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NO. 37.

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, however, for the result of the second reading of the threatened penal bill, in the vain hope that ministers would relent their wanton insult to us, and quash an enactment conceived in religious malignity, argued in brutal calumny, and, I may say, passed on last Tuesday in ferocious triumph. There can be, therefore, no longer any doubt on the mind of the most moderate Catholic, that the present cabinet and their numerous followers, in and out of the House of Commons, are the most deadly enemies of our faith, and the most reckless persecutors of our religious liberties. I assure you I was not so much aggrieved by the conditions of the penal bill, as by the disgraceful and insulting language which poured from the lips of the various English members as they opened, with savage joy, what they fancied the old sores of the Catholic Church through past ages and army to enforce that fine in Ireland. Of course that nations: like the Thames carrying away the fifthy discharge of all the sewers of London, the House of Commons, since the 5th of February, has been the great channel through which has passed the collected article set up for sale at the government auction of foul intolerance and brutal bigotry of the English parliament. The history of legislation througout the civilised world does not furnish a similar instance of the mis-statement, the falsehood, the calumny, the rabid violence with which the debate was conducted; and in speaking of Catholics (we who had not been guilty of even the intention of giving the slightest offence) we have been branded as idolators, perjurers, rebels, assassins; and our ancestors, our country, our race, our faith, and our whole character have been held up (during seven weeks of exeruciating debate) as a target to be transfixed by the national hatred, and the deadly, unappeasable enmity of England to our religion and our country. They did not even confine their extravagant rage to the living-they exhumed the dead-they tore open-the graves of our forefathers, and held up their martyred bones to senatorial contumely. They ransacked the churchyards of the continent, through all ages, to dig up some fossil-slander as a specimen of scientific calumny; and the world wide has never seen a case to stand in a parallel with the fact, that the Lords and Commons of free England-the bar and the faculty of independent England-the bishops and the clergy of England, renowned for liberty of conscience—the nobility and the seum of the English rabble-all a loyal Catholic Prelate. united during a parliamentary carnival of six weeks, and vied with each other, from the Lord Chancellor down to the member for Surrey, in the performance | session. Lord John Russell has obtained his majority. of every extravagant antic, which could ridicule the and has triumphed over us in his petty spite and Catholic Church, and expose its ministers and followers | bigotry. He cannot be more degraded in the eyes of to public scorn and persecution. But the day may the world than he is at present-a rebuked, discarded not be far distant when England may learn the servant-a religious persecutor-the historical combitter lesson, that no doctrine of the Catholic Church | panion of Somerset, Cecil, and Wentworth-the can be half so fatal as English bigotry-that the Anglican Establishment is far, far-away more destructive to England's weal than the Catholic Hierarchy—and that the prime minister who has the applauder of the obscene Drummond. If trained to consent of the throne to publish insult to one-third of the empire, sends forth an official document more the bar, he would rank with Jeffreys; if intended for

from the authority of the Vatican. to injustice and insult from whatever quarter it proceeds. If they should persevere in their unchristian persecution, and finally procure the royal assent to the for charitable purposes in American securities, and rely on American laws for the justice which we are denied at home-our ancestors have done this heretofore in Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal; we can do the same in America, and we shall let the free men of America see that we are groaning under the same tyranny which they once felt, till, by a simultaneous effort, they drove their tyrants for ever from their free shores. And I do believe, that for sympathy and the generosity of our countrymen there, There can be no doubt if parliament persevere in a remedy in petitioning America to come to our the British parliament therefore intend to send a from every pore, and fainting on the ground beneath liamentary conduct to our religion.

constable to stand at the chanel gates on Sundays, and to appoint an official to watch the dying bed of the rich sinner, to stop the hand of charity from giving a farthing or a crumb of bread to the starving poor of Ireland, and that they are resolved to threaten with fine or imprisonment any Catholic pastor of the abandoned poor who will dare to fulfil the command of the King of Heaven against the laws of the Queen of England; or who will attempt to interpret Saint Paul contrary to the inspiration of Lord John Russell. We shall publish these laws of Lord John Russell through the length and breadth of America, and I am sure that the few Irish poor who may survive the calamities of English law and the cholera, may receive some relief in their distresses from our happier countrymen on the other side of the friendly Atlantic.

Be no way apprehensive about that part of the bill which menaces a fine or imprisonment on the Bishops who would sign their names with a territorial title of Great Britain. I tell you, and you know it as well as I do, that it would take the entire British fine should be enforced either by seizure of goods, or by arrest and imprisonment; and do you think any the Bishop's furniture? There is not amongst the veriest wretches in the country one individual who would be base enough to buy even the Bishop's walkingstick; it would be called "The Drummond Sale," and not one man, and certainly not an Irishwoman, who would not brand both the Drummond auctioneer and the Drummond purchaser as a disgrace to human nature, and a libel on the name and character of man. And secondly, with regard to arrest and imprisonment, I say that the attempt would not only require the presence of an army, but it might endanger the stability of the British throne. I should like to see the prime minister who would dare to drag certain Bishops whom I know from their residences to the county prison. In the first place, every £100 so raised would cost them £10,000; it would cost the country the loss of internal peace, and it might in the end (if often repeated) cost the Queen her crown. Depend upon it that the Catholic Bishops can write ten cities after their names if they please; and that no government, in the present state of Europe, will be so stupid as to enlist and pay an army, and oppose ten millions of subjects at home, and three hundred millions of Catholics abroad, in order to expunge a few letters from the end of the harmless signature of

But, if we are firm and united, even the present bill may be abandoned altogether before the end of the imitator of Gordon-the principal actor in the melodrama exhibition of Guy Fawkes-the hero of Putney -the defamer of the Catholic priesthood-and the arms, he would rival Oliver Cromwell; if educated for injurious to England than any Bull that ever emanated | diplomacy, he might surpass Minto; but in the senate-house there is no one to whom I can compare We have most certainly been harshly dealt with by him, except to himself; and hence, as a statesman, the present cabinet; but we must not tamely submit "he is his own parallel." In a word, and in order to perfectly express my sentiment of the senatorial English character of this Irish and Catholic persecutor-this withered sprig of the 16th century-this penal bill, we must endeavor to defeat the practical impotent Walsingham-he is the transcendental elaeffects of the measure. We can vest any money left | borated beau ideal of a Whig. What a melancholy reflection to see the most powerful nation in the world, and claiming the highest place for wisdom, and toleration, and general liberty, spend six weeks of the public time in a controversy which would be deemed disgraceful in any other country in Europe-to behold our people exterininated, banished, starved-to hear our rulers insult the living and dishonor the dead-to witness the legislator in his high place sowing discord and national intolerance over the red graves of the every pound which we may be compelled to send to murdered Irish-whereas, if he expended half the America, we shall receive the same amount from the labor of bigotry in the work of peace-if he cemented the whole people, by impartial law, into one familywho know and feel our insults and our miseries. if he encouraged industry, assisted commerce, and gave the national mind a bent to national prosperityrobbing the poor by the clauses of their bill, we have if he worked our coal mines, extracted our mineral wealth, or brought the fisheries within the profitable assistance; and by telling them that old rack-rents reach of the poor boatman along our coasts-if he are not active enough in Ireland to lay the country even helped the persecuted to emigrate-if he conwaste-that extermination is not considered speedy ployed a ship for the virtuous as he does for the enough for the annihilation of the people—that the so-called Irish convict—if he gave the same encoupoorhouses are not deemed sufficiently summary in ragement to virtue which he does to vice-if he did their extinction of the Irish-that disease, destitution, any one thing like a Christian man, and a wise legisextirpation of the Irish population-no, no, and that heal, in place of seeing her as she is now, bleeding for ever a repitition of the late most disgraceful par-

the cruel lash of decidedly the most iniquitous cabinet

that ever ruled the destinies of England. But while we reprobate the present cabinet, and the fury of its extravagant supporters, we are not ungrateful for the kindness, the honors, and the extended toleration which we have received at the hands of other administrations. For instance, I am anxious to express my gratitude for the liberal, honest, and unsuspected grant to Maynooth: the spirit in which that grant was given, does honor to the illustrious statesman who planned and executed it. In the world there are no men more grateful than the Irish for acts of justice; and hence we may understand the excess of their acknowledgments for kindness and favors. I happen to be amongst those who are grateful for the grant to our national education; and I can never forget the enlarged, the liberal, the most benevolent contributions sent from the English to our starving poor during the desolating famine and the terrible visitations of the last four years. I do recollect these friendly and liberal demonstrations with the sincerest feelings of gratitude; but if it be intended that we shall be like dogs in a kennel, to bear the whip and not to bark while we are fed-if it be considered that an ounce of pudd' g can silence our complaints under our manifold grievances-if the state coachman suppose that gold lace and state livery will make us silently endure the state lashand if the Russells of England imagine that we can sell the Cross for porridge, and barter the chalice for a royal salute; we shall fling their grants and their state patronage in scorn in their teeth; and, as our fathers in the Church did of old, we shall travel on. foot, with our vestments on our backs, and beg our bread from door to door, sooner than dishonor our ecclesiastical ancestors, degrade our national name, or bear the Anglican deceit to weave one shred of golden English tinsel through the simple and spotless ornaments of our ancient altars. Fellow-country men, we will defeat all their machinations, or we shall and will die in the struggle. We have feelings of gratitude for kindness, but we have feelings of anger for insult. We remember kindness, but neither can we ever forget injury. We shall fight for our Sovereign, but we can die for our faith-in one word, we will not endure the insult put upon us, if our opposition were to deprive us of every privilege which the wise toleration of past years has conceded to the national will. We are prepared to go back again to the bogs and caves of Ireland, and we will prefer to clothe our trembling faith in Irish rags, and adore God on the wild rocks of our country, sooner than value the Cross under Lutheran colors, ornament the alter in English strength of a young giant, we shall stand together, moment she is viewed with suspicion, hatred, and reprother to prother, in descrice of virtue, pistice, and honor. We may not conquer England at home, but we will subdue her abroad; ten millions of discontented subjects in the heart of her towns and cities will encourage foreign diplomacy to stand in haughty defiance against a kingdom menuced with internal discontent; and our combination, if well managed, will compel her to yield to our just demands sooner than hazard her honor or her commercial interests to be despised or trifled with in rival foreign courts. Give me an association of five hundred thousand young men, and I tell you we may laugh the penal laws of England to scorn. We shall assemble twice a year simultaneously, viz. the 24th June and the 24th November. We shall meet in each parish, but But if Irishmen submit to this indignity, the iron of make no speeches; we shall count our numbers, give three cheers for Ireland, and go silently home. There is no law against shouting; the Attorney-General cannot file an ex officio ugainst shouting; and, I tell you, continue to do this simple thing of meeting in our strongth, England never will or never can eventually insult or enslave us.

In the event of this bill passing the House of Lords, I shall ask the signatures of half a million of young Irishmen; and we shall have this petition of the bravest army in the world presented to the Queen; infamons tyranny. and I tell you now, and believe me, she will never give the royal assent to this monstrous insult to every Catholic subject in her empire. I am sure I shall get up my petition, and that there is not a hearty young Irishmen who would not spill his blood as soon as sign his name.

This society shall not be called either the Old or the Young Ireland Association: it shall be designated "The Loyal Catholic Religious Association:" it shall embrace England and Ireland; and believe me five hundred thousand young hearty Irishmen in Ireland, and at least one hundred thousand in England, giving to each other twice a-year the single pledge of and cholera, are not agents sufficiently mortal in the lator, the old wounds of our country might begin to courage and attachment to their faith, will prevent

I tell you it is come to this with us, and we must take our stand and live or die, or strike down the nefarious machinations at present in preparation for us. I hate boasting, and braggadocio, and bullying; but, before avenging Heaven, I would rather die in the field or on the scaffold than bear the present burning brand of England's triumphant scorn.

This letter is only preliminary to a series of letters, which I have decided on writing to you, in reference to the conduct of England throughout the continent of Europe during the late disastrous revolutions. I shall prove from incontestible documents that she has used in every instance (where she could do it) her influence to damage the Catholic Church, to overturn the various establishments of Catholic education, and to promote disunion and disorder in no less than five European governments, in order to uproot, or enfeeble the Catholic religion. I shall demonstrate that the present cabinet has openly and avowedly supported the infidel attack on the Catholics of Switzerland-that their ambassadors and envoys had official instructions to lend themselves, in every ostensible way to the infidel movement; and I shall place "despatches" before you, which will establish, beyond all doubt, the iniquity of the present cabinet, in fomenting the insurrections of Switzerland, Lombardy, Italy, and Naples.—I shall present to you the despatches of Lord Palmerston to his officials at Berne, Turin, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Naples, and Paris; and I shall lay before you the answers of these functionaries, in documents so clear and satisfactory, that you will see the whole force of English diplomacy-firstly employed to produce revolution in every European state, and secondly to throw the whole weight of her power and her influence in overturning the Catholic Church. Through the kindness of a distinguished friend, I hold the despatches of Peel, Canning, Howard, Abercrombie, Minto, Metternich, Guizot, Contiz, and Palmerston. I shall produce these documents verbatim, with the day, and the date, and all the circumstances of their officiality. And I undertake to develope a conspiracy such as has never before happened in the world, and such as has never been heretofore concocted and mafured against the total extirpation of Catholicity in Europe —the sole undivided conspiracy of the present British

The conduct of Lord Palmerston under his chief, Lord John Russell, has been so ill-disguised through his officials, that there is not a court in Europe to which he has not given offence for his political deceit and revolutionary stratagems; and there is not, therefore, a nation in Europe at this moment that drapery, or lift the consecrated chalice to the polluted | does not bear a deep-rooted grudge to England, and tips of an "anointed" slave.—Fellow-countrymen, not a nation which would not expend men and money there is a spirit in Ireland of which Russell little in abundance in taking revenge of England if the oethere is a spirit in Ireland of which Russell little in abundance in taking revenge of England if the oedreams—we shall call, and it will awake—and, in the casion presented itself. Believe the fact, that at this venge by universal Europe; and if any circumstance should turn up to give her a national check, all Europe would universally celebrate the jubilee of her downfall; and would, like vultures above the dead tiger, clap their wings in triumph over the dead body of this ferocious and blood-thirsty nation. With enemies from without, and enemies from within, if we are true to our determined opposition, we shall soon compel the Russells of the senate-house to seek other work, than burning the Blessed Virgin-prole pudar! -making laws in the face of Europe and the world, like the Russian brute, to enter the cloister of timid nuns; and, oh shame I oh fie Englishmen! to indecently inspect the private closet of unprotected ladies! slavery should pierce their souls for ever-if they submit their shoulders to this ignominous yoke, and permit an official insult on their sisters and daughters, they deserve the death of the coward slave; and on the first time when the fifthy English official shall execute his dirty work of visiting the rooms of our consecrated virgins, we shall deem it a crime against God and liberty not to rise up as one man from our valleys and our mountains, and strike our brutal enemies to the earth, or die in the honorable struggle against the

Amongst the numerous officials, who have been the tools of Lord Palmerstown in his European conspiracy, not one has evinced the low bigotry, the illbred intolerance, or the currish hatred against Catholicity, as the present Sir Robert Peel, the late envoy in Switzerland, and the late maiden speaker on Popery and "mummery" in the House of Commons. Alas! alas! hand passibus aguis. I shall give you, from the original French, the character given this gentleman (while at Berne) by a French barrister, and a disinterested eye-witness of the demeanor and the official carriage of this diplomatic petit maître in his intercourse with the infidel gangs of the" free corps" -that is, the gangs who made war against the Catholics, expelled the religious orders, inaligned the illustrious Jesuits, tore down the churches, plundered

the convents, and committed such excesses of brutality, debauchery, assassination, and plunder as make human nature blush. Hear, now, the diplomatic flirtation of young Master Peel with those Swiss demons:-

"This young man, this scented fop, started and stiffened like the quilled collars of Queen Elizabeth, became an easy tool in acting the part assigned to him; it was his duty to be the recognised tool of Ochsenbein, the leader of, the infidel corps-to be seen in public paying him court—the haughty dignity of England even meanly succumbed to applaud the delirious orgies of the 'free corps' (i. e. the plunderers, and infidels and assassins)-to take as it were a part, in their military evolutions at all their public reviews-to take off his hat in passing their 'colors' -to have a bow and a scrape for every one he met -and to convince them by his conduct, more than by his declarations or his official notes, that they might calculate with certainty on the moral support of England !"

Fellow countrymen-I have this young man, "this scented fop," and all his confederates throughout Europe, in my power: and believe me before I shall quit my subject, I shall make the English cabinet (humble as I am) feel the terrors which can be evoked by a Pagan Irish Priest. I had first intended to convey to you the information which has been put into my hands through a pamphlet, but such a vehicle would place the facts of my case beyond the reach of 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 weeks to awaken every man in Ireland and in England to the treacherous conduct of our deadly enemies. I shall write a letter once a week, I should suppose on every Wednesday morning; and I have one humble request to make of the friends of Ireland, of the press, that they will kindly give publicity to the communications to you, my suffering, persecuted, exiled, but brave countrymen.

Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your faithful and devoted Irish Priest.

D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

March 31, 1851. P. S .- I have been consulting some friends on the essential necessity of preparing for an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland about the first week after Easter.

THE BLASPHEMIES IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the evening of the 25th of March, the Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered an eloquent discourse to a most crowded audience, in the church of St. Michan, Dublin, an extract of which we feel great pleasure in placing before the public at the present moment. Its allusions to the Blessed Virgin, and to the convents, in answer to certain speeches and attacks made in the House of Commons, will be found to possess a thrilling interest:

"If a Jew, writhing under the curse of Heaven, had declared eternal hatred against Christianity: if, on his crimson hands, reminding him of his crims on Calvary, he vowed remorseless revenge against the crucified Nazarean and his followers: if, in his mysterious banishment a deserted wanderer through scorning ages and nations, he swore by the Temple that he would never eat, or never drink, or never sleep, or never pray, or never live with the hated race of Christians if in derision he called Christ 'Bual'-if he spat on the cross, polluted the holy sepulchre, and in insane phrenzy swore by the God of Abraham that his wounded nation and expelled race would yet take blood for blood, and erase the Bible, the hated record of the Jewish scorn. If in frantic delirium he uttered blasphemies against God the Father, jeered the Holy Ghost, and mocked the Son of Mary, I could, oh! yes, I could understand the Jew-to utter blaspherny, 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 adoration, it is his worship, because the blood of the Messiah is upon him, and he bears on his forehead the red mark of deicide: but for a Christian (if the report of the newspapers be true) and an Englishman, and a legislator, and, it is said, a scholar and a gentleman, to be hurried away by intolerance so far as to surpass the treachery of Judas—to see the Blessed Virgin dragged before the Pharisees of the senate house—to convert Parliament into the Jewish rabble—to behold the Speaker sitting in the chair of Pilate—to hear the Premier, like Caiphas, quoting and misinterpreting scripture-to see the scene in the hall of Annas reenacted on the treasury benches-to hear a Christian aristocracy re-echo the short of condemnation against Blessed Mary full of grace'—and to behold the member for Surrey! glory in assuming the character of Barrabas, and bowing to the cheers of the Sadducees -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 terrifying mockery, this religious ferocity, this wild frenzy, this delirious extravagance is very like the fata, sign-the mysterious handwriting on the walls of Belshazzar's banquetting-room, predicting that the days of England are numbered, that the God of Justice will soon break upon her brazen gates, and in the midst of her delirium and drunkenness, will send an unknown and unexpected enemy to place the sword of vengeance on the throats of this persecuting 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 intolerance. Oh! when one enters the solemn enclosure of a professed 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 words, to say that the busy tougue of the gay world must be at rest mere that there there is a compact made by the lips against the distractions and disquietudes of the world; the mute matted halls, the unpretending retiring furniture, the modest colors that meet the eye at every turn, the solemn silence, the noiseless step, produce an instinctive reserve in the most incautious observer, which makes the visitor speak in bated breath, and whispering timidity, fearing to let one loud word for the defence and preservation of our Holy Faith. tion to every harmony of nature and of art—to recog—power, to mak escape to disturb the holy harmony and the suggestive To Ireland the preservation of that Faith must be nise the Deity in all His works throughout the vast England.

"And need we wonder at the profane rudeness, the

stillness of the place; the very windows, muffled, disrobe the sun of half his splendor; the gay light of the skies is reduced to discreet sobriety; and the day puts on, as it were, an air of gravity to suit the chaste solemnity of the virgin's vow; and all things round about, and every object in view proclaim the lesson of sectusion and retirement. And when the mind follows the whole sisterhood, from the break of day to the late hour of retirement—to night prayer, through even one day of their heaven-born duties, one is at a loss to know whether. God is more pleased with their silent adoration in his own immediate presence at the tabernacle, or with their tender care of the little children of the poor, whom they teach, and feed, and clothe, like angels in the desert, sent from God to soothe the despair, to cheer the afflictious, and to raise the hopes of the abandoned, poor and broken-hearted stranger. No gentleman, no man of feeling ever visited one of these God-like institutions, who did not, on retiring from the sacred enclosure, express the admiration of his generous and manly heart by applauding the invincible heroism of faith which could give strength to the delicacy and the timidity of the weaker sex, to leave fa-ther and mother, and kindred, and family, and home, and to bring their fortune, and their youth, and their education, and their accomplishments, and their virtues, to place them all in a common fund, for the sake of God, to be distributed amongst the children of the poor, to supply the deficiencies caused in these poor children from the position to which fate and circumstances have consigned them in this world. These ladies have braved the terrors of sea and land, in every part of the Christian world, to carry out the religious idea of their vocation. You will find them and their modest vesper bell amidst the snows of Canada, the pestilence of Mexico, and the burning sands of India you will find them ministering angels at the bed of sickness-in the cabins of the destitute poor, and when the levelling ravages of the awful cholera shook the stoutest heart, and made the bravest man tremble, and his intellect reel, the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, like a sunbeam shining in loveliness over the gore and the slain of the battle field, they moved amidst the dead and the dying, like living light from the skies, and their courage and their sacrifices, and their untiring care have bound up their names and their devotion with our dearest affections, and with the undying gratitude of the whole Christian world. I call 350 millions of Catholics all over the world to bear witness to this my feeble testimony of the virtues of the consecrated virgins of Christendom.

"Ah, but little did Europe, and Asia, and America, dream a few weeks ago, a few days ago, that a British legislator- a lawgiver for Ireland, and for Irish education-would, in his place in parliament, brand these ladies of devotion and of God with the foul epithet which no gentleman can utter, and which I dare not here name in this presence. 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 iniquity so steeps the whole being in perdition, that nothing further can be added to damnation. From this unholy region he has borrowed his utterance, in order to offer the last imaginable insult to the sisters, the daughters, the relatives of the first Catholic families in ancient and modern Europe.-Catholics of Dublin! will you bear this? The time is come when we must take our stand in defiance of the vile cabinet, which could patronise and applaud at insult to Catholicity, which the humblest father in the christian world would die to revenge if offered to one of his daughters. We will not endure this most guevous and unwarrantable insult; but we must resent it like Christians. We are the followers of the prince of suffering, and we must strive to imitate him—he is our legitimate king. The legal power of this world is seen in diadem, set with precious stones; but the royalty of the cross is only recognised when surmounted with a crown of thorns,"

The Dublin Freeman, from which paper we extract the above, says, that during the delivery of this brilliant discourse the vast congregation evinced an emotion and an excitement which it would be impossible to describe, and which they with difficulty suppressed. At several passages of the sermon they rocked to and fro (as the rev. preacher proceeded) in a smothered murmuring rage against the insult offered to their religion and their country. There was no mistaking the nxed and universal anger.—Boston Puot.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVER-SITY COMMITTEE TO THE CLERGY AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

(From the Tablet.)

It is with feelings of unmixed delight we discharge the grateful and consoling duty of thanking you, in the name of your religion and your country, for the prompt and noble generosity with which you responded to our appeal in behalf of the Catholic University, by your liberal contributions on Sunday, the 16th ultimo, the eve of St. Patrick's festival-contributions, which, notwithstanding the unavoidable postponement of the collection in many important districts, have realised a very large amount, as will appear from the returns when published. Emulating the conduct of those primitive Christians, so warmly eulogised by the Apostle, who drew, even from the depths of their indigence, the means of ministering to the cause of charity, your zeal has found abundant resources for amid the poverty and desolation entailed by a series of public calamities unparalleled in the annals of modern history.

And yet, fellow-countrymen, however laudable the generosity you have exhibited, and great the sacrifices you have made on this occasion, they were imperatively required by the inestimable value of the object ful aspirant, not content with an isolated chapter in restrict your Eminence in carrying out so glorious an to which they were directed—an object which throws into the shade every human interest and temporal advantage, which is as exalted above the things of sent, not to an institution where the Church which this world as the heavens are above the earth; but hallowed and directed his early studies will continue to our most gracious Sovereign; and we fully rely on which blends, nevertheless, with its eternal benefits to be the honored guide of his future inquiries—not and blessings all that is elevating and ennobling to the spirit of man, even in this world. Such an object is the establishment of a Catholic University—an institution, which, independent of its great literary advan-

doubly dear; for, not only did she part, like the merchant 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 her brow through all the vicissitudes of her eventful history, in its darkest as well as in its brightest hour, deriving from it, in her deepest sorrows and humiliations, a moral grandeur, which neither the wreath of conquest, nor the diadem of empire, could bestow. Hence the zeal and devotedness by which she ought to be animated in the establishment of an institution for its preservation and defence against the numberless and powerful adversaries by which it is assailed. Against it are arrayed the most munificently-endowed educational establishments in the world-from the gorgeous university to the humbler grammar school, all directly antagonistic in their principles; a literature the most comprehensive and various, adapted to every taste and capacity, yet from the most serious essay to the lightest ebullition of fancy, from the sentimental to the comic-all thoroughly imbued with the anti-Catholic leaven; a political press unrivalled in its circulation and influence, but, with a few exceptions, devoted to the cause of bigotry and intolerance; 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 force and fury of which we never would have been able to estimate were it not for the moral storm by which it was lately roused into action. As, then, we behold Divine Providence continually adapting the means to the end in the exercise of its moral government, and rigorously exacting our co-operation with the supernatural aid it affords for the attainment of eternal life, so it invariably demands from the Faithful the human efforts and sacrifices necessary to deemed the insurmountable difficulty of its execution, encounter the trials and temptations that beset them; and hence the different phases presented by the Church through the medium of her ever-varying institutions according to the wants or requirements of the age, though always revolving herself in the same orbit of light and glory.

A glance at the Parliamentary debates on the penal bill which now occupies the attention of the Legislature, would be sufficient to show the necessity of an institution such as we here contemplate. To behold an assembly that represents the intellect, rank, and property of the three kingdoms rivalling the lowest arena of polemical controversy in its fanaticism and acrimony; echoing the ravings of Exeter Hall as the maxims of political sagacity; citing as historical facts what all the great critics of modera times have long since exploded as false and untenable; libelling the noblest characters that ever adorned the page of history, though already vindicated by the most distinguished Protestant scholars of the age; heaping up the pyramid of calumny in the face of all that can give weight to human testimony our solemn oaths and declarations—to behold such a spectacle, in such an age, must arouse the coldest and most apathetic to a sense of the obligations we are under of providing, in defence of our holy religion, every intellectual bulwark which an enlightened zeal can suggest. Against such a host of opponents, is it not absolutely necessary that we should have a Catholic institution where the cause of truth may be upheld and defended by all the resources of learning-where a literature may be created free from the alloy of sectarian prejudice or calumny-and where the Catholic youth of the country, who may be hereafter destined to represent her interests or maintain her rights, may receive that higher species of religious instruction - that not merely elementary and catechetical, but scientific, literary, and historical knowledge of religion, which would enable them hereafter, when the occasion might call for it, to vindicate the truth of its dogmas, and the purity of its doctrine?

But such an institution is not only necessary as a Committee-Rooms, Lower Ormond-quay, measure of self-defence-it is imperatively required 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 creed. The Protestant, Presbyterian, and Dissenting portion of our fellow-subjects have each an uniform and peculiar system, from the elementary school to the university. In the whole course of their educational training, all is characteristic, 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 attachment. their respective tenets. But, of course, "the mum-meries of superstition" demanded no such fostering care. These it must be not only the dictate of policy, but the duty of conscience, to destroy and eradicate, and that too in the most ingenuous and your Eminence to carry that great work into effect, efficacious manner. Hence, as soon as our Catholic youth have completed their elementary education in science and literature—when the powers of reflection promoting the interests of religion and of literature, have been first developed, and the mind, naturally eager to try its strength, prepares to grapple with the most momentous questions that ever tested its capacity, or stirred its feelings-when its natural love of independence has been strengthened by the consciousness of its newly awakened power-when the imagination is warm and the passions are strong-and the youththe book of knowledge, seeks to unroll and master all its glowing pages—at such a period of life he is to be where the pure and sacred associations that linked the principles of science with the truths of revelation may that glowed and trembled before the altar of religion

temple of creation, as well as in those surpassing revelations of the sanctuary—those still more sublime and touching emanations of the infinitely good and beautiful that filled his soul with awe and tenderness -but to an institution where the first lesson to be learned at its threshold is to trample on the authority of that Church which had hitherto been the object of his fondest and deepest veneration—to substitute a cold and prayerless rationalism for the reverent spirit of inquiry by which he was previously actuated-to look upon the sacred associations of the past as fetters on the freedom of the intellect-and to substitute the fiery emanations of his own pride and passion for the guidance of that heavenly monitor, who had descended to him from the Father of Lights, and who sought to conduct him to the goal of his eternal destiny—the living fountain of all knowledge. It is the action of such institutions on the higher classes on the Continent which communicated to them the irreligion and infidelity that, by a necessary consequence, penetrated to the subordinate grades of society, until the masses of the population became tainted by the moral corruption. And unless we are prepared to witness the same direful effect, commencing with the wholesome immolation of our youth, we must strain every energy, and make every sacrifice for the establishment of the only institution capable of neutralising their influence -a Catholic University. But, thanks be to God, there is no one possessing the name of Catholic who can question the expediency and advantages of such a measure. You, beloved countrymen, have nobly and practically refuted by your generous contributions what your magnificent institutions in behalf of charity and religion ought to have disproved by anticipation; the only plausible objection against it, what some though to refuse co-operation in the good work on such a ground was evidently to adopt a foregone conclusion, to prejudge the question at issue, to obstruct its progress by damping the zeal and the energies necessary for its accomplishment, and thus to realise as much as possible the impracticability it predicted. The munificent tribute you have just rendered under such extraordinary disadvantages demonstrates to the world the truth of the statement made by the assembled Bishops of Ireland in the Synodical Address, that we possess in our own body ample resources for the realisation of this great and glorious undertaking.

It is not necessary for us to exhort the Faithful in those districts where, owing to local circumstances, the collection has been unavoidably postponed, to come forward with their characteristic zeal and generosity on the days appointed for their contributionsto emulate the bright example of their fellow-Catholics and countrymen who have preceded them in the good work, and to demonstrate to Christian Europe that the country which in former days contributed most to its civilisation, which not only then opened the doors of her own educational establishments to the youth who flocked to her from other countries, but, with the creative spirit and redeeming hand of Christian charity, raised up throughout the Continent those monuments of learning and civilisation, whose eloquent ruins still record the name of their benefactressthat this country has lost nothing of the enlightened zeal and self-devoting energy by which she was distinguished in former days, but that, unbroken by her past sufferings and undaunted by her present difficultics and afflictions, she is ready once more to vindicate for herself the high position she once held in the literary world, and to which her own instinct and capabilities, the peculiarity of her social position, and the directing hand of Providence, appear to destine her.

Signed on behalf of the Catholic University Committee,

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, Catholic University Chairman. Dublin, March 28th, 1851.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CONFRATERNITIES AND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETIES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

To the Most Eminent and Illustrious Nicholas, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and Bishop Administrator of Southwark.

May it please your Eminence-We, the members of the different Confraternities and Christian Doctrine Societies of this city, approach your Eminence with sentiments of the most profound respect and sincere

Our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby most reverentially offered, through your Eminence, to our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., for the restoration of the Hierarchy to England, and for the selection of thereby restoring to our Catholic brethren of that country the high privilege of which they have been deprived for the last 300 years.

And we deeply deplore that this most solemn act could have called forth such foul calumny and abuse of our holy religion, and such unprovoked insult to our venerated Pontist, and to your Eminence, from the interested and misguided in that country, and have drawn, too, a threat from her Majesty's First Minister of the Crown to renew the penal laws, in order to undertaking.

We beg to assure your Eminence that, as Irish subjects, we yield to none in loyalty and attachment her Majesty's most gracious promise, that she will continue to all her subjects the full liberty of conscience.

Should the vile threat to which we allude be put be strengthened and confirmed—not where the feelings into operation, we beg to assure your Eminence that you may fully rely on the sympathy of all Irish Cathotages, has now become a measure of vital importance may be taught to respond in the same spirit of adora- lies in aiding, by every constitutional means in their aiding. for the defence and preservation of our Holy Faith. ion to every harmony of nature and of art—to recog- power, to make common cause with their brethren in the defence and preservation of our Holy Faith.

Supplicating the benediction of your Eminence to obtain for us of Almighty God the necessary graces to fulfil the duties of our station, we remain, your Eminence's most faithful and devoted children in Christ.

Signed on behalf of the meeting held at Concilia-Son Hall, the 2nd day of February, 1851.
PETER GOGERTY, Chairman.

EDW. J. P. RICE, Vice-Chairman. WM. O'CONNELL, Secretaries. Committee Room, Carmelite Church, Whitefriar-street, Dublin.

THE ANSWER.

TO THE CATHOLIC CONFRATERNITIES AND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETIES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Dear Brethren and Friends in Christ-Though my reply to your affectionate address has been so long deferred, I assure you this was most gratifying to my feelings. Whose sympathies, and kind wishes, and fervent prayers can a Pastor of God's Church most highly value but those who devote themselves, as I know you do, to the truly hely work of instructing Christ's little ones in the way of life, and discharging the noblest duties of Christianity? In those who, living in the world, and who assist the Church in her noblest duties, she feels that she possesses her most zealous and attached children, who will never shrink from her side in the hour of trial. Your very occupation makes you more familiar than others with the doctrines and duties of religion, and none among the laity can more justly prize than you the great boon which our Holy Father has bestowed upon your English brethren in giving them a regular Ecclesiastical government.

And, in like manner, no one better than you can know and feel the utter untruthfulness of those shameless calumnies which have lately been published against the Faith and morals of our Holy Church; for you know how differently you, in turn, instruct others.

But among the many beautiful maxims which you have learnt, and which you inculcate, is that of bearing patiently any obloquy cast upon your religion, and only praying for the enlightenment of those who in their ignorance assail it.

Let your prayers then answer to the reproach of every adversary, and God will perhaps reward it, even here below, by changing the hearts of those who now are most bitter against the Church.

You have amongst you a dear friend and fellowlaborer of mine in the Gospel, a brother most dear to me in Christ Jesus, the Rev. F. Ignatius of St. Paul, in whose noble and truly Catholic views I fully and heartily concur, that the prayers of Ireland for England are the best hope of both, and sure to draw down blessings on this great empire. Join him in his sacred warfare of prayer, and God will give us the only triumph which we covet here below, that over the hearts of our present mistaken adversaries, to the gaining their love in the unity of faith.

Sincerely wishing you and yours every blessing, I am, ever, your affectionate servant in Christ,

† N. CARD. WISEMAN, Archbishop of Westminster.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The monthly meeting of the Catholic University Committee, held on Tuesday, makes the cheering announcement that the month's contributions to the fund already handed in amount to seven 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 instances 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 put together, will be upwards of ten thousand pounds. The county of Meath alone, we believe, the receipt of one pound each from George Jennings, will contribute, on the whole, about three thousand; Esq., Richardstown, Cilbannon; and James Browne, and we wish we could add that other counties were in like proportion. In the county of Meath, we may specify, as a remarkable instance of liberality, the country parish of Duleek, which has contributed about a tenth part of the whole collection for the county. In Dublin, also, there are great instances of liberality, some of which we do, and some of which we do not, and morality, and enabling to withdraw them from know the particulars. Of the former, we may advert the foul and poisonous air of proselytising schools, to Kingstown, which has already collected £514, the excellent Parish Priest being down for £50 of that amount. Altogether, the progress of the good work is most cheering; success we look upon as certain; and if there is any doubt 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 issue-we mean, of course, the rich. We hope to speak more largely on this subject next week, when we shall have more details before us .- Tablet.

OPENING OF ST. MUNGO'S NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, GLASGOW .- On Sunday week this magmilicent edifice was opened for the purposes of public Catholic worship, and a more gratifying scene never gladdened the hearts of our co-religionists in Glasgow than the occasion afforded. Whether we regard the beauty of the building, the numbers and respectability of the congregation, the unusually brilliant choral accompaniment of the solemn ceremonial, or the undisputable testimony their combination affords of the triumphant progress of Catholicity, and the zeal and good taste of the Catholic community, we have emple 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 Irish birth, was educated in the Seminary of St. Sulpice—was raised to the Priesthood in Priest, in the name of God, but none had the courage

functions of President, of the College of, Mount St. the habit of going to hear the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan of Down. The power of granting arms' licenses is Mary, and was appointed by the Holy Father, in preach occasionally. Since my appointment to this, conferred upon James L. McCance, Esq., and S. H. 1833, to the Episcopal chair of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio. The unbounded zeal of the young Bishop has had great fruits. Sixty-five churches have been built by his care, and eighty-seven Clergy labor under his direction. Several houses of education, colleges, and seminaries, witness to the blessing of God on his diocese. The city of Cincinnati, which, out of 150,000 inhabitants, counts 50,000 Catholics, possesses eleven magnificent churches. It is this state of things which induced the Holy Father to raise Cincinnati to the rank of an Archepiscopal see. Archbishop Purcell is one of the most eminent controversialists of our day, and is celebrated in the United States for several public conferences with Protestant Ministers."—Boston Pilot.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening a numerous meeting, comprising Catholic Clergymen, laymen, and members of the several Catholic Confraternities of the city, was held at No. 10, Essex-bridge, for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion and defence of religious liberty.

At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Caliill.

Mr. Battersby read letters, in reply to a circular, from his Grace the Primate, from the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, from the Right Rev. Dr. French, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and others, approving of the objects of the association.

The Reverend Chairman then addressed the meeting. He had not heard anything of the present association until he received the notice of this meeting from Mr. Battersby, and read the prospectus or document now in print before them. Every word that Dr. Moriarty had written in that document ought to be printed in letters 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 world so persecuted as Catholic Ireland. Begin at the Catholic aristocrat, and go down to the Catholic scavenger, and the burning brand of persecution was alike upon them and yet there was no organ to tell it. Many able public journals in Ireland had advocated the cause of religious freedom, but there were a great many miseries and religious grievances yet inflicted on the country which had not one respondent voice to proclaim them. (Hear, hear). He considered that in a religious, a national, and in a political point of view, the association might be made very valuable and effective; and it would afford him great satisfaction to lend his best aid towards its establishment and extension in every diocese, and district, and parish in Ireland. (Cheers.) Mr. E. W. Mahony proposed the first resolution,

which was as follows: "That in order to meet the unscrupulous, innumerable, and continuous efforts now being made against the Catholic religion and its professors, in these kingdoms, it is of the utmost importance to have a complete, general, and effective religious organisation of the Catholic body."

Mr. O'Hara seconded the resolution, which passed

Mr. Nolan moved the next resolution, which was as

"That we consider the association for Catholic purposes, unconnected with politics, admirably calculated to meet the present and future wants of the Catholic body, and respectfully call upon all Catholics to sustain it by their co-operation and support."

The resolution passed unanimously. Some formal business was then transacted; after which, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt was called to the chair, and a marked vote of thanks having been passed to the Rev. Dr. Cahill, the meeting separated.—Free-

PROSELYTISM IN THE PARISH OF ROSS, ARCHDIOCESE OF TUAM.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Maam, Clonbur, March 19th, 1851. Dear Sir-I beg you will allow me to acknowledge Esq., Ardskea, near Tuam, to enable me to establish schools for the youth of this parish. The former gentleman has some property in this parish; the latter is only agent to his brother and others here. The hand of charity could not be extended to a more praiseworthy object, for though every good work has its reward yet that of instructing youth in the principles of faith ranks amongst the foremost.

The following letter will show the advantage taken of the poverty of the people here; I give it verbatim: "Cluggan, Feb. 3rd, 1851.

"Rev. Sir-I beg leave to state these few lines to your reverence relative to an aged woman, who lives in Drimsna. She attended for some time Mr. O'Callaghan's preaching, she being too needy. She now is 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 there would be afraid to go for you. I trust in God and in you that you will use no hesitation, if possible, in coming .-- Your obedient servant,

"WALTER BUTLER." On receiving this note I hastened immediately, and arrived at the bed of sickness about nightfall, having travelled eleven miles. The poor woman, named Catherine O'Neil, worn with age and infirmity, raised her hands and praised, and gave thanks to God for sparing her life until she had the happiness of being attended 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 but had lately deserted the ranks of the recruits. On reading in the above letter that the neighbors were afraid to go for me, I was struck with surprise that such tyranny could be exercised in a Catholic country, but how much more so when, on my arrival 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

my first mission, about eighteen months since, this is the course adopted by as many of those creatures as 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 celebrated Mass on the 29th of October, 1849, the day on which Mr. O'Callaghan and his adherents attacked me.

Perhaps you would indulge me to place before your readers the following document, regarding a poor man and wife, who came to my chapel on last Sunday, the poor woman carrying her infant in her arms, requesting me to baptise it, and made the following declaration publicly:-

"We, undersigned, do declare, that it was extreme poverty and want compelled us to become Jumpers for the last two years, and go hear Mr. O'Callaghan sometimes preach; and whilst we were thus in the habit of listening to him, we believed in our hearts that his religion was not the true one, but the Catholic religion, in which we were born, and, with God's assistance, in which we expect to die. We now bring our child to the Priest to be baptised by him, and promise never again to go hear any Protestant preacher or Jumper.

Witnesses, "John King, senior, PAT ⋈ MALLEY.
ANNE ⋈ MALLEY. "John King, junior. mark

The above declaration was made in the presence of many of the flock, but I thought fit that two respectable persons should witness it by their signatures. From these facts can be seen how little necessity there is for the ten Protestant churches contemplated to be built by Bishop Plunket of Tuam .- I am, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

DAVID MYLOTTE, C.C. THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES BILL .- We are requested to state that there is an address in the course of preparation for the signature of those Catholic ladies who have either themselves been educated at convents, or whose children, relations, or friends, are, or have been, inmates of conventural establishments, either as pupils, postulants or vowed religious; praying her Majesty, as a Queen and a woman, to interpose between them and the prying and impertment provisions of a Bill (entitled the Religious Houses Bill) which is about to be brought before Parliament, with the intention of reintroducing the odious office of Poursuivants .- Tab.

It is with sincere regret we have to record the death of the Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, P.P., of Ardfert .-The Rev. deceased was the oldest Priest in Kerryman of what in its best sense is called "the good old times"—innocent, pious, charitable, and hospitable to a proverb, without distinction of easte or creed. His health was for some time past in a declining state; on Saturday last he became seriously ill, and expired the following evening. May he rest in peace.—Kerry Examiner.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. RICHARD WORMINGTON, O.S.F .- It is with feelings of the bitterest sorrow we record the death of this excellent and amiable Clergyman, in the 44th year of his age, which melancholy and unexpected event took place at the Convent, on Tuesday morning, at half-past 5 o'clock.—Wexford Independent.

DUNGARYON ELECTION .- The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby was returned by a majority of 75, he having received 158 votes and Mr. Maguire only 83. It is said that 106 of the voters of the borough are tenants of the Duke of Devonshire and under his influence, and 32 the tenants of Sir Richard Humble who accompanied them to the voting place.

REPRESENTATION OF ENNISHILLEN.-A vacancy having occurred in this borough by the retirement of the Hon. Colonel H. Cole, James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., has offered himself as a candidate. In his address to the electors the learned gentleman declares attachment to the Protestant religion, and his determination to "maintain to the utmost of his ability the principles of the glorious (?) Reformation." John Collum, Esq., Solicitor, of Enniskillen, has also announced himself as a candidate.

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE. -- Several candidates are already mentioned for the sent about to be vacated by the retirement of Major McNamara; among others Colonel Crofton Vandeleur, of Kilrush-house, and Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, who was defeated by Sir Lucius O'Brien at the last general election. Meanwhile the Catholic and Liberal party of Clare mean to present an address to Mr. McNamara, requesting that he will retain the seat until they can pitch upon some fit and discreet person to take his place in Parliament.

THE IRISH CHANCERY BILL.—The act of last year, which the present bill is introduced to amend, provided for the making regulations and general orders of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with the assistance of the Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls not having agreed on any such orders, the present bill enables the Lord Chancellor to make such orders without the assent of the Master of

THE CROPS IN FERMANAGH.—Potatoes are being planted with hopes as sanguine as if the blight had for ever disappeared .- Bere and oats are being extensively sown. The wheat brairds look well, but very little has been sown, except by the higher classes of farmers.—Despite what alarmists may say, we believe that our prospects are brightening; much of our wet lands have been drained, and a better method of farming resorted to. The people seem in better spirits -and whether it be that the people are inured to suffering, and callous to the infliction of pain, or, that the cause of murmuring be diminished, we know not: yet one thing is certain, that there positively is far less complaining now 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 have honest landlords, who will not ask more than the tenant is well able to pay, so that there is still a degree of comfort and independence in our county. We thank God for it.—Fermanagh Mail.

PROCLAMATION OF PART OF THE COUNTY DOWN .-Privy Council assembled on Saturday in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle. There were present, besides his Excellency, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, and the Right Hon. W. R. Greene. A proclamation was agreed upon, under the Acts of 11 and 12 Victoria, "For the better Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland," declaring these acts in force

Decluzeau, Esq.—Evening Post.

A little girl, named Hennington, eleven years old, committed suicide last week at Cork by cutting her throat with a razor, in consequence, it is supposed, of her having broken a looking-glass, and dreading castigation.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP "FA-YOURITE. '-- About the hour of two o'clock on Thursday morning, the night watchman in charge of Mr. R. Burke Roche's demosne, of Trabolgan, was attracted. by loud cries and lamentations, which appeared to come from some vessel a short distance off the coast. On hurrying down to the shore, he found that the cries proceeded from the people on board a large vessel, which was drifting in on the rocks. Lights and assistance were immediately procured, and, after a short: time, it was found that the vessel was the Favourite, of St. John's. She left Liverpool on the 28th of Feb., and became leaky on the 17th of March, and made for Cork Harbour. When off Rallycotton, a pilot was taken on board, but he was incapable of getting her into Cork, and in consequence she drifted towards the shore at Trabolgan. A despatch was sent to Queene-town, and several boats having arrived, succeeded in conveying the terrified passengers (250 in number). safely to shore, where they received that hospitality for which the Irish are proverbial.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING IN EDINBURGH.

On Thursday night, the 20th ultimo, the Catholies of Edinburgh assembled in the Waterloo Rooms, to record their opinions concerning the attempted proscription of the Ecclesiastical discipline of their Church, and their protest against the contemplated invasion of their religious liberty by the Whig government. From the roof-tree of the gallery to the farthest corner of the platform, every inch was occupied, and the entrance to the lobbies was througed, and many sought admission in vain. The Right Rev. Bishop Carrothers in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:--

Moved by Eneas R. Macdonnell, Esq., Advocate; and seconded by James Gordon, Esq., Spanish Consul, Leith:-

1. "That the allegiance due to his Holiness the Pope by the Catholics of these realms, being exclusively confined to matters spiritual, does not and cannot interfere with the temporal allegiance and loyalty which her Catholic subjects owe to her Majesty the Queen; and, therefore, that they are entitled by the laws of the land to the full and uncontrolled administration of their Ecclesiastical affairs, according to the principles of their religion."

Moved by Robert J. J. Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs;

and seconded by Deacon Fenwick:-

2. "That, inasmuch as royal supremacy in things Ecclesiastical has been ever denied by Catholics, and is in this country declared inadmissible by the Act of Union, the measure introduced by the present Ministry, under the designation of "The Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill," is an unwarrantable outrage on the religious liberties of the Catholics of this country, and a violation of all good faith on the part of the Executive; and the Catholics of Edinburgh, in this meeting assembled, do hereby protest unanimously against the said measure; and do pledge themselves. and determine to use their utmost energies, not only to defeat the operation of such measure, but to oppose the election of all supporters of the present and any succeeding Ministry, that presumes so to tamper with

their sacred, just, and sworn to-be-protected rights."
Moved by Charles Glendowyn Scott, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Joseph Manticha:-

3. "That, whereas, since the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, the Catholic Hierarchy of that country has existed in vigor, and Catholic Bishops have borne what titles seemed to them good, the present attempt of Ministers has, in reference to Ireland, all the character of an oppressive innovation, constituting at once an insult to the Church and to the faithful Irish nation; and farther, that since it is asserted by several competent legal authorities that the measure, even in its altered form, will still interfere with donations and bequests heretofore bestowed for charitable purposes, and may carry confusion into the management of property so disposed, it cannot fail, in consequence, to be resisted, not only by all Catholics, but also by all just men."

Moved by Lewis Harkin, Esq., and seconded by

Charles A. Doyle, Esq:—

4. "That petitions, embodying the sense of the present resolutions, be sent to the Right Honorable Sir James Graham, Bart., for presentation to the House of Commons; and to the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, for presentation to the House of Lords."

A FORGOTTEN BOOK OF MR. DRUMMOND .- It may be generally known that the same Mr. Drummond, who in the House of Commons burst out into that ebullition of demoniac rage against the institutions of the Catholic Church which has so justly excited public indignation, did, only four or five years ago, publish a book called Abstract Principles of Revealed Religion, in which he expressed himself in widely different terms in regard to the Catholic Church. In that book (p. 123) he says-" It sounds strange in the ears of London polemists, but it is, nevertheless, perfectly true, that it signifies very little to any Christian man in the metropolis whether the Bishop of the diocese be nominated by the Bishop of Rome or the King of England." Again he says (p. 141)—"The Church of England has placed herself entirely under the feet of the King. The King decrees her rites and ceremonies; the King nominates all the Bishops; laymen appoint ministers to parishes. appoint ministers to parishes; the Bishops are cut off from all intercourse with the rest of Christendom, and dare not attend a general Ecclesiastical Council without the King's authority. It is in this respect the very opposite of the Church of Rome. The Church of Rome in theory, though little now in practice, lords it over the civil authority. The Church of England is lorded over, both in theory and practice; by the King, and laymen of every grade." Lastly, Mr. Drummond says (p. 206)—" Happy are they, however, who have been born in the Church of Rome, for in no other can all truth be found. In no other can they devote themselves so well, according to whatever their peculiarity of disposition may be, to the service of God. In no other can their charities be so well directed and so profitably employed for God and man. In no other is it a matter of credit rather than of censure that the life of God is actually manifested to them. In no other of St. Sulpice—was raised to the Priesthood in Priest, in the name of God, but none had the courage in and for that part of the parish of Garvaghy, which can they find worship so spiritual, so elevating, so 1827—went to America, where he exercised the or the charity to go for one. This woman was also in is situate in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county worthy of the great object of adoration to all creation."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1851.

Well. The new Protestant penal law has got safely through another important stage, its second reading in the House of Commons, and awful is the exultation of the rabid bigots of Exeter Hall. In their opinion, it is all up with Catholics; what can the Church do against a majority of 343 voices? But does it thence follow that Catholics should be disheartened? Should not this temporary triumph of ignorance, bigotry, and brutal obscenity, rather stimulate them to increased, and more active exertions? The passing of the second reading is but a small affair; the Bill has yet to go through the Committee, -a third reading—the House of Lords, where it will encounter opposition in all forms, and the thousand natural shocks that parliamentary measures are heirs to, ere the intended iniquity be fully consummated; and, if Irish Catholic members will but do their duty as brave and honest men, acting in the spirit of the recommendations of the Tablet, many a long day, many a long month, will elapse ere then, and very weary will the nation be of its ill advised attempts at penal legislation. With all its business delayed, its affairs in confusion, Protestants will begin to suspect that they are paying too dear for their whistle, and that the insulting, and persecuting of Catholics, is, in the long run, rather too expensive an amusement to be indulged in often.

But suppose the Bill to pass, with whatsoever additions the malice and dishonesty of evangelical rascality can suggest, what then? What shall we have lost? Nothing. But rather, much will have been gained to the cause of truth. For there will remain to us,

"The unconquerable will, And courage never to submit, or yield,

the firm determination, not only never to obey, but always, in all places, and in the most ostentatious manner possible, to violate, and set at defiance, all human laws, 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 Christ's Church upon earth, our beloved Pontiff, 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 all our words and actions, we may manifest our contempt. Nor herein will we be wanting in our duty towards God, or man; on the contrary, we shall only be fulfilling our highest obligations. Our allegiance is due, first and above able to oppose an impassable barrier to their further all, to God and to His Church; and the obedience which we pay to the laws of men, is but a consequence and wholesome proverb, "When rogues conspire, of our duty towards God. Our obligations to the honest men should combine? And remembering, shall Church; for she teaches us, first to fear God, and secondly, to honor the king or civil power. But if the latter, in an evil hour, unmindful of its subordinate position, think to say within itself-"I am; and besides me there is no other," or presume to lay its unhallowed hand upon the ark of the Lord, not only -does it forfeit all right to our respect and obedience, but becomes immediately, and ipso facto entitled to 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 tyranny, and is therefore to be resisted, and set at naught. Prudence should indeed guide us as to the means of resistance we ought to employ; but that it is our duty to resist is clear-" For it is better to obey God than to obey man."

By the passing of the penal laws, the cause of Catholicity, the cause of the Church, which is the cause of God, cannot lose; for no weapons forged against her shall prosper, but will all be turned to the confusion and disgrace of her 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 faithful 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, because they will bide their time, because they will individuals, for our religion teaches us to bless them watch the favorable opportunity. But Catholicity will gain; gain in the avowal, thus publicly made, that Protestantism can only be maintained, by the employment of the same means, as those by which it was which could prompt the filthy calumnies of a beast

some Protestant yoke. Well does the Tablet point out what, in the present crisis, is the duty of every honest man, of every faithful Catholic:

"The penal bill, it is understood, will now be held over till after Easter. In the meantime, what should be done? Without a doubt, in our humble opinion, the Bishops both of Ireland, England, and Scotland should petition the House to be heard severally by counsel at the bar against the bill; and the Catholic members should urge on a proposition to this effect as an amendment to the motion for going into committee whenever that is proposed.

"In the next place, we humbly submit to the Irish members that it is their especial business to organise to the progress of this bill through committee a more formidable opposition than they have yet put forward. We hear a good deal of pretended unwillingness to obstruct public business. But we tell the Irish members that so long as this infamous bill of persecution remains before the House, their constituents know nothing of any public business but the business of obstruction. Whether taxes are voted—whether mutiny

acts are passed-whether appropriation bills get the due number of readings-how the colonies are governed-what becomes of the much-longed-for reforms of the law, the burthens on land, the duties on paper, the taxes on knowledge-of these, and a hundred other matters that might be suggested, the Catholic constituencies know nothing, and care nothing, so long as this bill of pains and penalties remains upon the table of the Commons House of Parliament, or, being

enacted, remains unrepealed.

"The business of the Irish members during the recess is to prepare and arrange every possible form and variety of amendment, and to be prepared, every member of them, to speak on every amendment. Suppose, for instance, twenty amendments were duly Irafted, and twenty Irish members were engaged to address the House on the merits of each of them. Each amendment might be made to occupy at least one night, at a very moderate calculation and making no allowance for motions of adjournment. Supposing, then, that the bill were to occupy three nights a week twenty amendments at one night each would occupy seven weeks of the public time, and constitute a very formidable amount of delay and impediment.

"Besides this, it is the duty of the Irish members to be obstructive in every other department of public business; to dabble in finance, law reform, colonial reform, foreign affairs, and to occupy the time of the House as much as possible with questions, motions, amendments, speeches, and the other manœuvres of a Parliamentary guerilla. On this subject a word to the wise ought to be sufficient. When the Government employs itself in giving us, not protection, but pains and penalties for our religion, and threats of further paralties if we do not consent to embrace demonstrate. penalties, if we do not consent to embrace damnation for our children, in such form as Lord John Russell chooses to set forth, we can have but one public function in the State, and that is—to obstruct.

Nor is this advice applicable to members of parliament alone. To every man does it apply, for every one can do something—no matter how humble his condition may be, he is still able to obstruct. The advice applies also to Catholics of all nations, of all origins; for Catholicity overrides all nationalities. The cause of the Irish Catholics, is the cause of all Catholics. To one and the same Church is their allegiance due; to the enemies of that Church is, therefore, the hatred of all Catholics due. We have read how the fanatics, the Jabez Busters, the Maw-Worms, the Stiggins, and all the canting hypocrites of London, have met together, to form, with the assistance of Mazzini, and his fellow cut-throats, a great anti-papal league, at which the Church "is to stand aghast." Shall then Catholics do nothing, whilst their enemies do rage so furiously together? Shall we stand all the day idle, that we may enjoy the high privilege of being the last devoured; or do we imagine, that when cruelty and intolerance shall have been triumphant in England, the Atlantic will be progress? Or rather, should we not remember the good 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 ruffian bigotry of our adversaries; 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 noninterference, on the part of the state, with the affairs of religion. This is all we demand. More it would be unjust-ridiculous-to require. Less we will not accept.

We hope, therefore, soon to hear, that not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but that throughout Europe, the United States, Canada—wheresoever religious freedom is prized, and tyranny detested, societies, as recommended by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, are in the process of formation, with the avowed object of repelling any attacks that may be made upon our holy religion, or upon the internal tranquillity of the Papal territory. In this great object, Catholics of all nations should unite; forgetful of difference of origin, they should remember only their community of faith: that Catholic faith which heeds not territorial boundaries, which knows not protocols, and which is not limited by international treatics. We call upon all Catholics, by the love they bear towards their Church, that Church for which our Saviour died, by the hatred which they ought to bear towards all her oppressors, to manifest by their actions, that love—that hatred; hatred, not to the that curse us, to pray for them that despitefully use us; but hatred of their power, hatred of their tyranny, and, above all, hatred of the hell-begotten system

"Papist rebels"-as" slaves of falsehood, superstition, and priestcrast"? Have we not seen our revered Prelates, the anointed of the Lord, exposed to the ribald mockery of a filthy crew? Have we not heard our Convents termed "brothels," and their chaste and timid inmates reviled as prostitutes? Have we not heard the name of the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of our Lord, assailed in Britain's high places with blasphemies which we dare not repeat? Nay, have we not seen her, to whom the Archangel Gabriel disdained not to pay lowly reverence, saluting her, "Hail Mary, full of Grace,"-of whom it was prophesied that the name should be called blessed throughout all generations,-who stood weeping at her private affairs, and also how false was the asserthe foot of the Cross, and with heart transfixed with grief as with a sword, counted drop by drop, the shedding of that dear blood, by which our sins are washed away,-have we not seen Mary, whom we call " Mother mild," in default of a more endearing appellation, burned in effigy amidst the exulting shouts ments. Miss Talbot (who has taken up her residence of a blasphemous rabble, viler than that which crucified | with the Countess of Newburgh, a Catholic peeress, her Son? And shall we hear, and see all this unmoved? Shall no voice be raised amongst us to express our honest indignation? If it be so, then indeed, must we be less than men, or more than angels. Do we not hear the clanking of the fetters which are forging for us, and can we not anticipate the other indignities to which we shall be exposed, if now, like recreant curs, we tamely submit to the oath, and in every respect unlitted, by his situation malice of our adversaries? Are we prepared to kiss the hand which smites, to caress the foot which spurns us? Or shall we not, whilst respecting the rights of those who, differing from us in faith, enjoy, and are justly entitled to enjoy, every privilege that we demand for ourselves, openly and deliberately avow our intention to resist, and encourage our persecuted brethren to resist, peacefully and with legal weapons if possible, but still by every means which God has put within our reach, always, and at all hazards, to resist, every encroachment that may be made upon the undoubted rights and privileges of Christ's Church, from whatsoever quarter it may proceed. To this, which is the better, the manlier, and, therefore, in the long run, the safer course, we earnestly 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 good cheer, for He has overcome the world." In Him will we put our trust. If God is for us, who shall be against us!

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MEETING IN LONDON.

"The British organization of the Evangelical Alliance, have invited the Christians of the world to a Conference during the Industrial Exhibition in London. A Conference or Synod of the World's Christianity, is a fine idea, and we trust will be carried out in such a way as to produce some effect on the worldly masses in all lands."-Montreal Witness.

We think that the above is "an iligant idea intirely." Might we venture to suggest an improvement? Why not have an exposition of the Protestantism of all nations? For this purpose, it would be requisite that a Minister, or Elder at least, of every denomination, should, early in the ensuing month, be sent to England as a specimen, labelled-Methodist -Mormonist-Shaker-Congregationalist-Jumper -Baptist-Universalist - Presbyterian-Muggletonian, or Brownist, as the case might be. The only reasonable objection to our proposal, that we can conceive, would arise from want of space in the building devoted to the exhibition, and the want of time to construct another; but this difficulty might be obviated, by hiring for the nonce from the "Board of Ordnance" a lot of old sentry-boxes, in which the different specimens might be snugly esconced during the night, or rainy weather; in the civil, or temporal power, are derived from our obligative not apply it? We call attention to the admirable fine, they might be put out upon tubs, round the banks tions to the spiritual power, or authority of the letter of Dr. Cahill on our first page, and to those of the Serpentine, or under the trees in Hyde-park of the Serpentine, or under the trees in Hyde-park and Kensington gardens, with the clear understanding that not above three, or at most 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 discordant professors. Such a display of the Protestantism, or cant of all nations, would prove highly attractive to the numerous benighted Catholics, who are likely to flock over to the exhibition, and who, coming from so many different portions of the earth's surface, speaking so many different languages, yet all professing one faith, could not fail to be much surprised, if not edified, and delighted with the

> The following is a condensed account of the judgment pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, in Miss

"Variations of Protestantism."

"The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment, observed that the prayer of the petition was limited to the removal of the young lady from the Convent-to allow Mr. C. Berkeley access to her at reasonable times-and that the costs might be paid out of the funds of the Ward. There were, moreover, allegations that Lord and Lady Shrewsbury had attempted to coerce her into a marriage against her will, and that she was sent to a Convent by way of purishment. There was an entire absence of evidence in support of this allegation, or imputation. There was also his own personal knowledge that it was false. He should be inclined to think that Lady Shrewsbury was a much better judge, than he himself could pretend to be, of what was fit for a young lady's education. Looking a similar state of degradation would the enemics of at Mr. Berkeley's petition, and the answer it had our holy religion reduce the "Church by Christ received, he felt bound to say that there was no established;" they would be content to let Catholics evidence to support it—that it contained matter

point him out as one fitted to give assistance. He did not think, therefore, that Mr. Berkeley should be allowed to assist in the prosecution of this order. With respect to allowing access, Miss Talbot was capable of judging for herself, who was agreeable or otherwise; and finally, the Ward having the protection of the Master, and he himself possessing sufficient knowledge of the case, he hoped to be able to make the arrangements conducive to the happiness of the young lady, even without the assistance of Mr. Berkeley?!!!

We publish below a letter from Miss Talbot, which shows what the young lady's feelings are towards the impertinent, and unmanly interferer with tion, that any persuasion had been employed to induce her to become a postulant. The result has been highly satisfactory, as shewing the malignant spirit which actuates our enemics, and the groundlessness of the charges brought against our religious establishand under the care of her old guardian, Dr. Doyle,) disowns the importment interference of her sweet steppapa, and requests of him, never to have the impudence to address her, should she ever have the misfortune to be in the same society with him; whilst the Lord Chancellor, by his judgment, implies that his affidavite are false, that he is a person unworthy of credit upon and character, to interfere with the affairs of a young lady like Miss Talbot. May like shame and confusion of face ever be their portion who presume to lift up their voice against our Holy Religion, "per omnia sæcula sæculorum, Amen ":--

"Tuesday, Feb. 18, Taunton. "My Lord—You will, of course, see what I have written in answer to Mr. Craven Berkeley's false statements, and I'm sure in such a case you will think it only just, for me to express myself, what is the pure truth, as I have done. It is scarcely credible how a gentleman can act as Mr. Craven Berkeley has done; for, I assure you, my lord, he was down here at the convent himself on the 14th of February. He then asked me a numerous set form of questions, as if he had some object in view, but wished to get a little information before hand; and, at his departure, he said he should come again, and bring with him a little half-sister of mine. No opposition was made, for how could we know how Mr. Craven Berkeley intended to act? But, after the manner in which he has spoken of the convent at Taunton, where I have spent the happiest days of my life, and where I have experienced for nine years the most unchanging kindness-how could I read his petition, and not feel a just indigna-tion at such conduct? So that it is now, my lord, my own free and deliberate wish, never again to see Mr. Craven Berkeley. Should I meet him anywhere, he would not surely be the first to address me, and, most assuredly, I should not. He has disgraced himself for ever in my eyes, and I should think in the eyes of every just and reasonable person. Believe me, my lord, it is I alone in this house who have shown any feeling of indignation; for all under this roof are too good to let any feeling rise but that which every one must naturally feel—compassion for so weak and dishonorable a

man. This letter your lordship is at liberty to show to whom you please. I do not feel to have said more than I ought. I may have spoken strongly of Mr. C. Berkeley's conduct, but I have not passed the limits of truth and justice. I must add, that every word of this letter is from myself. I am alone while writing it; and, therefore, no one can allege that I have been prompted by any one: every word is the result of my own thoughts and reflection.

"Mr. Norris, whom I saw on Monday, told me of your lordship's wish that I should go up to town again and see a little more of the world. It will cost me much certainly to leave Taunton, where are all my dearest and truest friends; but your lordship acts for the best, and I would not therefore on any account oppose your wishes. After Easter I shall be ready to yield myself, and again enter a world whose channs I can never value.

"Thanking your lordship for the kind interest you "AUGUSTA TALBOT.

"To the Lord Chancellor."

In noticing the measure for the Reform of the Court of Chancery, the Times gives us some very naive confessions as to the manner in which, and the reasons why, Ecclesiastical preferment in the Church by "Law established" is administered :-

"The measure proposed by Lord John Russell for improving the judicial staff in this court is one of many in which it is easy to see some merit, and not difficult to detect great objections. The only duty of which he would relieve the Lord Chancellor is the ecclesiastical patronage. This he proposes to vest in 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 take away from another officer the best part of his patronage; but as the ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown, in whatever hands it be vested, is always administered according to the politics of the Prime Minister, it may as well be vested in him at once, as in a lawyer of his own appointment. There are, indeed, theories showing the appropriateness of giving this patronage to the man whose official duties put him in direct communication with the Lord-Lieutenants and the magistracy, and whose legal practice must give him a wide acquaintance with the property and aristocracy of the country; but in matter of fact we believe that Crown livings 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 exclusive regard to the political opinions of the clergymen preferred, or of their Parliamentary friends."

And of course, without any regard to the moral, ment of the same means, as those by which it was first established—cruel and unjust laws, enforced by brutal violence. And Ireland—Persecuted, but faithful Ireland, will be every way a gainer, if her people are but true to themselves, and know how to profit by the occasion now offered for throwing off the loathhave their Hierarchy, provided only that the state

Father Gavazzi, as blow-flies, and all unclean and loathsome things, are attracted by the smell of carrion. What a chance it will be for the Exeter Hall gentry, to unite such a glorious triad of filthy apostates as Achilli, Gavazzi, and Ronge, upon the same platform! By the bye, the former of these vagabonds is very slow with his action against the publishers of the Dublin Review, for defamation of character.

"The discussion is still going on between the American and British missionaries in China as to the proper mode of rendering the word God in translating the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. A letter from Bishop dated, Shangai, Jan. 21st, informs us that the advocates of the word Shin have had their views learned Chinese, in which he invariably uses it to express the Christian idea of God. The subject is one of uncommon interest to the Christian and philologist and we shall note the progress of the discussion with considerable solicitude."—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

When the translation shall have been completed, what guarantee, we wonder, will the missionaries have to offer, that the book thus translated, contains the will be fools enough to take their word for it, having witnessed the discussion, as to how even the name of God is to be rendered into their language? The best thing the Chinese can do with the books thus presented to them, is to make slippers out of the covers, for which purpose Protestant Bibles have long been in great demand in the Celestial Empire.

By the Pacific we are put in receipt of English intelligence to the 8th instant. The Ministry have been sustained in the House of Commons, on a notice from the opposition, to abandon the income tax. For the motion, 278; against it, 240. The 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 suppress the Romish tendencies in the Establishment. The Bishops of Bath and Wells, Exeter, Oxford, and | and sympathy of all that is noble and generous among Manchester, don't seem inclined to obey. There is no other news of importance.

The following letter, addressed to the "Chaplain de la Congrégation de la Providence," we copy from the Mélanges Religieux:—

«Rev. Sin,-During last winter, I saw, with much satisfaction, how the poor were treated at the 'Convent of the Sisters of Providence,' an establishment under the direction of Madame Gamelin. Not only were they protected from the inclemency of the season, but comfortably fed and clothed, and, in fine, all their wants attended to. I could not have an ocular proof of so much charity towards my fellow-creatures, without feeling it my duty to present some feeble offering to so charitable an institution. You will, therefore, Rev. Sir, please to do me the favor of accepting the sum of £25, in behalf of that admirable establishment.

"Your sincere friend and humble servant, "G. H. PROWSE.

" Montreal, 12th April, 1851."

Conversions .- On Thursday, the 10th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Quebec Suburbs, Alexander Day and William Burrell, were received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Picard.

The communications from our Wakefield and Picton correspondents, too late for insertion this week.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the follow ing amounts:-Rev. B. McGauran, Sherbrooke, £1 5s.; Malcolm McDonald, Alexandria, 15s.; James proud position among the nations of the earth. Yes, Doyle, Aylmer, £2 10s.; Rev. Mr. Chisholm, a tree bearing such fruit, must be full of youth, vitality, Lindsay, £1 15s.; M. Campion, St. John Chrysostom, 12s. 6d.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,—The time has at length arrived when Catholics must declare themselves either for Christ or Antichrist-there is-there can be-no neutral ground: the rampant bigotry of England-of the old, crazy Establishment, has at length wriggled itself into a tangible form, in that Anti-Papal League. Yes! they have dared to form a coalition, under that style and title-they have dared, in this enlightened age of ours, to declare open war against the successor of St. Peter, the representative of a line of Pontiffs, which extends back to the Apostolic age, through more than eighteen hundred years. The chair of Peter has withstood the storms, and the persecutions, and the intrigues, of all that long succession of ages, yet the Drummonds and the Russells of England, are not 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 the Ninth is now the butt of indiscriminate abuse, and a League is being formed for the purpose of curtailing his authority, and forcing him to tolerate error, in all its hideous forms—to admit, within his own dominions, the Protean spirit—the rebellious spirit of Protestantism—the hydra-headed monster, which has inundated Europe with misery and with crime. Mr. Editor! do these men forget that the Catholic Church is the greatest society—the most compact body in the world—that Catholics are numbered by hundreds of millions—do they forget that every true Catholic is prepared to lay down his life at any time, or in any place, in defence of his religion, and that a wound inflicted on any portion of the Church, is

Ronge, the celebrated German reformer, has arrived British empire, at its mightiest, compared with the in London, attracted apparently by the same of Church over which Pius rules?—Do they forget that Catholics can form leagues as well as themselves, and that the example they have given may not fall to the ground, but be taken up and acted on, to an extent they little dream of? The manifest duty of Catholics -clear as the sun at noon-day-is to form a universal League, within the Church, to resist the unprowhich overleaps all barriers—beats down the Pyrenees and the Alps—spans the vast expanse of ocean and the mightiest rivers—it is a cause in which nationality must be merged in religion, and all minor the old world and the young, flourishing Churches of this western hemisphere, all unite in one grand coastrongthened by a recent publication of one of the most | common head—the vicar of Christ on earth—and my life for it, the puny plotters—the "scented fops" of St. James's, will shrink into their own nothingness, and pure Word of God? Do they think that the Chinese | forward, with spirit and with energy. These are times when the watchword should be-" For God and His Holy Church," and when men should gird up their loins for the struggle, of what nature soever it knows till when, 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,

An Irish Catholic. Montreal, April 23, 1851.

To the Editor of the True Wilness and Catholic Chronicle.

My Dear Sir,—I am not an Irishman; but, from what I have known and heard of the Irish people, I love and admire them. The noble attitude they have recently assumed in opposition to the infamous and tyrannic bill, which tolerant Protestantism has prepared against our Catholic brethren of the United Kingdom, entitles them more than ever to the esteem mankind. But we should testify our admiration of that martyred people by something more expressive than mere talk. By action, prompt and public, we, the men of Canada, should show our sympathy for the Irish people; and proclaim to their calumniators, that Ireland's cause is our cause, and that we despise and execrate her cruel persecutors. You are aware, that the Irish people, perfectly comprehending the perfidious views of the English government in establishing "Godless Colleges" in Ireland—not to enlighten or educate the Irish youth, but to corrupt and de-Catholicise them-have determined to establish a Catholic University. Is it not meet that we should assist in establishing this Institution, which Catholicism is about to erect in Ireland, as a potent protectress against heresy and infidelity?

Ireland, I know, needs not our assistance; but we should be unworthy the name of Catholic, were we not to aid her in her noble undertaking against the insidious wiles of Anglicanism. Though her cowardly oppressors perpetually prate of her weakness and degradation, Ireland is still strong and vigorous. To prove that Ireland is neither degraded nor enfeebled, I need but advert to how her tyrants tremble at her slightest movement of irritation; and if her vigorous arm had not been restrained by her Religion, she would have long since broken her chains on the heads of her oppressors. But Ireland is patient, because she is Catholic.

A country that, in the same age, produces an O'Connell and a Father Matthew, may still assume a and vigor.

Ireland, doubtless, might dispense with our donation, but certain I am, that she would receive it with delight and gratitude, when assured that it was less to aid the erection of this new rampart against the inroads of error, than a proof of our sympathy, admiration, and good wishes, in the combat she so nobly sustains in defence of the Faith.

Hence, I take the liberty of suggesting the propri-cty, nay, the necessity of forming a Committee in Montreal, to receive the contributions of our worthy citizens, in aid of the Irish Catholic University.—I Yours truly,

A FRENCH CANADIAN CATHOLIC.

FALSEHOOD AND IGNORANCE.

(To the Editor of the Canadien.)

Sm,-I last week chanced to meet with the Montreal Witness, of the 7th instant, and while running over it, I met with an article headed "Quebec Correspondence of the 25th March, 1851." Curious to know what this correspondent of the Montreal Witness, 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. Roch's Reading Room," I give verbatim :--

Such an account of the proceedings of the "St. Roch's Reading Room," betrays the grossest ignorance or greatest dishonesty; for the general utility of this association is well known; and that its special object is the instruction of the French-Canadian youth, particularly the working classes of St. Roch's, voked aggression of those without. This is a question | not only on religious or political questions, but on sciences and arts, on moral and political economy, industry, and commerce. This association is not exclusively composed of French-Canadian youth, "among whom there evidently exists a spirit of distinctions forgotten. Let the Catholic nations of independent inquiry," but of men of every condition the old world and the voung. flourishing Churches of and age,—from the humble artisan, to men of the highest profession,-from the adult, to the heavylition, to resist all attempts directed against their headed sage: men of every condition are there admitted, whatever be their political or religious opinions, and all discussion on such matters are expressly prohibited by the rules of the association. withdrawing, like the snail into his shell, leave the Had the correspondent of the Montreal Witness Holy Father to make and appoint the bishops, as he attended the numerous lectures delivered this winter thinks fit. It is pleasant to know that Montreal is at the Reading-room of St. Roch's, he would have likely to do her duty, as becomes her Catholic name | known that no question having reference to the and high reputation, and I trust-indeed I can almost | government of our Church, and particularly that of vouch for the fact-that our sister cities will come tithes, had ever been introduced there. As the citizens of Quebec know and appreciate the ends for which this association has been founded, as far as they are concerned, the misrepresentation of the correspondent of the Montreal Witness, is innocuous; may be; the season of slumber has past away, God but, as it is palpably intended to injure us in the opinion of the inhabitants of other parts of the country, I conceive it my duty, as a member of the association, to unmask this falsehood, and proclaim

> In justice to the members of this association, I would request of the Montreal Witness, to correct this erroneous statement of his mendacious correspondent; and I expect as much from his toleration and impartiality-if any such he have.

> The Mélanges Réligieux, La Minerve, and the True Witness, are requested to copy this correspondence, which you, Mr. Editor, for the sake of truth, will please insert.

A MEMBER OF "READING ROOM OF ST. ROCH."

CANADA NEWS.

The Official Gazette, of the 12th inst., states that Parliament will meet on the 20th of May, for despatch of business.

FIRE.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the ropewalk belonging to Mr. Converse, near the jail, which consumed a large portion of the "walk," and destroyed the large stone building in connection therewith. The latter contained the machinery, 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; value destroyed upwards of £2000.—The Hon. Mr. Leslie's cottage narrowly escaped; several of the fruit trees were considerably injured.—Pilot of yesterday.

Another Fire. — Yesterday about one o'clock, P.M., a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Lawrence, at the corner of Partenais street, Quebec Suburbs, Mr. Lawrence's house was burnt down, and the roof of the dwelling occupied by Dr. Dorion injured. We did not hear how this fire originated, nor whether the property destroyed is covered by insurance.—Ibid.

On the 11th instant, the police effected the arrest of a gang of scoundrels, who had their quarters in a shebeen shop in Lagauchetiere Street, from whose daring rascality, strangers who had occasion to pass that way after nightfall suffered many outrages. Only the night before their capture, these fellows had kidnapped an old Canadian farmer into their den, and had there robbed him of all the money he had upon him. This is another gratifying proof of the vigilance and activity 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 out a considerable quantity of stolen property, to the advantage of its lawful owners. If the present Chief, Mr. McGrath, will follow out the other suggestions of the learned judge, and make his force as efficient for repression of tumult and violence, which we hope, hearafter, he will do, with the aid of the Mayor and the other authorities of the city, he will merit still more the thanks of his fellow citizens .- Herald.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET .-- On the 8th inst., a desfructive freshet occurred in the river L'Assomption about five miles above St. Aime. A piece of ground, eight acres in front by thirteen in depth, became detached, and was carried into the river, with two houses and other buildings on it. A woman and a child lost their lives. A large quantity of fire-wood was swept away. The damage is estimated at nearly £8,000.—Pilot.

The Montreal arrived yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, on her first trip from Quebec, which she left at 8, P. M. on Tuesday. She returned yesterday evening, at 7, carrying the Mails. The Crescent also Barley, left for Quebec yesterday evening.—Pilot of yesterday.

The Toronto left Quebec on Tuesday morning, in

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 possible.—Ibid.

We understand that the Beauharnois Canal is opened this morning; the Cornwall Canal will be opened tomorrow, noon.—Ibid.

We learn that there will be eleven boats running between Montreal and Quebec this season; three 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 regular trips to Hamilton. There will be three of the above to Quebec daily. The Rowland Hill will run to River

We read in the New York Evangelist, that felt throughout the entire body. Why! what is the cannot be easily suppressing, the celebrated German reformer, has arrived British empire, at its mightiest, compared with the London, attracted apparently by the same of Church over which Pius rules?—Do they forget that Princes' by 6th Street, and burnt down the premises occupied by Mrs. Ferns, and seriously injured many of the adjoining buildings, including Mr. Morley, iron-monger, Mrs. Stenson, Mr. Tweedell, furrier, Mr. Mills, boarding-house keeper, Mr. George Hardy, watch-maker, Mr. Little, tailor, Mr. Crane, planemaker, Miss Crane, milliner, Mr. M'Misso, painter, and a multitude of others on Queen Street and Wellington Street, whom we cannot recollect. This fire is the most destructive of any since that of 1839. The destruction of valuable property is immense.—Pilot.

HALDIMAND ELECTION.—The choice of the electors has fallen on Mackenzie. The Telegraph gives the following return: -- Mackenzie, 462; M'Kinnon, 399; Brown, 283; Case, 113.—Pilot.

THE RIGHT TO BRIDGE LAKE CHAMPLAIN REFUSED. We are informed that Mr. John Young has received a telegraphic despatch from Albany, announcing that the bill granting power to the Ogdensburgh Railway Company to bridge Lake Champlain, has been rejected by the Lower House, after passing the Senate. - Ibid.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MARCH 27.

Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the House to the reprehensible conduct of certain foreigners, who were at present living in this country, under the pro-tection of the laws, but who took advantage of that protection, to make England a focus of revolutionary intrigues against foreign states. The noble Lord then proceeded to illustrate the truth of his remarks by the examples of M.M. Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, as well as by that of General Klapka, and concluded by stating that he spoke in no unfriendly spirit to the Government, but solely for the purpose of suggesting that something should be done to meet this great evil.

Earl Grey replied that he would communicate with Lord Palmerston on the subject, whose attention he

knew had already been directed to it.

MARCH 28.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in presenting petitions against Papal aggression from places in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland, expressed his deep regret at the abandonment of those clauses in the bill, which alone rendered it effectual. He desired to see early and efficient legislation. He was satisfied that the establishment of Catholic Sees, with territorial titles. which would be filled by what he called territorial residence, would have a great effect in spreading the Catholic religion, and it was against that he desired to guard.

The Earl of Aberdeen said he had received several numerously signed petitions from different Catholie communities against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but which, in consequence of the forms of the House, he was unable to lay upon their lordships' table. He had great hopes that he never would have that opportunity, for he hoped the bill would never find its way to their lordships? House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MARCH 28.

In answer to some remarks of Mr. S. Wortley, and to a question of Mr. B. Cochrane, Sir G. Grey replied, that no communication as to the inconvenience which might arise from the large influx of foreigners during the great exhibition, had been made to foreign powers by government. Government would avail itself of 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 the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill on Friday, May 2.—It was not the intention of government, to introduce, this session, any measure for the suppression of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

APRIL 2. Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of the County Franchise Bill, on which the ministry suffered, some weeks since, a signal defeat. Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Sir B. Hall and Sir Do Lacy Evans recommended the withdrawal of the bill, thinking it a pity to harass the Premier in his present difficulties.

Upon a division, the numbers proved to be-For the second reading, 83; against it, 299; majority against the bill, 216.

Lord J. Russell moved, that the House resolve itself

into a Committee, to consider the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion.

Jewish religion.

Sir R. Inglis moved; that the Committee be deferred for six months. Mr. Wegg Proper seconded the original motion; Messrs. Plumptre and Newdegate, the amendment. The House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 166; for the amendment, 98; majority for the motion, 68. The House then went into Committee, and a resolution upon which to found into Committee, and a resolution upon which to found a bill was agreed to.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. CORRECTED BY THE CLERE OF THE BONSECOURS MARKET.

Thursday, April 24, 1851. s. d. s. d.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has not yet succeeded in forming a "Government of Action;" the hitch appears to be the renewal of his term of office. M. Odillon Barrot and the Moderate party seem determined to sustain the present Constitution, leaving the revision to a fu-ture Assembly. The Electoral Law of the 31st of May is the question of the moment. The Republicans insist that that measure must be repealed before the question of the revision of the Constitution can be even mooted, and M. Odillon Barrot and a large section of the Legitimists and Bonapartists admit that the law ought to be modified.

The Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that the Government are a good deal preoccupied at present, in consequence of the number of Russian agents who have been sent into France to study the state of the country and the feelings of the people. The principal object of the Russian Government 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 affairs of Germany and France, if the peace of either country should be disturbed by demagogues." The Count de Rzewnski, Lieut.-General in the Russian service, and Aid-de-camp of the Emperor, as well as a relation of Count Orlof, has gone with the same object to Madrid, and also with the view of proposing to the Spanish Government a coalition of all the European (Continental) Governments, in the event of revolutionary ideas appearing likely to make further progress. Count Rzewnski has already been received by the Queen of Spain.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

There is no intelligence of any kind from Dresden. All proceedings are suspended. The Sachsen Zeitung says that " in the best-informed circles the opinion prevails that the attempt to effect a re-organisation or modification of the Constitution of the Bund by the Conferences has failed through the fickle course of Prussia, and that it will be necessary to discuss the same question with the organisation of the old Bund itself." This journal it may be added, is under what is called Austrian influence.

The "Free Congregation" have lately assembled at Konigsberg, Prussia, to discuss the terms of a circular issued against them by the Church Consistory of the province. It denies them all civil rights, declares they are not Christians, that their marriages are void, and their children illegitimate. The speakers protesting in rather strong terms against these declarations, the police agent, who hangs like a destiny over every public assembly for whatever purpose, dissolved the meeting. The circular is directed to the Clergy of the province. The correspondent of the Times remarks that the state of the civil law, with regard to seceders from the recognised religious congregations is lamentably deficient; "the vague declaration of religious freedom in the Constitution has not altered in the least the ancient system of religious tests, and exclusion from civil rights of those who do not submit to them."

ROME.

The Union publishes the following letter from

"A strange event took place last evening at St. Praxide. The Pope had ordered a mission to be opened for the inhabitants of the Quartier des Monts. The preacher, a Franciscan father, was in the pulpit holding forth to attentive listeners, when a loud explosion threw the whole congregation into the greatthe church, but providentially without injuring any preacher did not quit his pulpit, but in a loud voice exhorted the audience to remain quiet, and after the confusion of the first alarm had subsided, he resumed and finished his sermon. Nothing has been discovered relative to the persons concerned in this matter."

OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA.

Advices have been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The Governor-General was hourly expected at Peshawur to effect some arrangements for the security of the frontier passes. He has ordered all officers on the staff of the Bengal army, who failed to pass on or before the 1st of February the prescribed examination in Hindostanee, to return to regimental duty forthwith.-Lord Dalhousie had given up his intention of paying a return visit to Ghoolab Singh in Cashmere. The sale of Runjeet Singh's crown jewels, which commenced on the 25th of February, 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 of earthquakes have been felt at Macri, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samsoon, a seaport 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 first-mentioned place with great destruction of human life and property. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores, lately you ask me about him. I don't think you're larking, erected in Macri, have been levelled to the ground, sir. Did'I hear of the French taking possession of fissures have been formed in the streets, from which Naples, and Bonaparte making his brother-in-law The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores, lately bituminous vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have suddenly dried up, whilst; in arid localities, new ones have gushed out changing the whole features of the surface. The town of Levissy, which contained 1,500

LONDON LABOR AND THE LONDON POOR.

BY HENRY MAYHEW.

OF THE NUMBER OF COSTERMONGERS AND OTHER STREET-FOLK.

The number of costermongers, that is to say, of those street-sellers attending the London "green" and "fish markets,"—appears to be, from the hest data at my command, now 30,000 men, women and children. The census of 1841 gives only 2,045 hawkers, hucksters, and pedlers," in the metropolis, and no costermongers or street-sellers, or street-performers at all. This number is absurdly small, and its absurdity is accounted for by the fact that not one in twenty of the costermongers, or of the people with whom they lodged, troubled themselves to fill up the census returns—the majority of them being unable to read and write, and others distrustful of the purpose for which the returns were wanted.

The costermongering class extends itself yearly; and it is computed that for the last five years it has increased considerably faster than the general metro-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, "taking to a coster's barrow" for a livelihood; and the same being done by mechanics and laborers out of work. At the time of the famine in Ireland, it is calculated, that the number of Irish obtaining a living in the London streets must have 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 vast amount of vice, ignorance, and want, existing in these days in the very heart of our land. The public have but to read the following plain unvarnished account of the habits, amusements, dealings, education, politics, and religion of the London costermongers in the nineteenth century, and then to say whether they think it safe-even if it be thought fit-to allow men, women, and children to continue in such a state.

OF THE UNEDUCATED STATE OF THE COSTERMON-

I have stated elsewhere, that only about one in ten of the regular costermongers is able to read. The want of education among both men and women is deplorable, 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 discriminating 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 with a heavy cast of countanance, his light blue eyes having little expression. His statements, or opinions, I need hardly explain, were given both spontaneously in the course of conversation, and in answer to my questions. I give them almost verbatim, omitting oaths and

slang:—
"Well, times is bad, sir," he said, "but it's a deadish time. I don't do so well at present as in middlish times, I think. When I served the Prince of Naples, not far from here (I presume that he alluded to the Prince of Capua), I did better, and times was better. That was five years ago, but I can'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 Coventmy customer; but I don't know what he was like, for I never saw him. I've heard that he was the brother of the King of Naples. I can't say where Naples is, Ireland. Why don't you ask at the square? I went stirring, and so you may to Naples for any thing I know. I never heard of the Pope being a neighbor like." of the King of Naples. Do you mean living next when he's no customer of mine. I have nothing to say about nobody that ain't no customers. My crabs is caught in the sea, in course. I gets them at Billingsgate. I never saw the sea, but it's salt-water, I know. I can't say whereabouts it lays. I believe it? I've heard of shipwrecks at sea, caused by 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 he lived near here." (Here he repeated his 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 you think I could do better there? I never was in

them by moonlight, but you couldn't see the moonheaven and earth; I never heard of his making the sea; that's another thing, and you can best learn about that at Billingsgate. (He seemed to think that he sea was an appurtenance of Billingsgate.) Jesus Christ? Yes. I've heard of him. Our Redeemer? Well, I only wish I could redeem my Sunday tugs from my uncle's."

Another costermonger, in answer to inquiries, said: I 'spose you think us 'riginal coves that you ask. We're not like Methusalem, or some such swell's name (I presume that Malthus was meant) as wanted to murder children afore they were born, as I once beard lectured about—we're nothing like that."

Another, on being questioned, and on being told that the information was wanted for the press, replied: The press? I'll have nothing to say to it. We are oppressed enough already."

That a class numbering 30,000 should be permitted to remain in a state of almost brutish ignorance, is a national disgrace. If the London costers belong especially to the "dangerous classes," the danger of such a body is assuredly an evil of our own creation; for the gratitude of the poor creatures to any one who seeks to give them the least knowledge is almost

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 knowledge of the art of "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest." There are few 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, the parent's duty is supposed to have been performed. Nearly all these boys are remarkable for their precocious sharpness. To use the words of one of the class, "these young ones are as sharp as terriers, and learns every dodge of business in less than half no time. There's one I knows about three feet high, that's up to the business as clever as a man of thirty. Though he's only twelve years old he'll chaff down a peeler so uncommon severe, that the only way to stop him is to take him in charge!"

It is idle to imagine that these lads, possessed of a mental acuteness almost wonderful, will not educate themselves in vice, if we neglect to train them to virtue. At their youthful age, the power of acquiring knowledge is the strongest, and some kind of education is continually going on. If they are not taught 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 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 has ever been to a school of any kind. The boy walks with the barrow, or guides the donkey, shouting by turns with the father, who, when the goods are sold, will, as a reward, let him ride home on the tray. 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 but if you was to ask at Euston-square, they'll tell part of his beer. Sometimes a child of four or five coster to me, " a baby of five years old reeling drunk to Croydon once by rail, and slept all the way without | 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 costerdoor to him? But I don't know nothing of the King boy. Youths of about twelve or so will, as soon as of Naples, only the prince. I don't know what the Pope is. Is he any trade? It's nothing to me, and play cribbage for pints of beer, or for a pint a and play cribbage for pints of beer, or for a pint a corner. They generally continue playing till about up all night.

It ordinarily happens that when a lad is about thirteen, he quarrels with his father, and gets turned it's in the hands of the Billingsgate salesmen-all of away from home. Then he is forced to start for himself. He knows where he can borrow stockmoney and get his barrow, for he is as well acquainted with the markets as the oldest hand at the busiunder-selling their parents. "How's it possible," own son at the end of the court a-calling his goods as cheap again as we can afford to sell ourn."

to give him a position among such people. Their served the Prince of Naples, what was the brother of been fixed upon. The girl is invited to "raffles,"

streets and the courts at all times. I've worked boys are very jealous, and if once made angry behave with great brutality to the offending girl. A young light where it was busy. I can't say how far the fellow of about sixteen told me, as he seemed to grow moon's off us. It's nothing to me, but I've seen it angry at the very thought, "If I seed my gal a talk. a good bit higher than St. Paul's. I don't know ing to another chap, I'd fetch her sich a punch of the nothing about the sun. Why do you ask? It must nose as should plaguy quick stop the whole business. be nearer than the moon for it's warmer,—and if. Another lad informed me, with a knowing look, "that they're both fire, that shows it. It's like the tap- the gals-it was a rum thing now he come to think on room grate and that bit of a gas-light; to compare it—axully liked a feller for walloping them. As long the two is. What was St. Paul's that the moon was as the bruises hurted, she was always thinking on the above? A church, sir; so I've heard. I never was cove as gived 'em her." After a time; if the girl in a church. O, yes, I've heard of God; he made continues faithful, the young coster may marry her: but this is rarely the case, and many live with their girls until they have grown to be men, or perhaps they may quarrel the very first year, and have a fight 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 the master mind whence the conception we now see realised first started into life, than to any difficulties which he or others might have had to overcome in making the quickened thought a palpable and visible thing. All is so harmonious; there is such unity throughout; material, form, and dimensions are so adapted and proportioned one to the other, that we think not of roughness or of opposing force as connected with a work whence all disparities are removed, and where every harshness is smoothed away. There stands the achieved fact in all its perfect completeness; there is nothing to remind us of its progress toward that state, for the aids and appliances thereunto have been removed; and the mind, not pausing to dwell on an intermediate condition, at once takes in the realised creation as an accomplished whole. And if even some were inclined to follow in thought such a work in its growth, there are few among them who, as they look at a monument of bronze, have any notion how the figure before them grew up into its present proportions. They have no idea how the limbs were formed within their carthen womb, and how many and harrassing were the anxieties that attended on the gigantic birth.

The sculptor, the painter, the engraver, has each. in his own department, peculiar difficulties to overcome; but these form the most part are such as skill or manual dexterity will enable him to vanquish. He has not to do with a mighty power that opposes itself 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 into the furnace heaps of brass-canon upon canon, as though they were leaden toys; and he lights a fire, and fans and feeds the flames, till within that roaring hollow there is a glow surpassing white from very intensity. Anew it is plied with fuel, fed, gorged. The fire itself seems convulsed and agonised with its own efforts; but still it roars on. Day by day, and night after night, with not a moment's relaxation, is this fiery work carried on. The air is hot to breathe; the walls, the rafters, are scorched, and if the ordeal last much longer, all will soon be in a blaze. The goaded creature becomes maddened and desperate, and is striving to burst its prison; while above it a molten metal sea, seething and fiery, is heaving with its ponderous weight against the caldron's sides!

Lest it be thought this picture is too highly colored, or that it owes any thing to the imagination for its interest, let us look into the foundry of Munich, and see what was going on there at midnight on the 11th of October, 1845.

When King Louis I. had formed the resolution of crecting a colossal statue of Bavaria, it was Schwanest alarm. A bomb burst in one of the side aisles of garden-more sometimes; but I didn't charge him The lad attends all markets with his father, who thaler whom he charged to execute the work. The more when they did. His footman was a black man, teaches him his business and shows him his tricks of great artist's conception responded to the idea which one. In the rush to the doors several persons were and a ignorant man quite, and his housekeeper was a trade; "for," said a coster, "a governor in our line had grown in the mind of the king, and in three years' thrown down, and received severe contusions. The Englishwoman. He was the Prince of Naples, was leaves the knowledge of all his dodges to his son, jist time a model in clay was formed, sixty-three feet in height, the size of the future bronze statue. The colossus was then delivered over to the founder, to be cast in metal. The head was the first large portion that was executed. While the metal was preparing you the fare there and the time to go it in. It may is taken to the tap-room, especially if he be pretty for the cast, a presentiment filled the master's mind be in France for any thing I know may Naples, or in and the father proud of him. "I have seen," said a that, despite his exact reckoning, there might still be insufficient materials for the work, and thirty cwt. were added to the half-liquid mass. The result proved how fortunate had been the forethought; nothing could be more successful. And now the chest of the figure was to be cast, and the master conceived the bold idea of forming it in one piece. Those who have seen thirty or forty cwt. of metal rushing into the mould below, have perhaps started back affrighted at the fiery stream. But 400 cwt. were requisite for midnight, and rarely—except on a Sunday—keep it this portion of the statue; and the formidable nature of the undertaking may be collected from the fact that till now, not more than 300 cwt. had ever filled a furnace at one time.

But see, the mass begins slowly to smelt; huge nicces of canon float on the surface, like boats on water, and then gradually disappear. Presently upon the top of the mass a crust is seen to form, threatenness, and children may often be seen in the streets | ing danger to the furnace as well as to the model prepared to receive the fluid bronze. To prevent this said a woman, "for people to live when there's their crust from forming, six men were employed day and night in stirring the lava-like sea with long poles of iron; retiring, and being replaced by others every now the Republic there. What's it like? Bonaparte? If the boy is lucky in trade, his next want is to get and then; for the scorching heat, in spite of wetted O, yes, I've heard of him. He was at Waterloo. I a girl to keep home for him. I was assured, that it didn't know he'd been alive now and in France, as is not at all uncommon for a lad of fifteen to be living of a tree. Still the caldron was being stirred, still with a girl of the same age, as man and wife. It the fire was being goaded to new efforts, but the metal creates no disgust among his class, but seems rather was not yet ready to be allowed to flow. Hour after hour went by, the day passed, and night came on. king? Well, I didn't, but it may be true, because I courtship does not take long when once the mate has For five days and four nights the fire had been kept up and urged to the utmost intensity, and still no one the king. I never heard whether the Prince was and treated to "two-penny hops," and half-pints of could tell how long this was yet to last. The mean the king's older brother or his younger. I wish he beer. Perhaps a silk neck handkerchief—a "King's- worked on at their tremendous task in silence; the may turn out his older if there's property coming to man"-is given as a present; though some of the fearful heat was increasing, and as though it would houses, has not one left standing, and no less than him, as the oldest has the first turn; at least, so I've lads will, when the arrangement has been made, take never stop. There was a terrible weight in the come, first served. I've worked the the gift back again and wear it themselves. The hurning air, and it was pressed upon the breasts of all. a tradition to a the state of the first transfer of the contract of the contra

boiling! Then the metal founder of Munich, Miller by name, called to the men who were extinguishing the burning beams. "Let them burn; the metal is ready for the cast!" And it was just midnight, when the whole of the rafters of the interior of the building were in flames, that the plug was knocked in, and the fiery flood rushed out into the mould below.

Though the rafters burn and the walls glow, still feed,

and gorge, and goad the fire!

All now breathed more freely; there was an end of misgiving and foreboding; and the rude workmen, 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 of the work. No accident had occurred to any during its progress; not one had suffered either in life or limb.—Household Words.

ENGLAND.

THE CEREMONY OF BAPTISM.—Lord Londesborough, by a letter to the Times, makes public some singular circumstances respecting a refusal of the rite of baptism. On Saturday, his Lordship and Lady Londesborough attended St. Paul's Church, Brighton, with the intention of having their infant, little more than three weeks old, baptised by the Rev. A. Wagner. At the font, and during the ceremony, this clergyman suggested that the infant's hat, cap, and outer garment should be taken off. His Lordship, Lady Loudesborough and the "monthly nurse" remonstrated; but Mr. Wagner "merely replied that he was not there for me to teach him how to baptise a child." The nurse said that she could not answer for the consequences; that were she the child's parent she would not permit it. "Again I asked Mr. Wagner whether it would not be possible to baptise the child in a milder manner. Closing his eyes, he merely pointed to the passage in the rubric where immersion, or pouring water upon the child, is mentioned. I then declared that I could not take upon myself the responsibility of the infant's life, and that I could not permit the ceremony to proceed; when Mr. Wagner said, 'You thus prefer the child's temporal to its spiritual life. I must speak to you as I would to the poorest man—this is a mockery of the ordinances of the Church,' and he then left the font. My child has thus been refused admission into the Protestant Church unless at the risk of its life, that risk having been declared by a competent person."

THE MANCHESTER EDUCATION SCHEMES .- As Mr. Cobden predicted, the Manchester and Salford municipal Education Scheme meets with the opposition of Salford, in which they object that the scheme, "inof conscience are violated in their regard. This ob-noxious element is the adoption of a purely and es-sentially Protestant criterion of religious education or instruction—namely, the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version. Catholics are not allowed to use the Protestant version of the Holy Scriptures; nor do they consider the simple reading of Holy Writ by children a proper, becoming, or legiti-mate foundation of religious instruction." Meanwhile, the National Public School Association, which contemplates a purely secular instruction, continues to receive a good deal of encouragement; and Mr. Lombe, one of its first and most generous patrons, in sending an order for the payment of his first donation of £500, intimates his intention of giving an annual subscription to that amount, so long as its efforts meet

with his approbation.

A CHILD BURIED ALIVE BY ITS MOTHER.—The inhabitants of the parish of Wingfield, in the county of Suffolk, were horrified, on Tuesday last, at hearing that a single woman, 20 years of age, named Maria Clarke, had murdered her infant, six weeks old, by burying it alive in a meadow, in the above-named parish. The wretched woman, who is now in custody, has been taken before the magistrates, by whom she has been remanded for examination, on a charge of murder. It appears that she left Pulham Unionhouse on Tuesday last for the purpose of being married to a laborer in the neighborhood. In the afternoon ahe was seen carrying her infant, going towards Mr. Hill's meadow, with a spade in her hand. During the evening, in consequence of her appearing without her child, she was questioned as to where it was, and she admitted that she had buried it in Mr. Hill's meadow. She was taken into custody, and on the following morning the meadow, in which she said she had buried the child, was searched, when the body of the child was found buried about six inches under the turf. The found buried about six inches under the turf. The pade, with which it is supposed the mother dug the grave, was found in a ditch close by, covered with with a full headwind of steam, was preparing to leave water. After being remanded by the magistrate on

of murdering my child until I came out of one of our one of them dangerously so. The Captain, who was neighbors' cottages, where I saw a spade standing on deck at the time of the explosion, was thrown into neighbors' cottages, where I saw a spade standing on deck at the time of the explosion, was thrown into outside the cottage. I took up the spade, went into meadow, dug a hole, and laid my child in. I then covered the child over with earth, and to stiffe its screams I stamped upon the sod. When the child taken from the hold, but has not yet been recognised. was covered up with the earth I heard it cry. I then sat down upon the place where I had buried it, and in a short time after I went home."-Times.

A Monster.—The London Times of the 8th inst. gives an account of a woman by the name of Sarah Cheesman, who was to be executed for crimes almost unparalleled in atrocity. She was tried at the assizes of 1847 for poisoning two of her children, and acquitted. A short time afterwards she was again place in peril on a charge of like nature, but again pronounced guiltless. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a verdict has at length been obtained against her. The woman has thus led a notorious and almost public career for upwards of four years. The incidents first referred to ad gorge, and goad the fire!

At last the moment comes!—the whole mass is she had poisoned no less than thirty persons? She carried about lozengers, or "suckers," which she slipped in the mouths of children at play. The murder of her husband was accomplished in a manner almost too terrible to think of. She put her arsenic into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whole with such care that every single grain of rice was saturated with as much poison as it would take. She then gave it to her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming him by slow tortures, and leaving him at last, after six month's suffering, with so little arsenic in his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the most searching tests of chemistry.

At Stafford Assizes, Edward Abington, a potter's chemist, at Newcastle-under-Lyne, a married man of forty, was convicted of causing Emma Williams to miscarry. Abington was "a respectable man"; the young woman a Sunday 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 moralized on the heinousness of his case, and sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

The inquiry in the Aylesbury election has revealed some features novel to this species of "cooked returns." The cases of bribery by treating apppear to have all been perpetrated by a mysterious individual, known only by the soubriquet of the "man in the moon." Whenever a voter was to be bribed, "the man in the moon" (described as a "thin, pale-faced, tall young man dressed in black") was the person by whose hand the consideration was offered and paid. The agent next in notoriety was, strange to say, a Methodist preacher.—Weekly News.

UNITED STATES.

INTOLERANCE REBUKED.—A petition signed by three thousand women was lately presented to the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit numeries in the Commonwealth. The senators would not allow it to be read and it was consequently rejected with the contempt and abhorrence which its filthy character deserved .- Catholic Telegraph.

SINGULAR SLAVE CASE.—A singular slave case occurred in Ohio recently. A gentleman of Greenup county, Kentucky, freed four slaves and sent them to Ohio. Shortly afterwards he died insolvent. A creditor of his estate claims that a man could not free his negroes to the injury of his creditors, had the slaves surreptitiously seized in Ohio and brought to Kentucky, where they were sold at auction. A resident of Ohio is now about to bring suit for the freedom of the slaves. -N. O. Picayune.

THOMAS SIMMS, THE FUCITIVE SLAVE. -On Friday last, the United States Commissioner gave his judgment, assigning the slave to his owner. He was the numerous Catholics in those towns. A declaration has been issued in the form of a circular, signed by the whole of the Catholic clergy of Manchester and Salfard in which they chief that the salfard in which they chief the salfard in which they chief the salfard in which they chief the salfard in the salf detachments of the city watch, to the number of 150, stead of proceeding exclusively on principles common armed with clubs and hooks, were brought into the to us all, has admitted an element by which some of neighborhood of Court Square—the police force, under the provisions of the proposed measure are so qualified that, in the first place, Catholies are not received into the Union on terms of equality with their Protestant fallow towns are not received in the Square, went through some evolutions, and finally formed in a hollow square in front of the side of conscience are violated in their regard. This obnoxious element is the adoption of a purely and essquare. The procession was led by the United States Marshal and his deputies, followed by the armed police. They proceeded through Court and State streets, and down Long wharf followed by about one streets, and down Long wharf followed by about one hundred abolitionists, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Colver. Not the least attempt at violence was made. Colver. Not the least attempt at violence was made. Mr. Colver, and other persons in the crowd, occasionally denounced the proceedings, and called for the thunderbolts of heaven to be poured down upon them. When the procession reached the wharf, the brig was found to be all ready, with the steamer Hornet along-side, with her steam up. Simms was taken immediately into the cabin. The Acorn had two cannons on board to protect her from any assault on the passage. The word was given to let go the fastenings, and she was soon under way. About thirty police officers accompanied the vessel as far as the steamer went, as a protection. Just as the vessel was about to leave the protection. Just as the vessel was about to leave the wharf, some of the crowd sang several hymns, such as "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."—O? there will be Mourning," "At the Judgement Seat of Christ," "Be Thou, oh God, exalted," &c. It was just 5 when Simms left. The Abolitionists Vigilance Committee at half-past five, had passed a resolution, respectfully, palving the morphs of Massachusetts to respectfully asking the people of Massachusetts to toll the bells in the several towns, as the intelligence reaches them of the return of a fugitive slave from this Commonwealth. They have also appointed a meeting for public religious services on the occasion. The military in considerable numbers were at their armories and Faneuil Hall; but there was no cause to call upon them to act in the matter, and this morning they were dismissed from further duty. The chains have been taken down from the Court House, and it has resumed its usual quiet aspect.

this Port, her boiler exploded in the centre of the boat, the charge, she made a confession to the following throwing her steam-pipes overboard and injuring her effect; was fearful that the young man who pro-

There was anxiety in their hearts, though they spoke mised to marry me, would not do so if he knew that Engineer, Carpenter, and one deck hand are missing, not, but most of all in his who had directed this bold I had a child, and I, in consequence, was anxious to supposed to have been drowned. The 1st Engineer and five deck hands are very badly scalded, but only

Baltimore, April 15.—A black boy, 13 years old, named George Long, has been arrested on a charge of murdering young Rump. A witness saw him take the child into the slaughter house, and on arrest he made a full confession, and says the boy had a top cord he wanted him to give him, and on refusing, he dragged him into the slaughter house, and beat him are the head with a stone. The brigger are his arrest. on the head with a stone. The bruises on his arms were caused by his holding his hands on his face and head to protect himself from the blows. Long says the child was not dead when he left him, and that he intended to kill him to get his top cord. Went back late at night and heard him grozning. He has been committed for trial.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Chagres, bringing California news to the 5th ult. Col. Fremont's term in Congress having expired, attempts have been ineffectually made to elect a successor. After 144 ballots, in a Joint Convention of the Legislature, an adjournment sine die took place. Lynch law was in adjournment sine die took place. Lynch law was in active operation at San Francisco. An Englishman named Roe, a professed gambler, having killed a miner of the name of Myers, he was arrested and placed in the lock-up house. The mob assembled, went through the form of a mock trial, broke open the place in which Roe was confined, and hung him on a tree. A clergyman was found willing to attend on the occasion, and offer the culprit his official services. The Quartz mines are reported to be very productive of gold. The Indians continue to be troublesome, and a sanguinary war is anticipated.

PAINFUL RUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.—If either private or public information is to be relied upon, another vate or public information is to be relied upon, another scheme of unlawful violence, to be directed against the territory of a friendly power, in the form of an attempt upon Cuba, is on foot. We have letters from the interior of Georgia, stating the departure of a number of persons for the Gulf coast, intending to meet and organise somewhere on the coast in the neighborhood of Apalachicola. We have from another point in the same vicinity the subjoined more distinct statement of the fact of the departure of a considerable statement of the fact of the departure of a considerable body of men from that point in the same direction. We cannot doubt that the authorities of the United States, civil and naval, will be on the look out to prevent or defeat this new attempt to dishonour this epublic in its own estimation and in the opinion of all the civilised world.—National Intelligence.

One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city this morning, bound professedly for California, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several young men from Atlanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connexion, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point railroad from this place.—

Atlanta Intelligence.
PATRIOTISM.—A Yankee gentleman conveying a British gentleman around to view the different objects of attraction in the city of Boston, brought him to Bunker Hill. They stood looking at the splendid shaft, when the Yankee said, "This is the place where Warren fell." "Ah!" replied the Englishman, evidently not posted up in local historical matters, "Did it hurt him much?" The native looked at him with the expression of fourteen Fourth of July's in his countenance—"Hurt him," said he, "he was killed, sir." "Ah! he was eh? said the stranger, still eyeing the monument, and computing its height in his own mind, layer by layer; "well, I should think he would have been, to fall so far." The native tore his hair, but it gave him a good opportunity to enlarge upon the glorious events connected with the hill, and the benefits therefrom flowing to our somewhat extensive country, and soon talked himself into good humour .- American paper.

LARD FOR SALE.

100 KEGS FRESH LEAF LARD, averaging 112 No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel, lbs. each.

JAMES MEGORIAN. Montreal, 23rd April, 1851.

H. J. LARKIN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 27 LITTLE St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends that he holds himself in readiness to INSPECT BEEF and PORK for the OWNERS thereof, conformable to the amended Act of the Provincial Parliament of last Session.

FRANCIS MACDONNELL. Montreal, 24th April, 1851.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE usual MONTHLY MEETING of the above Body will be held at their Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th May, at EIGHT o'clock procisely.

By Order, DANL, CAREY, Secy. Montreal, April 24, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of ELIZA DINNING, daughter of Timothy Dinning and Ellen Coleman, who left Quebec in autumn 1849. When last heard of, she resided in Troy, N.Y. Any information respecting her, addressed to her father, in care of the Rev. Mr. Nelligan, of St. Sylvester, C. E., would confer a lasting favor on her disconsolate parents

diconsolate parents.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal and Boston Pilot will

THE Subscriber being about to retire from Business on the 1st of May next, it will be continued by F. F. MULLINS, on his own account solely.

The Subscriber wishes all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, and parties to whom he is indebted to send in their bills for payment.

He offers the following to close off his stock:—
Braziers' and sheathing Copper, Canvass, Anchors,
Chain Cables, Deck Spikes,

150 Raft Sails, 50 Bdls. East India Twine, 45 lbs. each,

5 Tons of Hemp.

FRANCIS MULLINS. Montreal, 25th Feb., 1851.

MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 233, St. Paul Street.

GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for Sale some of the very REST of CLOTHING, warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to FURNISH their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality and care. Montreal, Oct., 19th 1850.

DR. TAVERNIER

I AS the honor of informing the Citizens of Montreal, and the Inhabitants of its vicinity, that, having returned from Europe, he will begin anew to attend to practice, on the first of March next.

Surgery—in his former residence, No. 2 St. Lawrence main street.

Montreal Each 19, 1871

Montreal, Feb. 12, 1851.

THOMAS BELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent, 179 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

SALES OF DRY GOODS, BOOKS, &c., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY EVENING.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House,

TAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

JOHN PHELAN'S

CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE,

No. 1 St. PAUL STREET,

Near Dalhousic Square.

R. TRUDEAU,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST. No. 111 SAINT PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL:

ITAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDI-CINE and PERFUMERY of every description. August 15, 1850.

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner.

(FROM BELFAST,)

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CARE FULLY EXTRACTED. Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

RYAN'S HOTEL,

(LATE FELLERS,)

No. 231, St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and to him, and takes pleasure in informing his menus and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house. THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal

THE TABLE
Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS, And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE. And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

M. P. RYAN.

JUST RECEIVED by D. & J. SADLIER:— The Life of the Blessed Virgin, from the French of the Abbé Orsini, price 2s. 6d.

Lyra Catholica; a collection of Hymns, Anthoms, &c., &c., 2s. 6d.
The Catholic Pulpit, Nos. 1 and 2, 1s. 3d. each. Parson's Christian Directory,—a new edition,—6s.

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Milner's End of Controversy,-a new edition, to which is added, the Apostolic Tree, 2s. 6d. D. & J. SADLIER,

179 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, 10th April, 1851.

BOOKS suitable for the Holy Season of LENT, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at SADLIER'S Cheap Cash Book Store:-

The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker, 1s. 101d. The Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, 2s. 6d. Devout Life, by St. Francis of Sales, 1s. 101d.

Way of Salvation, by St. Ligouri, 1s. 101d. Spirit of Ligouri, 1s. 101d. Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Is. 10d.

M. Ligouri's Preparation for Death, 2s. 6d. Do. Instructions on the Commandments and Sacraments, 1s. 101d.

Hay's Devout Christian, 7s. 9d. The Duty of a Christian towards God (full muslin), 2s.

Challener's Meditations for every day in the Year, half-bound, 3s. Od.

Pere Griffet's Meditations, 2 vols., 4s. 41d. Thirty-one Days' Preparation for the Holy Communion,

Lessons for Lent, 1s. Peach's Practical Reflections for every day, 3s. 9d. Pious Christian, by Bishop Hay, 3s. 11d. Elevation of the Soul to God, 2s. 6d.

Spiritual Director, by St. Francis of Sales, 1s. 101d. The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. J. Gother,

New Month of Mary, by Bishop Kenrick, 2s. 6d. The Glories of Mary, 1s. 3d. The Religious Soul elevated to Perfection, 1s. 101d.

The Religious Soul elevated to Perfection, 18. 1020.

Memorial of a Christian Life, 3s. 12d.

The Imitation of Christ, by Thomas A'Kempis, 1s. 3d.

Do. Blessed Virgin, 2s. 6d.

Christian Perfection, abridged from Rodriguez, 5s.

Sinner's Guide, by F. Lewis, 5s.

D. & J. SADLIER, 179 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 1st April, 1851.

CONTROVERSIAL WORKS (which we recommend to be read by the Rev. Gentlemen who rail against the Catholic Faith, without knowing it):—

The History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, by Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, 2 vols., price 7s. 6d.

Milner's End of Controversy, 2s. 6d. Pope and Maguire's Discussion, 3s. 9d.

Maguire's Controversial Sermons, 1s. 101d.

Manning's Shortest Way to end Disputes, 2s. 6d.

The Bible against Protestantism, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sheil, 2s. 6d. The Question of Questions, by the Rev. J. Mumford

S.J., 3s. 9d. A Protestant Converted by her Bible and Prayer Book,

1s. 104d. The Exercise of Faith impossible except in the Catho-

lic Church, by Penny (late of Oxford), 1s. 101d. The Unity of the Episcopate Considered, by E. H. Thompson, 2s. 6d.
White's Confutation of Church of Englandism, 3s. 9d.

Lite of Dr. Doyle,—containing a number of his letters to the Evangelicals of his day, 1s. 101d. Sure Way to find out the True Religion, in a Conver-

sation between a Father and Son, 1s. A Short History of the Protestant Religion, by Bishop

Challoner, 1s. Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 2 vols. in one, complete, 3s. 9d. Do. Legacies to the Parsons; a sequel to the Reforma-

tion, 1s. 101d. The Decline of Frotestantism: a Lecture by Archbishop

Hughes, 4d. Hughes and Breckenredge's Controversy, 6s. 3d.

Protestant Objections Answered; or, the Protestant's Trial by the Written Word, is. 101d. The Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine, by Pope Pius

IV., 10d. Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated, by Bishop

Kenrick, 6s. 3d. Lingard's Auglo-Saxon Church, 6s. 3d.

Mochler's Symbolism, 10s.

Newman's Sermons, 6s. 3d.

Ligouri on the Commandments and Sacraments, 1s. 10<u>4</u>d.

Do. Preparation for Death, 2s. 6d. Douay Testament, 1s. 101d., or £6 5s. the hundred. Douay Bibles, at prices varying from 5s. to 45s.

In addition to the above, we have on hands an assortment of all the CATHOLIC WORKS PUBLISH-ED, at extremely low prices.

D. & J. SADLIER. 179 Notre Dame Street.

A discount made to the Trade, Clergymen on the Mission, Public Libraries, &c., &c. Montreal, 29th Jany., 1851.

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D. & J. SADLIER, Publishers, 179, Notre Dame Street. Montreal, March 13, 1851.

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The third Sunday of Advent.—Who art thou?

The fourth Sunday of Advent.—On the Incarnation.
 Christmas Day.—On Christmas Day.
 Sunday within the Octave of Christmas.—Men's

Opinions Rectified. New Year's Day .- On New Year's Day.

8. Epiphany.—On the Festival. The first Sunday after Epiphany.—On Venial Sin. The second Sunday after Epiphany.—On the Holy Name.

11. The third Sunday after Epiphany.—Eternal Sepa tion. 12. The fourth Sunday after Epiphany .- Fraternal

Charity. 13. The fifth Sunday after Epiphany. -On Hell.

14. The sixth Sunday after Epiphany.—On Death.
15. Septuagesima Sunday.—On Heaven.
16. Sexuagesima Sunday.—Death of the Just.

17. Quinquagesima Sunday.—Death-bed Repentance.
18. The first Sunday in Lent.—Mortification necessary.

19. The second Sunday in Lent.—On the Pride of the Understanding, and of the Heart. The third Sunday in Lent .- Motives to Conversion.

21. The fourth Sunday in Lent.—On Alms-deeds.

22. Passion Sunday.—On Grace.23. Palm Sunday.—The Seven Words of Christ on the

24. Good Friday.—On the Passion.

25. Easter Sunday.—Resurrection of the Just.

26. Low Sunday.—On the Presence of God. 27. Second Sunday after Easter. - Christ our Model.

28. Third Sunday after Easter.—On Time.
29. Fourth Sunday after Easter.—On Mortal Sin.

30. Fifth Sunday after Easter.—Opportunities of Improvement.

31. Ascension Day.—On Eternity.
32. Sixth Sunday after Easter.—A Charity Sermon.
33. Whit Sunday.—The Changes effected by the Holy

Ghost.

34. Trinity Sunday.—On Trinity Sunday.
35. Second Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Sacraments.

36. Third Sunday after Pentecost.—The Good Shep-37. Fourth Sunday after Pentecost .- On the Gospel of

the Day. Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.—On Prayer.
 Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.—Causes of Relapse.

40. Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.—The Wages of 41. Eight Sunday after Pentecost.—Dignity and Duties

of a Christian. 42. Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.—Search after happiness.

43. Tenth Sunday after Pentecost .- The Pharisce and the Publican. 44. Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.-Character of

our Saviour. 45. Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.-On Faith and Charity. 46. Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.-The Sacra-

ment of Penance. 47. Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.-Oblation of Ourselves to God.

48. Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the General Ignorance of God.

49. Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Angels. 50. Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Behold 1 stand at the door and knock.

51. Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost .-- Bad example. 52. Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.-Self-knowledge.

53. Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Duties of Parents. 54. Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.-Duties of

Parents. 55. Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost .- Duties of

56. Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.-On Mortality.

57. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Last

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