest place for miscon, and olerat:onl and gencral hberty, syien sik weeksond disgraceflul in any oller country in Enrope-to behof ir people externinated, wanished, starsed- 10 hen vitness the legislator in lis high phace sowing discord and national intolerance over the red graves of the abor of higotry in the work of peace-if he cemented the whole people, by inplartial hav, into one familyhave the national mind a bent to national prosprecrityhe worked our coal mines, ecrivacted our nineral wealth, or brought the fishleries witlin the profitable reach of the poor boatman along our consts-if he
cren heflyed the persecuted to ciniorate-if lie encrea helped the persecuted to cinigrate-is ie emp-so-called Irish convict-if he gave the same enconragenent to viriue which he does to vice-if lie did
any one thing like a Cliristian man, and a wise legisator, the of wounds of our country might begin to heal, in place of secing her as she is now, blecding
from erery pore, and lainting on the ground beneatil
the cruel last of decidedly the most ininuil
that cever rulded the destinies of England.
that coper ruted the destinies of Englanil.
But while we reprolate the present the fury of its extravagant supporters, we arc not ned fury of its extravarant supporters, we are no
ungratefull for tle kinduess, the honors, and the nextended toleration which we hate reeceived at the hands of oller administrations. For inslance, I and ansious to express my gratitude for the iliberal,
honest, and wasuspected grant to Maynooth: the sirit in which that grant was given, loes lonor to the illustrious statesman who planed and execured it
In the world ticre are no men more grateful thau the Irish for acts of justice ; and henee we may unlerstand the excess of their acknowledgments for kinelress and fraors. I happen to be anongst those who are grateful for the grant to our mational education;
and I can nerer forget the cularged the tiveral, the most benerolent contributions sent from the Engrlish o our starving poor during the desolating famine and the terrible visitations of the last four years. I do
reeollect these friendy and literal demonstrations wilh the sincerest feelings of gratitude ; but if it be intended that we slall be like logs in a kennel,
bear tle whyp and not to bark $u$ hile $u$ ve are fed-it it be considered that an ounce of puthe' , can silenco our complaints under our nanifold grievances-it the state concliman suppose that gold lace and state very will make us silently endure the state lashsell the Cross for porridye, and barter the chanice for a royal salute ; we slall dhag their grants and their state patronage in scorn in ticir teeth; and, as oul fathers in the Churels did of old, we shall travel on read from door to toor, sooner backs, and lieg oir ecclesiastical ancestors, degrade our national name or benr the Anglican deceit to weave one slired of golden Englist tinsel through the simple and spotles ornaments of our ancient altars. Fellow-country men,
ve wil defeat all their mactinations, or we stall and we wid defeat all their mactinations, or we shall and
will die in the strugete. We lave teelings of will die in the struggle. Wc lave feelings of grali-
tude for kinduess, but we have feclings of anger for masult. We remeuber lindness, but neither can we ever forget injury. We shall fight for our sovercign, but we can die for our rialli-in one wort, we wit
not endure the insult put upon us, it our opposition vere to dejpive us of every privilere which the wise will. We are preplared to go back again to the boys and cares of Trelaud, and we will preter to clothe our tremblige fath in Irish rags, and adore (Fiod on the Fild rodss of our comitry, sooner than maise the Cross Siter Lutherann colors, ornanent the altar in Enghis
rapery, or fift the consecrated chatice to the pollute lips of an "anointed" slare.- Fellow-countrymen reams-we stall call, and it will awasco-and, in tio strenglh of a yousg giant, we shall stand tocether, Honor. We nay not conquer Engl mid at thome, but we will subdue her abroad; teal in illions of diseon-
cented subjicets in the leart of her towns and cities
 defarce against a a tingdom merreced widh intergy liscontent t and our coubbintion, if well managed will coinpel her to yeld to our just dimands somer han hazary her honor or her cemmerectal interests to be despised or trited with in rival foreign comrts
Girc me an associntion of fire lundred thoussum Gough lien, aud I tefl you we may haugh the jeenal ws of England to scorv. We shan assemble twic 2uin Novenber. We shall mect in cach parish, hut nate no speeches; we slall conut our numbers, give
 General caumot fitc at ex officio iugainst slionting and, I tell yon, contime to do this simple things of necting in our streng, th, England n.
can ercutually iusuit or enstive us.
In the ereut of this bill passing the Finuse oung Jrishmen ; and we shall lave this petition the bravest aray in the world presented to the Queen and I tell you now, and belicye me, sha will never Catholic subject in leer cmpire. I am sure I slaid get up my petition, and that there is not a heariy young Iristmen
sign lis
This society shall not be called cither the Ohd o The Young Ireland Associntion: it shall be designatect shall embrace England and Jreland ; and belicere me five hundied thonsand young liearty Irislamen in Ireland, and at least one liundred tlousand in England, giving to each other twice a-ycar the single pledge of
courage and attacliment to their faith, will provent for cver a repitition of the late most disgracefil par liamentary conduct to our religion.

I tell you it is come to this with us, and we muse take our stand and live or die, or strike down the thatc bosing mathinationsat present in preparation for ts. Thatc boasting, and braggadocio, and bulyying; but, feld or on the seaffold than bear the present burning hedar on the seafiold than bear the
brand of Englanis tiumplhant scorn.
This letter is only preczinezoury to a series of ctters, which I lave decided on writing to you, in efcrence to the condict of Righand firoughout the mtions. I shall proce from incontestible documents thions. I shail prove from incontestimle documents
that sle has used in every instance ( (where she could do it) lier influencee to daunage the Catholic Church, to overturn the rarious establishlunents of Catholic clductaion, and to promote disunion aud disorder in no less than five European governments, in order to iproot, or enfecble the Catholic religion. I shall vowedly supported the infitel altack on the Catholics of Switzorland-that their ambassalors and conroys had onicial instructions to lend themselves, in erery ostensible way to the infidel movenent; and I shath hace "despatcles" belore you, which will estabcabinct, in fomentis? : he insurrections of Switzerlaut, Lombnardy, Italy, and Naples.-I slall present to you Berne despate hes of Jord Jalmerston to his onicials at Berne, Twrin, Berin, Vicnna, Rome, Naples, and harse ; and I. shall hay before yon the answers of factory, that you will sec the whole force of English diplomacy-firstly employei to produce revolution in every Curonean state, and secondly to throw the
whole weight of her power and ller inluence in overturning the Catholic Church. Through the kindness of a distinguished friend, I loold the despateches of Peel, Caming, IToward, Abercrombic, Minto, Metteruich, Guizot, Contiz, and Palmerston. I shail rouace thesc documents vertatime, with the day, and And I and ail the circunstances of their officality has never heifore lappacicel in the world, and such as has never been heretofore concocted and mafured against the total extipnation of Catholicity in Europe cabinet.
The conduct of Lord Palmerston under his chief, Lord Joln Rusecll, lans been so ill-disguised through his onicials, that there is not a cown in Europe 10 Whed rithas sot given offine for his potitical deceit
and recoutuonaryy stratagems; and there is not, lhercofore, a nation in Europe at this monent that does net bear a decp-rooted grulge to Eigland, and in abundorn which wolld not expend men and money casion presented itself. Bellieve fle fict, that an this moment she is viewed with suspicion, hated, and reenge by wiversal Eurpe; and if any circumstance
llould turu np to give lier a national cleck all rope would universally clelerate the jubilee of her ige nall; and would, like vultures above the dead or this ferocions and blooct-1listy naty nation. With enemies from without, and cnemics frona within, if we
are true to our dectermined compel the our determined opposition, we shall soon work, han burving the Buseced Virgin- to seck outher -making haws in the face of Europe aud the world, fike the Ihussian brute, to enter the cloister or' timid
nuws ; and, oh shame ! oh fie Eurtishmen! to indenus ; and, oh shame! ol fic Bughishinen! to inde-
cently mangect die private closet of unprotected ladies But if Trisitmen subnit to this indignity, the iron of tlavery should ficrece their souls for ever-it they cubme their shoulders to this ignominous yoke, and they descrere the deaih of the coward slave ; and on
ond
 ceute lis dirty work of visiting the roums of our conand liberty not io rise up es one men from againe willeys and berry not to nisc ap as one man from our walleys the carth, or die int the honorable struggle against the infamons tyranay.
Amonsst the numerous officials, who have been the
 ace, not one hias evinced the low bigotry, the ill
bred intolerance, or the curris $h$ hatred arginst $C$ at olicity, as the present Sir Pobert Peel, the late enroy in Swizzerland, and the late maiden speaker on Popery and "mummery" in the House of Commons. Alas! alas! hnuel passibus cquis. I shall give you, teman (vigila at Bench, the charactce benter, and a disinterested cye-withess of the demeanor and the official carringe of this diplomatic petit maílice in his
 -that is, the gangs who made war against the Catholics, expented the religious orders, manaigned the il
lustrious Jesuits, tore down the clurches, plundered
the convents, and committed such excesses of brutal-
ity, debuachery, assassination, and plunder as make ity, debauchery, assassination, and plunder as make tation of young Moster Peel wilh those Swiss de"This young man, this scented fop, started and
stifened like the quilled collars of Queen Elizabeth, becaine an easy tool in acting the part assigned to hian, it was his duty to be the recognised tool of
Ochsenbein, the leader of, the infidel corps-to be Ochsenbein, the leader of, the infilel corps-to be
seen in public paring him court-the haughty dignity seen in public paying him court-the havghty of England even meanly succumbed to applatid ers, and infidels and assassins)-to take as it were a
part, in their military evolutions at all their public repart, in their military evolutions at all their public re-
views-to take off' lits hat in passing their' colors' -to have a bow and a scrape for every one he met by bis declarations or his official notes, that they might Enazulate
England Few countrymen-I have this young man, "this scented fop," and all his confederates throughout Europe, in my power: and believe me before I. shand quit my subject, 1 shall make the English cabinet
(humble as $I$ am) feel the terrors which can be covosed by a Pagan Irish Priest. I had first intended to conveg to you the information which has been put
into may hands through a pampllet, but such a vehicle would place the facts of my case beyond the reach o the people; hence I shall write a series of letters in the newspapers till I shall exhaust the subject, and
by this means, I hope to be able in a few weelis to by this means, I hope to be able in a fuw weeks to awaken every man in Ireland and in England to the
treaclierous conduct of our deadly enemies. I sladl treaclierons conduct of our deadly enemies. I shall
write a letter once a week, I should suppose on erery Wednesday morning; and I have one humble request to make of the friends of Ircland, of the press, that to you, my suffering, persecuted, exiled, but brave men.
Believe ine, beloved fellow-countrymen, your failhful and deroted Irish Priest. W. CAHILL, D.D
March 31, 1851.
P. S.- have been consulting some friends on the essentia necessity of preparing for an agoregate meetafter Easter.

THE BLASPHEMIES IN THE BRITISH HOLSE On the evening of the 2 thth of March, the Rev. Dr. ed audience, in the church of St. Michan, Dublin, an extract of which we feel great pleasure in placing, be-
tore the public at the present moment. Its allusions tore the public at the present moment. Its allusions
to the Blessed Virgin, and to the convents, in answer
to certain specches and attacks made in the House of to certain specches and attachs made in the House of
Commons, will be found to possess a thrilling interest: "If a Jew, writhing under the curse of Heaven, had deciared ettinal retred against Christanity: if Calvary,
crimsoin hands,
he vowinding him of his crime on Calseless revenge against the crucified he vowed remorseless revenge against 1he crucilied
Nazarean and his followers: if, in his mysterious banislunent a
and nations, $h$
aver eat, or never drink, or never sleep, or nover
pray, or never live with the hated
facace of Christianspray, or never ive with the hated race of Christians-
in in derision he "alled Chist © Bat"-if he span on the
eross, polluted the holy sepulchre, and in insane cross, polluted the holy sepulchre, and in insene
phrenzy swore by the God of Abrahan that his wound-
ed nation and expelled race would yet take blood for ed nation and expelled race would yet take blood
blood, and erase the Bible, the hated record of 1 ,
Jerrish scorn. If in frantic delirium he uttered bla Jewish and erase the in frantic delifium ine uttered blas-
phemies against Godl the Father, jeered the Holy
Ghost, and mocked the Son of Mary, I could, oh! yes, Chost, and mocked the Son of Mary, I could, oh! yes,
I could, understand the Jew- to utter blasphemy, to
make heaven weep, to terrify the dead, to convulse
creation, and to awake hell, is part of the creed of his nation-it is his morning and evening prayer-it is his uatorn-it is his niorning aind evening prayel-it is his
adoration, it is his worship, because the bbod of the
Messiah is upon him, and he bears on his forehead the red riark of deicide: but for a Christian (if the report legislators and, it is said, a sciolar and a gentleman, to
be hurried away by intolerance so far as io surpass the be hurried away by intolerance so far as 10 surpass the
treachery of Judas--1o see the Blessed Virgin dragged
before the Pharisees of the senate house-to convert Parliament into the Jowish rabble-to behold the
Speaker silting in the chair of Pilate-to hear the
Premier, ilike Caiphes, scripture-lo see the scene in the hall of anas re-scripture-o osee the scene in the hall of Annas re-
enacted on the treasury benches-io hear a Christian
aristocracy re-ccho the shout of condennation against aristocracy re-ccho the shont of condennation against
© Blessed Mary full of grace'-and to behuld the menn-
ber for Surrey! ber for Surrey! glory in assuming the character of
Barrabas, and bowing to the cheers of the Salducees
-all this, oh ! Lord of the universe-all this, oh ! God of angels and men-all this, oh thou Judge of the living
and the dead -all this, all this, all this terifying
nockery, this religious ferocity, this wild frenzy, this
delirious extravagance is very tike the fatai sirn-the delirious extravagance is very Jike the fatai sign--the
mysterious handwriting on the walls of Belshazzar's
bavquetting-rooms, predicting that the days of Entland banquetting-room, predicting that the days of Englani
are numbered, that he God of Justice will soon breal upon herbrazen gates, and in the miclst of her delifium
and drunkenness, will send an unknown and unespected enemy to place the sword of vengeance on the "And need we wonders and anti-Christian people debauched utterance with which the Catholic purity of
our consecrated virgins is assailed, when 'Blessed Mary? could not escape the slime of educated intoler ance. Oh! When one enters the solemn enclosure o a procssed sisterhood, what a commentary on the late
speeches of our mortal enemies. The moment you
enter-there is a soothing; peaceful silence, a calm serenity, which speaks more eloquently than woirds,
to say that the busy tongue of the gay world must be at rest here, that here there is a compact made by the lips against the distractions and disquietudes of the
world; the mute matted halls, the unpretending relir
ing furniture, the modest colors that meet the eye ing furniture, the modest colors that meet he
every curn, the solemn silence, the noisgless step; pro
duce an tistin duce an inistinctive reserve in the most incautious ob-
server, which makes the visitor speak in bated breath and whispering timidity, fearing to let onc loud wor
stillness of the place; the very Windows, muffled, dis
robe the sun of half his splendor, the gay ligt of the on, is it were, an air of gravity to suit the chaste so lemnity of the virgin's vow; and all things roun about, and every oiject in view proclam the lesson o the whole sisterhood, from the break of day to the late
hour of retiremeit-lo night prayer, through even one hour of retirement-10 might prayer, through even one adoration in his own immediate presence at the taber nacle, or with their tender care of the little children o
the poor, whom they teach, and feed, and clothe, like angels in the desert, sent from God to soothe the des pair, to cheer the aftlictions, and to raise the hop gentleman, no man of feeling ever risited one of thes
God-like inslitutions, who did not, on retiring from th sacred enclosure, express the admiration of his gener
ous and manly heart by applauding the invincibl heroism of faith which could give strength to the del cacy and the timidity of the weaker sex, to leave la-
ther and mother, uul kindred, and family, and home, and to bring their fortune, and their youlh, and the
education, and their accomplishments, and their vir tues, to place them all in a conmmon fund, for the sak
of God, to be clistributed anungst the children of the poor, to supply the doficioncies caused in these poor
chidren from the position to which fate and circumstances have consigned them in this world. These
ladies have braved the terrors of sen and land, in cvery palt of the Christian workd, to carry out the religious
idea of heir voculion. You will find them and ine modest vesper bell amidst the snows of Canada, the you will find then ministering angels at the bed o
sichness- in the cabins of he destitute poor, and whe the levelling ravages of the awfil cholera shook the
stoutest heart, and made the bravest man tremble, and
his intellect reel, the Sisters of Charity and Merey is intellect reel, the Sisters of Charity and Mercy,
ike a sunbeam shining in loveliness over the gror and the slain of the battle field, they moved andidst the
dead and the dying, like living liyltht from the skies
and their courage and their sacrifices, and their untirng care lave bound up their names and their devotion
with our dearest afections, and with the unding stalions of Catholies all over the world to bear withess $t$
this my feeble testinony of the virtues of the conse this my feeble testimony of the virtues of the conse
crated virgins of Christendomn.
"Ah, but litle did Europe, and Asia, and America, dream a ew weeks ago, a few days aso, that a Britis
legislator-a lawgiver for I eland, and for rish edu cation-w would, ing his place in parliament, brand these
ladies of tevotion and of God with the foul epithet
which no gentleman can utter, and which I dare not which no gentleman can utter, and which 1 dare no
here name in this presonce. He has uttered language which is only heard in the vilest haunts of London
profligacy and pollution, where the mouth is red with
blasphemy- where the heart is black with unnatural crime, and where iuiquity so steeps the whole being
in perdition, that nothing juther can be added to dam-
nation. nation. From this unholy region he has borrowed his uiterance, in order to offer the last imaginable insu'tto
the sisters, the daughters, the relatives of the fist
Catholic families in Catholics of Dublin! will you bear this? The time is
come when we must take our stand in defiance of the tile cabinet, which could patronise and applaud an insulh to Catholicity, which the humblest father in the
christian world would die to revenge if offered to one ous and unvarrantable ous and unwarrantable insult ; but we must resent it
like Chistians. We are the jollowers of the prince of sulfering. and we must strive to initate him-he is
our leginimate king. The legal power of this world is
seen in diadem, set with precious stones; but the royalty of the cross is only recognised whens surmounted
with a crown of thoms." The Dublin Frecman, from which paper we extract the above, says, that during the delivery of this brilli-
ant discourse the rast congregation evinced an emotion and an excitement which it wondd be inpossible
to describe, and which they with difficulty suppresed.
At sereral paseages of the sermon they rocked to ind fro (as the rev. preacher proceeded) in a smothered
nurmuring racre arainst the insult offered to their remurnuling rage against the insult offered to their re-
ligion and ineir contry. There was no mistaking the
fixed and universal anger. - Boston Pilot.

Nonse or fic camomi empre

(From the Tablet.)
It is with feelings of unmixed delight we discharge the grateful and consoling duty of thanking you, in pe name of your religion and your country, for the to our appeal in behalf of the Catholic University, by Four liberal contributions on Sunday, the 16th ultimo, the eve ofst. Patrick's festival-contributions, which,
notwithstanding the unavoidable postponement of the ollection in many important districts, have realised a very large amount, as will appear from the returns
when published. Emulating the conduct of those rimitive Christians, so warmly eulogised by the postle, who drew, even from the depths of their indirence, the means of ministering to the cause of
charity, your zeal has found abundant resources for charity, your zeal has found abundant resources for
promoting the interests of religion and of literature, amid the poverty and desolation entailed by a series of public calam.
And yet, fellow-countrymen, however laudable the enerosity you have exlibited, and great the sacrifices ively required by the inestimable value of the object to which they were directed-an object which throws into the shade every luman interest and temporal advantage, which is as exalted above the things of
this world as the heavens are above the earth; but which blends, nevertheless, with its eternal benefits and blessings all that is elevatiog and ennobling to the the establin, cren in this wonla. Such an object is tution which inden Catholic Unversity-an institages, has now become a of its great liferary advan for the defence and preservation of vital importanc To Ireland the preservation of that Failh nust be
doubly dear, $\%$ for, not only did she part, like the
mefthant mentioned in the Gospel, with all that she possessed to purchase the priceless pearl, but, proud of the acquisition, she has borne it unshrinkingly on listory in its listory,-in its darkest as well as in its brightest hour,
dericing from it, in her deepest sorrows and lumiliaderiving from jt, in her deepest sorrows and humilia
tions, a moral grandeur, which neither the wreath of conquest, nor the diadem of empire, could bestow Hence the zeal and devotedness by which she ough for its preservation and defence against the numberforss and powerful adversaries by which it is assailed Against it are arraped the most munificently-endowed ducational establishments in the orammer school all directly antagonistic in their principles; a literathre the most comprehensive and various, adapted to essay to the lightest ebullition of fancy, from the sentimental to the comic-all thorouglly imbued with the anti-Catholic leaven; a political press unrivalled in
its circulation and inlluence, but, with a few excepis circulation and inlluence, but, with a few excep and not only by far the greatest proportion of the mature and cultivated intellect of the sister country but an overbearing tide of popular prejudice, the
Corce and fury of which we never would have been ble to cstimate were it not for the moral storm by hich it was lately roused into action. As, then, w behold Divine Providence contimally adapting the
means to the end in the exercise of its moral government, and rigorously exacting our co-operation with ternal life, so it invariably demands from the Taith fil the luman efforts and sacrifices necessary to encounter the trials and temptations that beset them and hence the different phases presented by the Church hrough the medium of her ever-rarying institutions hough always revolving herself in the same orbit of gitit and glory.
A glance at the Parliamentary debates on the pena bill which now occupies the attention of the Legisha
ture, would be suficient to show the uecessity of institation such as we here contemplate. To behold an assembly that represents the intellect, rank, and property of the lliree kingdoms rivalling the lowest crimony; echoing the ravings of Exeter Hall as the naxims of political sagacity; citing as historical facts what all the great critics of modera times have long
since erploded as false and untenable; libelling the since exploded as false and untenable; libelling the history, though already rindicated by the most distinguished Protestant scholars of the age; heaning p the pyramid of calumny in the face of all that can eclarations-to behold such a spectacle, m such an age, must arouse the coldest and most apathetic to a efence of our holy religion, every intellectual bulwark which an enlightened zeal can suggest. Against
such a host of opponents, is it not absolutely necessary hat we should have a Catholic institution where the cause of truth may be upheld and defended by all the created free from the alloy of sectarian prejudice or country, who may be hereafter destined to represent her interests or maintain her rights, may receive that merely elementary and catechetical, but scientific literary, and historical lnowledge of religion, which rondd enable them hereafter, when the occasion might he purity of its doctrine?
But such an institution is not only necessary as o give completeness and perfection to the require to give completeness and perfection to the system of
Catholic education. You behold the educational systems of other religious denominations in these countries perfect and harmonious, each according to
its respective cred. The Protestant, Presbyterian, and Dissenting portion of our Cellors-subjects have each an uniform and peculiar system, from the ele
mentary school to the university. In the whole course of their educational training, all is character istic, harmonious, and accordant; and in the vast majority of instances, where the State has made such ample provision for these institutions, care has been taken to consult not only the spirit, but the letter, of
their respective tenets. But, of course, "the mummeries of superstition" demanded no such fostering policy, but the duty of conscience, to destroy and adicate, and that too in the most ingenuous an yicacious manner. Hence, as soon as our Catholic cience and literature-when the powers of reflection are been first developed, and the mind, naturally eager to try its strength, prepares to grapple with the most momentousquestions that ever tested its capacity or stirred its feelings-when its natural Jove of independence has been strengthened by the consciousness its newly awakened power-when the imagination ful aspirant, not content with an isolated chapter in the book of knowledge, seeks to unroll and master all its glowing pages-at such a period of life he is to be allowed and durected his early studies will continue on be the honored' guide of his future inquiries-not here the pure and sacred associations that linked the principles of science with the truths of revelation may be strengthened and confirmed-not where the feelings that glowed and trembled before the altar of religion
may be taught to respond in the same spirit of adoramay be taught to respond in the same spirit of adora-
mle of creation, as well as in those surpassing and touching emanations of the infinitely good an eautiful that filled his soul with awe and tendernes, -but to an institution where the first lesson to be orned ar is theshold is hat.Chrel old and puterless rationalism for the reverent sifit of inquin by wich he was present spirito bok upo the sacred associations of the past as fetto on the freedon of the intellect-and to substitute the ery emanations of his oven pride and passion for the uidance of that leenvenly monitor, who bad descended o hive from the Father of Lights, and who sourh conduct him to the goal of his eternal destiny- th ring fountain of all knowledme. It is the action of uch institutions on the higher classes on the Continent which communicated to them the irrelioion and inf elity that, by a necessaly consequence, penetrated to he subordinate grades of society, until the masses of the population became tainled by the moral corrup-
ion. And unless we are prepared to witness th ame dinfunless we are prepared to witness the molen eftect, commencing with the whosome nd make every sacrifice for the establishment of the only institution capable of neutralising their influence Catholic University. But, thanks be to God nere is no ono pors the can question the expeliency and adantages of sul d practically refuted by your reneron, latuibutio d prave mificol in ge for and religion ought to have disproved by anticipation; and religion ought to have disproved by anticipation leemed the insurmountable diffeculty of its execution hough to refuse co-operation in the good work on such a ground was evidently to adopt a foregone conclusion, to prejulge the question at issue, to obstruct its progress by damping the zeal and the energies nuch as possible the the munificent tribute you have just rendered unde ach extriordimary disadyantages demonstrates to the orld the truth of the statement made by the assemled Bishops of Ireland in the Synodical Address, that re possess in our own body ample resources for the It is not necessary for us to exhort the Faithful in hose districts where, owing to local circumstances, he collection has been unaroidably postponed, to rome fornard with characteristic zeal and gene o emulate the bright example of their fellow-Catholics and countrymen who have preceded them in the good ork, and to demonstrate to Clristian Europe that the country which in former days contributed most to its civilisation, which not only then opened the doors her own educational establishments to the yout creative spirit and redeeming land of Cliristian harity, raised up throughout the Continent those monuments of learning and civilisation, whose eloquent wins still record the name of their benefactresscal an coury has lost nothing of the enfigher nguish sen-devoling energy by which she was dis ast sula in ormer days, but that, unbroken by her ad allictions and undaunted by her present dinicuntic erself the high she is ready once more to vindicate lor orth, and to which her she once held in capabilities, he peculiarity of her social position, and the directing and of Providence, appear to destine 1
Signed on behalf of the Catholic Unirersity Cominittee,

Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh Primate of all Ireland<br>Catholic University Chairman<br>Dublin, March 2Sth, 1851 .

DDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CONFRATERNI TIES AND CHRISTLAN DOCTRINA
ETIES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
the Most Eminent and Illustrious Nicholas, Car umal Archbishop of Westminster and Bishop Administrator of Southwar:
May it please your Eminence-We, the members the different Confratermities and Christian Doctrine entiments of the most profound respect and sincere sentiments of
attachment.
Our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby most everentially offered, through your Eminence, to ou the Hierarchy to England, and for the selection of our Eminence to carry that great work into effect hereby restoring to our-Catholic brethren of that country the high privilege of which they bave been eprived for the last 3000 years.
And we deeply deplore that this most solemn ac ould have called forth such foul calumny and abuse of our holy religion, and such unprovoked insult to the interested and missouded in that country, and have drawn, too, a tloreat from her Majesty's First Miniser of the Crown to renew the peual laws, in order to undertaking
We beg to assure your Eminence that, as Irish Wabects, we yield to none in loyalty and attaclunen -our. nost gracious Sovereign; and we fully rely on her Majesty's most gracious promise; that she will conShue to all her subjects the full liberty of conscience. Should the vile threat to which we allude be-put in operation, we beg to assure your Eminence tha ou may fully. rely on the sympathy of all Irish Catho England:

Supplicating the benediction of your Eminence $t$ obtain for is of Almighty God the necessary graces
ot fulif the duties of our station; we remain, your Eminence's most faithfal : and devoted children i Christ.
Signed on behalf of the meeting held at Concilia Coio: iदall; the '2nd day of February, 1851.

Peiter Gogerty, Chairman. Emw. J.P. RIcE, Vice-Clairman. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Wm. O'Conneli, } \\ \text { Michari Devoy }\end{array}\right\}$ Secretaries.
Committee Room, Carmelite Church,
Whitefriar-street, Dublin.

## the answer.

fo the catholic confraternities and christian doctrine societies of the citr of dublin. Dear Brethren and Friends in Christ-Though my repiy to your affectionate address has been so long feelings. Whose sympathies, and lind wishies, and fervent prayers can a Pastor of God's Church, most bighly value but those who devote themselves, as I know you do, to the truly holy work of instructing Christ's little ones in the way of life, mud disclarging the noblest duties of Christianity? In those who,
living in the world, and who assist the Church in her poblest duties, she feels that she possesses her most zealous and attached clildren, who will never shrink
from her side in the lour of trial. Your very occupation makes you more faniliar than outhers with the octrines and duties of religion, and none among the aity can more justly prize than youn the great boon which our Holy Father has bestowed upon your Eng-, lish brethren
And, in like manner, no one better than you can Enow and feel the utter untrudhfulness of those shameless calumnies which have lately been jublished
against the Faith and morals of our Holy Church; against the Faith and morals of our Holy Clurch;
for you know how diferently you, in turn, instruct others.
But anong the many beautiful maxims which you bave learnt, and which you inculcate, is that of bearing patiently any oblogly cast upon your religion, and
only praying for the eullightenment of tlose who in their ignorance assail it
Let your prayers then answer to the reproach of ven bere below, by clanging the perlaps reeward it, aven bere below, by clanging the hearts
You bave amongst you a dear friend and fellowlaborer of mine in the Gospel, a brother most dear to me in Christ Jesus, ihe Reve. F. Tgnatius of St. Paul, in whose noble and truly Catholic views I fully and beartily concur, that the prayers of Ireland for Eng-
land are the best hope of both, and sure to draw down blessings on this great empire. Join him in lis sacred warfare of prayer, and God will give us the
only triumph which we covet here below, that orer only triumph which we coret here belor, that over
the hearts of our present mistaken adversaries, to the the hearts of our present mistaken adve. gaining their love in the unity of faith.
Sincerely wishaing you and yours every blessing, srrant in Curist,
$\dagger$ N. Card. Wiseman,
Archbishop of Westminster.

Catronic Unifersiry.-The monthly meeting of the Catholic University Committee, held on Tuesday, nakes the cheering announcement that the mount to seren thousand pounds, of which Dublinwith almost unexpected liberality-has contributed two thousand. This is only the contributions already made up and transmitted to the Committee. In many astances considerable sums have been collected, but are not yet made up and sent in; and it is hoped that
the fruits of the St. Patrick's Day collection, when all put together, will be upwards of ten thousand pounds. The county of Meath alone, we believe,
will contribute, on the whole, about three thousand; and we wish ve could add that other counties were in like proportion. In the county of Meath, we may apecily, as a remarkable instance of inberality, the tently part of the whole, collection for the county In Dublin, also, there are great instances of liberality, come of which we do, and some of which we do not o Kingstown, which has already collected $£ 514$, the axcellent Parish Priest being down for £ 50 of that zmount. Altogether, the progress of the good work most cheering ; success we look upon as certain and if there is any doulst of it, that doubt arises only from the base indifference or hostility of those who would derive the greatest benefit from the prosecution of this glorious enterprise to a triumphant issuelargely on this subject next week, when we shall have more details before us.-Tablet
Openlag of St. Mungo's New Catholic Church, Glasgow.-On Sunday week this magnificent edifice was opened for the purposes of public
Catholic worslip, and a more gratifying scene never daddened the hearts of our co-religionists in Glasgow than the occasion alforded. Whether we regard the
beauty of the building, the numbers and respectability beauty of the building, the numbers and respectability
of the congregation, the unusually brifliant choral ccompaniment of the solemn ceremonial, or the undisputable testimony their combination affords of
the triumpliant progress of Catholicity, and the zeal the triumplant progress of Catholicity, and the zeal manle scope for gratulation and joyous thanksgiving The Archbishop of Cincinnati.-The Alliance of Nantes, in announcing that the Archbishop of
Cincinnati, in the United States, was to assist in the opening of the jubilee in that city, adds, "This Prelate, of Trish birth, was educated in the Seminary
St: Sulpice-was raised to the Priesthood in 1887-went to $\Lambda$ merica, where he exercised

Mary, and was appointed by the Holy Father, in 1833, to the Episcopal chair of Cincinnati, in the Bishop Ohio. - The unbounded zeal of the young have been built great fruits. Sixty-five chrches labor under his direction. Several houses of educaof God on his diocese. The city of Cincinnati, which
of of God on his diocese. The city of Cincinnati, which
out of 150,000 inhabitants, counts 50,000 Catholics possesses eleren magnificent churches. 'It is this state of things which induced the Holy Father to rase Cincinnati to the rank of an Archepiscopal see.
Archbishop Purcell is one of the most eminent troversialists of our day, and is celebrated in the for several public conferes with Protestant Ministers."-Boston Pilot.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION On Monday evening a numerous meeting, compris ing Catholic Clergymen, laymen, and members of the at No. 10, Essex-bridge, for the purpose of forming an iberty.
Dr. Caliill.
Mr. Battersby read lettels, in reply to a circular noll, from the Right Rev. Dr. French, Bishop of Kil-
macduagh, and others, approving of the objects of the sociation.
The Reverend Chairman then addressed the meeting He had not heard aryything of the present associatio
until he received the notice of this meeting from MI Battersby, and read the piospectus or documpmen now had written in that document ought to be printed in Jetters of gold, and might safely form the basis of the
rules of their association. On reading them over he looked at the question in its primitive simplicity, and
he said to himself there was no part of the wordd so he said to himself there was no part of the wortd so
persecuted as Caholic Ireland. Begin at the Catholic aristocrat, and go down to the Catholic scavenger, and
he burning brand of persecution was alike unon them the buming brand of persecution was aike upon them
and yet there was no organ to tell it. Many atle
public journals in Ireland had advocated the cause o religious freedom, but there were a great many miserie and religious grievances yet inflicted on the country
which had not one respondent vice to proclaim theni (Hear, hear). He considered that in a religious, national, and in a political point of view, the associa-
tion might be made very valuable and effective ; and towards its establishment and extension in every diocese, and district, and parish in Ireland. (Cheers.)
Mr. E. W. Malhony proposed the first resolution, "That in order to meet the unscrupulous, innumerable, and continuous efforts now being made agains doms, it is of the utmost imporiance to have a com plete, general, and effective religious organisation o
the Catholic body." Mr. O'Hara secouded the resolution, which passed
unanimously. Mr. Nolan moved the next resolution, which was as "That we consider the association for Catholic pur poses, unconnected with politics, admirably calculated by their co-operation and support."
The resolution passed unanimmously
Some formal Dusiness was then transacted; after which, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt was called to the
chair, and a marked vote of thanks having been passe o the Rev. Dr. Cahill, the meeting separated.-Free

PROSELYTISM IN THE PARISH OF ROSS,
ARCHDIOCESE OF TUAM. RCHDIOCESE OF TUAM
To the Eator of the Tablet.
Maam, Clonbur, March 19th, 1851.
Dear Sir-I beg you will allow me to acknowledg sq., Richardstown, Cilbannon; and James Browne Esq., Ardskea, near Tuam, to enable me to establis tleman has some property in this parish; the later
only agent to his brother and others here. The hand of charity coukd not be extended to a more praisewor thy object, for though every good work has its serard and morality, and emabling to withdraw them from
the foul aud poisonous air of proselytising schools ranks amongst the foremost.
The following letter will sh
the poverty of the people here; I give it verbatime "Rev. Sir-I beg leave to state these few lines in Drimsna. She attended for some time Wr. O'Cal laghan's preaching, she being too needy. She now is
departing, and nearly dead. I went to talk to her on departing, and nearly dead. I went to talk to her on
Saturday, asking her would she wish for the Priest? She said yes, in the honor of God. She is now in the last agony, and, except the bearer, the neighbors the
would be afraid to go for you. I trust in God and in you that you will use no hesitat
ing.-Your obedient servant,
"Walter Butler.,
On receiving this note I hastened immediately, an rravelled eleven miles. The poor woman, named Catherine $O^{\top}$ Neil, worn with age and infirmity, raised her hands and praised, and gave thanks to God fo
sparing her life until she had the happiness of bein antended at her deathbed by a Priest. I administered to her the last consoling rites of the Catholic Church
and thus strengthened, she expired the following morning. The man who went for me was a Jumper, reading in the above letter that the neighbors wer afraid to go for me, I was struck wilh surprise that such tyranny could be exercised in a Catholic country
but how much more so when, on my arrival in the but how much more so when, on my arsival in the
village, I heard for the: first time that, on that day
week, being the previous. Monday, another woman,
named Catherine Butler; died there, calling for the named Catherine Butler, died there, calling for the
Priest, in the name of God, but none had the courage
or the charity to go for one. This woman was also it
the habit of going to hear the Rev: Mr. O'Callaghian
preach occasionally. Since my appointment to this, my first mission, about eighteer months since, this is the course adopted by as many of those creatures as
saw death approach. There was not one of them wh saw death approach. There was not one of them who
did not send for me. It is worthy of notice that the writer of the above letter is the man in whose house
I celelrated Mass on the 29th of Oclober, 1849, the day on which Mr. $0^{\circ}$ Callaghan and his adherents at
acked me.
Perhaps
Perhaps you would indolge me to place before your and wifo, who came to my chapel on last sunday, the poor woman carrying her infanl in her arms, requesting rublicly:

We, undersigned, do declare, that it was extreme for the last two years, and go hear Mr. O'Callaghan sometimes prench; and whilst we were thus in the
habit of listening to him, we believed in our hearts wat his religion was not the true one, but the Catholic religion, in which we were born, and, with God's as
sistance, in which we expet to die. Wo now bring ise never the priest o be bapused by hime proJumper.

## 

The above declaration was made in the presence of
any of the fluck, but I thought fit that two respect
many of the flock, but Ithought fit that two respect rom thase facts can be seen how little necessity there
for the ten Protestant churches contemphated to be yilt lyy Bishop Plonket of Tuam.- 1 iun, dear Sir,
Time Renglous Housas Bili.-Weare requested to ate that there is an address in the conrse of preparaither themselves been ellucated at convents, or whos ates of relations, or friends, are, or lave been, postulants or vowed religions; praying her Majesty,
as a Queen and $a$ woman, to interpose beewe and Quen and $a$ woman, to inter pose between them
and the pryins and impetinent provisionss of a Biil entited the Religious INuses Bill) which is about
be brought before Parliament, with the intention
eintroducing the odious ofice of Poursuivants.-Tab.

It is with sineere regret tre have to record the death
 nan of what in its best sense is called " hhe good ol proverb, without distinction of caste or creed.
health was for some time past in a declining state; on
Saturdyy hat he became serionsly ill, and cxpince the
ollowint evening. Miy he rest in peace.-Keryy Saturday
following
Examiner.
Death of the Very Rev. Ricilard Wormington, ecord the death of this excellent and amiable Clergy and unexpected event took phace at the Convent, on Tuesday morning, at half-past 5 o'clock.-Wexford Descarfon Election--The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby Was retumed by a majority of ris, he having received 158 votes and Mr. Maguire only S3. It is said that
106 of the voters of the borough are tenants of hee
Duke of Devonshire and nnder his influence, and 32 he tenauns of Sir Richard Humble who accompanied

Representation of Ennishiline.-A vacancy
aving occurred in this borough by the relirement of he Hon. Colonel H. Colc, James Whiteside, Escq.,
Q.C., has offered himself as a candidate. In his adl-
ress to the electors the learned dentlemnt dress to the electors the Jearned gentleman declares
attachment to the Protestant religion, and his deterprinciples of the glorious (?) Reformation." John Collum, Esq., Solicitor, of Enniskillen, has also an
nounced himself as a candidate.
Representatroy of Cfabe.-Several candidates are already mentioned for the seat about to be vacated by
he retirement of Major MNamara; among others Corne OBrien at the last who was defeated by Sir Linctions. Meanwhile the Catholic and Liberal party of Clare mean to present an address to Mr. MNamara, requesting that he wilh The Imsin Chancray Blile.-The act of last year, or the maling regulations and general orters of the
ord Chancellor of Ireland, with the assistance of the Lard Chancellor of Ireland, with the assistance of the
Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chancellor and the Waster of the Rolls not liaving agreed on any such
orders, the present bill cnables ine Lord Chancellor to he Rolls.
The Crops in Fermanagir.-Potnines are being
planted with hopes as sanguinc as if the blight hail or ever disappented.- Bere and oats are being extensively sown. The wheat brairds look well, but very
ittle has been sown except by the higher classes of hat our prospeuts are brightening; much of our wet arming resorted to. The people scem in better spirits -and whether it be that the people are inured to et cause of ma is certin, that here positively is far less comploining yow than there was for some years past. No doubt, high rents press heavily on many, but some have old leases and cheap lands, and others nant is tenant is well able to pay, so that there is still a
degree of comfort and independence in our county. /hail
proclaniation of part of the County Dotwn.-A Chamber, Dublin Castle. There were present, beides his Excellency; the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Judse of the Prerogproclamation was agreed upon, under the Acts of 11 and Outrage in Ireland,' declaring thase acts in force

D Down. The power of granting arme lieenges is Decluzeau, isq.-Evening Post. A little girl, named Hemnington, eleven years old, committed suicide last week at Cork. by cutting her her having broken a looking-glass, and dreading casigation.
Providential Escape of the Emierant Ship "Fa vourite."-About the hour of two o clock on Thureday morning, the night watcliman in charge of Mr. R by loud cries and lamentations, which appeared to On hurrying down to the shore, he found that the cries roceeded from the people on board a large vessel, hich was drimio siance were immediately procired, and, after a borort
ime, it was found that the vessel was he Favourite, of St. John's. Sle left Liverpool ou the 28th of Feb., and became leaky on the 17 th of March, and made
or Cork Fiarbour. When of liallycottan, a pilot wae aken on board, but he was incapable of getting lier
not Cork, and in conseguene she drifted towards she
and wwn, and several boats haviner arrived succeeded in convejing the terifited passengers ( 050 in number).
saley to whore, where they recesved that hospitality
or which the lrish are proverbial. Cork Examiner. gREAT CATHOLIC MEETING IN EDINBURGH. On Thursday night, the 20th ultimo, the Catholies ecord their opinions concerning the antempted proand their protest against the contemplated invasion of
their religious libery by the Whig government. From he roof-tree of the gallery to the larthest corner of the othe lobbies was througed, and many sought admie-
ion in vain. The Right lev. Bishop Carruthers in e chair. The following resolutions vere unaimousMoved by Eneas R. Machounell, Essn., Advocnte ; sul, Leith:- That the allegrance due to his Holiness the Pope by the Calholics of these realms, being excln-
ively confined to matters spiritual, does not and cannot interfere with the temporal allegiance and loyalty
which lier Catholic subjects owe to her Maicsy Cueen; and, therefore, hat they are entitled by the
iws of the land to the fall and mocontrolled adna in is ineiples of their rulimion $\%$. Moved by Robert J. J. Monteith, Esq., of Carsinirs ; Eeclesiastical has been ever denied by Catholics, and Beelesiastical has been ever dentied by Catholics, and
sin this country declared inadmissible by the Aet of nion, the meastre introduced by the present MinisTitles Assumption Diil,", is an unwarrantable outrage ry, and a vioation of all good faith ont the part of the xxeculive: and the Catholics of Edinburgh, in this
meeting assembled, do hereby protest unanimously agaiust the said measure; and do pledge themselves. defeat the operation of such measure, but no oppose sacceeding Ministry, supporters of the present and any heir sacred, just, and sworm to-le-potetected righis." Moved by Charles Glendowyn Scott, Esq., and se-
onded by ihe Mev. Joseph Manticha:3. "That, whereas, simce the introduction of Chrislanity imto Ireland, the Catholic Hierarelyy of that have borne what titles seemed to then good, the present attempt of Ministers has, in reference to Ireland,
all the character of an oppressive innovation, constitating at once an insult to the Chutch and to the faithrul rish nalion; and farther, that since it is asserted by ven in its allered form, will still iuterfere with donations and bequests heretofore bostowed tor charitable urposes, and may carry confusion into the managenent of property so disposed, it cannot fail, in conse--
guence, to le jesisted, not only by all Catholics, but Moved by Lewis Farkin, Esq., and seconded by 4. "That petitions :- . sent resolutions, be sent to the Right Honorable Sit James Gralinm, Bat., for presentition to the House of
Commons ; and to the Rirht Honorable the Aberdeen, for presentation to the liouse of Lords. $\%$ of

A Forgotten Boor of Mr. Drommond.-It may ge genemaly known that the same Mr. Drummond,
who in the House of Commons bursi out into that elul ition of demoniac rage against the institutions of the
Catholic Church which lias so justly excited mblie ndignation, did, only four or five years ago, publish : which he expressed himself in widely differeni (p. 123) he sard to the Catholic Church. In that book London polemists, but it is is, nevertheless, perfectly rue, that it signifies very little to any Christian man in the metropolis whether the Bishap of the diocese
be nominated by the Bishop of Rome or the King of England." Again he says (p. R141)-"The Church of the King. The King decrees her rites and cereappoint ministers to parishes ; the Bishops are cut of dare not attend a general Eeclesiastical Council withopposite of the Church of Rome. The Church of Rome in theory, though Jittle now in practice, lords it over he civil authority. The Church of England is lorded over, both in theory and practice; by the King, says (p. 206)-"Happy are they, however, who have
ben born in the Church of Rome, for in no other can all trutl be fouind. In no other can they devotethernof disposition may be, to the service of God. .In no ther can their charities be so well directed and so is it a matter of credit father and man of censure no that the can they find worshin so spinituat, so elevaling so
worthy of the great object of adoration to all creation?"

## THE TRUE WILNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONIELE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CARDNICLE, wiLL be pobusieb Everiy gnday Arten
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-amount of subscription, adduressed-Editor of Tar smount of subscription,
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Tnue Witwess and Cationic Curontiche, posi paid.


## THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1851.
Wcll. The new Protestant penal law has oot safely through another important stage, its second
reading in the FIOuse of Commons and aurfil is the realing in the House of Commons, and awful is the
esultation of the rabid bigots of Exeter Hall. In
 Churcch do angainst a majority of $3+3$ voices ? But
does it thence follow that Callolics should be disdoes it thence follow that Callolics should be dis-
heartened? Should not this temporary triumph of heartened? Should not this temilo raty triumph o late them to increased, and more actire exertionss
The passing of the second reading is but a small The passing of the second reading is but a simall
aflair ; the Bill las yet to go through the Committe, alarr ; third reading-ilie House of Lords, where it will -a third reading-itie ouscorms, and the thoussand encounter opposition in all form, and mand thocks that parliamentary measures are leieirs natural shocks that pariamentary measures are hiens and, If Irish Catholic members will but do their duty as brave and honest men, actigt in the sh, long day, many a long month, will elapse ere then, and rery penal legislation. With all its business delayell, its affairs in confusion, Protestants will begin to susplect that they, are paying too dear for their whistle, and
that the insulting, and persecuting of Catholics, is, in he long run, rather too expensive an amusement to be indulged in often.
But suypose the Bill to pass, with whatsoever
dditions the malice and dishonesty additions the malice and dishonesty of evangelical
rascality can sugrest, what then? What shall we rascality can suggest, what then? What shail we
have lost? Nothing. But rather, much will lave been gained to the cause of truth. For there will remain to us,

## And courage never to submitit, or yield",

he firm determination, not only never to obey, but alrays, in all places, and in the most ostentatious human lavs, which attempt to interfere with the free action of the Church, or to hinder our yielding the supreme allegiance we owe unto her, our' spiritual
mother, and to the visible head of Clirist's Clurch upon earth, our belored Pontifi, Pius IX. Protestant penal laws will be unto us as though they were not; or rather, we will treat them as something to mock at, as something towards which, by am our words and actions, we may manifest our contemp. Nod or man;
will we be wanting in our duty towards God, on the contrary, we shall only be fulililing our highest all, to God and to His Clurch; and the obedienco which we pay to the laws of men, is but a consequence ivil, or temporal power, are derived from our obligainiil, or temporal power, are derived arom our obliga-
to Church; for shie teches us, first to fear God, and secondly, to honor the king or civil power. But if position, think to say within itself-"I am; and besides me there is no other," or presume to lay its
unhallowed haud upon the ark of the Lord, not only does it forleit all right to our respect and obedience but becomes imnediately, and ippso facto entitlel oo our scorn and detestation. Its authority, which in all things temporal, is to be obeyed as lawful authority, because from God, when extended to things ecclesiastical or spiritual, is no longer authority, but becomes tyranuy, and is therefore to be resisted, and sta at
naught. Prudence should indeed gride us as to the means of resistance we ought to employ ; but that it our duty to resist is clear
By the passing of the penal laws, the cause of Catlolicity, the cause of the Church, which is the aunse of God, cannot lose; for no weapons forged against her shall prosper, but will all be turned to the
confusion and disgrace of lier adversaries. The Church will lose nothing. She will be to-morrow what she was yesterday, and what she will be unto
the consummation of all things. But Britain's government will lose-the affections and loyal devotion of ten millions of Britain's most faithrut citizens, who from sincere well wishers to, and earnest defenders of, her government, will have been converted into its irreconcilable foes-foes not the less dangerous,
fecause they will bide their time, because they will watch the favorable opportunity. But Catholicity wilf gain ; gain in the avowal, thus publicly made, thiat Protestantism can only be maintained, by he employment of the same means, as those by which it was first estabished-cruel and unjust laws, enforced by fuu Ireland, weill be every way a gainer, if her people are but true to themselves, and bnow how to profit by
some Protestant yoker. Weil doos the Tablet point
out what, in the present crisis, is the duaty of every out what, in the present crisis, is the
honest man, of cerery faitiful Catholic:
"The penal bill, it is understood, will: now be held be done o Without a doubt, in our humble ohation, the Bishops both of Ireland, England, and Scotland should
petifiou the Houso
the be beard severally by counsel at at the bar against the bin;; and tho Catioluc member should urge on a proposition to this efliect as an amend
meitit to the motion for going into committee whonever that is proposed.
"In
Ine nex
"In the next place, we humbly submit to the Irish
members that it is their esplecial business to oranise to the progress of this bill hrough cominitee a norer We hear a gopood deal of pretended unwilling forward
 remainis before the House, their constituents know
nothing of any public business bivit the business of ob-
 due mumber of readings how hin colonies are govern-
ecl what becones of the much
elt taxes on hnowledre-of ilese, and a lumprred olle
 this bill of pains and penallies remaius upon the tiule
of hic Coinmons House of Parlianent, or, being

 member of them, to speak on every ancurdment. Sup-
pose, for instance, 1 wenty amendrments were duly dirafiel, and twenty Irish memibers were engaged it amendment might be made to occupy at least one
night, at a very unoderate calculation and making no allownance for motions of adjournnent. Supposing,
then, that the bill were to oceupy three nighlis a week,
 seren wecks of the public time, and constiut
formildable amount of delay and impeliment.
"Besides this, it is the duty or the Irish members to be obstructive in every other department of public
business; to dabble in finance, law reform, colonial reform, foreign affiris, aud to occepy the time of the
House as mach as ossible with questions, mamidments, speeches, and the other manacuvers of a
Parliamentary guerilla. On this subject a word to the wise ought to bo sufficient. When the Goverument
employs itself $i n$ giving us, not protection, but pains
 for our children, in sueh form as Lorid John Russell
chooses to set forth, we can have but one public function in the State, and that is-to obstruct."
Nor is this adrice applicable to members of parliament alone. To every man does it apply, for erery
 adrice applies also to Catholics of all nations, of all The cause of the Irish Catholics, is the cause of all Catholics. To one and the same Churel is their allegiance due ; to the enemies of that Church is therelore, the hatred of all Catholics due. We have
read how the fanatics, the Jubez Busters, the MTavWorms, the Stigzins, and all the canting lypocrites of London, have met together, to form, with the assistance of Mazzini, and Lis fellow cut-throats, a great anti-papal leagne, at which the Church "is the
stand aghast." Shall then Catholics do nothing Whist hieir enemies do rage so furionsly together She high pavilege of being the tat we may enjoy the high privilege of being the last devoured; or do hare been triumplant in England, the Atlantic will be able to oppose an inpassable barrier to their further progress? Or rather, should we not remember the good honest men should combinc ? And remembering, shảll ve not apply it ? We call attention to the admirable from a French Canadian and an Irish Catholic, upon our fifth, in which it is proposed to oppose a Grand
Catholic league, to the further progress of the ruffan bigotry of our adversarics; not with the intention of depriving our Protestant brethren of one iota of their rights or privileges, for what we demand for ourselves,
we desire to see accorded to all. Absolute we desire to sec accorded to all.-Absolute noninterierence, on the part of the state, with the affars
of religion. This is all we demand. More it would be unjust-ridiculous-to require. Less we will not $\stackrel{\text { accept. }}{\text { We }}$
Great hope, therefore, soon to hear, that not only in Great Britain and Ircland, but that througlout Europe, the United. States, Canadn-wheresoerer
religious freedom is prized, and tyrany detested, rifigious freectom is prized, and tyranny detested,
societies, as recommended by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, are in the proccss of formation, with the avowed objoch our hols religion a unan the internal be made of the Papal territory. In this great object Cantholics of all nations should unite; forgetful of difference of origin, they should remember only their community of laith : that Catholic faith which heeds not territoial boundaries, which knows not protocols, and which is not limited by international treaties. We
call upon all Catholics by the love they bear towards their Clurrch, that Church for which our Saviour died, by the hatred which they ought to bear
covards all her oppressors, to manifest by their lowaris all her oppressors, to maniest by their individuals, for our religion teaches us to bless them that curse us, to pray lor them that despitefully use
us; but hatred of their power, hatred of their tyranny, us; but hatred of their power, hatred of their tyranny, and, above all, hatreed of the hell-begoten system
which could prompt the filthy calumnies of a beast ike Drummond, and the applauding. slouts which liied the obscene metch's utterance
What motives colld to stisus astion? aready possess ? Hare we not been branded ps
"Paristrebels"" as" slavees of falseliood, siperstition, and rriestcraft ". Have we not seen our tevered
Prelates, the anointed of the Lord, exposed to the Prelates, the anointed of the Lord, exposed to the ribard mockery of a filthy crew? Have we not heard
our Convents termed "brothels"" and their chaste and timid inmates reviled as prostitutes? Have we no heard the name of the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of our Lord, "assniled in Britain's high places with blasphemies which we dare not repeat? Nay, hape
we not seen lier, to whom the Archangel Gabriel disdained not to pay lowly reverence, saluting her Hrailesary,
roplesied that the name should be cilled blessed hrougliout all generations,- who stood weeping at lie foot of the Cross, and will shedding of that dear blood, by which our sins are washed avary,-lare we not seen Mary, whom wo call "Mother mild," in default of a more endearing appellation, burned in efligy amidst the exulting shouts of a blasphicmons rabble, viler than thiat which crucificd
her Son? And stall we hear, and sec all this unmored? Shall no voice be raised amonyst us to
express our honcst indignation? If it be so, then express our honest indignation? If it be so, then
ndectl, must we be less than angels. Do we not hear the clanking of the feters which are forging for us, and can we not anticipate
the other indignities to which we slanl be exposed, if now, like recreant curs, we tamely submit to the malice of our adrersarics? fire we prepared to kis mirns us? Or shall we not, wlilst respecting the ahts or those who, ditieriug rion us in faith, enjoy
 arow our intention to reesist, and cncourage our egal weapons if possible, but still by cerery mean hame has put within our reach, always, and a made upon the unloubted righlts and privileres of Christ's Church, from whatsocerer quarter it mat
proceed. To this, which is the better, the inanliet and, therefore, in the long the better, the mannler carnestly invite the co-operation of our brother Catholics, not of Montreal, or Canada alone, but of all nations. Opposed to us, are the powers and
principalities of the world; but we serve a Master who bids us "Be of nood cheer, for He has overcome
the worid." In Him will we put our trust. If God is for us, who slall be against us !

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MEETING IN

## LONDON.

The British organization of tho Evangelieal Alliance, have invited the Christians of the world to a
Conference during the Industrial Exhitition in Lomulon. A Conference or Synod of the Worlu's Christianity, in
a fine iden, and we trust will be carried out in such way as so protuce some effect on the worldy masses
We think that the abore is "an iligant idea intirelp." Might we venture to sugrgest an improve-
ment? Why not have an exposition of the Protestantism of all nations? For this purpose, it would be requisite that a Minister, or Wilder at least, of every denomination, should, early in the ensuing month, be
sent to England as a specimen, labelled-Methodist sent to England as a specimen, labelled-MIThodist - Baptist-Universalist-Presty terian-Muygrleto nian, or Brownist, as the case might be. The only reasonable objection to our proposal, hat we can
conceire, would arise from want of space in the conceive, would arise from want of space in the
building devoted to the exlibition, and the want of time to construct another; but this dificiculty might bo obviated, by hiring for the nonce fron the "Board of difierent specimens might be snugly esconced during dine rent specimens might or rainy weather; in the day time, or when
the ine, they might be put out upon tubs, round the banks ond Kensington cardens, with the clear in Hyde-park that not above three, or at nost four of the representatives of the different sects should be allowed to hold forth at a time, lest the ears of the visitors should be stunned by the worse than Babel jargon of so many discorlant professors. Such a display of the Pro-
testantism, or cant of all nations, would prove higlly attractive to the numerous benighted Catholiss, who are likely to flock over to the extibition, and who, coming from so many different portions of the earth's professing one faith, could not fanguages, yet all be much Surprised, if not edified, and delighted with the Variations of Protestantism."

The following is a condensed account of the julgment pronounced by the Lord Cuancellor, in Miss
Talbot's case:"The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment the removal of the Young lady from the Convent-t o
allow Mr. C. Berkeley access to her at reasonable imes-and that the costs might be paid out of the
fundsof the Ward. There were, moreover, allegations yunds of the Ward. There were, moreover, allegation
that Lord and Lady Shrewsbury had aitenpled to coerce her into a marriage against her will, and that she was sent to a Convent by way of purishment.
There was an entirc absence of evidence in support of this allegation, or imputation. The ere was also hiso own personal tnowleelge hatit was fase. He should be
nnelined to think hat Lady Shrevsbury was a much better judge, than he himself could pretend to bo, of
what was fit for a young lady's edncation. Looking ar Mr. Berkeley's petition, and the answer it had
eeceived, he felt bound to say that there was evidence to support it-llat it contained matter strongly rellecting upon other persons, which was, he
was salisfied, unfounded. He (the Lord Chancellor) did not see any necessity for Mr. Berkeley giving his
assistance in prosecuting the order Mr. Merkeleys assistance in prosecuting the order ; Mr. Berkeley',
situation and claracter did not present him as a gente situation and characcier did not present him as a gentile-
man possessing aiy peculiar knowledga tending to
poin him out as one fitted to give assistance, He did
not think, herefore, that Mr. Berkeley shonld bo Wilowed to assist in the prosecution of this order.
Wihh respecel to allowing accoes, Miss. Talbot was capable of julging for herself, who was agreeable of
othervise $;$ and
tection of the the Wurd having the pro1ection of the Master, and he ham having peope proo
sufficient knowledge of the case, he hoped to bessing able to make the arrangements conducive to the happiness
of the oung lady, even without the assistance of Mr.
We publish below a letter from Miss Tarbot which shows wlat the young lady's feelings are er private affiers, and also how false was the neser ion, that ang persuasion had been emploged to induce re to become a postulant. The result has been ighly satisfactory, as slewing the malignant spirit hich actuates ourr enemies, and the oroundlessnness of he charges brought against our religious establisiith the Countess of who has taken up her resillence ath the Countess of Newburgh, a Catholic pecress,
and under the carc of leer old guardian, Dr. Doyle, sowns the imper tinent interference of her sweet step apa, and requests of hin, never to hare the inpudence in the same socicity with him; whilst the Lorid Chancellor, by lis julgment, implies that his alfdavits re false, thit the is a person miworthy of creclit upon nd character, to interfere wili the alkirs of a young y like wiss Talloot. Mey lit shame and confusion lieir voice against our Holy Religion, "per ompa "My Lord-Yon will, of contrise, see what 1 hat witten in answer to MIr. Craven Derkelec's salse statonents, and 1 m m sure in suchen a cene yon will thin it
noly just, for me to express myself, what is the pura ath, as I have done. It is scarcely credible low a cenlimanan cun act as ill. Craven Ber lieley has done;
or, I assure you, my lord, he was down here at the sed me a mumerous sct form of questions, as if he nad some object in incoc, but wished to get a ilitle in-
ormation before hand; and, at his departure ho said
 St we know how Mr. Craven Burkeley intended to

 on at such condinct? So that it is now, my lord, my rn ree and dele iverate wish, never again lo see 1 Mr .
Craven Berkeley. Slould I meet lim auywhere, ha would not surely be the first lo address me, and, most
assuredly, I should not. He liat disrraced himself for
 Talone in this house who have shown any feeling of
ndigration : for all under this roof are too good to let ny feeling rise but that which every onc must natunan. This leter your Jordship is at liberty to show
whom you please. I do not feel to have said more han I ought. I may have spoken strongly of Mr. C. otruth and justice. I must add, that every word of it and ; and, therefore, no one can allege that I have been
pompted by any one : every word is the result of my " thoughts and reflection.
"Mr. Nornis, whom I saw on Monday, told me of ad see a little more of the world. It will cost mo much cerlainly to leave Taunton, where are all my he best, and I would not therefore on any accoun ppose your wishes. Atter Easter I shall be ready to
ield myself, and again enter a world whose clunns I "Thanking your lordship for the kind interest yon taken in my welfare, 1 remain yours respectfully
To the Lord Chancellor.'
In noticing the measure for the Reform of the aïve con Chancery, the Times gives us some very casons why, Ecclesiastical preferment in the Churc "Law established" is alministered:-
"The measure proposed by Lord John Russel! for mproving the judicial staffin this court is one of many detect great objections. The ouiy duty of which he patronage. This he proposes to vest $m$ the office of which he is himself just now the illustrious occupant. To ordinary minds it is somewhat startling to hear one
officer of the Crown proposing to tale away from another officer the best part of his patronage ; but as the eclesiastical patronage of the Crown, in whateve he politics of he Prime Ministre, is may vested in him at ouce, is in a lavyer of his own ap-
pointment. There are, indeed, theories showing the pointment. There are, indeed, theories showing the appropriateness of giving his patronage to the man
whose oflicial duties put him in direct communication whose leral practice must aive him a wide acquain tance with thie property and aristocracy of the country
but in matter of fact wa believe that Crown living out in matter of fact we believe that Crown living and dignities have now for a long time been bestowed
exactly as they would have been had they been vested in the Prime Minister-that is, with the same ex clusive regard to the political opinions of the clergymen
preferred or of thicir Parliamentary friends."

And of course, without any regard to the moral or religious fituess, of the individuals appointed. To our holy religion reduce the "Church by Chris stablished ;" they would be content to let Catliolic have their Hierarcly, provided only that the state had a voice in the nomination of its members, and
Catholics would submit to see their revered prelate and pastors turned into mere government nominees like custom-house officers, and clerks in the publi
ofices. From such infamy; good Iord delirer min

We reau in the New York Evangelist, that Ronge, the celebrated German reformer, has a arived in London, attracted apparently by the fame Father Gavazzi, as blow-flies, and all unclean and
loathsome things, are atrracted by the smell of carrion. oathsome things, are atiracted by the smell of carrion
What a clance it will be for the Exeter Hall gentry to unite such a glorious triad of filthy apostites a Achilli, Gavazzi, and Ronge, unon the same platform By the bye, the former of these ragabonds is very Dublin Revicw, for defanation of character.
"The discussion is still going on between the Ame-
ican and Briiish missioniries in China as to the prorican and British missiontrins in China as to the pro-
per mode of tendering the word God in translating the per mode oir rendering the word God in translating the
acared seripures into the Clinese linguage. Aleter oin Bishop dated, Shangrai, Jail. 2lst, inturms stranghened by a recent publication of one of the mos learnell Chineses, in which he invariably nses it to ex-
press the Cluistian idea of God. The subject is ono f uncommon intercst to the Christian and philologisi and we shath note the progress of the discussion wither
considerable solicitude." $N$. $Y$. Com. Advertiser.
When the translation shall have been completed, bat guarante, We wonde, wis the mes cos hav pure Word of Gol? Do the Hide the twe Cuis will be fools enouch to tuke tlieir word for it, laring witnessell the discussion, as to how even the name of God is to be rendered into their language? The resented to them, is to make slipners out of th covers, for which purpose Protestaut Bibles have long been in great demand in the Celestial Limpirc.

By the Pacific we are put in receipt of English intelligence to the 8 th instant. The Ninistry have
been sustained in the Housc of Commons, on otice from the oppositinn, to abandon the income political news from France, is unimportant. It was rumored that a combination was to be formed by M.M. Baroche and Odillon Barrot.

Latest news by the asia.
The Queen has ordered the Government Bishops to annpress the Romish tendencies in the Ristablishment.
The Bishops of Bath and Wells. Exeter, Oxford, and The Bishops of Bath and Wells, Exeter, Oxford, and no other news of importance.

The following letter, aldressed to the "Chaplain la Congrégation de in Providence," we copy from the Mrilanges Religicux
$\approx$ Revr. Sir,-Duriug last winter, I sam, with much
 he dirccion of Madame Gamelin. Not only were they protected from the inclemency of the season, buil wants autented tio. I could not have an ocular proof of so much charity towards my fellow-creatures, withRev. Sir, please to do me the fuvor of accepting the Rev. sir, please th clo me the envor ol accepting the
"Montreal, 12 hlh April, 1851."
Convirsions.-On Thursilay, the 10th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Quebec Suburbs, Alexander Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Picard.

The communications from our $W$ Takefield and Picton correspondents, too late for insertion this week.

We hare to acknowledge the receipt of the folloming amounts:-Rer. B. McGauran, Sherbrooke, $£ 1$ Dofle, Aylmer, £2 10s.; Rer. Mr. Chisholn, Iindsay, E1 15s.; M. Campion, St. Jolun Clirysosfom, 12s. 6 at

Tb the Editor of the 2Tuc IFitness and Catholic Chronicle.
Dear Sir,-The time has at length arrived when Catholics must declare thenselves either for Christ
or Antichrist-there is-there can be-no neutral ground : the rampant bigotry of England-of the old, a tangible form, in that Anti-papal Ieqgue they have dared to form a coalition, under that sty and title-they have dared, in this enlightened age of ours, to declare open war against the suiccessor of St . Peter, the representative of a line of Pontiffs, whic extends back to the Apostonic age, through more than withstood the storms, and the persecutions, and the intrigues, of all that long, succession of ages, yet the afraid to declare war againt the venerable Pontiff who sits thereon. The common father of the Catholic world-the High Priest, who offers up sacrifice for all Christendom- the wise and righteous prince-Pius and a League is being formed for the purpose of cartailing his authority, and rorcing him to tolerate arror, in all its hideous iorms-to admit, wilhim bis oin dominions, the Protean spirit-he rebelious spirit of rotestantism-the hydra-lieaded monster, which has nundated Europe with misery and with crime. $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ Editor! do these men forget that the Catholic Church is the greatest society- he most complact Catholic is milions-do they forget that cvery true or in any place, in defence of his religion, and that
felt throughout the entire body. Why! what is the
British empire, at its mightiest, compared with British empire, at its mightiest, compared with the Catholics can form Pius rulcs?-Do they forget that Catholics can rorm leagues as well as themselies, and round, but be taken up and acted on, to an extent they little dream of? The manifest duty of Catholics al League, within the Clurch, to resist the unproroked argression of those without. This is a question which overleans all barriers-beats down the Pyrenees and the Alps-spans the vast expanse of ocean nationality must be merged in religion, and all mino listinctions forgotten. Let the Catholic mations of the old world and the young, flowishing Clurches of his western hemisphere, all unite in one grand coafion, to resist all attempts directed against their common head-the vicar of Clirist on earth-and my life for it, the puny ploters-the "scoutnil fops" of wihdmasing, wike the satail mo his shell, Ieave the Holy Faller to make and appoint the besops, as he likely to. It is pleasant to know that Montreal fikely to do her duty, as becomes her Catholic mame and high reputation, and I trust-indeed I can almost
vouch for the fact- hat our sister cities will come orward, with spirit and with cuergy. These aro His Holy Church;" and when men shoutd gird up heir loins for the struggle, of what nature socver it nows fill oblen, and every means should be employed for all means are lawful, when employed to thwart the barbarous designs of the English ministry. That is the great question of the day.-I am, Mr. Editor, Yours truly,

Montreal, $A_{\text {pril }} 23,1551$.
To the Edilor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.
M.y Dear Sir,-I am not an Irishman; but, from what I have known and heard of the Trish people, I ove and admire them. The noble attitude they have recently assumed in opposition to the infamous and tyranmic bill, which tolerant Protestantism has pre-
pared against our Catholic bretiren of the Unitod Kingdom, entilles them more than ever to the estecm and sympathy of all that is noble and generous anong mankind. But we should testify our admiration of that martyred people by something more expressive than mere tak. By action, prompt and patinc, we,
the men of Cunala, should show our sympathy for the Irish poople ; and proclain to their calumniators, that Treland's cause is our cause, and that we despise and execrate her cruel perscentors. You are arrare, that the Trish people, perfectly comprehending the perfidious views of the English government in establishing cducate the Trishes" in Ireland-not to enlighten or licise them-have determined to establish a Catholic Unirersity. Is it not meet that we should assist in establishing this Institution, which Catholicism is abont to erect in Jreland, as a potent protectress gainst heresy and infidelity?
Ireland, I know, needs not our assistance ; but we should be unsorthy the name of Catholic, were we not to atd her in her noble undertaking against the insidious wiles of Anglicanism. Thought her cowardly oppressors perpetually prate of her weakness and degradation, Ireland is still strong and vigorous. To Inore that ireland is neither degrated nor enfeebled, slightest movement of irritation ; and if her vigorous arm had not been restrained by her Religion, she of lier op los of her oppress.
she is Catholic
A comutry that, in the same age, produces an proud position amons the nathens, may still assume a tree bearing such fruit, must be full of youth, ritality and rigor. but certain I am, that she would receive it with delight and gratitude, when assured that it was less to aid the crection of this new rampart against the inroads of error, than a proof of our sympathy admiration, and good wishes, in the combat slie so nobly sustains in defence of the Faith.
Hence, I tale the liberty of suggesting the propriety, nay, the necessity of forming a Committee in
Montrcal, to receive the contributions of our worth citizens, in to receive the contributions of our worthy remain,

## A French Canadian Catholic.

## FALSEHOOD AND IGNORANCE.

## (To the Editor of the Canadien.)

Sm,-I last week chanced to meet with the Montrcal Witness, of the 7th instant, and while Correspondence of the 25th March, 1851." Curiou to know what this correspondent of the Montreal Wilness, had to say of this city, I commenced to peruse it attentively, but stopped with surprise at the
following- lines, which, for the edification of the members of the "St. Rocl's Reading Room," I give rerbatin:
"An association of young French-Canadians has Roch's, whose ostensible populous suburbs of St mutual improvement. They freely discuss matters o that relating to the payment of tithes, and particularl quently drawn upon themselves the ire of the Priests and their party, who have publicly denounced their

Canadian papulation, which cannot be easily suppress-
ed, and may yet lead to important and beneficial results."
Such
Such an account of the proceedings of the " St. Rocu's Reading Room," betrays the grossest igno-
rance or greatest dishonesty; for the seneral utility of this association is well known; and that its special object is the instruction of the French-C youth, particularly the working classes of St. Roch's not only on religious or political questions, but on sciences and arts, on moral and political cconomy industry, and commerce. This association is not exclusively composed of French-Canadian youth "among whom there evidently exists a spirit o independent inquiry," but of men of every condition and age,-from the humble artisan, to men of the bighest prefession,-from the adult, to the hoaryheaded sage: men of every condition are there
admitted, whatever be their political or religious opinions, and all discussion on such matters ar expressly prohibited by the rules of the association Hat the correspontent of the Montrat Witnes at the Headingr-room of St. Moelh's, le would have nown that no question having refcreace to th govermment of our Churel, and particularly that of citizens of Quebec know and aprectate the cands for Which this association has been lounded, as far a correspondent of the Montred Wriness, is innocuous bot, as it is palpably intendel to injure us in the opinion of the inhalitants of other parts of the associntion, to unmask this falschood, and proclain the truth.
In justice to the members of this association, Would request of the Montreal Winness, to correct this erroncous statement of his mendacious corres-
pondent; and I cxpect as much from lis toleration pondent; and I cxpect as much from his toleration The Mélentes Religneux he hare.
The Mailanges Refligierx, Ial Minerve, and the pondence, which you, Mr. Editor, for the salke truth, will please insert

A Member ov
A Member ou
Meading Roon of St. Roch."

## CANADA NEWS

The Offrial Gazelle, of the 12 th inst., states that Parliament will meet on the 20th of May, for despatch of basiness.
Free.-Abont one oclock yesterlay morning, a fire broke out in the rope walk lelonging to Mr. Converse,
uear the jail, which consumed ii large portion of the walk," and destroyed the large slone building in chmection therewith. The latter contained the ma-
chinery, which has been rendered almost valueless Mr. Converse, with whom we have conversed, can form no idea as to the origin of the fire. The property
is insured for $£ 1200$; valne destroyed upwards £2000. - The Hon. Mr. Leslie's cotage narrowly escaped; several of the fruit trees were considerably injured. - Pilot of yeslerday.
Anotimer Fire.- Yesterlay about one o'cloch, P.M a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Lawrence, at th corner of Partenais street, Quebec Suburbs, M dwelling occupied by Dr. Dorion injured. We did dwelling occupied by Dr. Dorion mjured. We did property destroyed is covered by insurance.-Itid.
On the 11 th insiant, the police effected the arrest of a gang of scoundrels, who had their quarters in hebeen shop in Lagauchetiere Street, from who that way after nightifall suffered many outrages. Only
the night before their capture, these fellows hat kidnapped an old Canadian farmer into their den, and had there robbed him of all the money he had upo
him. This is another gratifying proof of the virilance him. This is another gratifying proof of the vigilanc
and activity on the part of our police force, in the and aclivity on the part of our police force, in the
detection of rogues and vagabonds, for which Mr. Justice Aylwin very fairly gave them credit at the
late assizes. We believe they have lately ferretted late assizes. We believe they have lately ferretted
out a considerable quantity of stolen property, to the out a considerable quantity of stolen property, to the
advantage of its lawful owners. If the present Chief, advantage of its lawful owners. If the present Chis
Mr. McGrath, will follow out the other suggestions Mr. Mcarrath, will follow out the oher suggestions repression of tumult and violence, which we hope,
hearafter, he will do, with the aid of the Mayor. hearafter, he will do, with the aid of the Mayor and
the other authorities of the city, he will merit still the other authorities of the city, he will merit
more the thanks of his fellow citizens.-Herald. Destructive Fresuet.-On the 8th inst., a des about five miles above St. Aime. A piece of ground eight acres in front by thirieen in depth, became
detached houses and other buildings on it. A woman and a
child lost their lives. A large quantity of fire-wood chld lost taeir
was swept away
$£ 8,000$.- Pilot.
The Montreal arrived yesterday morning at 10 oclock, on her hnt trip $Q u e$ at 8, P. M. on Tuesday. She returned yesterda
everning, at 7 , carrying the Mails. The Crescent als evening, at 7, carrying the Mails. The Crescent als
left tor Quebec yesterday evening. - Pilot of yesterday The Toronto left Quebec on Tuesday morning, i
tow of the North Briton, but she will not reach Mont
real for a day or two, as she draws a foot too much water for the Lake, and must therefore be lightened,
which will no doubt be effected as expeditiously as hich will no
We undersand that the Beauharnois Canal is opened morrow, noon.--Ibid.
We learn that there will be eleven boats running between Montreal and Quebec this season; thre belonging to Messrs. Torrance \& Co.; three to Mr.
Munn; two to Messrs. Tate; one to Mr. Ryan ; and the Comet and Champion, the last two making regula
trips to Hamjlton. There will be three of the above to Quebec daily. The Rowland Hill will run to Rive
du Loup and the Saguenay


Streets, and bounded by Princes' Street and Queen
Street. The fire was so fierce that it extended across Street. The fire was so fierce that it extended acros
Princes' by 6 th Street, and burnt down the premisé occupied by. Mrs. Ferns, and seriously injured many of the adjoining buildings, including Mr. Morley, ironmonger, Mrs. Stenson, Mr. Tweedell, furrier, Mr.
Mills, boarding-louse keeper, Mr. George Hardy Mills, boarding-louse keeper, Mr. George Hardy,
watch-maker, Mr. Little, tailor, Mr. Crane, plane-watch-maker, Mr. Little, tailor, Mr. Crane, plane
maler, Miss Crane, milliner, Mr. Mr Misso, painter, and a multitude of others on Queen Street and Welling ton Street, whom we cannot recollect. This fire is the
most destructive of any since that of 1839 . The destruction of ye of any since that of 1839 . The handmand Election.- 'ilhe choice of the elector has fallen on Mackenzie. The Telegraph gives the following return:-Mackenzie,
Brown, 283 ; Case, 113.-Pilot.
Tire Right to brioge Lable Champlain Refoged
We are informed that Mr. Johin Young has recoiver telegraphic despatch from Albany, ammouncing that Company the power to the ggtensburgh Railwa Company to bridge Lake Champlain, has been tejected

## IUPERIAI PARIIAMENT

MOUSE OF IORDS-Manch 27. Lord bymburst called the attention of the House to were at presemt living in this comuntry, womber the whorotection, to malio bugland a focus of revolutiona mritues against forcign states. The noble Lord the xamples of Mi.M. Mazzini and Ledra lollin, as well s by hat of Gemeal Khaphat, and conchuled by stating
 somechiner shonlit be done purpose no sugressing that ord Palmerston on the sulject, whose attention ho Mancu 28.
Earl Fitzwilliam, in presenting politions againa
Papal argeressinn from phaces in Derlyshite, Yorkshire and Cumberland, expressed his deep regret at th bandonment of those clanses in the bifl, which alone efficient legislation. Ile wassmed thed seo early and Tishment of Catholic Sces, with territorial titles
which would be filled by what he callod tervitoria residence, would have a sreat eflee in spreading the
Catholic religion, and it was aganst thal he desig Turrd. Earl of Aberden said he had roceived several umerously signed petitions from different Catholie communities against the Ecelesiastical Titles Bill, but nas unable to lay upon their lordshinst table. He had reat hopes that he never would have that opportunity,
or he hoper the bill would never fiud its way to the or he hopent the bill would never find its way to their

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MARCH 28.
In answer to some remarks of Mr. S. Wortley, and oa question of Mr. B. Cochrane, Sir G. Grey replied, might arise from the large influx of foreigners during egreat exmibition, had been made of foreign powera every legal means to prevent a breach of the law, whether by foreigners, or other parties.
Lord J. Russell proposed to take the Committee of was Ecclesiastical Titles Bill on Friday, May 2.-It session, any measure for the suppression of the office session, any measure for the
of Lord Lieutenant of Irelund.
Mr. Locke King moved the socond roading of the County Franchise Bill, on which the ministry suffered, ed the motion. Sir 13. Hall and Sir Do Lacy Evans recommended
he withdiawal of tho bill, thilting it a pity to haraes he lremier in his present difficulties.
Upon a division, the numbers proved to be-For the the bill reading, 83 ; against it, 299 ; majority againat

Lord J. Russell moved, that the House rearolve itself into a Committeo, to consider the mode of administerewish religion. sir R. Irglis moved; that the Committeo be deferred ginal motion; Messrs. Megra Proper socondod the oriimendment. The House divided, when the numbera erc-For the motion, 166; for the amendment, 98 ; najority for the motion, 68 . The House then wont á bill was agreed to.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CMRONICLE

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE

Lous Napoleor fias not yet succeeded in forming a "Government of Action;" the hitch appears to be nad the Moderate party seem determined to sustain the present Constitution, leaving the revision to a fuMare Assembly. The Electoral Lave of the 31st of
May is thestion of the inoment. The Republic ans insist that that measure must be repealed before tie question of the revision of the Constitution can be ecen miooted, antil M. Odillon Barrot and a large
section of the Leilisist and Bonapartists admitthat section of the Leeitimists and
the law ought to be modified.
The Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle The Correspondent of the Morring Chronicle
states that the Government are a sood deal preoccupied at present, in consequence of tlie number of
Rusisian ageuts wloo have been sent into France to Russian agents whoo have been sent into France to study the state of the country and the feelings of the
peoplie. The principal olject of the Russian $\mathrm{G}_{0}$ veroment in sending these emissaries, is, if possible "to accustom the people of France to the idea that it is the duty of Russia to interfere both in the afliars
of Germany and France, if the peace of either counof Germany and France, if the peace of either coun-
try should be disturbed by demagogues." The Count nd and Aid-dc-camp of the Emperor, as well as a relation
of Count Orlof, las Madrid, and also wilh the view of proposing to the Spanish Government a coalition of all the LEuropean
Continental) Governments, in the erent of revolutionary ideas appearing likely to make further pro-
gress. Count Rzeernski has already beeu received bress. Count Rzewns.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.
There is no intelligence of any kind from Dresden. All proceedings are suspended. The Sachscin Zeitung says that "in the best-informed circles the opi-
nion prevails that the attempt to effect a re-organiation or modification of the Constituition of Prussia, and that it will be necessary to discuss the same quistion with the organisation of the old the same question with the organisation of the old Bund itself. This journal it may
what is called Austrian influence.
The "Tree Congregation" have lately assembled at Konigsherg, Prussia, to discuss the terms of a cir-
cuilar issued daganst them ly the Clurch Consistory cuiar issued against them by the Clurch Consistory
of the province. It denies them all civil rights, declares they are not Christians, that their marriages are yoid, and their clildren illegitimate. The speakers protesting in rather strong terns against these tiny orer every public assembly for whatever purpose dissolved the meeting.' The circular is directed to the Clergy of the province. The correspondent o
the Times remarks that the state of the civil law with regard to seceders from tlie recognised religioun congregations is lamentably deficient ; "the rague
declaration of religious freedom in the Constitution has not altered in the least the ancient system of reli gious tests, and exclusion from civil rights of those ho do not submit to them."

ROME
The Union publishes the following Jetter from "A strange event took place last evening at St. opened for the inlabitants of the Quartier des Monts. The preacher, a Franciscan father, was in the pulpit holding forth to attentive listeners, when a loud explosion threws the whole congregation into the greatest alarm. A bomb burst in one of the side aisles of one. In the rusli to the doors wereral persons wer thromn down, and received serere contusions. The preacher did not quit his pulpit, but in a loud roice exhorted the audience to remain quiet, and atter the confusion of the first alarm had subsided, he resumed
and finished lis sermon. Nothing has been disco and finished his sermon. Nothing has been disco-
vered relatire to the persons concerued in this matvered
ter."

OVERLAND MAIL.-INDIA.
Adrices have been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The Governor-General was hourly for the security of the frontier passes. He has orwho failed to pass on or before the 1st of February the prescribed examination in Hindostanee, to return to regimental duty forthwith.-Lord Dathousic had Given up his intention of paying a return visit to
Gboolab Singh in Caslmere. The sale of Runjee Singh's crown jewels, which commenced on the 25th
of Fibbruary, had attracted to Lahore a vast number of jewel merchants, and agents of native Princes from Hindostan, Persia, and the adjoining countries.

Earthquake at Rhodes.-A succession earthiguakes have been felt at Macri, a town
Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samsoon, a seapo Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samsoon, a seaport
in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at in:the Black Sea, within the same province, and at
the island of Rhodes, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, attended at the frrst-mientioned place The whole defruction of humanes, divellings, and property. crected in Macri, have been levelled to the ground
fissures have been formed in the streets bituminous vapours exude continually; almost suifocating the inlabitants;'many springs lave suddenly gished out, clanging the whole features of the esur
saces The town of Levissy, which contained 1,500 youses, has not one left standing, and no. less than
600 buman beings are supposed to be under the ruing

LONDONLLABORAND THE LONDON NPOOR:
OF THE NUMBER OF COSTERMOMGERS AND OTHEA
The number
hose street-sellers attending the that is to say, o and "fish markets," atenaing the London "green" data at my -appears tron the bes, children. The nand now 30,000 men, women and "hawkers, hucksters ond $\%$, and no costermongers or sireet-seliers, or street performers at all. This number is absurdly sniall one in twenty of the costermongers, or of the people with whon they lodged, troubled themselyes to fill up the census returns-the majority or fhem bo the purnose for which the returns were wanted
The costermongering class extends itself yearly increased computed that for the last five years it has politan population. This increase is derived partly from all the children of costermongers following the father's trade, but chiefly from working men, such as the servants of greengrocers or of innkeepers, when
out of employ, "tuking to a coster"s barrow" for a ivelihood; and the same being done by mechanics and laborers out of work. At the time of the famin in Treland, it is calculated, that the number of Irish been at least doubled
When the religious, moral, and intellectual degradation of the great majority of these fifty thousand people is impressed upon us, it becomes positively
appalling to contemplate the rast amount of rice, gnorance, and want, existing in these days in the very following plain unvarnished account of to read the amuseinents, dealings, education, politics, and religion, of the London costermongers in the nineteenth century, and then to say whether they think it safe-even dren to continue in such a state
of the uneducated state of the costermongers
I have stated elsewhere, that only about one in ten of the regular costermongers is able to read. The lorable, and I tested it in several instances. The following statement, however, from one of the body, is no more to be taken as representing the ignorance of the class generally, than are the clear and discri-
minating accounts I received from intelligent costermongers to be taken as representing the intelligence of the body.
The man with whom I conversed, and from whom received the following statements, seemed about
thirty. He was certainly not ill-looking, but wih heary cast of countanance; hi light blue, but a litle expression. His statements, or opinions, I need hardly explain, were given both spontaneously in the ourse of conversation, and in answer to my questions.
give them almost verbatim, omitting oaths and雨

Well, times is bad, sir," he said, "but it's a deadish time. I don't do so well at present as in of Naples, not far from here (I presume that he on Naples, not far from here (I presume that he cann't say to a year or two. He was a good customer, and was wery fond of peaches. I used to sell them to him, at 12s. the plasket, when they was new. The plasket held a dozen, and cost me 6s. at Covent-garden-more sometimes; but I didn't charge lim and a Englisiwonan. He was the Prince of Naples, was my customer; but I don't know what he was like, for I never sasv him. I've heard that he was the brother but if you was to ask at Euston-square, they'll tell you the fare there and the time to go it in. It may be in France for any thing I know may Naples, or in
Ireland. Why don't you ask at the square? I went o Croydon once by rail, and slept all the way without stirring, and so you may to Naples for any thing I
know. I never heard of the Pope being a neighbor know. I never heard of the Pope being a neighbor
of the King of Naples. Do you mean living next oor to him? But I don't know nothing of the King Naples, only the prince. I don't know what the
Pope is. Is he any trade? It's nothing to me, when he's no customer of mine. I have nothing to say about nobody that ain't no customers. My erabs is caught in the sea, in course. I geis them at Bil-
lingsgate. I never saw the sea, but it's salt-water, I know. I can't say whereabouts it lays. I believe it's in the hands of the Billingsgate salesmen-all of drownding, in course. I never heard that the Prince of Naples, was ever at sea: I like to talk about him, he was such a customer when le lived near here." (Here he repeated lis account of the supply of peaches to his Royal Highness.) "I never was in
France, no, sir, never. I don't know the way. Do France, no, sir, never. I don't know the way. Do
you think I could do better there? I never was in the Republic there. What's it like? Bonaparte? O, yes, I've heard of him. He was at Waterloo. didn't know he'd been aliye now and in France, as
you ask me about him. I don't think you're larking, Naples. Did hear of the French taking possession of king? Well, I didn't, but making has be true, because I served the Prince of Naples, what we true, because 1 the king. I never heard whether the Pripce was
the king's older brother or his younger. I wish he
may turn out his older if there's property coning to tie king's older brother or his younger. I wish he
nay turn outh older if there's property coning to
cim, as the oddest has the first turn ; at least, so T've
streets and the courts at all times. I've worle
them by moonlight, but you couldn't see the moon them by moonligbt, but you couldn't see the mon
light where it was busy. I can't say hoir far the light where it was, busy.. I can't say hoir far the a good: bit higher than'st. Paul's.: I don't kno be" nearer than the .Why do you ask ? it mu they're both' fire that shows it. . It's like the tap room grate and that bit of a gas-light ; to compar he two is. What was St. Paul's that the moon wa in a clurch. $O$, yes, I've beard of God; he made heaven and earth; I never heard of his making the sea; that's another thing, and You can best learn
about that at l3illingsgate. (Hie semed to thin that he sea was an appurtenance of Billingsgate.
Jesus Christ? Yes. I've heard of him. Our Re deemer? Well, I only wish I could redeem m Sunday tugs from my uncle's.
Another costermonger
Another costermonger, in answer to inquiries, said I 'spose you think us 'riginal coves that you ask name (I presume that Malthus was meant) as wanted murder children afore they were born, as I onc Another, on being questioned nothing like that." that the information was wanted for the press, replied "The press? I'll have nothing to say to it. W are oppressed enough already.
That a class numbering 30,000 should be permitted to remain in a state of almost brutish ignorance, is national disgrace. It the London costers belon such a body is assuredly an evil of our own creation lor the gratitude of the poor creatures to any on pathetic.
of the education of the " coster-lads." Among the costers the term education is (as I have already intimated) merely understood as meaning a complete knowheuge of the art of "buying in the
cheapest market and selling in the dearest." Ther are ferv lads whose training extends beyond this The father is the tutor, who takes the boy to the
different markets, instructs him in the art of buying and when the youth is perfect on this point, tlie and when the youth is perfect on this point, the Nearly all these boys are remarkable for their preco cious sharpness. To use the words of one of the class, " these young ones are as sharp as terricers, and time. There's one I knows about three feet ligh that's up to the business as clever as a man of thirty. Though lis's only twelve years old he'll claff down him is to take him in charge !
It is idle to imagine that these lads, possessed of ental acuteness almost wonderful, will not educat virtue. At their youthful age, the power of acquiring knowledge is the strongest, and some lind of educa tion is continualiy going on. If they are not taugh by others, they will form their own characters-
developing habits of dissipation, and educing all the grossest passions of their natures, and learning to indulge in the gratification of every appetite without
the least restraint. As least restraint
As soon as a boy is old enough to shout well and loudly, his father takes him into the streets. Some of these youths are not above seven years of age, and
it is calculated that not more than one in a hundred it is calculated that not more than one in a hundred
has ever been to a school of any kind. The boy walks with the barrow, or guides the donkey, shouting sold, will, as a reward, let him ride home on the tray The lad attends all markets with his father, who teaches him his business and shows him his tricks of trade; "for," said a coster, "a governor in our line as the rich coves do their tin
When the work is over, the father will perhaps take the boy to a public-house with him, and give him is taken to the sometimes a child of four or hive and the father proud of him. "I lave seen," said a coster to me, "a baby of five. years old reeling drunk
in a tap-room. His governor did it for the lark of the thing, to see him chuck hisself about-sillyfied
The love of gambling soon seizes upon the coster boy. Youths of about twelve or so will, as soon as they can get away from work, go to a public-house
and play cribbage for pints of becr, or for a pint a and play cribbage for pints of beer, or for a pint a
corner. They generally continue playing till about midnight, and up all night.
It ordinarily happens that when a lad is about hir away from home. Then he is forced to tarne himself. He knows where he can borrow stock money and get his barrow, for he is as well acquaint ed with the markets as the oldest hand at the busi ness, "and children may often be seen in the street under-selling their parents. "How's it possible," and of the court a-caling his goods a cliear again as we can afford to sell ourn.
If the boy is lucky in trade; his next want is to ge a girl to keep lome for him. I was assured, that is not at all uncommon for a lad of fifteen to be living with a girl of the same age, as man and wife. It
creates no disgust among his class, but seems rather to give him a position anong such people. Thei courtship does not take ong when once the mate has been fixed upon. The girl is invited to " rafles, and treated to " two-penny hops", and half-pints o
beer, Perhaps a silk neck handkercbief-a "King's
man" "is given as a present; though some of the
lads will, wlien the arrancent man"-is given as a present; though some of the
lads will, when the arrangement has been made, take
the gift back again and wear it themselvos. The
boys are very jealous, and if once made angry behar with great brutality to the offending girl. A young angry at the very thought, "If I seed my gal a talk g to another chap, Td fetch her sich a punch of th ose as should plaguy quick stop the whole business he gals it ras a thin nowing look, that -axully liked a feller for walloping them. ... as the bruises hurted she was always thinking on the cove as gived 'em her.". After a time. if the pir continues faithful), the young coster may marry ber but this is rarely the..case, and many live with thei girls until they have grown to be men, or perhaps and part

THE METAL FOUNDER OF MUNICH. When we gaze in admiration at some great work of plastic art, our thoughts naturally recur rather to realised first started into life, than to any dificultio Which he or others might have had to overcome in aking the quickened thonght a palpable and risibl hing. All is so larmonious; there is such unit danted and proportioned one to the other, that w think not of roughness or of opposing force as con ected with a worl whence all disparities are remove and where every harshness is smoothed away. Ther tands the achieved fact in all its perfect complete ness; there is nothing to remind us of its progress nto have been removed; and the mind, not pausin dwell on an intermediate condition, at once take And if even some were inclined to follow in thought And if even some were inclited to follow in thought
uch a work in its growth, there are few among thet who, as they look at a monument of bronze, lave an otion how the figure before them grew up into it resent proportions. They have no dea how th nay and harmassing wera the anvieties that atter many and harrassing
The sculptor, the painter, the engraver, has each in his own department, peculiar difficulties to ore ome; but these form the most part are such as skil las not to do with a mighty power that opposes itsel to his human strength, and strives for the mastery He has not to combat an element which he purposely rouses to fury, and then subjugates to his will. But
the caster in metal has to do all this. He flings int he caster in metal has to do解 and fans and fecds the flames, till within that roarin hollow there is a glow surpassing white from rery The fre itself seems convulsed and agonised with it own effiorts ; but still it roars on. Day by day, and hight ater night, with not a moment's relaxation, this fiery work carried on. The air is hot to breathe he walls, the rafters, are scorched, and if the ordeal oaded creature becomes maddened and desperate nd is striving to burst its prison; while abore it nolten metal sea, seething and fiery, is heaving wit Lest it be thought this picture is too lighlyy colore that it owes any thing to the imagin for i terest, let us look into the for. Munich, an of what was going on there at miluight on the 112
October, 1845 . When King Loin
ecting a colossol stan I. had formed the resolution of haler whom he charced to execute the work. The reat artist's concention resnonded to the idea which had grown in the mind of the king, and in three years ime a model in clay was formed, sixty-three feet in hight, the size of the future bronze statue. The lastis was then delirered over to the founder, to bo anst in metal. The head was the first large portion for the cast, a pesentine the metal was prepanio hat, despite his exact reckoning, there might still b insuflicient materials for the work, and thirty cot ere added to the halfiliquid mass. The result prove how fortunate had been the forethought; nothing gure was to be cast, and the master conceived the old idea of forming it in one piece. Those who har mould below, or forty cwt. of metal rushing into the the firy his portion of the statue; and the formidable nature f the undertaking may be collected from the fact that fill now, not more than 300 cyt had ever filled at one time
But see, the mass begins slowly to smelt; hag eces ond then hoat on the surface, like boats oa ater, and then gradually disappear. Presently upo ing daper to the furmace as well as to the model pro pared to receive the fluid bronze. To prevent this crust from forming, six men were employed day and night in stirring the lava-like sea with long poles of ron ; retiring, and being replaced by others every now and then; for the scorching lieat, in spite of wetted overings, causes the slin to crack like the dried rind a tre. Stil the caldron was being stirred, stal he fire was being goaded to new efforts, but the metal
was not yet ready to be allowed to llow. Hour after hour went by, the day passed, and night came on For five days and four nights the fire lad been. kep up and urged to the utmost intensity, and still no ore vorked on at their tremendous task in silence; the earful lueat was increasing, and as though it, would

## There was ansiety in their hearts.thought they spoke not, but mosit of all in lis lis

 undertaking. For five days he had not left the spot but, like a Columbus watching for the hourly expected land, had awaited the:final moment. "On the evening of the fifth day exhnusted nature demanded repose, and he sat down to sleep. Hardly had he closed his "Aces, when his wife roused him with the appalling cry "ras' so. $\therefore$ Nothing could stand sucli terrific heat. The rafters of the building began to burn. To had any cold fluid cone in contact with the liquid, the sonsequences would have been frightrful: the furnace would have been destroped; and the 400 furnace bronze lost. With wet cloths, therefore, the buruing rafters were covered to smother hie llames. But the walls were glowing too; the whole building was now like a vast furnace. Yet still more fuel on the fire! The heat is not enough; the metal boils not yet and gorge, and goad the fireboiling! Then the netal founder of Munich, Miller by name, called to the men who were extinguishing the burning beams. "Jaet them burn ; the metal is ready for the cast? And it was just midnight, when the whole of the rafters of the interior of hie building were in Hames, that the plug was knocked in,
fiery flood rushed out into the mould below.
All now breathed more frecly; there was an end of misgiving and foreboding; and the rude worknen, as if awc-struck by what they had accomplished, stood gazing in silence, and listening to the roar of the
brazen cataract. It was not till the cast was completed that the master gave the signal for extinguishing. the burning roof
In due time the bell of the little chapel of Neuhausen was heard summoning thither the master and his workmen to thank God for the happy completion during its progress; not one had suffered eilher in life or limb.-IIouschold Words.

ENGLAND.

Tre Ceremony of Baprism,-Loud Londesborough, circumstances respecting a refusal of the rite of bap-
tism. On Siturday, his Lordship and Lady Londesborough attended St. Panl's Church, Brighton, with hree weeks old, baptised by the Rev. A. Wagner. suggested that the infant's hat, cap, and outer garment
should be taken ofl. His: Lordslip, Lady Loudesborough and the " monthly nurse" remonstrated ; but
Mr. Wragner "merely replied that he was not inere or me to teach him how to baptise a child." The nurse said that she conld not answer for the consenot permit it. "Again I asked Mr. Wagner whether it would not be posilile to baplise the child in a miid-
er manner. Closing his eyes, he merely pointed to he passage in the rubric where immersion, or pouring that I could not talac npon myself the responsibility of the infant's life, and iliat I could not pormit the cere-
mony to proceed; when Mr. Wagner said, 'You thus mony to proceed; when BLr. Wagner said, 'You thus
prefer the child's temporat to its spirituan hife. I must mockery of the ordinunces of the Chureh, and he then eft the font. My child has thas been refused aulmisits life, that tisk having been declared by a competent The Manchestm Education Schemes.-As Mr. Cobal Educalion Scheme meets with the opposition of the numerous Catholics in those towns. $\Lambda$ declarabion has been issued in the form of a circular, signed end of proceeding evelusively on principles common ous all, has allritted an elcinent by which some of hat, in the first place, Catholics are not received into he Union on terms of equality with their Protestant conscience are violated in their regard. This obnoxious element is the adoption of a purely and es-instruction-namely, the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version. Catholics are not allowen oo use the Protestant version of the Holy
Scriptures, nor do they consider the simple reading or
Holy Writ by chidren mate foundation of relig tous instruction." Meanwhile, the National Public. School Absociation, which contemplates a purely secular instruction, continues to receiye a good deal of encouragement; and Mr.
Sombe, one of its first and most generous patrons, in seinding an order for the payment of his first donation of 4500 , intimates his intention of giving an ammal
ons wabscriplion to that a
A Crim Buried. Alrve by its Motuer. - The inSuffolk, were horvified, on Tuesday last, at hearing that a single woman; 20 years of aye, named Maria burying it alive in a meadow, in the above-named parish. The wretched woman, who, is now in cushe lias been remanded for examination, on a charge of muider. It appears that she left Pullam Unionhouse on Tuesday last for the purpose of being married she was seen carrying her infant, going towards Mr. Henls meadow; with a spade in her hand. During the hild, she was questioned as to where it was, and she She was taken into custody, and on the following momng the meadow, in which she said she had buried the ebuld, was searched, when the body of the child was pade, with which it is supposed the mother dur the Erave, was found in a ditch close by, covered with
water. After being remanded ly the magistrate on
the charge, she made a confession to the following
mised to mariry me, woill not do is if he treewt that get rid ofit. Thad not entertained the slightest notion neighbors' cottages, where I saw a spade staniling
outionje meadow, dug a hole, and laid my hild in. I then covered the child over with earth, and to stife it screams $I$ etamped upon the sod.' When the child
was covered up with he ewarth I heard 1 cry. 1 then sat down upon the place where I Ihad burie
A Monster. - The Jondon Times of the 8ih inst. gives an account of a worman by the name of Sarah Cheesman, who was to be executed for crimes almost unparalleled in atrocity. She was sried at the assizes
of 1847 for poisoning two of her chiddren, and acopilted A short time aflerwards she was agin place in peri on a charge of like rature, but a arain pronopuced
guiltess. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a vercict las at length been obtained against her. The wonnan
lass thus led a notorious and almost public career for has waus sed a notorious amh almost public career
upwards of four years. The incidents first referred io occurred in 1846, and since that time it is supposed she lad poisoned no less than thirty persons? She
carried about lozengers, or "suckers," which she carried about lozengers, or "suckers," which she
slipped in the monthis of children at play: The murder of her husband was accomplislied in a manner into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whiole willa snch care tlat every single grain of rice was saturated with
as much poison as it would take. Sha then gave it to as much poison an it would take. Slac then gave it to
her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming hism ly slow tortures, and leaving him an hasi, his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the most searching tests of chemistry.
At Staflord Assizes, Edward Abiugton, a potiter's
diemist, at Newcasile-under-Lyne, a married 品 forty, was convicted of cansing Emma Williams to
forme miscarry. Abington was "a rospectable man"; the young wonnan a sunctay school teacher; he met her
at her father's house, seduced her, and then by threats compelled her submission to an operation by himself, which caused a miscarriage. Mr. Justice Talfourd moraized on the heinousiness of his case The inguiry in the Aylesbury election has revealed some feawres novel the onsis species of "cooied ree
turns." The cases of bribery by reating applear to have all been perpetrated by a mysterious individual, known, only by the subripuct of the "mane in the
moon." Whenever a voter was to be bribed, "the man in the moon" (diesciven as a "hain, pala-2aced, all young man dressed din black") was the person by
whose hand the consideration was offered and paid. The agent next in nutoricty was,
Meethodist preacher.-Weelly News.

## UNITED STATES

Intonerasce Rebukid.-A petition signed by three the Pennsylvania Legisianture, pray ying for the passage of a law to prolibitit numeries in the Commonwealli.
The senators would not allow it to be read and it was consequently rejected with the contempt and abhorTelegruph.
Scyrcular Siave Case,-A singular slave case county, Kentucky freed fou s slaves and seni them to Ohio. Shorly niliervards she dideet insolvent. A cre--
dior of lis estale clains that a man could not free liis negroes to the injury of lis creditors, had the slaves urrepilitiously scized in Ohio and brought to Kentucky is now about to bring suit for the freedom of the slaves. -N. O. Picayune.
Tinoins Strins, the Fuortye Slave.-On Friday hast, he United states Comunissioner gave his julg-
ment, assigning the slave to his owner. He was renoved firm Boston on Saturday,
The following nacount is from the telegraph despateh
to the New. York Hercll: $-A$ about three 0 oclock, detachurents of the city watch, to the number of 150 , armed will clnbs and hooks, were hrouglt into the neighborhood of Court Square--ihe police foree, under
Marshal Tukey, armed with short sworls, assenbled Marshal Tukey, armed with short sworls, assembled
in the Square, went tlirought some evolutions, and in the Square, went thiough some evo utions, and
finally formed in a hollow square in front of the side entrace to the count-house. Aher all was realy,
word was
wive was broughit down and placed in the cenire of the
square. The procossion was led by the United States Marshal and his deputies, followed by the armed police. They proceeded throngh Court and siate
streets, and down Long whart followed by about one Colver. Not 1 Mr. Col ver, and other persons in the crowd, ocacsion-
ally denounced the proceedings, and called for the ally denounced the proceedings, and called for the When the procession renclied the wharf, the brig was found to be all ready, with the steamer Hornet alongsite, with hersteam up. Simms was taken immediately
into the calin. The Acorn had two cannons on bondi to protect her from any assuult on the passage. The word was given to let go the fastenings, and she was
soon under way. About thirty police officers accomsoon under way. About thirty police officers accom-
panied the vessel as far as the steamer went, as a protection. Just as the vessel was about to lenve the wharf, some of the crowd sang several hymns, such
as "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." 0 ? there will be Mourning," "At the Judgement Seat of ust 5 when Simms Ieft. The Abolitionists Vigitance Committee at half-past five, had passed a resolution, respecfully asking the people of Massachuselts to toll the bells in the severul towns, as the intelligence reaches them of the return of a fugitive slave from meeting for public rig hey have also appointed a The military in considerable numbers were at their armories and Faneuil Hall; but there was no canse to call upon them to act in the matter, and duis
morning they were dismissed from further duty. The chains have been taken down from the C Oswego, April 21:-Steamboat Explosion and with a full headwind of stean, was preparing to leave
his Port' her boiler exploded in the centre of the boatt, throwing her steam-pipes overbioard and injuring her
seriously. She sumk in a fepm minutes.? The 2nd:

## Engineer, Carpenter, and onee deek liand are missing, supposed, to have been. drowned. The 1st Engine

 supposed to have beeni. drovined. The 1st Engineerand fife deck hands are very bidy saded, but only and fivedeck hands are very badly scalded, but only on deck at the time of the explosion, was thrown into
the hold, but was only slighily injured. The boat now fies in about 9 feet of waler, a perfect wreck,
Further: the body of one of the hands has just been Further: the body of one of the hands has just been
taken:from the hold, but has not yet been recornised taken:from the hold, but has not yet been recognised
Bailimore, April 15.-A black boy, 13 years old named George Long, has been arrested on a clarge of muruering young Rump. $A$ winess saw him eake
the child into the slaughter house, and on arrest $h e$ made a full confession, and says the boy hal a top cord he wanied limi to give him, and on refusing, ho
dragred him into the slaugliter house, and beat him on the head with a stone. The bruises on his arms were caused by his holding his hands on his face and he child was not deall when he left him, and that he intended to kill him to get his top cord.' Weint back committed for
Carffonsia. The steamer Empire Cily arrived a New York on Tuesday last from Chagres, bringing
California news to the 5ll ult. Col. Fremont's icrua in Congress having oxpired, attempts have been allols, in a Joim1 Couvertion of the adjournment sine die took phace. Lynch law was in active operation at San Francisco. An Englishman named Roe, a professed gambler, havingy kilied a
miner of the name or Myyers, lee was arrestel and miner of the name of Myers, he was arresse, and went through the form of a mock trial, broke opent th place in which Roe was confined, and hung lim on a tree. A clergynan was foumd willing to attend on
the occasion, and onler he culprit his official services. The Qurt\% mines are reported to be very productive of gold. The Tudians continue to
 vate or public information is to be relied uppon, anolher
schemc of unlawful violenee, to be directed amans the teritory of a friendly power, in the form of an the inticrior of Genrgia, statiur the departurt of a number of persons for hec orranise sonewhere on the const in the neighborhood of Apalachicola. We have from another
point in the sume vicinity the sulyjoinell more distinct point in the sane vicinity the suljoineer more distincl
satement of thic fact of the departure of a considerabld
 States, civil and naval, will be on the jook out to
prevent or defeat tlis new attempt to dishonour this repubic in its own estimation and in the opinion of One hundred tund twenty entervising ?
One took the Macon and Western cas fron youns this morning, bound prffesseclly for Californat, but it
is well understoat here that their intended destination is the Island or lanta joined the company beffere it left. It is, perhaps,
worthy of notice, in this comnexion, that hall $a$ dozel worthy of pifles were yestenlay mominirg shipped oul
voxes Al lanta Intelligence
Patanotishl-A - Yaukee gentleman conveying British hentleman around 10 view the different object
of atriaction in the ceit of Bostoin, broynglt him to
Bunte Hin shaft, when the Yankee said, "This is the place where Warren fell.". "Ah!", replied the English
man, evidently not posted up in local listorical matiers, "cidid it hurt him numech?" The native
looked at him with the expression of foutcen Fourt) of Jnly's in his countenancess "Hurt him,", said he sranger,-still ceycing the monument, and computin its heiegh in his owrn mind, layer by layer; "well,
shonld think he would have boen, to fall so far:? The native tore his lair, but it gave luim a groo ronnceted with the fill, and the benefits therefiom flowing to our somewhat estensive country, and soo
talked himself into good humour.-- American $P$ Tpper:

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Montreal, 23rd April, 1851 JAMES MEGorian.

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$T \mathrm{HE}$ Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends that he holds Or the OWNERS thereof, conformable to the amende of of the Provincial Parliament of last Session. Fril, 1851 MACDONNELL
Montreal, 24th April, 1851
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$T$ He usual MONTHL $Y$ MEETING of the above Strety will be held at their. Rooms, SL. Helen
S'clock TUESDAY EVENING, 6 Mh May, alEIGHT óclocik prooisely.

By Order,
$24,1851$.

## INFORMATTION WANTED

Of ELIZA DINNJNG, daughter of Timothy Dinning and Ellen Coleman, who left Quebec in autumin Any information respecting her, addressed to her ter, C. E., would confer an lastuyg favor on hor Nease copy. Yreman's Journal and Boston Piot will

Hip Subscriber being about to retire from Busineam
on the lst of May next, it will be continued by $\overline{5}$. MULL 1 st of may next, it will be continued by 5 . criber wisthes all persons indeuted to him nulested to seud in their bills for payment.
He offiers the following to closc off his to
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Braziers' and shacathing Copper, Canvass, Ancbora,
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Mon1real, Oct., 19 (h 1850 .

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$\mathrm{H}_{\text {ase }}^{\text {AS the hanor of iufruming the Citizens of Mont }}$ Hend to torned from Enrope, he will begin anow to Surgery-in his former resilence, No. 2 St. Law Montreal, Feb. 12, 1851.

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New Month of Mary, by Bishop Keurick, 2s. 6d. The Glories of Mary, 1s. 3d,
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$1 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{13}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$.
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lic Church, by Pemy (late of Oxford), 1 s. 10 dd .
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The Unity of the Eipis
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from the pens of living Drators of the higriest distinction from the pens of living Orators of the highest distinctio they are so much the better suited, ia matter and style, to the wints of Catholic readers. Heretofore the Ser mons which have been placed in our hands, thougl good in themselves, were wanting in adaptation to on
circumstances. Our faidh is unchangeable, but it enemies and the work are constantly vrying their tactics; and hence it is necessary to meet each new
position that may be taken arainst us, ind lay bare position that may be taken against us, and lay bare
each new wile that may le coutrived for our destruction. each new wile that may be coutived for our destruction.
Amongst the authors of these sermons are to be found some of the masters of the age, who, fully aware of its pernicious tendencies, and sensibly alive to the perib quence, produced a book, which is eminently calculated oinstruet and benefit the people.
WThe following summary of the Contents, will enable those unacquainted with the general character
of the work, to form some idea of the range, extent, and variety of subjects embraced in its parges:1. The first Sunday of Advent.-The General Judgment.
. The secont Sunday of Advent.-The Importance
3. The third Sunday of Advent.-Who art thou? 4. The fourth Sunday of Advent- - On the Incarnation 5. Christmas Day-On Christmas Day

Sunday within the Octave of Christmas.-Men' Opinions Ractified.
. New Year's Day.-On New Year's Day.
9. The first Sunday alier Epiphany.-On Vcuial Sin 10. The secoud Sunday after Epiphany.-On the Holy

1. The third Sunday after Epiphany.-Eternal Sepa-
2. The fourith Sunday after Epiphany.-Fraterna
3. The fifth Sunday after Epiphary,-On Hell.
4. The sixth Sunday after Epiphuny.-On Death.
5. Septnagesima Sumday:-On Hearen.

Se.suagesima Sunday.-Death of the Just.
Quinquagesina Sunday.-Death-hed Repe
The first Smuday in Lent.--Dilortification neecessare he secoud Suaday iatent.-On the Pride of the Understanding, and of the Heart.
The third Sunday in Lent. - Motives to Conversion The fou:ih Sundiy in Lent.-On Alms-deeds.
Dassion Sunday.-On Grace. Passion Sunday.-On Grace.
Cross.
Good Frilay.-On the Passion.
Easter Sunday:-Resurrection of the Just Low Sunday.-On the Presence of God. Second Sunday after Easter.-Christ our
Third Sunilay after Easter.-On Tine. 9. Forrth Sundias atter Easter--On Mortal Sin. Fifth Sumday after Easter.-Opportuaitios of Improvement.
31. Ascenion Day--On Eternity.
23. Sisth Sunday after Baster. - A Charity Sermon.
34. Trinity Sunday.-On Trinity Sunday.
35. Second Sutday after Pentecos.-On the Sacra-
36. Third Sunday aftor Pentecost.-The Good Shep-
37. Fourlh Sunday after Pentecost.-On the Gospel of
38. Fifhe Sundiay after pentecost.-On Prayer.

41. Eight Sumdayafer Poutecost.-Dignity and Duties
42. Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.-Search after hap.
43. Tentle Sunclay after Pentecost.-The Pharisee and the Publican.
44. Eleventh Sunday after Pentecosh.-Character or
45. Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.-On Faith and
46. Thirteently Sundny after Pentecost.-The Sacra-
47. Fourteenth Sunday
47. Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.-Oblation of
48. Tifteentin Sunday after Pentecost.-On the General Iynorance of Goil.
49. Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.-On the Angels.
50. Seventeonth Sunday after Pentecost.- Behold
50. Seventeenth sunday afler Pemt
sland at the door and knock.
51. Eighteenth Sundlay afier Pentecost.--Bad example.
53. Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost.-Duties o
54. Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.-Duties of
55. Twenty-second Sundiny after Pentecost.-Duties of
Parents. wenty-third Sunday after Pentacost.-On Mor-
tality.

## 57. Twenty

5s. Corpys. Chinsis.-On Che Festival.
59. Festival of SS. Peter and Paul.
Testival of SS. Peter and Paul.-On.St. Peter
60. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.-On 61. All Saints The 61. All Saints.-On Sanctity.
type, on: fine paper, and will be pe printed from large bers, making an $8 v o$. volume of nearly 800 pages, a
the low .
It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers of 96 pages, at 25 cents per number. The first number wilf be issued on the 15th of March, and regularly therea
ter on the 1st and 15 th of each month, until completed 1 copy will be sent regularly by mail for $\$ 2 ; 3$ copie for $\$ 5 ; 6$ copies for $\$ 10-$ if Paid in Adivance. Subscriptions received by

Great Șt. James Street, Montreal.
March 26, 1851.

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M RS. DOYLE returns her sincere thanks to the the liberal of Montreal and surrounding country for she has been in business in St. Mary Street, and begs to intimate that she has removed her Bomet Making Establishment to 164, Nolre-Dame Street, opposite slantly on hand an extensive assortment of Straw and other BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS, at extremely low prices.
nd altered to the latest shancy BONNETS cleaned Slate color if required.
Montreal, March 26, 1851.

## EDWARD FEGAN, -

Boot and Shoe Maker. 232 SAINT PAUL STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL
BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friend since his commencement in busincss, and also assure them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of hi
business cin effect, to merit their continued support.
On hand, a large and complete assortment, WhOL Low, for Cosh
Aug. 15, 1850 . Low, for Cash.
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MARBLE FACTORY,
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WTM. CUNNINGIAM, Manufacturer of WHITL
Wand allotherkinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS
TOMBS PIECES, TABLE, AND BUREAU TOPS ; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, \&c., wishes
to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that
to inform the Citizens of Montreal and sis vicinity, that anyil be furnished them of the best material and of the
wist workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.
y. Derson . Manufactures the Montreal Stone,
any person prefers thern. just arrived for Mr. Cumurgiam, Marble Manufac turer, No. 53, St. Urbain Streed
Montreal, March 6, 1851.

GROCERIES, \&C.

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THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends
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Corner of McGILI and WILLIAMI STREETS where he has constanty on hand a general and woil-
selocted assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LI Quelected assorlment of GROCERTE
SUGARS-Refined Crushed and Muscovado
TEAS-Old and Young. Hyson, Gurpowder and Im varions grades, Souchong, Pouchong and
Congo Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qua
WINES-Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qua
Lities and various brands, in wood \& bottle -Mayper's and Hennessy's brandios, De-
London Porter and Leith Ale
FLOUR-Fine and Superline, in bbls
MACKAREL-Nos. 1 and 2 , in bbls. and lanf-bbls. HERMINGS-Arichat, No. 1 , and Nowfoundlands. Cassin, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cop peras, 1lue
All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.
Angust 16, 1850.

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THE SISTERS OF CHARITY beg leave to in inorm hey will instruct Young Ladies placed under their care, in every branch becoming to their sex. The
Sisters engage, that every thing in their power will be done to contribute to the domestic comfort arid health of their pupils; as well as their spiritual wel-
fare. They will likewise he taught good order, cleanliness, and how to aprear with modesty in public. The position of the town of Bytown will give the pupils a double facility to learn the English and French sanguages. As it stands unrivalled for the beauty and salubrity of its situation, it is, of course, no less adapted
for the preservation and promotion of the healit of pupils. The diet will be good, wholesome and abuspupils.

## tultion.

The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, both French and English, History, ancient and modern; Mythology, Polite Literature,
Geography, in English and Frencl:; Use of the Globes, Geography, in English and Frencl ; Use of the Globes,
Book-keeping, Geometry, Domestic Economy, Knitting, Pla
\&e., \&c.
Lessons in Music, Drawing and Painting, will be siven; and, if desired, the pupils will learn how to ransfer on glass or wood. They will also be taught
low to imitate Flowers and Fruit, on was: but these how to imitate Flowers and Fruit, on wax: but these difierent lessons will form an
TERNS

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Payable per
quarter $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { quarter or } \\ \text { per month, } \\ \text { but alwaye } \\ \text { in advane }\end{array}\right.$ For articles wanted during the $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 3\end{array}$
[This is to be paid when entering.]
Postage, Doctor's Fees, Books, Paper, Pene, ate
No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn
bexpiration of the month, except for cogens dress and furniture.
No particular clress is required for every day, but on Sundays and Thursdays, in summer, the young Ladies
will dress alternately in sky-blue or white. In winter, ulese uniformate will be bolte-green Merino. On entering, every one must hring, besides the uniform dresses, -
Six changes of Linen, 4 white Dress and a sk ble silk Scarf, A net Veill A

Three pairs of Sheets, A summer Clonk, A green Veil,
Two Blankels and a Quit
wo Blankels and a Quilt, Twelve Napkins,
large enough tocover the Three Plates,
feet of the Baudet

Mattrass nad Ster, $A$ large and a smallSpoon, | A Mattrass and Straw-bed, | A pewter Goblet, |
| :--- | :--- |
| A lillow and threeCovers, | A bowl for the Tea. | Reararrs.-Each Pupil's Clothes must be marked The dresses and reiss are to be mate conformably to he custom of the institution. Parents All the young Ladies in the Establis uired to conforn to the public order of the House; baz lio undue influence is excreised over their religions ln order

In ouder to aroid interruption in the classes, visits pupils, by their Fathers, Mohcers, Brothers, Sistens, Uncles, Amats, and such others as are formally anThorised by the parents
Thill be a yearly
he pupils moy srend either with four weeks, whinh e institution. Annders directed to the Pupils, must be post-paid.

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Quebec, 1850.
T. CASE
ricines for the Prop
E. CLERE, Editor.

